Hamilton City Council
Te kaunihera o Kirikiriroa

Notice of Meeting:

I hereby give notice that an ordinary Meeting of the Council will be held on:

Date:	**Thursday 25 February 2021**
Time:	**9.30am**
Meeting Room:	**Council Chamber and Audio Visual Link**
Venue:	**Municipal Building, Garden Place, Hamilton**

Richard Briggs
Chief Executive

Council (LTP)
Kaunihera
OPEN AGENDA

Membership		
Chairperson ***Heamana***	Mayor P Southgate	
Deputy Chairperson ***Heamana Tuarua***	Deputy Mayor G Taylor	
Members	Cr M Bunting Cr M Forsyth Cr M Gallagher Cr R Hamilton Cr D Macpherson Cr K Naidoo-Rauf	Cr A O'Leary Cr R Pascoe Cr S Thomson Cr M van Oosten Cr E Wilson
Quorum:	**A majority of members (including vacancies)**	
Meeting Frequency:	**Monthly – or as required**	

Becca Brooke
Governance Manager
Menetia Mana Whakahaere

18 February 2021

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Purpose

The Council is responsible for:

1. Providing leadership to, and advocacy on behalf of, the people of Hamilton.
2. Ensuring that all functions and powers required of a local authority under legislation, and all decisions required by legislation to be made by local authority resolution, are carried out effectively and efficiently, either by the Council or through delegation.

Terms of Reference

1. To exercise those powers and responsibilities which cannot legally be delegated by Council:
    a) The power to make a rate.
    b) The power to make a bylaw.
    c) The power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets, other than in accordance with the Long Term Plan.
    d) The power to adopt a Long Term Plan or Annual Plan, or Annual Report.
    e) The power to appoint a Chief Executive.
    f) The power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under the Local Government Act 2002 in association with the Long Term Plan, or developed for the purpose of the Council's governance statement, including the 30-Year Infrastructure Strategy.
    g) The power to adopt a remuneration and employment policy.
    h) The power to approve or change the District Plan, or any part of that Plan, in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991.
    i) The power to approve or amend the Council's Standing Orders.
    j) The power to approve or amend the Code of Conduct for Elected Members.
    k) The power to appoint and discharge members of committees.
    l) The power to establish a joint committee with another local authority or other public body.
    m) The power to make the final decision on a recommendation from the Parliamentary Ombudsman, where it is proposed that Council not accept the recommendation.
    n) The power to amend or replace the delegations in Council's *Delegations to Positions Policy*.

2. To exercise the following powers and responsibilities of Council, which the Council chooses to retain:
    a) Resolutions required to be made by a local authority under the Local Electoral Act 2001, including the appointment of an electoral officer and reviewing representation arrangements.
    b) Approval of any changes to Council's vision, and oversight of that vision by providing direction on strategic priorities and receiving regular reports on its overall achievement.
    c) Approval of any changes to city boundaries under the Resource Management Act.
    d) Adoption of governance level strategies plans and policies which advance Council's vision and strategic goals.

e) Approval of the Triennial Agreement.

f) Approval of the local governance statement required under the Local Government Act 2002.

g) Approval of a proposal to the Remuneration Authority for the remuneration of Elected Members.

h) Approval of any changes to the nature and delegations of the Committees.

i) Approval of all Council and Committee Advisory Groups and their terms of reference.

j) Appointments to, and removals from, CCO CCTO and CO boards;

k) Approval of proposed major transactions or constitutional adjustments of CCOs, CCTOs and COs.

l) Approval or otherwise of any proposal to establish, wind-up or dispose of any holding in, a CCO, CCTO or CO.

m) Approval of city boundary changes, including in respect of Strategic Boundary Land Use Agreements.

n) Approval Activity Management Plans.

Oversight of Policies and Bylaws:

- *Corporate Hospitality and Entertainment Policy*
- *Delegations to Positions Policy*
- *Elected Members Support Policy*
- *Significance and Engagement Policy*

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1 Apologies – *Tono aroha*

2 Confirmation of Agenda – *Whakatau raarangi take*

The Council to confirm the agenda.

3 Declaration of Interest – *Tauaakii whaipaanga*

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

4 Public Forum – *Aatea koorero*

As per Hamilton City Council's Standing Orders, a period of up to 30 minutes has been set aside for a public forum. Each speaker during the public forum section of this meeting may speak for five minutes or longer at the discretion of the Mayor.

Please note that the public forum is to be confined to those items falling within the terms of the reference of this meeting.

Speakers will be put on a Public Forum speaking list on a first come first served basis in the Council Chamber prior to the start of the Meeting. A member of the Governance Team will be available to co-ordinate this. As many speakers as possible will be heard within the allocated time.

If you have any questions regarding Public Forum please contact Governance by telephoning 07 838 6439.

Item 5

Council Report

Committee: Council **Date:** 25 February 2021

Author: Tyler Gaukrodger **Authoriser:** Becca Brooke

Position: Governance Advisor **Position:** Governance Manager

Report Name: Confirmation of the Council 2021-31 Long Term Plan Budget Deliberations Open Minutes of 9 and 10 December 2020

Report Status	*Open*

Staff Recommendation - *Tuutohu-aa-kaimahi*

That the Council confirm the Open Minutes of the Council Long Term Plan Budget Deliberations Meeting held on 9th and 10th of December 2020 as a true and correct record.

Attachments - *Ngaa taapirihanga*

Attachment 1 - Council Long Term Plan Open Unconfirmed Minutes - 9 and 10 December 2020

Item 5

Attachment 1

Council

Kaunhera

OPEN MINUTES

2021-2031 Long-Term Plan Budget Diliberations

Minutes of a meeting of the Council held in Council Chamber, Municipal Building, Garden Place, Hamilton and via Audio-Visual link on Wednesday 9 December 2020 at 9.36am, and Thursday 10 December 2020 at 9.38am.

PRESENT

Chairperson	Mayor P Southgate
Heamana	Deputy Mayor G Taylor
Deputy Chairperson	Cr M Bunting
Heamana Tuarua	Cr M Forsyth – via audio-visual link
Members	Cr M Gallagher
	Cr R Hamilton
	Cr D Macpherson
	Cr K Naidoo-Rauf - via audio-visual link
	Cr A O'Leary
	Cr R Pascoe
	Cr S Thomson
	Cr M van Oosten
	Cr E Wilson - via audio-visual link
In Attendance:	Richard Briggs - Chief Executive
	Lance Vervoort – General Manager Community
	Sean Hickey - General manager Strategy and Communication
	Jen Baird - General Manager City Growth
	Eeva-Liisa Wright General Manager – General Manager Infrastructure Operations
	David Bryant – General Manager Corporate
	Chris Allen - General Manager Development
	Blair Bowcott - Executive Director Special Projects
	Tracey Musty - Financial Controller
	Julie Clausen - Unit Manager Strategy and Corporate Planning
	Robyn Denton – Operations Team Leader
	Rebecca Whitehead – Unit Director Business and Planning
	Lee-Ann Jordan – Unit Director Visitor Destination
	Maria Barrie – Unit Director Parks and Recreations
	Chad Hooker – Director of Operations, Event Operations.
	James Clarke – Director of the Mayor's Office
Governance Staff:	Becca Brooke – Governance Manager
	Amy Viggers – Governance Team Leader
	Tyler Gaukrodger, Narelle Waite, and Carmen Fortin - Governance Advisors

The meeting was opened with a Karakia from Kaumatua Tame Pokaia

1. Apologies – *Tono aroha*

Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)

That the apologies for partial attendance from Cr Macpherson (Council Business) and Cr Bunting are accepted.

2. Confirmation of Agenda – *Whakatau raarangi take*

Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)

That the agenda is confirmed noting the following:

a) lunch is to be taken at 12.45pm;

b) debate time will be 2 minutes with the exception of the final debate of item 6 (Proposed Draft 2021-2031 Long Term Plan Budget) will which be 5 Minutes;

c) standing order 23.1(General Procedures for Speaking to and Moving Motions) is suspended in part for this meeting to enable flexibility around the discussion of proposals; and

d) the late attachment for Item 7 (2021/22 Development Contribution Policy Review – Options for proposed policy) is accepted and has been included as appendix 1 to these minutes.

3. Declarations of Interest – *Tauaakii whaipaanga*

No members of the Council declared a Conflict of Interest.

4. Public Forum – *AAtea koorero*

There was no public forum due to public consultation and hearings on the decisions and matters contained in the agenda being scheduled for 2021

5. Chair's Report

Mayor Southgate spoke to her report, outlined the purpose of the day, and the intended structure of the meeting.

Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)

That the Council receives the report.

6. Proposed Draft 2021-2031 Long-Term Plan Budget

The General Manager Strategy and Communications outlined the structure of the staff report and the proposed process for the course of meeting. Staff responded to questions from Elected Members concerning the following:

- Targeted rate for three waters;
- Regulatory compliance;
- Rating categories and types
- Inflation
- Additional revenue options
- Waka Kotahi subsidy
- Micro mobility and connections
- District Plan Change Programme

- Debt to revenue ratio
- the current Long Term Plan

Staff Action: *Staff noted that in the case the Council, Crown Infrastructure Partners and Central Government negotiates an Infrastructure Funding and Financing (IFF) solution in relation to Peacocke and Rotokauri - that the Walking and Cycling link to the city centre be reconsidered. It was agreed that staff would advise Elected Members of the potential costings at the appropriate time..*

Staff Action: *Staff noted that the remainder of the Rototuna Walking and Cycling Network project ($270,000) will considered for funding through the biking and micro mobility programme.*

Staff Action*: Staff undertook to investigate options to host annual community days or passes to the zoo and gardens that could be offered in reciprocation for the proposed zoo and museum targeted rates.*

Staff Action*: Staff undertook to consult Maangai Maaori during the development of the Long-Term Plan Consultation Document.*

For further information concerning content and discussion of the below matters, please refer to the following recording of the meeting:
www.youtube.com/user/HamiltonCityCouncil/videos?view

Vision and Priorities / Base Budget
Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)

That the Council:

a) receives the report;

b) notes the Council's vision and five priorities have been used to inform the direction for the next ten years;

c) approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, **the 'base' capital programme** shown in Tables 1, 8, 14, 17, 23 and 29 of this report, with the exception of any changes made during this meeting;

d) approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, **the 'base' operating budget** shown in Tables 2, 9, 18 and 24 of this report, with the exception of any changes made during this meeting.

Cr Wilson Dissenting.

3 Waters Rate
Resolved: (Cr Macpherson/Cr Hamilton)

That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the Proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Budget, that a separate 3 waters rate be created, based on an additional rate increase of $109 per average rateable property, and including the average incremental increase in year on year spending on 3 Waters for the first 3 years of the Long Term Plan.

Resolved: (Cr Macpherson/Cr Hamilton)

That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the

Proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Budget, that a portion of the other recommended Targeted Rates be reduced, to a total value of approx. $109 per average rateable property, and be funded through the general rate.

Cr Forsyth Dissenting

The meeting was adjourned 10.59am to 11.14am during the discussion of the above item.

Motion: (Mayor Southgate/Cr Macpherson)
That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, the 3 Waters Rate is based on a differentiated capital value rate with the intention that it is applied the same way as if it was part of the general rate.

Amendment: (Cr Pascoe/Cr Forsyth)
That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, the 3 Waters Rate is based on a fixed amount per rating unit.

The Amendment was put.

Those for the Amendment:	Deputy Mayor Taylor, Councillors Pascoe and Forsyth.
Those against the Amendment:	Mayor Southgate, Councillors Gallagher, O'Leary, Macpherson, Hamilton, Naidoo-Rauf, van Oosten, Thomson and Wilson.

The Amendment was declared LOST.

The Motion was then Put and declared CARRIED.

Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Cr Macpherson)
That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, the 3 Waters Rate is based on a differentiated capital value rate with the intention that it is applied the same way as if it was part of the general rate.

Crs Pascoe and Forsyth Dissenting.

Cr Bunting left the meeting (12.15pm) during the discussion of the above item. He was not present when the matter was voted on.

Cr Bunting re-joined the meeting (12.46pm) during the discussion of the above item. He was present when the matter was voted on.

The meeting was adjourned 12.53am to 1.54pm during the discussion of the above item.

Cr Bunting left the meeting during the above adjournment.

District Plan Change programme

Resolved: (Cr Wilson/Cr Macpherson)

That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 LTP, funding the $15.371 million for the District Plan Change programme by a Targeted Rate over a 5 year period, based on capital value. An average of **$36.75** per rateable property per year for 5 years to contribute toward the regulatory compliance costs of the programme. The remainder to be funded by the general rate.

Mayor Southgate and Cr Forsyth Dissenting.

Cr Bunting re-joined the meeting (2.55pm) during the discussion of the above item. He was present when the matter was voted on.

Hillcrest Library Extension

Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)

That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that the Hillcrest Library Extension budget in years 1-5 of $3.975M be rephased to move $3.975M from years 1-5 to $225,00 in year 6 and $3.75M years 7.

Cr Macpherson and Cr Gallagher Dissenting.

Gordonton Road Corridor (Wairere to Borman)

Resolved: (Cr Bunting/Cr Naidoo-Rauf)

That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that the Gordonton Road Corridor (Wairere to Borman) budget for $3M to be moved from unfunded to funded into year 1.

Crs Wilson, Forsyth, O'Leary, and Pascoe Dissenting.

The meeting was adjourned from 4.09pm to 4.30pm

Cr Forsyth left the meeting during the above adjournment.

Borman/Horsham Downs Intersection and Urban Upgrade

Motion: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)

That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that the Borman/Horsham Downs Intersection and Urban Upgrade budget in years 1-5 of $15.658M be rephased to move $15.658M from years 1-5 to years 6-10.

The Motion was put.

Those for the Motion:	Mayor Southgate, Deputy Mayor Taylor, Councillors Bunting, O'Leary and Wilson.
Those against the Motion:	Councillors Gallagher, Hamilton, Macpherson, Naidoo-Rauf, Pascoe, Thomson and van Oosten.

The Motion was LOST.

Rototuna Walking and Cycling Network

Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)

That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that the Rototuna Walking and Cycling Network budget in years 1-5 of $460,000 be removed.

City Wide Biking and Micro mobility budget

Motion: (Deputy Mayor Taylor/Mayor Southgate)

That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that the City Wide Biking and Micro mobility budget for years 1-5 of $23M be rephased to move $11.5M from years 1-5 to years 6-10.

The Motion was put.

Those for the Motion:	Mayor Southgate, Deputy Mayor Taylor, Councillors Hamilton, and Naidoo-Rauf.
Those against the Motion:	Councillors Bunting, Gallagher, Macpherson, O'Leary, Pascoe, Thomson, van Oosten, and Wilson.

The Motion was LOST.

Mass Transit

Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)

That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that the Mass Transit budget phased in years 1-5 of $6M be moved to years 6-10.

Crs Macpherson, Thomson, Gallagher andr van Oosten Dissenting.

Resolved: (Cr Macpherson/Cr Thomson)

That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that **$1.6M** per year revenue from parking charges in the CBD fringe be included in the LTP from year 2 onwards, and be used to fund Mass Transit improvements.

Deputy Mayor Taylor and Cr Bunting Dissenting.

Resolved: (Cr O'Leary/Cr Thomson)

That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget that the $3.1M is transferred from the Mass Transit budget from year 10 to year 1 $1.5M and year 2 $1.6M to fund the unfunded additional cost for Transport Centre Rejuvenation of $3.1M, noting an anticipated 51% subsidy from Waka Kotahi (NZTA).

Deputy Mayor Taylor Dissenting

The meeting was adjourned 6.01pm to 6.45pm

Cr Hamilton and Cr Naidoo-Rauf left the meeting during the above adjournment.

Pavement and Pre-seal Repairs

Resolved: (Cr Thomson/Cr Macpherson)

That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that $155,000 per annum for Year 1-10 approved in the base operating budget for Pavement and Pre-seal Repairs is reallocated to fund the unapproved operating budget for Cycleway Maintenance.

Community Strategies and Planning

Resolved: (Cr Naidoo-Rauf/Mayor Southgate)

That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that the Community Strategies and Planning Operating Budget be funded at a total of $50,000 per annum for years 1-10.

Deputy Mayor Taylor, Crs O'Leary, Pascoe and Wilson Dissenting.

Cr Naidoo Rauf and Cr Hamilton re-joined the meeting (6.57pm) during the discussion of the above. They were present when the matter was voted on.

Creative Arts Sector

Resolved: (Cr Bunting/Mayor Southgate)

That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that the Council funds a budget of $100,000 per year for year 1-3 as a match funding trial for the Creative Arts Sector.

Cr Wilson, Cr O'Leary, Cr Pascoe Dissenting

Community Events

Resolved: (Cr Gallagher/Cr Macpherson)

That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that the Council funds and additional $50,000 per year for years 1-10 for the Community Events.

The Motion was Put.

Those for the Motion:	Councillors Gallagher, Macpherson, Bunting, Hamilton, Naidoo-Rauf and van Oosten.
Those against the Motion:	Mayor Southgate, Deputy Mayor Taylor, Councillors Pascoe, O'Leary, Thomson and Wilson.

The Motion was declared equal.
The Mayor exercised her casting vote FOR the motion.
The Motion was declared CARRIED.

Cr Thomson left the meeting (7.38pm) at the conclusion of the above item. She was present when the matter was voted on.

Wayfinding: Jetty to Victoria St

Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)

That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that Wayfinding: Jetty to Victoria St budget of $41,600 is removed.

Crs Gallagher and Macpherson Dissenting.

Wayfinding: City to Gardens

Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)

That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that Wayfinding: City to Gardens budget of $325,000 is removed.

Crs Gallagher and Macpherson Dissenting.

Cr Thomson re-joined the meeting (7.52pm) at the conclusion of the above item. She was not present when the matter was voted on.

Jetty at Hamilton Gardens

Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)

That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, the Jetty at Hamilton Gardens budget of $2.395M for years 1 and 2 be rephased to years 6 and 7.

Crs Naidoo-Rauf and Pascoe Dissenting.

Cr Hamilton retired from the meeting (8.00pm) during the discussion of the above item. He was not present when the matter was voted on.

The meeting was adjourned at 8.30pm on Wednesday, 9 December until 9.30am Thursday, 10 December 2020.

The meeting resumed 9.37am Thursday 10 December 2020.

River Plan - Wellington St Beach

Resolved: (Cr van Oosten/Deputy Mayor Taylor)

That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, the River Plan - Wellington St Beach budget of $4.212M be reduced to $100,000 year 1 for planning and $1M in year 2.

Peacocke Stage 2 - Sports Parks and Reserve Land Acquisition and Development

Resolved: (Cr Thomson/Cr Bunting)

That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, Peacocke Stage 2 - Sports Parks and Reserve Land Acquisition and Development budget for years 1-5 of $26.185M, $5,237 be moved to years 9.

Cr Hamilton Dissenting.

Museum River Entrance

Motion: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)

That the Council approves, for the purposes modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, the Museum river entrance budget of $6.6M for years 1-5 be rephased to year 7.

Amendment: (Cr Thomson/Cr Bunting)
That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, the Museum river entrance budget of $6.6M is moved to year 11.

The Amendment was put.

Those for the Amendment:	Councillors Pascoe, Bunting, Forsyth and Thomson.
Those against the Amendment:	Mayor Southgate, Deputy Mayor Taylor, Councillors Gallagher, O'Leary, Macpherson, Hamilton, Naidoo-Rauf, van Oosten and Wilson

The Amendment was declared LOST.

The Motion was then put and declared CARRIED.

Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)
That the Council approves, for the purposes modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, the Museum river entrance budget of $6.6M for years 1-5 be rephased to year 7.

Cr Forsyth Dissenting.

The meeting adjourned 11.05am to 11.20am.

Rototuna Parks Neighbourhood Parks
Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)
That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, Rototuna Parks Neighbourhood Parks budget of $4.89M is reduced to $2.5M allocated to $2M Year 1 and $500,000 Year 3.

Crs Gallagher and Macpherson Dissenting.

Zoo Plan Animal Exhibit
Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)
That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, the Zoo Plan Animal Exhibit budget of $2.5M for years 1-5 be rephased to year 6.

Pool Maintenance
Motion: (Deputy Mayor Taylor/Mayor Southgate)
That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, the pool maintenance operating project budget of $60,000 per annum for each of the 10 years is moved from an unfunded operational project to a funded operational project.

Amendment: (Cr Forsyth/Cr Wilson)
That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, the pool maintenance operating project budget of $60,000 is funded from existing operating budgets.

The Amendment was put.

Those for the Amendment:	Councillors Forsyth, O'Leary, Pascoe and Wilson.
Those against the Amendment:	Mayor Southgate, Deputy Mayor Taylor, Councillors Thomson, van Oosten, Bunting, Hamilton, Macpherson, Gallagher, and Naidoo-Rauf.

The Amendment was declared LOST.

The Motion was then put and declared CARRIED.

Resolved: (Deputy Mayor Taylor/Mayor Southgate)
That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, the pool maintenance operating project budget of $60,000 per annum for each of the 10 years is moved from an unfunded operational project to a funded operational project.

Sports Parks Drainage & irrigation improvement programme

Resolved: (Cr Bunting/Deputy Mayor Taylor)
That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that the sport Parks Drainage and Irrigation Improvement budget of $8.466M be reduced to $3.6M and be allocated evenly over years 1-7 and be moved from unfunded to funded.

Crs Forsyth, O'Leary, Pascoe, and Wilson Dissenting.

Venue and Event Security Programme

Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)
That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, the Venue and Event Security Programme budget of $138,000 per annum for each of the 10 years is moved from an unfunded operational project to a funded operational project.

Crs Forsyth, Hamilton, and Wilson Dissenting.

Museum Annual Revenue

Resolved: (Cr Hamilton/Cr Wilson)
That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, the Museum Annual Revenue to be increased by at least $100,000 per annum for Years 1-10 ($1M over the 10LTP).

The meeting adjourned 12.46pm to 1.37pm.

Zoo Entry Fee

Motion: (Cr Thomson/Cr Hamilton)
That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term plan budget, that the entry fee for the Zoo by increased by $1 after the completion of stages one and two of the shared entry precinct in year 3, and that the resulting revenue from year 3 (expected to be $150,000 per annum) be used for funding Waiwhakareke conservation development programme and initiatives.

Cr Wilson Dissenting.

Gardens Marketing budget

Resolved: (Cr Thomson/Mayor Southgate)

That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, the Gardens Marketing budget of $200,000 per annum within the base operating budget is reduced to $150,000 per annum.

Parking at Hamilton Gardens

Motion: (Cr Macpherson/Cr van Oosten)

That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget:

a) to commence charging $5 per visit for non-disability vehicle parking at Hamilton Gardens from Jan 1 in Year 1, bringing in an estimated annual operating revenue of $500,000 per annum from Years 2-10 ($250,000 in Year 1) and 50% of the operating revenue be used for enhancing existing Hamilton Gardens operating services and facilities in the current base budget and 50% to fund new operating services and facilities to be added to the base budget; and
b) one-off capital costs of $400,000 in year 1.

Amendment: (Cr Forsyth/Cr Wilson)

That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget:

a) to commence charging $5 per visit for vehicle parking at Hamilton Gardens from Jan 1 in Year 1, bringing in an estimated annual operating revenue of $500,000 per annum from Years 2-10 ($250,000 in Year 1) and 50% of the operating revenue be used for enhancing existing Hamilton Gardens operating services and facilities in the current base budget and 50% to fund new operating services and facilities to be added to the base budget; and
b) one-off capital costs of $400,000 in year 1.

The Amendment was put.

Those for the Amendment:	Councillors Forsyth and Hamilton.
Those against the Amendment:	Mayor Southgate, Deputy Mayor Taylor, Councillors Bunting, Gallagher, Macpherson, Naidoo-Rauf, O'Leary, Pascoe, Thomson, van Oosten, and Wilson.

The Amendment was declared LOST.
The Motion was then put and declared CARRIED.

Resolved: (Cr Macpherson/Cr van Oosten)

That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget:

a) to commence charging $5 per visit for **non-disability vehicle** parking at Hamilton Gardens from Jan 1 in Year 1, bringing in an estimated annual operating revenue of $500,000 per annum from Years 2-10 ($250,000 in Year 1) and 50% of the operating revenue be used for enhancing existing Hamilton Gardens operating services and facilities in the current base budget and 50% to fund new operating services and facilities to be added to the base budget; and
b) one-off capital costs of $400,000 in year 1.

Mayor Southgate, Deputy Mayor Taylor and Cr Naidoo-Rauf Dissenting.

Cat de-sexing fund

Motion: (Cr Thomson/Mayor Southgate)

That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that the Cat de-sexing fund of $100,000 per annum within the base operating budget is reduced to $50,000 per annum and notes Council approaches Waikato Regional Council to fund the remaining 50% ($50,000) noting WRC's biosecurity function.

Amendment: (Cr Pascoe/Cr O'Leary)

That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that the Cat de-sexing fund of $100,000 per annum within the base operating budget is removed.

The Amendment was put.

Those for the Amendment:	Councillors O'Leary, Pascoe, Forsyth, and Wilson.
Those against the Amendment:	Mayor Southgate, Deputy Mayor Taylor, Councillors Bunting, Gallagher, Hamilton, Macpherson, Thomson, van Oosten, and Cr Naidoo-Rauf.

The Amendment was LOST.

The Motion was then put.

Those for the Motion:	Mayor Southgate, Councillors Forsyth, O'Leary, Pascoe, Thomson, and Cr van Oosten.
Those against the Amendment:	Deputy Mayor Taylor, Councillors Bunting, Gallagher, Hamilton, Macpherson, Naidoo-Rauf and Wilson.

The Motion was LOST.

The meeting adjourned 3.11pm to 3.37pm.

Parks Connections Programme

Resolved: (Cr Bunting/Cr Thomson)

That the Council notes for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan the Parks Connection Programme budget of $3.46M be considered in the Biking and Micro Mobility programme, noting will not require any additional funding.

Cr Wilson Dissenting.

Nature in the City: Gully Restoration

Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Cr Thomson)

That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, Nature in the City Portfolio Programme: Gully Restoration & Development budget for years 1-5 of $7.382M be rephased to move $3.690M from years 1-5 to years 6-10.

Crs Gallagher and Macpherson Dissenting.

Citywide Erosion Control Capital Programme

Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)

That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that Citywide Erosion Control budget for years 1-5 of $8.970M be rephased move $3M from years 1-5 to years 6-10.

Water Developer upsizing

Motion: (Cr Bunting/Deputy Mayor Taylor)

That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that funding for water developer upsizing be reduced to $3.0 million allocated across the 10 years.

The Motion was put.

Those for the Motion:	Mayor Southgate, Councillors Bunting, Forsyth, and Naidoo-Rauf.
Those against the Motion:	Deputy Mayor Councillors O'Leary, Pascoe, Thomson, van Oosten, Hamilton, Macpherson, Gallagher and Wilson.

The Motion was declared LOST.

Waiwhakareke Predator Proof Fence

Resolved: (Cr Forsyth/Cr Hamilton)

That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that the design, costing and engagement work for the Waiwhakareke Predator Proof Fence is included in year 4 of the 10 year plan, subject to 50% external funding ($65k net, $130k gross).

The Motion was put.

Those for the Motion:	Councillors Thomson, van Oosten, Hamilton, Macpherson, Gallagher, Nadoo-Rauf, Forsyth, and Wilson.
Those against the Motion:	Mayor Southgate, Deputy Mayor Taylor, Councillor Bunting, O'Leary and Pascoe.

The Motion was declared CARRIED.

Waste Minimisation in Parks

Resolved: (Cr Thomson/Cr Forsyth)

That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that the Waste Minimisation in Parks (table 23, ref 2.1) is unfunded for the purposes of the LTP, and notes that the item will be considered in the 2022/23 Annual Plan following the consideration of a report to the Environment Committee on managing litter in parks and reserves.

Taitua Arboretum Programme

Resolved: (Cr Naidoo-Rauf/Cr Gallagher)

That the Council approves, for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, that Taitua Arboretum programme budget of $365k move from unfunded to funded and rephased to Year 6-7.

Crs Forsyth, O'Leary, Pascoe, and Wilson Dissenting.

Cr Macpherson left the meeting (4.45pm) during the discussion of the above item. He was not present when the matter was voted on.

3 Waters Connections

Resolved: (Cr O'Leary/Thomson)

That the Council approves for the purposes of modelling the financial impact on the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget:

a) that the Change in Delivery Model for 3 Waters Connections operating budget of $500,000 per annum be moved from the unfunded operational programme to funded; and
b) that an increase in the 3 Waters activity fees and charges of $500,000 per annum be included in the 3 Waters operational budget, noting there is no impact on the operational budget.

Mayoral Support Services

Motion: (Cr Wilson/Cr Gallagher

That the Council approves for the purposes of financial modelling for the draft proposed 2021-31 LTP, that the Mayoral Support Services operational budget be reduced by $125,000 per annum.

The Motion was put.

Those for the Motion:	Councillors Wilson.
Those against the Motion:	Mayor Southgate, Deputy Mayor Taylor, Councillors Gallagher, Pascoe, O'Leary, Macpherson, Bunting, Hamilton, Forsyth, Naidoo-Rauf, van Oosten and Thomson

The Motion was declared LOST.

Cr Macpherson re-joined the meeting (4.58pm) during the discussion of the above item. He was present when the matter was voted on.

The meeting adjourned 5.25pm to 5.35pm.

The meeting adjourned 6.01pm 6.40pm.

Financial Strategy

Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)

That the Council:

a) approves for the purposes of preparing the financial modelling for the proposed draft 2021-31 LTP budget, a maximum debt to revenue ratio:

   i. 300% for 2021/22;

   ii. then decreasing by 5% each year until 2025/26;

   iii. and then remaining at 280% from 2025/26 onwards;

b) approves for the purposes of preparing the financial modelling for the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, an overall rate increase to existing ratepayers of 8.9% for 2021/22 and then 4.9% for years 2-10; and

c) notes for the purposes of preparing the financial modelling for the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget:

   i. the debt to revenue ratio is below the LGFA limit, peaking at 280% in 2025/26;

   ii. the balancing the books measure is achieved in year 2026/27.

Crs Forsyth, Pascoe and Wilson Dissenting

Rate Structure

Resolved: (Cr Macpherson/Cr Hamilton)

That the Council approves for the purposes of preparing the financial modelling for the proposed draft 2021-31 LTP budget:

i. a General rate increase of 4.4% to existing ratepayers in 2021/22;

ii. a Compliance Targeted Rate (for 3 Waters and District Plan costs) equivalent to a 4.5% rates increase to existing ratepayers (calculated to be equivalent to $140 per SUIP excluding GST) in 2021/22;

iii. the Compliance targeted rate is set on a differential basis on the capital value of all rateable properties with the intention that it is applied the same way as if it was part of the general rate;

iv. the total revenue sought from the Compliance Targeted Rate is $9,656,000 (excluding GST);

v. the general rate and Compliance targeted rate increase by 4.9% per year from Year 2; and

vi. the discontinuation of the Hamilton Gardens Rate from 1 July 2021 (noting that future funding will be from general rates).

Draft 2021-2031 Long-Term Plan Budget

Resolved: (Mayor Southgate/Deputy Mayor Taylor)

That the Council:

a) approves for the purposes of preparing the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget, all recommendations approved for the purposes of financial modelling during this meeting;

b) notes for the purposes of preparing the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget:

   i. the debt to revenue ratio is below the LGFA limit, peaking at 280% in 2026/27;

   ii. the balancing the books measure is achieved in year 2023/24; and

c) notes the confirmed budget for the draft proposed 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget will be presented to Council as supporting information for the consultation document in Feb 2021;

d) approves the consultation period of 5 March 2021 to 7 April 2021 for the Long-Term Plan;

e) notes that the Development Contributions revenue assumed in the proposed draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan is $392M over the 10 years;

f) approves working group a consisting of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chair of the Finance Committee and Chair of the Hearings and Engagement Committee to provide Elected Member oversight of the Long-Term Plan Consultation Document; and

g) requests the Chief Executive to continue working with Crown Infrastructure Partners and Central Government to negotiate an Infrastructure Funding and Financing (IFF) solution in relation to Peacocke and Rotokauri.

Cr Forsyth Dissenting.

7. 2021/22 Development Contributions Policy Review - options for proposed policy

The report was taken as read.

Resolved: (Cr Macpherson/Cr Hamilton)

That the Council, for the purpose of preparing a proposed Development Contributions Policy, approves:

a) extending the 66% CBD remission for a further 3 years to 30 June 2024;

b) introducing a 100% remission on charges for buildings 6 storeys or higher in the CBD until 30 June 2024;

c) beginning to charge development contributions on residential development for community infrastructure projects;

d) introducing a 100% remission for charges on registered social housing providers and charitable trusts providing social housing;

e) introducing a cap on charges of $20K, $30K and $40K for industrial, commercial and retail development respectively (exclusive of GST) per 100m^2 of gross floor area for the total of water, wastewater and transport activities, and correspondingly for stormwater on a site area basis; and

f) introducing a phased transition by incremental increase in Development Contributions for residential development in the Peacocke 1, Peacocke 2, Rotokauri, Rototuna and Ruakura catchments, such that:

(i) in year one of the Long Term Plan the Development Contribution charges will be equal to the current 2019/20 DC Policy charges plus one third of difference between the 2019/20 DC Policy charges and the full 2021/22 DC Policy charges; and

(ii) in year two the Development Contribution charges will be equal to the current 2019/20 DC Policy charges plus two thirds difference between the 2019/20 DC Policy charges and the full 2021/22 DC Policy charges; and

(iii) in year three the DC charges will be the full 2021/22 Development Contributions Policy charges.

That the Council notes that:

a) these recommendations will not immediately become operative in the Development Contributions Policy;

b) the options will be developed and tested by staff through the Council's 2021/22 Development Contributions Policy review process, including impact assessments;

c) a proposed Development Contributions Policy will be presented to the Council for approval to go out for community consultation; and

d) the approved Development Contributions Policy will be operative from 1 July 2021.

8. 2021 Growth Funding Policy

The report was taken as read.

Resolved: (Cr Macpherson/Cr Hamilton)

That the Council:

a) receives the report;

b) approves that a draft Growth Funding Policy be developed that:

(i) makes it clear that the Council is open to discussing potential IFF proposals before they go to the Government;

(ii) includes reference to the NPS-UD and related Unfunded Growth Projects;

(iii) addresses changes to the purpose of local government (the four wellbeings);

(iv) refers to the Operative District Plan, Future Proof and the Hamilton Urban Growth Strategy;

(v) leverages strategic planning including the Hamilton-Waikato Metro Spatial Plan;

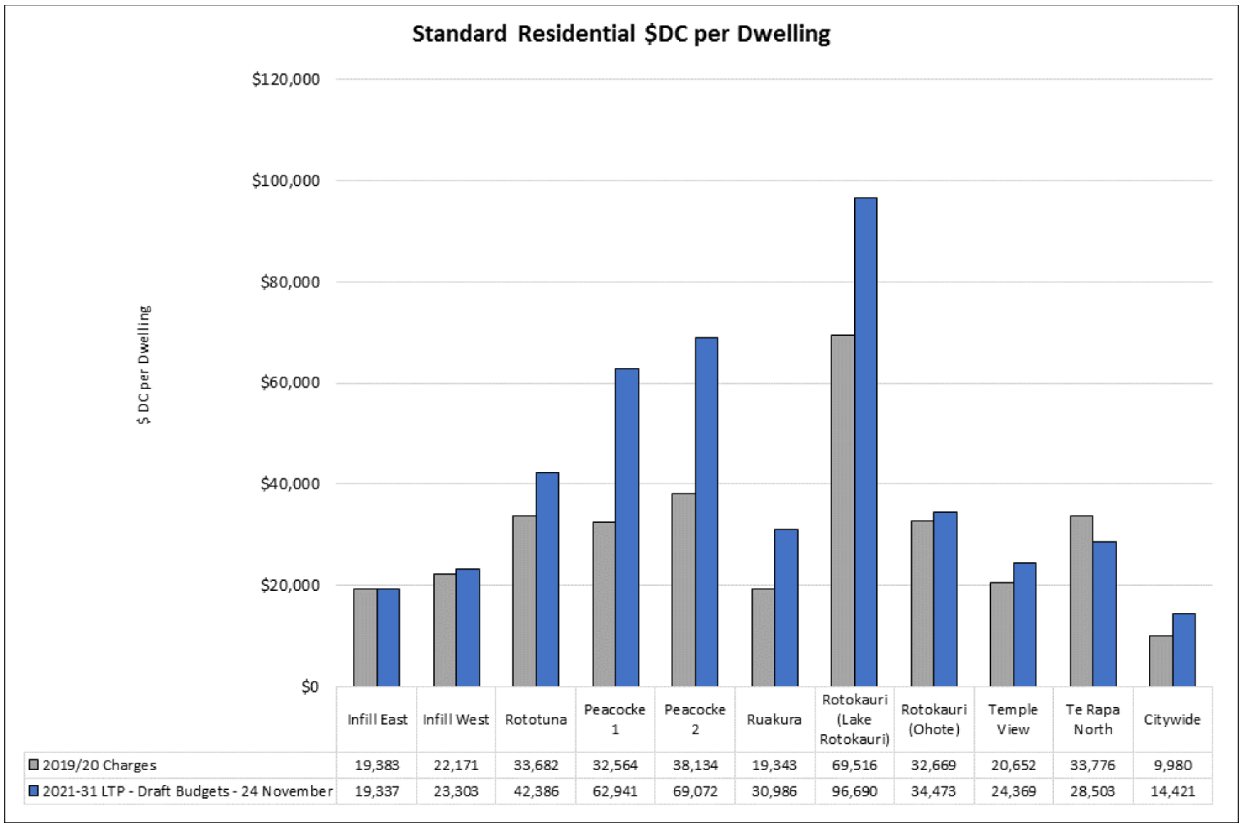
(vi) aligns strategically to the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Growth Principles, the draft Financial Strategy and the draft Development Contributions Policy; and

c) notes that the draft Growth Funding Policy will go out for community consultation alongside the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

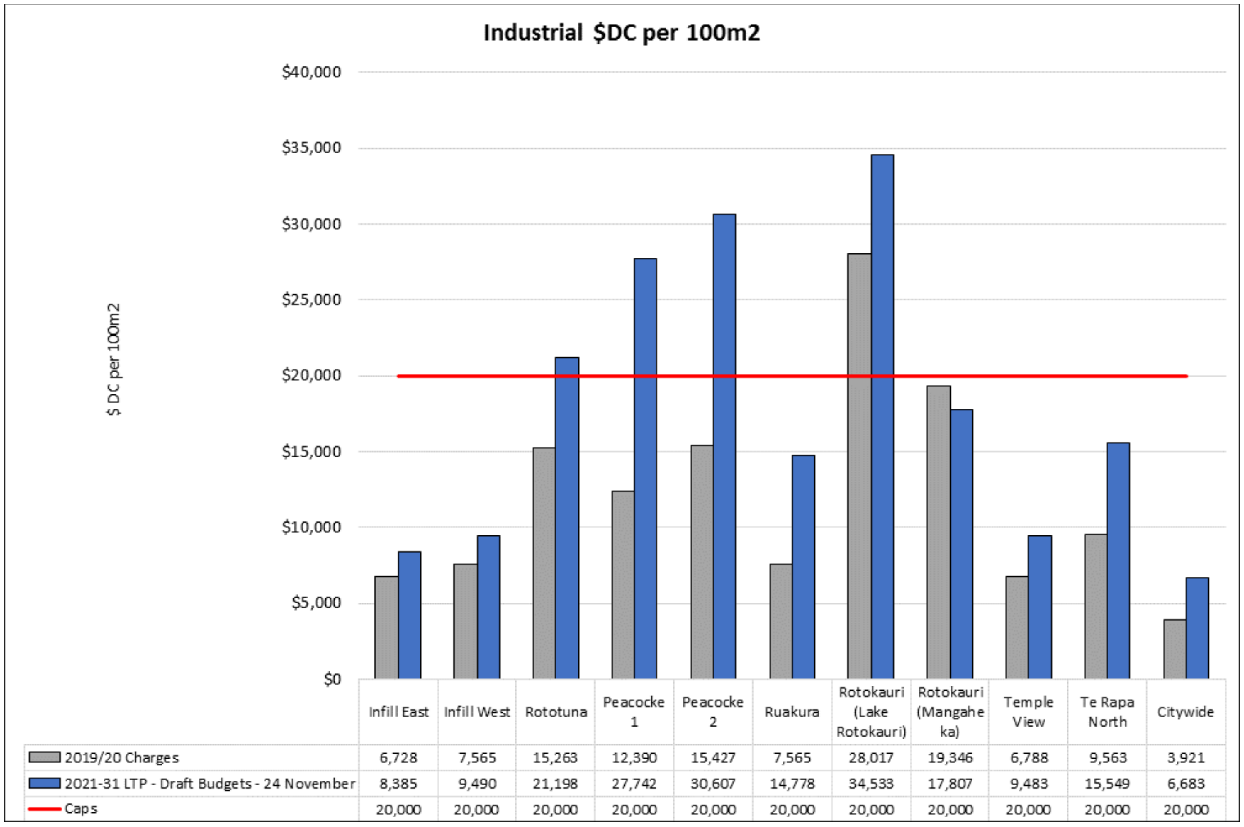
The meeting was declared closed at 8.57pm.

Appendix 1

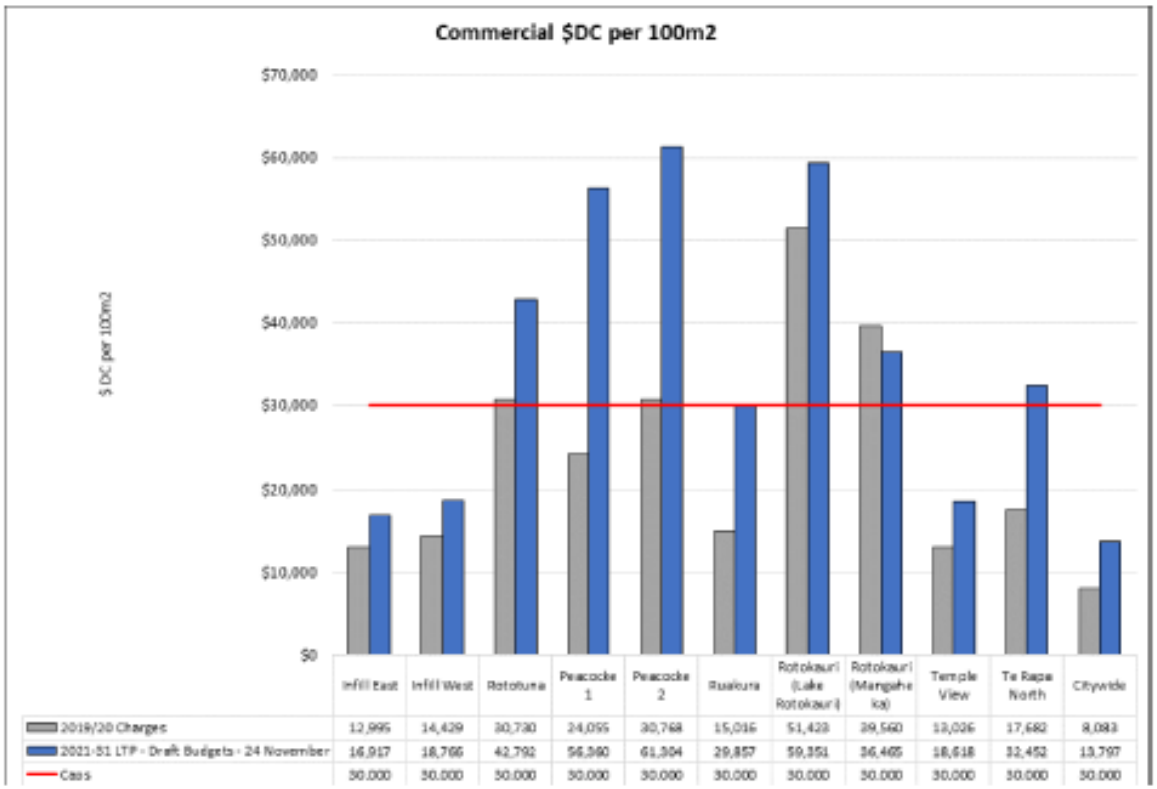
DC Policy: indicative 2021/31 LTP DC Charges

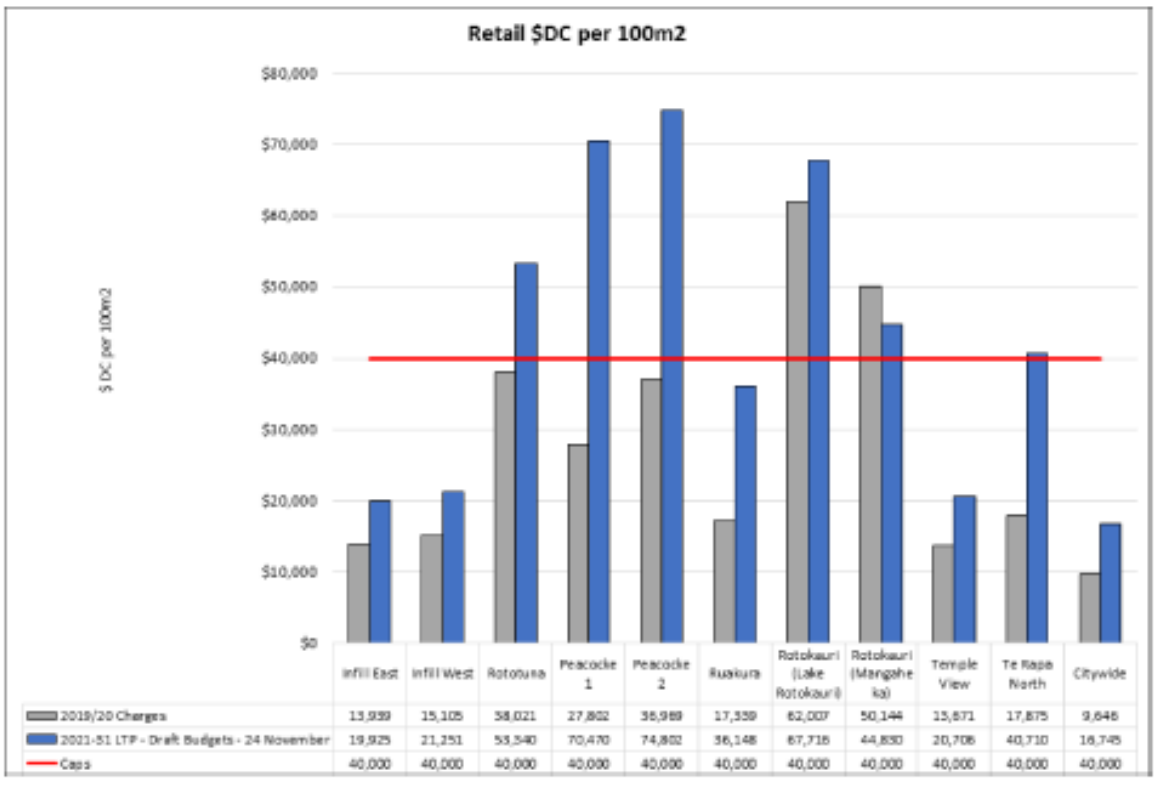


	Infill East	Infill West	Rototuna	Peacocke 1	Peacocke 2	Ruakura	Rotokauri (Lake Rotokauri)	Rotokauri (Ohote)	Temple View	Te Rapa North	Citywide
2019/20 Charges	19,383	22,171	33,682	32,564	38,134	19,343	69,516	32,669	20,652	33,776	9,980
2021-31 LTP - Draft Budgets - 24 November	19,337	23,303	42,386	62,941	69,072	30,986	96,690	34,473	24,369	28,503	14,421



	Infill East	Infill West	Rototuna	Peacocke 1	Peacocke 2	Ruakura	Rotokauri (Lake Rotokauri)	Rotokauri (Mangaheka)	Temple View	Te Rapa North	Citywide
2019/20 Charges	6,728	7,565	15,263	12,390	15,427	7,565	28,017	19,346	6,788	9,563	3,921
2021-31 LTP - Draft Budgets - 24 November	8,385	9,490	21,198	27,742	30,607	14,778	34,533	17,807	9,483	15,549	6,683
Caps	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000





Limitations

- These do not represent the actual/final DC charges for 2021/22. Further refinements to the inputs into the DC model are needed to:
  - Include key information for modelling that is not available yet. This includes final interest and inflation rates and any changes identified through technical and legal review.
  - Include updated cost allocations on the capital programme.

- Include any revisions to the capital programme made through the LTP budget deliberations process.
- Model community infrastructure charges. This is proving more complex than originally expected.

All revisions to the charges will be made in the coming weeks and the final modelled DC charges will be included in the Proposed DC Policy for Consultation report to Council in February 2021, prior to public consultation.

Council Report

Item 6

Committee: Council **Date:** 25 February 2021

Author: Tyler Gaukrodger **Authoriser:** Becca Brooke

Position: Governance Advisor **Position:** Governance Manager

Report Name: Chair's Report

Report Status	*Open*

Recommendation - *Tuutohu*

That the Council:

a) receives the report; and

b) approves Cr O'Leary's request to step down as a member of the CCRP Advisory Group due to workload constraints.

Attachments - *Ngaa taapirihanga*

Attachment 1 - Chair's Report

Chair's Report

In this meeting we need to sign off the consultation document to allow us to go out to the public and ask them what they think of our draft Long-Term Plan.

It has been a long process to get this far, disrupted by Covid-19, but I'm pleased with where we've reached. In December we had two days of excellent deliberations. We all had to make compromises; we all won some votes and lost others - myself included. And that's exactly how it should be.

Since then, as determined at the December meeting, a working group consisting of myself, the Deputy Mayor, the Chair of the Finance Committee and the Chair of the Hearings and Engagement Committee has worked with staff to develop a consultation document that summarises some of the key issues and decisions on which we're keen to hear from Hamiltonians. But of course the complete plan includes a whole lot more and we welcome feedback on that also.

Today isn't about re-litigating those issues - we'll get another opportunity to discuss them when we hear what the public think. It's about setting ourselves up to hear from the community. After that full political debate will occur. The best we can do at this time is to encourage the people and networks we know to share their voice.

I look forward to hearing what Hamiltonians think about our plans, and to reconvening in the autumn to take stock of their feedback. We will then agree a final plan, to come into force on 1 July. Time is tight, but I know we can achieve this with the same collaborative spirit we've shown throughout the triennium.

Finally, given her workload, including becoming Deputy Chair of the District Plan Amendments Committee, Cr O'Leary has asked to be removed from the Central City and River Plan Advisory Group. I'm sure Deputy Mayor Taylor will join me in thanking Cr O'Leary for her work on that Group over the last year or so.

Recommendation:
That the Council:

a) receives the report; and
b) approves Cr O'Leary's request to step down as a member of the CCRP Advisory Group due to workload constraints.

Paula Southgate
Mayor Hamilton City

Council Report

Committee: Council **Date:** 25 February 2021

Author: Tracey Musty **Authoriser:** David Bryant

Position: Financial Controller **Position:** General Manager Corporate

Report Name: Draft Revenue and Financial Policy and Consultation Document and other supporting financial policies

Report Status	*Open*

Purpose - *Take*

1. For the Council to adopt the 2021-31 Revenue and Financing Policy Consultation Document.
2. For the Council to adopt the financial related policies and underlying information for the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Staff Recommendation - *Tuutohu-aa-kaimahi*

3. That the Council:
   a) adopts of the proposed Revenue and Financing Policy and Funding Needs Analysis as supporting information for the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan consultation;
   b) adopts the proposed Rates Remissions and Postponements Policy, Funding Impact Statement and Rating Policy as supporting information for the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan consultation; and
   c) approves staff to commence formal consultation on the proposed Revenue and Financing Policy from 5 March 2021 to 7 April 2021.

Executive Summary - *Whakaraapopototanga matua*

4. For the purposes of preparing draft policies for public consultation, Council resolved the following changes to the rating system in December 2020:
   - Introduction of a new compliance targeted rate, to fund increasing costs associated with delivering water services, and to make changes to the District Plan; and
   - Transferring funding of Hamilton Gardens from a targeted rate and incorporating these costs into the general rate.
5. Additionally, Council has reviewed its Revenue and Financing Policy, Rates Remissions and Postponements Policy, and other associated policies, to implement rating system changes and to make some policy improvements to align with the decisions made by Elected Members during Long-Term Plan discussions and deliberations.

6. Staff recommend that the Revenue and Financing Policy Consultation Document is adopted for consultation alongside the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Consultation Document and supporting information.

7. Staff consider the decisions in this report have high significance and that the recommendations comply with the Council's legal requirements.

Background - *Koorero whaimaarama*

8. The financial related policies attached form part of the underlying information used to develop the draft Long-Term Plan budget.

9. Over the past 12 months, Elected Members have received information and given direction on a comprehensive range of issues and topics to develop the draft Long-Term Plan budget, including options for funding and financing.

10. The proposed changes to how the Council funds its activities have been incorporated into the Revenue and Financing Policy. The proposed changes require public consultation as set out in the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

11. Elected Members were briefed on the Revenue and Financing Policy Consultation Document on 9 February 2021.

Discussion - *Matapaki*

12. As part of the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan process, Council has reviewed its Revenue and Financing Policy, Rates Remissions and Postponements Policy and other associated financial policies.

13. The proposed changes to the financial policies reflect the outcomes of Council's decisions through the Long-Term Plan process, including formal budget deliberations on 9 & 10 December 2020.

14. Formal consultation of the Revenue and Financing Policy is required under section 82 of the Local Government Act.

15. Two changes to the rating system were resolved at the formal budget deliberations Council meeting, being the introduction of a new compliance targeted rate, and transfer of funding for development at Hamilton Gardens. These changes are discussed below.

16. All other proposed changes to Council's financial policies have been made to provide continued alignment to Council's current approach to setting rates, ensuring transparency and consistency.

17. <u>Introduction of new compliance targeted rate</u>

18. A new compliance targeted rate has been proposed in the draft Long-Term Plan. The purpose of the proposed compliance targeted rate is to recognise Council's increasing costs as a result of central government initiatives. By taking funding out of what would normally be collected from general rates and ring-fencing it as a new targeted rate, greater transparency is provided to ratepayers of compliance costs faced by Council.

19. The compliance targeted rate is to fund work required to deliver Council's water services activities and make changes to the District Plan.

20. The proposed targeted rate would contribute approximately $9.6M in year one of the draft Long-Term Plan. This is equivalent to an average rates increase of 4.5% for existing ratepayers.

21. The work funded by the compliance targeted rate will be undertaken, and the costs incurred, over the duration of the Long-Term Plan, except for the portion of the compliance targeted rate relating to District Plan costs. These will be collected over the first five years.

22. From 1 July 2022 the proposed annual average increase to the general rate, UAGC and compliance targeted rate is 4.9%. From 2026/27 to 2030/31, once the costs to fund the District Plan have been collected, the rates collected for the compliance targeted rate will decrease and the general rate will increase resulting in the average general rates increase remaining at 4.9% for the balance of the Long-Term Plan period.

23. The compliance targeted rate would be set on a differential basis on the capital value of all rateable properties with the intention that it is applied the same way as if it was part of the general rate.

24. Transfer of funding for development at the Hamilton Gardens

25. The Hamilton Gardens targeted rate was introduced in 2014/15 to fund Council's contribution towards delivering new themed gardens at Hamilton Gardens.

26. Council's contribution, via the targeted rate, was one third of the projected total cost of the initial project.

27. At the December 2020 Long-Term Plan Deliberations Council meeting, Council resolved to transfer this funding which is currently being collected through the Hamilton Gardens targeted rate to the general rate. This largely coincides with the completion of the work it was originally introduced to fund.

Options

28. No options are available for Council to consider because there is a requirement to consult with the public under the LGA.

29. The recommendations in this report, along with those in the draft Long-Term Plan and Development Contributions Policy reports, supports the ability of Council to lawfully:

- Adopt a final 2021-31 Long-Term Plan by the legislative deadline of 30 June 2021;
- Ensure the lawful setting and assessing of rates; and
- Charge development contributions.

Financial Considerations - *Whaiwhakaaro Puutea*

30. The proposed changes to Council's rating structure are incorporated into the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Legal and Policy Considerations - *Whaiwhakaaro-aa-ture*

31. Staff confirm that the draft policies and consultation documents comply with the Council's legal and policy requirements.

Wellbeing Considerations - *Whaiwhakaaro-aa-oranga tonutanga*

32. The purpose of Local Government changed on the 14 May 2019 to include promotion of the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future ('the 4 wellbeings').

33. The subject matter of this report has been evaluated in terms of the 4 wellbeings during the process of developing this report as outlined below.

34. The recommendations set out in this report are consistent with that purpose.

Risks - *Tuuraru*

35. Legal

36. Staff have taken all practical steps to mitigate legal risks, including legal review of all draft policies.

37. Timing

38. The approval of the Revenue and Financing Policy Consultation Document at this meeting is essential to finalising the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan within the legislative deadline.

39. Substantial changes to the document would require further legal and external audit review and would delay the formal consultation period.

40. The ability of staff to deliver the final Long-Term Plan on time and to a good standard would be compromised and create reputational risk for Council.

Significance & Engagement Policy - *Kaupapa here whakahira/anganui*

Significance

41. Staff have considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy and have assessed that the matter(s) in this report has/have a high level of significance.

Engagement

42. As per the recommendation, staff seek Council's approval for the draft Consultation Document and Policies to go out for community consultation for four weeks from 5 March to 7 April 2021, alongside the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Consultation Document and underlying information.

43. The designed version of the Revenue and Financing Policy Consultation Document will be tabled as a late agenda item.

Attachments - *Ngaa taapirihanga*

Attachment 1 - Revenue and Financing Policy Consultation Document (Word version)

Attachment 2 - Draft Financial Policies

Attachment 3 - Draft Financial Policies - tracked changes

Revenue and Financing Policy
Consultation Document

We're reviewing our Revenue and Financing Policy as part of our three-yearly review of our Long-term Plan.

The Revenue and Financing Policy sets out how the Council funds each activity it is involved in.

The draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan proposes the introduction of a new compliance targeted rate, to fund work driven by central government to deliver our water services and make changes to our District Plan, which is increasing our costs.

This work will be undertaken (and the cost incurred) over the duration of the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan, but the portion of the compliance targeted rate aimed at District Plan costs will only be collected over the first five years. In the first year, the compliance targeted rate would be equivalent to a **4.5%** average rates rise, increasing by 4.9% annually from 2022/23.

We're also proposing to transfer funding for development at Hamilton Gardens from a targeted rate to the general rate.

These changes, combined with the increase to the general rate, would mean an 8.9% average rate increase to existing ratepayers in 2021/22.

If we funded these costs through our general rate, it would have the same impact (an 8.9% average increase in 2021/22) on ratepayers.

Both changes would take effect from 1 July 2021.

From 1 July 2022 the average rates increase is proposed to be 4.9% each year. Once the costs to fund the District Plan changes have been collected, the compliance targeted rate reduces from 2026/27 and the general rate increases meaning the average remains at 4.9%.

The remainder of this policy has been considered during the review and is proposed to remain unchanged. This is because the other provisions are considered fit-for-purpose. You can make a submission on any of the policy provisions, including those that are proposed to remain unchanged.

Proposed changes

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPLIANCE TARGETED RATE

To highlight Council's costs to help deliver work driven by central government in our water services and District Plan, Council is proposing to take funding out of what we would normally collect from general rates and ring-fencing it as a new targeted rate called the compliance targeted rate.

Water services
The government's increasing emphasis on water regulation and compliance are driving up the cost for all councils to deliver water services to their communities.

Our Council is no different. We need to make sure our drinking water network has more capacity and resilience (like building new water storage reservoirs and upgrading our treatment plant). We also need to continue ensuring that the processed wastewater and stormwater that goes into the Waikato River from our city is of the very high standard required.

This targeted rate would contribute about $7.5 million per year towards work driven by central government to meet increasing compliance and regulatory requirements for our water services.

Making changes to our District Plan

A number of new government requirements are forcing significant (and costly) changes to our District Plan over the next few years. While the requirement to make these changes is beyond Council's control, this presents an opportunity for us to redefine what Hamilton Kirikiriroa will look like in the future. Based on what Hamiltonians have told us, Council is determined to make sure the revised District Plan delivers good urban design across our city, improves housing affordability and diversity, and enables a city that grows up and out in the appropriate places – all while protecting and enhancing our natural spaces and improving transport choice and accessibility.

We've budgeted $15.4 million to overhaul the District Plan. Of this, $12.4 million is to pay for work required by government and this is what is covered in the compliance targeted rate. This work will be undertaken (and the cost incurred) over the duration of the Long-Term Plan, but the portion of the compliance targeted rate aimed at District Plan costs will only be collected over the first five years.

Options	*Advantages*	*Disadvantages*
1. (preferred option) Introduce the compliance targeted rate	• Ratepayers know how much they are paying towards compliance costs providing greater transparency. • The separation of these activities into a targeted rate will have no material impact to the allocation of rates between rating sectors and individual ratepayers would pay approximately the same amount as if these costs formed part of the general rate. • There would be no impact on Council's Financial Strategy – our proposed debt levels	• Introducing a targeted rate adds complexity to the rating system.

	would remain the same and we would still balance the books in 2024/25.	
2 Fund compliance costs through the General Rate	• This is in keeping with Council's existing rating structure, which is widely accepted and understood by the community. • This option would mean a more simplified rating system with fewer targeted rates. • There would be no impact on Council's Financial Strategy – our proposed debt levels would remain the same and we would still balance the books in 2024/25.	This option is **less transparent** about the level and allocation of Council's compliance costs.

WHICH OPTION DO YOU PREFER?

☐ ☐

Reasons *(Please print clearly)* :

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TRANSFER OF FUNDING FOR DEVELOPMENT AT HAMILTON GARDENS

Council is proposing to transfer funding for development at Hamilton Gardens from the current targeted rate to the general rate from 1 July 2021.

The Hamilton Gardens targeted rate was introduced in 2014/15 to fund Council's contribution towards delivering new themed gardens at Hamilton Gardens.

This targeted rate was intended to end in 2018. With the extension of the development programme in the 2018-28 10-year Plan, the rate was retained to contribute to the funding for the development and maintenance of themed gardens.

If the funding is transferred from the targeted rate, Council's contribution towards development at Hamilton Gardens would remain at the same level, including annual increases in line with previous increases to the targeted rate, through the general rate.

In 2020/21 the Hamilton Gardens targeted rate is approximately $13.80 incl GST per ratepayer.

Options	*Advantages*	*Disadvantages*
1. (preferred option) Transfer funding for development at Hamilton Gardens from the current targeted rate to the general rate from 1 July 2021. Maintain the existing level of funding for development at Hamilton Gardens.	• Council's commitment to Hamilton Gardens and its level of funding would remain the same. • By transferring funding to the general rate, which is applied on a capital value basis, ratepayers with higher value properties would be contributing more to development at Hamilton Gardens than ratepayers with lower value properties.	• There would be less transparency with the community about the source and level of funding for development at Hamilton Gardens. • The Hamilton Gardens targeted rate would no longer be included on ratepayers' invoices, which could reduce the connection between development at Hamilton Gardens and ratepayers' contribution to its funding.
2. Maintain the Hamilton Gardens targeted rate.	• There would be greater transparency with the community about the source and level of funding for development at Hamilton Gardens.	• There would be greater complexity with rates collected through the general rate, compliance targeted rate (depending on the decision to introduce this rate or not), and Hamilton Gardens targeted rate.

WHICH OPTION DO YOU PREFER?

☐ ☐

Reasons *(Please print clearly)* :

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WOULD YOU LIKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO TALK TO US ABOUT YOUR SUBMISSION IN PERSON?

Yes ☐ No

Verbal submissions will take place in ____ and we will contact you to arrange a time.
Please give us your contact details in the next section.

About you

This section tells us a bit more about you. By capturing this information, we will be able to better understand who is, and isn't, providing feedback.

Privacy statement

The Local Government Act 2002 requires submissions to be made available to the public. Your name and/or organisation will be published with your submission and made available in a report to elected members and to the public. Other personal information supplied will be used for administration and reporting purposes only. Please refer to Council's Privacy Statement at hamilton.govt.nz for further information.

Contact details

We will use this to get in touch with you if you would like the opportunity to talk to us about your submission in person.

Name

Organisation
(if responding on behalf of)

My suggestion supports the views of
(organisation/interest group)

Phone

Email

What is your age group? (at your last birthday)

- ◯ Under 16
- ◯ 16-19
- ◯ 20-24
- ◯ 25-29
- ◯ 30-34
- ◯ 35-39
- ◯ 40-44
- ◯ 45-49
- ◯ 50-54
- ◯ 55-59
- ◯ 60-64
- ◯ 65-69
- ◯ 70-74
- ◯ 75-79
- ◯ 80+

What ethnic group do you identify with?
(tick all that apply)

- ☐ NZ European
- ☐ Maaori
- ☐ Indian
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Tongan
- ☐ Cook Island Maori
- ☐ South African
- ☐ British
- ☐ Other (If other please specify)

Which of the following best describes your household situation? (Please select one item)

- ◯ Living alone
- ◯ Household with dependants (e.g. children/other family)
- ◯ Household with no dependants (e.g. no children/no other family)
- ◯ Living with others that are not family

Where do you live?
I live in Hamilton, my suburb is

I live outside of Hamilton

- ◯ Waipa
- ◯ Waikato
- ◯ Elsewhere in New Zealand
- ◯ Overseas

Would you like the opportunity to talk to us about your submission in person?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No

The Long-Term Plan verbal submissions are being held on 13 to 15 April 2021. We will be in touch to arrange a date and time.

That's it! You're all done!

Leave this form at any Council facility or send to

Freepost 172189, Hamilton City Council,
Long-Term Plan, Private Bag 3010,
Hamilton, 3240

What's next?

Staff will collect and analyse all feedback at the end of the submission period. On 4 to 6 May 2021, Elected Members will consider all the views and make decisions based on your feedback.
The 2021/31 Long-Term Plan will be confirmed on 24-25 June 2021 and be in place from 1 July 2021.

Revenue and Financing Policy

Purpose and scope

1. This policy outlines the choices Hamilton City Council (Council) has made in deciding the appropriate sources of funding for operating and capital expenditure from those sources listed in the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). The policy also illustrates Council's compliance with LGA section 101(3) which sets out the factors Council must consider in making these decisions. A comprehensive analysis of how Council has complied with this section of LGA s 101(3) is included in the Funding Needs Analysis.

2. Deciding the best way to fund Council activities is complex. Complying with legislation takes account of many factors including, but not limited to, the following:

- Legal
- Social
- Competition
- Affordability
- Impact of change
- Efficiency
- Equity
- Cost
- Intergenerational equity
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Business
- Strategic alignment
- Benefit

Principles

3. The following guiding principles will be applied when considering our use of funding sources:

Strong financial management

- We will adopt a prudent Financial Strategy, which supports our current credit rating
- The everyday costs of running the city will be met from everyday revenues
- The main source of everyday revenue will be general rates

Strong asset management

- We will prioritise funding maintenance and renewals as per Asset Management Plans, with these being regularly updated to reflect changing needs and emerging risks that will ensure resilience of our assets and services

Beneficiary pays

- Those who benefit from growth pay a fair share of the cost of that growth
- When a private benefit can be identified, and it is efficient to collect the revenue, user charges will be considered
- Targeted rates could be used to fund our portion of new projects where costs and beneficiaries of these activities can be easily identified
- Growth cells will be completed to an approved level of service

Affordability for ratepayers

- Rates certainty will be a key consideration
- Affordability of rates will be considered
- We will explore external funding options for new agreed discretionary projects wherever possible
- Asset sale proceeds will be used to pay down debt

4. Balancing these principles can be challenging at times. Council must use its judgement in assessing many options in the development of budgets or acquisition of assets and the choice of funding sources to enact these.

Policy

Funding sources for operating costs

5. Operating costs are the everyday spending on services Council provides. This includes contributions to the wear and tear of assets used (depreciation), interest charged on borrowing for capital projects and overhead costs.
6. We must consider the funding for each activity individually. Some activities may be best funded by user charges, such as swimming pool admission fees, others with targeted rates, such as a Business Improvement District Rate, and others from the general rate, such as road maintenance.
7. The funding sources for operating costs are described in the following sections.

User charges

8. User charges are applied to services where it is identified there is a benefit to an individual or group. User charges are a broad group of fees charged directly to an individual or entity and includes:
    - Entry fees
    - Service charges
    - Hire
    - Rent, lease, licences for land and buildings
    - Permits
    - Regulatory charges
    - Fines and penalties
    - Connection fees
    - Disposal fees
    - Deposits
    - Private works
    - Memberships
    - Planning and consent fees
    - Statutory charges
    - Retail sales
9. The price of the service is based on a number of factors, including:
    - The cost of providing the service;
    - The estimate of the users' private benefit from using the service;
    - The impact of cost on encouraging/discouraging behaviours;
    - The impact of cost on demand for the service;

- Market pricing, including comparability with other councils;
- The impact of rates subsidies if competing with local businesses;
- Cost and efficiency of collecting the user charge;
- The impact of affordability on users;
- Statutory limits; and
- Other matters as determined by the Council.

10. Council's ability to charge user charges is limited by various statutes and regulations. As a general rule, fees for statutory functions should be set at no more than the cost of providing the service. In some cases, legislation sets the fees at a level that is below cost and in other cases, where provided by legislation (e.g. Waste Minimisation Act 2008) fees may be set at greater than the cost of providing the service. Council considers it appropriate to incorporate overhead charges when determining the cost of providing a service.
11. Where goods or services are sold commercially, and taking into consideration legislative limitations, Council's preference is to charge a market price. This includes leases, rents and licences for land and buildings.
12. Fees and charges may be set at any time and are reviewed annually. A list of current fees and charges is maintained on our website.
13. Revenue from user charges is allocated to the activity which generates the revenue.

Grants, sponsorship, subsidies and other income

14. Grants, sponsorship and subsidies are used where they are available. Many of these types of income are regular and predictable and can therefore be budgeted for. Some other types are unexpected or unpredictable and may not be able to be prudently budgeted (e.g. reparation payments, civil defence and other reimbursements, legal settlements and insurance claims).
15. Council expects to continue to receive substantial subsidies from central government or its agents for road maintenance.

Investment income

16. Council's approach to investments is documented in its Investment and Liability Management Policy. These investments generate income such as dividends, interest, and rents.
17. Income from assets is receipted to the activity that owns the asset.

Development contributions, financial contributions, proceeds from the sale of assets and lump sum contributions

18. Generally, Council does not collect revenue from these funding sources to fund operating costs.
19. Development Contributions revenue funds the interest cost on debt for growth-related capital projects.

Reserve funds

20. Council maintains a small number of cash-funded reserve funds. Some of these reserve funds may be used to meet operating costs (e.g. cemetery maintenance). Generally, reserve funds are used for the purposes that they were created for.

Borrowing

21. Borrowing is generally undertaken at a whole of Council level subject to constraints on rates increases and debt levels set by the Financial Strategy.

22. Council generally plans to fund all cash operating costs from sources other than borrowing. However, in specific circumstances, where Council decides it is prudent to do so, it may fund some operating costs from borrowing.

Rates

23. Having appropriately exhausted all other funding sources, we fund all remaining operating expenses from rates. For many activities this is the main funding source.

24. The above matters are allre considered when determining the funding required from general rates or targeted rates for each activity in the Funding Needs Analysis, as required by section 101(3)(a).

25. Council may choose to establish targeted rates to fund operating costs.

26. Further information on rates can be found from clause 66 of this policy.

Summary of sources of funding for operating costs by activity

27. Council will apply the funding source preferences noted above to each activity in its Funding Needs Analysis. Table 1 shows the degree to which (expressed as a range) each funding source is used to fund operating costs following the LGA s101(3)(a) assessment.

28. This s101(3)(a) assessment may be modified by the s101(3)(b) assessment. The latter assessment requires Council to consider the overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the community. Council's consideration of s101(3)(b) is included later in this policy.

29. The ranges in Table 1 are expressed as a percentage of the revenue required to fund each activity and are indicative only. They may change over time as a result of changes in expenditure requirements. It is possible that actual funding sources may differ from budgeted funding sources.

Table 1: Summary of funding sources by activity s.101(3)(a) only

Activity	GENERAL RATES	TARGETED RATES	FEES & USER CHARGES	SUBSIDIES & GRANTS	OTHER	BORROWING
Animal Control	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Aquatics	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Community Development	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓
Building Control	×	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Cemetery & Crematorium	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓
City Planning	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×
Public Safety	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Civil Defence	✓	×	×	×	×	✓
Claudelands	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Environmental Health	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓
Governance & Public Affairs	✓	×	×	×	×	✓
Hamilton Gardens	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Hamilton Zoo	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
iSite	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Libraries	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓
Liquor Licensing	×	×	✓	×	×	×
Museum	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Parking	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×
Community Parks	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Natural Areas	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Streetscapes	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Sports Parks	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Playgrounds	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Indoor Recreation	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Partnership with Maaori	✓	×	×	×	×	✓
Growth Programmes	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓
Planning Guidance	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓
Refuse Collection	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
Waste Minimisation	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
Landfill Site Management	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
FMG Statdium Waikato	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Seddon Park	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Stormwater Network	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×
Theatres	✓	×	×	×	×	✓
Event Sponsorship	✓	×	×	×	×	✓
Transportation Network	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wastewater Treatment and Disposal	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓
Wastewater Collection	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
Water Treatment and Storage	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓
Water Distribution	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓

Funding sources for capital costs

30. Capital costs are those costs associated with the purchase and improvement of assets and for the repayment of debt. The funding sources for capital costs are described in the sections that follow.

User charges

31. User charges are not often used for capital costs as individual user contributions would generally be too large to be affordable. Borrowing and charging users annually for financing costs (interest and principal) via rates is often a more affordable method of collecting user contributions for capital costs.

32. Council charges for capital works that are solely for private benefit (e.g. a network extension to a single dwelling) or where capital works are undertaken outside of Asset Management Plans at the request of individuals (e.g. a rural seal extension for dust suppression).

Grants, subsidies, and other income

33. Council relies on significant subsidies for capital works relating to the transport activity. Grants and subsidies may be available for other activities from time to time. Other income can be from many and varied sources and is unlikely to be predictable enough to budget for in advance. Other income used to fund capital costs could include bequests, insurance claims, and legal settlements.

34. Grants, subsidies and other income are used wherever they are available.

Development contributions

35. Council collects development contributions (DCs) to fund capital costs necessary to service growth, in accordance with the Development Contributions Policy (DC Policy).

36. DCs are applied on an activity and catchment basis, as identified by the DC Policy. Projects identified in the DC Policy may be either completed projects (with debt yet to be repaid from future development contributions) or future projects planned in the period for which DCs may be collected.

37. Most contributions receipted are used to repay development contributions debt and interest on that debt. A portion may pay for capital expenditure in the year it is receipted, depending on projects.

38. It is important to note that, in addition to the requirements of sections 103 and 101(3), the DC Policy describes funding matters in more detail as required by section 106(2)(c).

Financial contributions

39. Council collects financial contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991 to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment as conditions to resource consents. The requirements for these contributions are outlined in the Operative and Proposed Hamilton District Plan. Council receives most contributions as revenue by the vesting of assets although some may be paid directly to us.

Proceeds from the sale of assets

40. From time to time assets are disposed of. Usually these are low value items and the revenue is received by the activity that owns the assets.

41. Council holds some higher value assets for investment purposes which, although not budgeted for, could be sold. Unrestricted proceeds from the sale of these assets would be used to repay debt, unless otherwise resolved by Council. Restricted revenues would be placed in the appropriate reserve fund and used for the purpose required by the document that imposes the restriction (e.g. Municipal Endowments reserve).

Reserve funds

42. We maintain some reserve funds for capital projects and will approve the use of the funds when a project meets the specific criteria for accessing the reserve.

Borrowing

43. Council must borrow to fund its asset programme. The amount of borrowing available is restricted by the Financial Strategy debt limits.

44. Borrowed funds, both the principal and interest components, are generally repaid by future rates.

45. Borrowing spreads the cost of a project over a longer period of time, smoothing changes in rates and ensuring that future ratepayers who will enjoy the benefit of long-lived assets contribute to their costs.

46. Council will budget to borrow from the Housing Infrastructure Fund (HIF) in the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan to fund some capital expenditure on growth related infrastructure. This loan is treated the same as other borrowing except that it is interest free.

Lump sum contributions

47. When undertaking a major project, Council has the option to seek lump sum contributions to the capital cost of the project from those who are identified in the "capital project funding plan". Lump sum contributions are provided for in the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and have restrictions placed on how they are used. Where a lump sum payment option is proposed ratepayers may choose to pay the lump sum or not. If not, the rating unit will be liable to pay any targeted rate set to recover the loan costs.

48. Generally, Council does not plan to seek lump sum contributions.

Rates

49. Rates are mostly used to fund everyday expenses including depreciation and interest costs related to borrowing.

50. Each year, Council calculates its operating cash surplus which determines the amount of rates funding available to fund capital projects or debt repayment. The greatest portion of this rates funding is allocated to pay for depreciation (which is a non-cash operating cost). These funds are used to fund capital replacement and/or renewal projects.

51. A portion of rates funds the capital (principal) repayments of debt.

52. Council may establish targeted rates to fund specific capital projects. Targeted rates are more likely to be considered where a benefit can be linked to an identifiable individual or group, either arising from the use of the asset or as a consequence of a decision. For clarity, this may include the growth portion of any project or groups of projects that are unable to be funded from a DC Policy.

Potential future funding sources

53. *Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act (IFF)*

54. The IFF, which was enacted in August 2020, enables Council to access a new off-balance sheet funding mechanism to support the delivery of infrastructure projects.

55. Council is exploring many potential opportunities for the application of the IFF tool, including the possibility of converting part of the current Housing Infrastructure Fund loan into an IFF arrangement for the Peacocke growth area; and using the IFF to provide significant off-balance sheet funding and contribution to infrastructure costs, and as the basis of negotiating a private developer agreement in the Rotokauri growth cell for the major lead infrastructure.

56. Council has not yet negotiated any IFF deals, as such, the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan does not reflect any potential off-balance sheet funding arrangements.

57. *Strategic Land Agreements*

58. Hamilton City Council is working with neighbouring Councils on Strategic Land Agreements which may result in boundary reorganisation. An agreement with Waikato District Council has been finalised covering land around Hamilton currently in the Waikato District Council area. Council is also working with Waipa District Council to establish a similar agreement. Strategic Land Agreements are intended to provide a degree of certainty around the future expansion of Hamilton and the transfer of land to the City from the District Councils.

59. Strategic Land Agreements outline a clear process to initiate a transfer of land and include financial principles for any land transfer. Financial considerations will be reviewed and reported to the relevant Committee if and when parcels of land are considered for transfer.

60. Once transferred to the City, rates will be set by Hamilton City Council, based on the rating system at that time. Hamilton City Council would also assume responsibility for the direct costs to provide services to the land.

Summary of sources of funding for capital costs by activity

61. As described in the Financial Strategy, Council has a challenge to manage growth, affordable rates increases and debt. To achieve the appropriate balance between these variables Council will take the following approach:

a. Council will set the annual rate increase;
b. The existing rating base plus an estimate for growth determines the rates income;
c. Activity operating revenue and expenditure budgets are determined, within the rate income constraint;
d. An amount is budgeted for development contributions payments, which is set aside to fund growth projects or growth debt and interest, as determined by the DC Policy;
e. The net cash operating costs is determined (net of cash revenue budgets);
f. This leaves the funded portion of operating costs. A small amount may be held in a cash funded reserve; otherwise the funds are available for capital costs. This amount largely represents rate funded depreciation but may include operating surpluses from some activities and accounting provisions not held in reserve funds. This funding is not held by specific activities and is available to fund any capital costs; and
g. Council will then set the limit on debt, which determines the maximum debt funding available for capital costs.

62. This process is intended to result in the following funding sources being available to fund capital costs:

- Cash from general rates, for use on all activities;
- Cash from targeted rates, for example for use on the Business Improvement District grant
- Cash from development and financial contributions, for growth projects and related interest costs;
- Cash from grants and subsidies, targeted to capital projects; and
- Cash from borrowing.

63. Council will use the following guidelines when considering the funding of capital projects:
    - All projects are first funded from grants, subsidy or other income, which are budgeted as operating revenues;
    - Growth related projects for network infrastructure to meet increased demand are funded from DCs, as allowed for under the DC Policy;
    - Reserve funds for other purposes are considered. We have a small number of cash funded reserves available for capital costs projects;
    - Targeted rating options may be considered; and
    - Projects that have exhausted previous funding sources are funded from general rates and/or debt.
64. A single project may have a mix of each of the above funding options.
65. Whenever Council resolves to fund a separate project, it will consider the sources of funds above, the Revenue and Financing Policy and LGA section 101(3) to determine an appropriate funding policy for that project. Generally, Council will resolve the funding in setting the budget for the project at the time it is proposed in an Annual Plan or Long-Term Plan.

Overall funding consideration

66. Council is required by LGA section 101(3)(b) to consider the overall impact of the allocation of liability for revenue needs on the community. This allows Council, as a final measure, to modify the overall mix of funding that would otherwise apply after the s101(3)(a) analysis.

67. The following adjustments have been made:
    a. The Financial Strategy has the guiding financial principle that those who benefit from growth pay a fair share of the cost of that growth. Growth drives both operating and capital costs. Council will use all available funding sources to ensure that those who benefit from or create growth contribute an appropriate share towards the costs of providing infrastructure to meet the demands of that growth. This includes financial contributions, development contributions, user charges and general and targeted rates.
    b. Council has made the following adjustments to targeted rates:
        i. A Compliance targeted rate has been introduced to fund additional costs in Council's water services as well as the cost of changing the District Plan as a result of legislation introduced by central government.
        ii. Funding for development at Hamilton Gardens has transferred from a targeted rate to the general rate.
        iii. The Transitional targeted rate has ceased. The Transitional rate was implemented to transition the impact of the change from the Land Value General rate to a Capital Value General rate. This transition has been completed so this rate is no longer required.
    c. Council considers the benefits of services associated with the development of land that are realised from the time the development is started. Rate categories will be changed from the start of the next rating year to reflect these benefits.
    d. Council may waive or discount fees and charges where it is considered appropriate to do so. Some matters considered in deciding whether it is appropriate to waive fees are for social reasons, the promotion of events and facilities, commercial reasons, due to poor service or to minimise risk.
    e. Council may remit rates where it considered appropriate to do so and as allowed for in the Rates Remissions and Postponements Policy. These policies address social matters as well as adjusting rates for benefits that differ for some rates assessments (e.g. additional or no provision of some services).
    f. Council may use accounting provisions and reserve funds to spread the costs of activities over multiple years to smooth the cost to users and ratepayers.
    g. Council may modify the allocation of liability for growth related network infrastructure projects when considering the matters required by s106 in the DC Policy.

Rates

68. Council's final consideration of funding by rates comes:
    a. After considering how other funding sources will be used to fund operating and capital costs;
    b. After that has been applied to activities in the Funding Needs Analysis; and/or
    c. After being adjusted for the overall funding considerations.

69. The following section outlines the Revenue and Financing Policy requirements that are used to set rates. To have a full understanding of rates they should be read with regard to the analysis above and in conjunction with the Rating Policy, Funding Impact Statement and Rates Resolution.

General rates

70. The general rate is allocated to all rateable properties based on the capital value of the property. A Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) will be set on each separately used or inhabited part (SUIP) of all rating units.

71. The Council has determined in its Funding Needs Analysis that all or part of the following activities should be funded from the general rate and the UAGC:

- Community Development
- Libraries
- Theatre
- City Planning
- Planning Guidance
- Building Control
- Growth Programmes
- Claudelands
- FMG Stadium Waikato
- Seddon Park
- I-SITE
- Tourism and Events Funding
- Hamilton Gardens
- Waikato Museum
- Hamilton Zoo
- Animal Education and Control
- Environmental Health
- Alcohol Licensing
- Public Safety
- Civil Defence
- Governance and Public Affairs
- Partnership with Maaori
- Community Parks
- Natural Areas
- Streetscapes
- Sports Parks
- Cemeteries and Crematorium
- Aquatics
- Indoor Recreation
- Landfill Site Management
- Refuse Collection
- Waste Minimisation
- Stormwater Network
- Transport Network
- Parking Management
- Wastewater Treatment and Disposal
- Wastewater Collection
- Water Treatment and Storage
- Water Distribution

72. Council differentiates the general rate into four differential rating categories based on the use and location of rating units. The categories are:
    - Residential;
    - Commercial;
    - BID Commercial; and
    - Other.

73. The full definition of these categories is contained in the Funding Impact Statement.
74. The general rate differential factors will be calculated as shown in the Funding Impact Statement.

75. In setting the differential categories, and the differential factors, Council considers the requirements of the LGA and a number of other considerations, including:
    - The activities funded by the general rate and the s101(3) considerations for the activities;

- The impact of any change, or rate of change to the differential;
- The views of those impacted by the differentials;
- Other reasonable options, and the advantages and disadvantages of those options; and
- The overall impact of the differential on ratepayers.

UAGC

76. The level of the UAGC will be determined based on the overall impact of rates to individual ratepayers and categories. There is no direct allocation of any activity nor is there a calculation methodology for the determining the UAGC amount.

Targeted rates

Compliance rate

77. A compliance targeted rate has been introduced to fund additional costs in the Council's water services activities as well as the cost of changing the District Plan as a result of legislation introduced by central government.
78. The compliance targeted rate has been implemented to clearly identify and explain additional costs associated with water services and changes to the District Plan.
79. The compliance targeted rate is applied to all rateable land, and differentiated on the same basis as the general rate.
80. The differential bases are outlined in the Council Funding Impact Statement.

Other targeted rates

81. Council collects other targeted rates either to fund activities as identified in the Funding Needs Analysis or as a result of overall funding considerations.

Table 4: Targeted rate types

Name	Activities funded	Basis for rate
Central City	Transportation network activity.	Fixed amount per Separately Used or Inhabited Part of a Rating Unit (SUIP). A SUIP is defined in the Council Funding Impact Statement.
Business Improvement District (BID)	BID projects.	Fixed amount per SUIP and a rate per dollar of capital value for all properties in the BID area.
Compliance Rate	City Planning and Water Supply	Applied to all rateable land, and differentiated on the same basis as the general rate.
Metered water supply	Water Distribution and Water Treatment and Storage activities.	Fixed amount per water connection supplied with water and a charge per unit of water consumed or supplied to non-residential properties.

Commercial and Other Category Non-metered Water Supply	Water Distribution and Water Treatment and Storage activities.	Fixed amount per rating unit with water supplied or available.
Service Use water	Water Distribution and Water Treatment and Storage activities.	Fixed amount per SUIP for connected land used for certain purposes as defined in the Funding Impact Statement.
Service Use refuse	Refuse Collection Activity.	Fixed amount per SUIP for connected land used for certain purposes as defined in the Funding Impact Statement.
Service Use wastewater	Wastewater Collection and Wastewater Treatment and Disposal activity.	A rate per dollar of land value and a rate per dollar of capital value for connected land used for certain purposes as defined in the Funding Impact Statement.

82. Council may introduce new targeted rates when setting rates in any year as documented in the relevant year's Funding Impact Statement and Rates Resolution.

References

- Funding Needs Analysis, section 101(3), provides the background and analysis to explain the funding decisions Council has made. It is guided by the funding principles and choices of funding sources documented in the Revenue and Financing Policy.
- The DC Policy provides further analysis, as required by section 106(2)(c). This explains why Council has chosen to use DCs to fund the capital costs needed to meet increased demand for infrastructure.
- The Investment and Liability Management Policy places restrictions on the use of the proceeds from asset sales.
- The Rating Policy further clarifies funding requirements by documenting matters not included in the Funding Impact Statement, rates resolutions or this Revenue and Financing Policy. It includes detailed definitions and maps for rating areas.
- The Funding Impact Statement is included in each Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan as required by clauses 15 or 20 of schedule 10. This statement shows the results of the detailed rates calculation for the first year of the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.
- Together the above documents form the necessary components to lawfully charge under the LGA for Council's revenue requirements. Council must also comply with other legislation regarding the setting of some fees and charges and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for the setting of rates.

Funding Needs Analysis

Purpose and scope

1. The Funding Needs Analysis (FNA) provides the background and analysis to explain the funding decisions made by the Council.

2. To comply with section 101(3) Council must determine the appropriate sources of funding for each activity. In determining this, Council must take into consideration the matters listed in s101(3)(a):

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

3. Having completed the above analysis Council must then consider, under section 101(3)(b): "The overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the community."

4. The legislation places no more or less weight or priority on any one of the factors listed in section 101(3)(a).

5. The following sections document the matters and approaches Council has taken to determine the funding needs of an activity and how that translates into Council's decision on the appropriate funding sources to be used.

Previous reviews

6. The Council last reviewed the FNA in 2018 in conjunction with the development of the 2018-28 Long-Term Plan.
7. The review in 2021 is based on the 2018 policy. Changes have been made reflecting the considerations of Council as it reviewed the funding of activities in developing the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Funding sources for operating costs

8. Operating costs are the everyday spending that maintains the services delivered by Council. This includes contributions to the wear and tear on assets used (depreciation), interest charged on borrowing for capital projects and corporate overheads.

9. The Council must consider the funding for each activity in a way that relates exclusively to that activity. Some activities may be best funded by user charges such as swimming pool entry fees, others with Targeted Rates such as the Business Improvement District (BID) Rate and others from a General Rate such as road maintenance. Distinct funding enables ratepayers or payers of user charges to assess more readily whether the cost of the service provided to them either directly or

indirectly represents good value. They can also more easily determine how much money is being raised for the service and spent on the service, which promotes transparency and accountability.

10. The funding sources for operating costs include:

    a. User charges.
    b. Grants, sponsorship, subsidies and other income.
    c. Investment income.
    d. Development Contributions.
    e. Reserve funds.
    f. Rates:
        - General Rate
        - Targeted Rates

11. Each funding source and how Council prefers to use that funding source for operating expenses is described in detail in the Revenue and Financing Policy and is based on the analysis set out in this document.

Table 1: Consideration of legal requirements for operating expenses

Headings-s.101(a) reference	Matters Council might consider
Community outcomes - s.101(3)(a)(i)	Council determines which of its community outcomes an activity contributes to. Council has not established a strong link between community outcomes and funding requirements for an activity.
Distribution of benefits - s.101(3)(a)(ii)	The distribution of benefits is given consideration by Council having regard to the small geographic area of the City and Council's preference for a simple rating system. Council has considered how the benefit of activity applies to households, businesses and the community as a whole.
Period of benefit- s.101(3)(a)(iii)	For most operational expenses, the benefit is received in the year the expense is incurred. For most activities, the Council cash funds depreciation (a non-cash operating expense) from revenue sources and this, along with other surplus cash flow will be used to fund capital costs for either asset renewal or debt repayments. Some operational expenses (provisions) may have a benefit over multiple years and so Council may choose to fund the activity over that period.
Who creates the need- s.101(3)(a)(iv)	Some activities the Council must do because the actions or inactions of individuals or groups create the need to undertake the activity. Council may choose to target these people or organisations through, charges or rates.

Separate funding- s.101(3)(a)(v)	Council must consider the practicalities of separate funding along with transparency and accountability. In some cases, while it may be desirable to charge individuals there may be no practical way of doing so. With regard to the rates contribution, Council is of the view that separate rating mechanisms for separate activities is not feasible, and would in any event make a complex rating system which is expensive to maintain and becomes confusing to interpret. In Council's opinion, this does not contribute to improved transparency and accountability.

Analysis for operating costs by activity

12. Schedule 1 analyses each activity against the requirements of section 101(3)(a).

Funding sources for capital costs

13. Capital costs are those costs associated with the purchase and improvement of assets and for the repayment of debt. The funding sources for capital costs include:

    a. User charges.
    b. Grants, sponsorship, subsidies and other income.
    c. Investment income.
    d. Financial contributions.
    e. Development contributions.
    f. Proceeds from the sale of assets [1].
    g. Reserve funds.
    h. Borrowing.
    i. Rates
        - General Rate
        - Targeted Rates

14. Each funding source and how Council prefers to use that funding source for capital expenditure is described in detail in the Revenue and Financing Policy and is based on the analysis set out in this document.

Analysis for capital costs by activity

15. Council does not fund its capital costs on an activity-by-activity basis.

16. As described in the Financial Strategy, Council has a challenge to manage growth, affordable rate increases and debt. To achieve the appropriate balance between these variables, Council takes the following approach:

    a. Council sets the annual rate increase.
    b. The existing rating base plus an estimate for growth determines the rates income.
    c. Activity operating revenue and expenditure budgets are determined, within this

[1] The Investment and Liability Management Policy states: "
Proceeds from the sale of assets or investments will in the first instance be used to repay outstanding borrowings unless otherwise specifically authorised by Council. The exception to this is in relation to the sale of endowment properties where any surplus cash is held in the Municipal Endowment Fund to be used to reinvest on behalf of the fund. If assets are subject to legislative restrictions, the proceeds are used in accordance with the provisions of the appropriate legislation."

constraint.

d. An amount is budgeted for development contributions payments, which is set aside to fund growth projects or growth debt and interest, as determined by the Development Contributions Policy.
e. The net cash operating costs is determined (net of cash revenue budgets).
f. This leaves the funded portion of operating costs. A small amount may be held in a cash funded reserve; otherwise the funds are available for capital costs. This amount largely represents rate funded depreciation but may include operating surpluses from some activities and accounting provisions not held in reserve funds. This funding is not held by activity and is available to fund any capital costs.
g. Council sets the limit on debt, which determines the maximum debt funding available for capital costs.

17. Consequently, despite the potential availability of the funding sources in paragraph 13, this process results in the following funding available for capital costs:

a. Cash from General Rates for use on all activities.
b. Cash from Targeted Rates for use on Business Improvement District (BID) improvements (Activity: City Planning).
c. Cash from development and financial contributions, for growth projects and related interest costs.
d. Cash from grants and subsidies, targeted to capital projects.
e. Cash from borrowing.

18. The following guidelines are used when considering the funding of capital projects:

a. All projects are first funded from grants, subsidy or other income, which are budgeted as operating revenues.
b. Growth projects for network infrastructure to meet increased demand are funded from development contributions, to the extent provided for in the Financial and Development Contributions Policy.
c. Reserve funds for other purposes are considered. A small number of cash funded reserves are available for capital costs projects.
d. Targeted rate options may be considered.
e. Projects that have exhausted previous funding sources are funded from the surplus cash available from general rates and debt.

19. A single project may have a mix of each of these funding options.

20. Whenever Council resolves to consider a separate funding policy, it will consider the sources of funds above, the Revenue and Financing Policy and section 101(3) to determine the appropriate funding sources for the project. Generally, Council will resolve the funding in setting the budget for the project at the time the project is proposed in an Annual Plan or Long-term Plan. In making its decision it shall have regard to the matters in Table 2.

Table 2: Consideration of legal requirements for capital expenses

Headings-s.101(a) reference	Matters Council might consider
Community outcomes - s.101(3)(a)(i)	A capital project is expected to contribute to the community outcomes in the same way as the activity from which its consequential operating costs are funded, unless Council resolves otherwise.
Distribution of benefits - s.101(3)(a)(ii)	The distribution of benefits is expected to be the same as that for the operating costs of the activity from which it is funded, unless Council resolves otherwise. Council may target those people or organisations who primarily benefit through financial and development contributions, lump sum options or Targeted Rates.
Period of benefit- s.101(3)(a)(iii)	For most capital projects, the benefit is received over the life or the capacity life of the asset. Council will have regard to the equitable distribution of costs to each generation for the building and renewal of the asset.
Who creates the need- s.101(3)(a)(iv)	Some capital costs Council spends because of the actions or inactions of individuals or groups create the need to undertake the activity. Council may choose to target these people or organisations through financial and development contributions or Targeted Rates.
Separate funding- s.101(3)(a)(v)	Council must consider the practicalities of separate funding along with transparency and accountability. In some cases, while it may be desirable to charge individuals, there may be no practical way of doing so.

21. Note that for growth-related network infrastructure a separate s.101(3) analysis is required in the Financial and Development Contributions Policy, as required by s106.

Funding bands

22. After considering the section 101(3)(a) components, Council considers to what extent each of the funding sources is able to fund each activity. This policy is intended to be in place for the next three years before it is reviewed and because things change over time, it is not possible to precisely determine the percentage allocated. For this reason, Council has decided to band the percentages into the categories listed in Table 3.

23. The assessment in Schedule 1 identifies the most likely sources of funding an activity is budgeted to receive. In all cases, rates fund the balance of the activity after all other sources have been maximised. It is likely that from time to time Council will be able to secure additional funding that may be become available.

24. Budgets will normally be set within these ranges. These ranges are expressed as a percentage of the cost of the activity and are indicative only. They may change over time because of changes in expenditure rather than changes in revenue. It is also likely that actual funding sources will be different from budgeted funding sources.

Table 3: Funding bands

Name	Percentage range
None	0%
Minimal	0% - 20%
Low	20% - 40%
Moderate	40% - 60%
High	60% - 80%
Most	80% -100%
All	100%

Funding sources and rationale

25. This column of Schedule 1 identifies which of the funding sources Council plans to use in budgeting to fund the operating costs of each activity. It is determined by Council after consideration of each clause of section 101(3)(a).

26. The assessment of the funding sources is a complex matter of weighing up the requirements of section 101(3)(a) with the available sources and Council's preferences for using these sources. Council has documented its rationale for choosing each the funding source in this Funding Needs Analysis and the Revenue and Financing Policy.

27. The funding source for an activity may be modified by Council when it considers the requirements of section 101(3)(b). If this has occurred it is considered as part of the overall funding considerations set out in the Revenue and Financing Policy.

Schedule One: Activity Funding Needs Analysis 101(3)(a) – operating costs

Activity	Community priority	wellbeing	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
Water Supply								
Water Treatment and Storage	A green city		The primary benefit for having a safe and adequate volume of water is to households and business. Council considers that each household receives a similar benefit from a safe and adequate storage of water.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	Very limited impact of the actions or in actions of others.	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	**LOW** General Rates Targeted Rates Borrowing **MINIMAL** Fees & User Charges **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General and Targeted Rates are the appropriate funding source for households as they are easy to administer and users receive a similar benefit from the quality and quantity of supply.

Water Distribution	A green city	The primary benefit for having an outstanding water distribution network and water demand management is to households and business. Council considers that each household receives a similar benefit from a safe, reliable and adequate storage of water. 1700 properties outside the district are supplied with water. Business and non-developed and out of district water users have variable benefit from different water consumption from connection to connection.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	Very limited impact of the actions or actions of others.	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	**LOW** General Rates Targeted Rates Borrowing **MINIMAL** Fees & User Charges **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General and Targeted Rates are the appropriate funding source for households as they are easy to administer and users receive the same benefit from the supply of water including the benefits of demand management. Metered Water Rates (Targeted Rates) are appropriate for funding business and rural consumers. Where bulk water or out of district water is supplied it is charged on a User Charges basis.

Activity	Community priority	wellbeing	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
Wastewater								
Wastewater Collection	A green city		The collection of wastewater is primarily a benefit to households and business that are connected to the schemes by removing the waste from properties. Council considers that each household and business receives a similar benefit from the removal of wastewater.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	Very limited impact of the actions or actions of others.	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	**MODERATE** General Rates **LOW** Borrowing **MINIMAL** Targeted rates Fees & User Charges **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	In most cases it is not practicable to measure the quantity of each individual's contribution to the wastewater system. General and Targeted Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they receive a similar benefit from wastewater collection.
Wastewater Treatment and Disposal	A green city		The treatment and disposal of wastewaterare primarily a benefit to the whole community, by removing the health risks. The protection of the environment is a benefit to the serviced communities. Council considers that each household and business receives a similar benefit from the treatment and disposal of wastewater.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	Some businesses have an adverse impact greater than most users due to the volume or nature of the waste produced.	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	**MODERATE** General Rates **LOW** Borrowing **MINIMAL** Targeted rates Fees & User Charges **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	In most cases it is not practicable to measure the quantity of individual's contribution to the wastewater system. There are some businesses that produce abnormal wastewater where direct charging is appropriate. This is required by the Trade Waste Bylaw 2016 in addition to the General or Targeted Rate. Their share of costs is recovered by way of trade waste user charges. The community benefits from the safety and environmental effects of sewage treatment and disposal. General and Targeted Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they receive the same benefit from wastewater collection.

Activity	Community wellbeing priority	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
Stormwater							
Stormwater Network	A green city	Stormwater collection benefits households and business by minimising and removing stormwater from properties. This benefit extends to the wider community in public spaces. Stormwater treatment provides a community benefit particularly in improving river health. Council considers that each household and business receives approximately the same benefit from the stormwater network.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	**MOST** General rates. **MINIMAL** Targeted rates. Other **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources.	There is no practical way to charge individuals or groups for any direct benefit. General Rates is the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and users receive the same benefit from the stormwater network.
Transport							
Transport Network	A city that's easy to live in	The transport network serves the whole city and everyone benefits directly in their personal use and indirectly through the supply of goods and services to businesses. Council considers that each household and business receives approximately the same benefit from the transport network.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	There is an impact of the actions or inactions of others. Costs are driven by traffic volumes and size. Large vehicles, wear roads out more quickly than motorcars.	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	**MODERATE** General Rates **MINIMAL** Subsidies & grants Fees & User Charges Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources.	While individuals benefit by using the transport network there is no practical means available to charge for this. Subsidies sourced from Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) are available to fund both operating and capital costs.

Activity	Community wellbeing priority	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
Parking Management	A city that's easy to live in	Parking provides a direct benefit to users. Having parking available in business areas provides an indirect benefit to businesses. Council considers that users receive the primary benefit of parking management.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	There is an impact of the actions or inactions of others. Demand is driven by volumes and time parked.	Identifying separate funding assists in the accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	**HIGH** User Charges **LOW** General Rates Other **MINIMAL** Targeted rates **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Balancing user charges, demand management and the impact of businesses is challenging and requires close monitoring. There are well established user charges methodologies for city parking that assist in demand management. Fines revenue is included in user charges and results in this activity operating at a surplus.
Rubbish and Recycling							
Refuse Collection	A green city	Removal of refuse provides a benefit to households. Introducing new options for refuse collection enable better environmental management of waste and contribute to waste minimisation goals.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	Some households create more waste than others. This is managed by rules on volumes of waste. Refuse varies across business. This is managed by the Council not providing service and leaving pricing to market forces.	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	**MOST** General Rates **MINIMAL** Targeted rates Subsidies & Grants Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General are the appropriate funding source for households as they are easy to administer and users receive a similar benefit from refuse collection.

Waste Minimisation	A green city	The whole community benefits from action in this area to minimise the negative impacts of waste.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact.	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	**MOST** General Rates **MINIMAL** Targeted Rates Subsidies & grants Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households as they are easy to administer and users receive a similar benefit.
Landfill Site Management	A green city	The whole community benefits from the responsible management and monitoring of closed landfills	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is	The actions of individuals or groups have a minor impact	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	**MOST** General Rates **MINIMAL** Targeted Rates Subsidies & grants Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households as they are easy to administer and users receive a similar benefit.
Venues, Tourism and Major Events							
Activity	Community wellbeing priority	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
Claudelands	A fun city with lots to do	Claudelands provides venues for events that are attended by large numbers of people including high performance sport, conferences, functions, concerts and shows. The community is enriched by the range of events and activities at the venue. Events provide direct and indirect benefits to businesses.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have some impact on this activity. Each sport has their own specifications and requirements for stadia.	Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	**MODERATE** General Rates **MINIMAL** Fees & user charges Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Fees & User Charges are made for hirage, events and retail sales. Fees & User Charges do not fully recover the cost of the private benefit and rates funding is required ensure cost-effective access to this service can be provided. General rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from Claudelands.

FMG Stadium Waikato	A fun city with lots to do	FMG Stadium Waikato provides a venue for high performance sport and events attended by large numbers of people. The benefit to households of being able to attend live high-performance sport is reflected in the importance of sport to our cultural and social wellbeing. Sporting events provide direct and indirect benefits to businesses. The community is enriched by national and regional events.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have some impact on this activity. Each sport has their own specifications and requirements.	Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	**MODERATE** General Rates **MINIMAL** Fees & user charges Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Fees & User Charges are made for admission, events and retail sales. Fees & User Charges do not fully recover the cost of the private benefit and rates funding is required ensure cost-effective access to this service can be provided. General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from the stadium.
Seddon Park	A fun city with lots to do	Seddon Park provides a venue for high performance sport (primarily cricket) and events attended by large numbers of people. The benefit to households of being able to attend live high-performance sport is reflected in the importance of sport to our cultural and social wellbeing. Sporting events provide direct and indirect benefits to businesses. The community is enriched by national and regional events.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have some impact on this activity. Each sport has their own specifications and requirements.	Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	**MODERATE** General Rates **MINIMAL** Fees & user charges Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Fees & User Charges are made for admission, events and retail sales. Fees & User Charges do not fully recover the cost of the private benefit and rates funding is required ensure cost-effective access to this service can be provided. General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from the stadium.

Event Sponsorship	A fun city with lots to do	Event Sponsorship promotes Hamilton as a tourism destination including supporting events which attract visitors. General promotion provides benefits to all businesses while referrals and bookings provide direct benefits to business. The community is enriched by national and regional events	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have minor impact on this activity.	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	**MOST** General Rates **MINIMAL** Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from the activity.
Visitor Attractions							
Hamilton Gardens	A fun city with lots to do	The gardens are for the recreational enjoyment of the amenity by visitors. They are the region's largest visitor attraction. The households benefit for the recreation and amenity of the gardens. Business benefits from the visitor activity created by the attraction.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of individuals or groups have some impact.	Council considers that visitors are getting considerable benefit from the visitor attractions.	**MOST** General Rates **MINIMAL** Fees & User Charges Other Borrowing **UNLIKEY** All other funding sources	A small amount of user charges is achievable for private use of the facility such as weddings, festivals and retail sales. Koha for access to the themed gardens are appropriate for non-resident visitors. It is not practical to charge casual users. General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from the activity.

Waikato Museum	A fun city with lots to do	The museum provides for exhibitions and use of the archives by visitors to the museum. Businesses benefit from this visitor attraction. The community benefits from a collective sense of history due to preservation of collections of regional significance and the contribution of the museum to the regional visitor and tourism economy.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	**MOST** General Rates **MINIMAL** Fees & User Charges Grants & subsidies Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Fees & User Charges set at an appropriate level to promote and provide access to a range of experiences which celebrate the arts and history of the region. General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administe and it recognises the benefit from the activity.
Hamilton Zoo	A fun city with lots to do	The primary benefit of the Hamilton Zoo is to users. An indirect benefit to business occurs as the zoo attracts regional tourism. Zoological activities assist the international protection species. Regional visitor uses the facilities providing indirect benefits to business. Council considers that households receive a similar benefit from the Zoo.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have some impact on this activity.	Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	**LOW** Fees & User Charges **MINIMAL** General rates Grants & subsidies Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources.	Fees & User Charges are made for admission, events and retail sales. Fees & User Charges do not fully recover the private benefit and rates funding is required ensure the viability of the facilities. General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit of the Hamilton Zoo.

i-SITE	A fun city with lots to do	I-site provides services to visitors and promotes Hamilton. General promotion provides benefits to all businesses while referrals and bookings provide direct benefits to business. The I-site is part of a national network providing a benefit to households and businesses when planning travel.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have minor impact on this activity.	Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of the Council's expenditure on this activity.	**MOST** General Rates **MINIMAL** Fees & User Charges Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Fees & User Charges are made for commissions, events and retail sales. Fees & User Charges do not fully recover the cost of the private benefit and rates funding is required ensure cost-effective access to this service can be provided. General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from the activity.
Theatre	A fun city with lots to do	The Theatre activity provides funding to other parties to provide events and performing arts venues that assist in celebrating our arts and culture. The Founders Theatre is closed for the foreseeable future. Primary benefits are to the community which is enriched by events and performances. Businesses benefit indirectly from these events.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	There is no practical means for Council to charge individuals or groups.	**MOST** Borrowing **MINIMAL** General rates **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administe and it recognises the benefit from the theatres.

Activity	Community wellbeing priority	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
Parks and Recreation							
Community Parks	A city that's easy to live in	Community parks create amenity with green spaces and playgrounds throughout the city. The whole community benefits from this activity. There are some tenancies on community parks.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding for community parks.	**MOST** General Rates **MINIMAL** Fees & User Charges Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	There is no practical way to collect revenues from private benefit of using these parks. Tenancies which meet the Community Use Policy may be charged for their use and tenancies outside this policy would be charged for their private benefit. General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from community parks.
Natural Areas	A city that's easy to live in	Natural areas include gullies and native plantings create amenity with green spaces. The whole community benefits from this activity.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding for natural areas.	**MOST** General Rates **MINIMAL** Fees & user charges Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Some external funding is available for improving these areas. General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from for natural areas.
Streetscapes	A city that's easy to live in	Streetscapes create amenity with green spaces. The whole community benefits from this activity.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding for streetscapes.	**MOST** General Rates **MINIMAL** Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from streetscapes.

Sports Parks	A city that's easy to live in	Sports parks provide active recreation for training and competition for all levels of sport. Users benefit directly from having the facilities available. The whole community benefits from the amenity values, the health and wellbeing benefits. The community is enriched by the sports performance and events. Business benefits indirectly from the events.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	Identifying separate funding assists in the accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	**MOST** General Rates **MINIMAL** Fees & User Charges Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Fees &User Charges set at an appropriate level to promote and provide the sustainable use of these facilities. General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from sports parks.
Cemeteries & Crematorium	A city that's easy to live in	The provision of burial facilities and services is for individuals. The city in turn has available green space, protecting public health by ensuring the safe disposal of human remains, and in maintaining cemeteries and cemetery records for future generations to locate their ancestors' burial plots/sites. The crematorium is a regional facility and benefits those who choose cremation.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of some individuals or groups have some impact on this activity.	Identifying separate funding assists in the accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	**MODERATE** Fees & User charges **LOW** General rates **MINIMAL** Subsidies & grants Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources.	Individuals pay user charges for the initial acquisition and use of a burial site (burial fees and plot charges) or the crematorium. The Cemetery Plot Maintenance in Perpetuity Reserve Fund contributes to maintenance costs.

Indoor Recreation	A city that's easy to live in	The primary benefits from the indoor recreation are to users of the Te Rapa Sportsdrome for recreation, social, sporting, and educational purposes. Regional visitor uses the facilities providing indirect benefits to business. Council considers that households receive a similar benefit from indoor recreation facilities.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have some impact on this activity. There is a correlation between the numbers of people using the facilities and operating costs.	Identifying separate users pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	**MOST** General Rates **MINIMAL** Fees & User charges Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from indoor recreation facilities.

Activity	Community wellbeing priority	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
Community Services							
Community Development	A city where our people thrive	The community development activity supports resilient and readiness of communities. All members of the community benefit from these activities.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding for community development.	**MOST** General Rates **MINIMAL** Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	This activity includes grants administration on behalf of others. This shows as an income and expense. General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from community development.
Libraries	A city where our people thrive	The primary benefits from libraries are to those that borrow and use library material and resources. Waikato ratepayers get the benefit of free access, which is funded from the Waikato District Council. The libraries attract visitors which benefit local businesses. The community is enriched by the preservation of collections of regional significance and the contribution of the library to a well-informed and literate community.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	**MOST** General Rates **MINIMAL** Fees & User Charges Grants & subsidies Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Some private good component of library activities is recovered through user charges, and fines. High levels of user charging results in a considerable drop-off in usage and has proven to not be cost-effective. User recovery is also constrained by s.142 of the Local Government Act 2002. Waikato residence use is paid for by agreement with the Waikato District Council. General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from the libraries.

Aquatics	A city that's easy to live in	The primary benefits from the leisure facilities are to the users of the pools for recreation, social, sporting, educational, and water safety purposes. Regional visitors use the facilities providing indirect benefits to business. Council considers that households receive a similar benefit from the availability of leisure facilities.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have some impact on this activity. There is a correlation between the numbers of people using the pool and operating costs.	Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	**MODERATE** General Rates **LOW** Fees & User charges **MINIMAL** Other Borrowing **UNLIKEY** All other funding sources	Fees & User Charges are made for casual recreation, programmes, swim school, and retail sales. Fees & User Charges do not fully recover the private benefit and rates funding is required to ensure the viability of the facilities. General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from pool facilities.

Activity	Community wellbeing priority	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
Safety							
Animal Education and Control	A city where our people thrive	Dog registration is a service that benefits dog owners by allowing legal ownership of dogs and enabling lost / impounded dogs to be traced to their owners. Dog ranging, pound keeping and response to animal complaints are activities that protect the public from the negative effects of the actions or inactions of dog owners.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions or inactions of animal owners create costs for this activity and negatively impact on the community. The negative impacts affect the whole community.	Identifying separate funding assists in the accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	**LOW** Fees & User charges General rates **MINIMAL** Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Fees & User Charges recognise that the benefits of registration activities are to dog owners and the costs of responding to complaints about dogs and wandering stock are driven by the actions or inactions of animal owners. General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from animal control.
Environmental Health	A city where our people thrive	The benefits of inspection and licensing of premises (including food premises, camping grounds, hairdressers, offensive trades and funeral directors) accrue mostly to the business owner. The protection of public health by ensuring standards are meet is a benefit to the community.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of individuals or groups have some impact. The actions or inactions of organisations monitored by this activity have the greatest impact on the activity.	Identifying separate funding assists in the accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	**LOW** General Rates Fees & User Charges **MINIMAL** Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Fees & User Charges recognise the benefits to people who apply for licences. General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from a safer community.
Alcohol Licensing	A city where our people thrive	The benefits of inspection and licensing of premises trading with alcohol accrue partly to the business owner. The protection of public health ensuring standards are meet is a benefit to the community.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of individuals or groups have some impact. The actions or inactions of organisations monitored by this activity have the greatest impact on the activity.	Identifying separate funding assists in the accountability and transparency of the Council's expenditure on this activity.	**ALL** Fees & User Charges **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Fees & User Charges recognise the benefits to people who apply for licences. Charges are restricted by regulation.

Public Safety	A city where our people thrive	The protection of public health by ensuring standards are meet is a benefit both households and business creating a better environment for the community.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of individuals or groups are primarily the reason for this activity.	There is no practical way to charge the individuals and groups creating the need for this activity.	**MOST** General Rates **MINIMAL** Fees &User charges Subsidies & Grants Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from a safer community.
Civil Defence	A city where our people thrive	Civil defence activities are provided for the benefit of the whole community.	The benefit of operating costs is in having plans in the event of an emergency at some time in the future. The annual operating costs ensure there are up to date plans and staff and volunteers are trained. These costs are incurred in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding for emergency management.	**MOST** General Rates **MINIMAL** Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	In the event of activation, Council may be entitled to subsidies for some Civil Defence costs such as welfare. Council does not budget for this income or the expense. The planning for an emergency benefits the whole community and is fully rate-funded.

Activity	Community wellbeing priority	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
City Growth							
City Planning	A city where our people thrive	City Planning provides professional resource management advice and leadership to Council, the community and the development industry; to facilitate the planned and sustainable growth of Hamilton City. The whole community benefits from this activity.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	Individuals or groups can undertake private plan changes for their benefit, where separate funding would be appropriate.	**MODERATE** General Rates **LOW** Targeted rates **MINIMAL** Fees & User Charges Other **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from City Planning. The targeted rates portion of funding is for the compliance related component of the District Plan review.
Planning Guidance	A city where our people thrive	Individuals that apply for consents and use the other services in this area are the predominant beneficiaries of this activity. Through their actions they directly drive the majority of the costs. These activities also provide benefit to persons other than the applicant such future owners and occupiers of the land (a property-based benefit). The whole community benefits as this activity aims to protect Hamilton's unique environment and residents' quality of life as the city grows and develops.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of individuals and groups drive the costs in this activity.	Identifying separate funding assists in the accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	**HIGH** Fees & User Charges **LOW** General rates **MINIMAL** Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding	Fees & User Charges recognise the benefits to people who apply for resource consents. General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from city planning.
Building Control		Individuals that apply for consents and use the other	The benefit of operating costs is	The actions of most individuals or groups	Identifying separate funding assists in the	**HIGH** Fees & User Charges	User Charges are favoured for those that apply for building

Activity	Community wellbeing priority	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
	A city where our people thrive	services in this area directly drive the majority of the costs. Building control activities also provide the public passing and entering a building and future owners and occupiers of the building with the benefits arising from compliance with standards at the time of construction. Information is supplied to the public through inquiries. The whole community benefits as this activity aims to protect Hamilton's unique environment and residents' quality of life as the city grows and develops.	expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	have a minor impact on this activity.	accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	**LOW** Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding	consents, code compliance certificates, PIMs or LIMs. Some other income is collected in commissions.
Governance							
Governance & Public Affairs	A city where our people thrive	The whole community benefits from this activity.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of individuals and groups drive the costs in this activity.	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding for this activity.	**HIGH** General Rates **MINIMAL** Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from this activity. A small amount of income is received every three years for providing election services to other organisations.

Partnership with Maaori	A city where our people thrive	The whole community benefits from this activity.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is source.	The actions of individuals and groups drive the costs in this activity.	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding for the activity.	**HIGH** General Rates **MINIMAL** Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from the activity.

Proposed Rates Remissions and Postponements Policy

Policy objectives and scope

1. To have a rating system which:
   a. appropriately spreads the incidence of rates;
   b. provides sufficient revenue to cover costs;
   c. complies with relevant legislation; and
   d. is transparent to the ratepayer and promotes accountability.
2. Rates remissions modify the rates liability on rating units to ensure an appropriate rate liability.
3. Postponements allow for the delay in payment of rates in specific circumstances.
4. We (Hamilton City Council) must comply with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA).

Definitions

Definition	Detail
Ratepayer	is the person or persons identified in our rating information database as the person liable for rates – generally that person is the owner of the rating unit.
Remission	means the requirement to pay the rate for a particular financial year is forgiven in whole or in part in accordance with the Remissions Policy.
Remitted rates	means rates for which the requirement to pay is remitted.
Postponed rates	means rates for which the requirement to pay is postponed.
Maaori freehold land	means land whose beneficial ownership has been determined by the Maaori Land Court by freehold order.
Maaori freehold land in multiple ownership	means Maaori freehold land owned by more than two persons.

Remissions policy guidelines

5. When considering any remission, we will consider the circumstances at the time the rates are set. Rates remissions are not made retrospectively. Remission will not be applied where

remissions which require application or declaration for the following rating year, were not received prior to 31 May.

Not-for Profit Community Organisations

6. The status of non-rateable to not-for-profit community organisations is extended in this policy beyond that provided for in Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

7. Our objective through this policy is to assist not-for-profit community organisations in delivering social benefits to the community where neither government nor business is best or appropriately placed to do so.

8. Where parts of a rating unit meet the criteria of more than one differential category, a division of the rating unit will be undertaken for rating purposes.

9. The policy is that these rating units will have all rates remitted except for water, refuse, and wastewater services supplied.

Conditions and Criteria

10. A qualifying not-for profit community organisation must meet all the following conditions:

    a. the organisation must be either a registered Charitable Trust or an IRD approved donee organisation;
    b. the organisation and anyone using the organisation's property must not be operating any activity for private pecuniary profit;
    c. the organisation must deliver social benefits as a substantial part of its activities;
    d. the organisation must complete and provide all information requested on the application form and respond to any further enquiry for information to support the application;
    e. applications must be received by Council by 31 May, and successful applications will take effect from the following 1 July; and
    f. an annual declaration form is required to be completed confirming that the organisation still occupies the property and meets the objective of this policy.

11. We do not consider professional associations to be community organisations.

Penalties Remission

12. The objective of the policy on penalties remissions is to consider requests for remission of penalties added to unpaid rates.

Conditions and Criteria

13. The policy is that rates instalment penalties may be remitted under the following criteria:

    a. remission may be granted where payment has been received after the due date for payment, provided that none of the previous four instalments were similarly received late;
    b. remission may be granted where a ratepayer either:

- makes satisfactory arrangements for regular and substantial reduction of arrears (These arrangements are to include the remission of penalty charges as long as such arrangements are fully met); or
- enters into a direct debit payment arrangement; or
- provides sufficient information which, if considered genuine and if substantiated with reasonable excuse for late payment, would justify remission for late penalty charges.

14. A completed application for remission must be provided.

15. Where it facilitates the payment of future rates, arrears penalties may be remitted based on the criteria as shown above.

Uniform Annual General Charge

16. 2018/19 represented a change in our rating system, with the introduction of a Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC). The objective of this policy is to allow for the effective implementation of the UAGC by ensuring the appropriate rates are invoiced.

17. It is our intention that all rating units, additional dwellings and businesses on rating units are liable for one or more UAGCs. This is not always straightforward and, in a few circumstances, requires an individual review to ensure this intent is implemented.

Conditions and criteria

18. The Rates Manager will assess all applications for remission of rates against our definition of Separately Used and Inhabited Parts of a rating unit (SUIP). The remission will remove the full extent of any rates charged on SUIPs determined to have been inappropriately recorded in the Rating Information Database (RID).

Council Rates Rebate

19. The objective of this policy is to consider applications for rates remission in cases where ratepayers may require financial assistance in the payment of rates.

20. Council staff will work with applicants to assess their eligibility for this remission at the time of processing the Government Rates Rebate.

Conditions and Criteria

21. Rates relief will be provided for the rates owing on a rating unit where qualification is established in accordance with the following criteria:

    a. ratepayers must apply in writing to be considered for a remission; and
    b. the applicant must be the owner of the rating unit, must reside at the property and the property must be categorised as residential. Companies, trusts and other similar ownership structures of these properties do not qualify for this remission; and
    c. we must be satisfied that financial hardship on any individual exists or would be caused by requiring payment of the whole or part of the rates; and
    d. the applicant must declare total household income and their total financial position for the purposes of the remission calculation.

22. All applications for rates remission will be treated on a case-by-case basis. Whether the postponement of rates is a more suitable option will be considered.

23. The following calculations are reviewed annually:

    - The maximum remission is $614- (based on a total proposed 8.9% rates increase in 2021/22). This is to be increased by the average percentage general residential rates increase annually.
    - For the purposes of calculating the remission, the basic allowable income factor is set at $26,912 (estimated for draft). This will be adjusted by the annual percentage change in the NZ Super Single Living Alone payment each year.
    - The applicant's total assets must not exceed the total assets formula as described in the 'Postponement due to Financial Hardship' Policy (refer paragraph 85).

Property affected by Natural Calamity or Disaster

24. The objective of this policy is to enable the provision of rate relief. This is to assist ratepayers experiencing extreme hardship due to a calamity or natural disaster that affects their ability to pay rates.

Conditions and Criteria

25. Remissions approved under this policy do not set a precedent and will be applied only for each specific event and only to properties affected by the event.

26. We may remit all or part of any rate on any rating unit (based from the time of application) where the application meets the following criteria:

    a. where erosion, subsidence, submersion or other natural calamity or disaster has affected the use or occupation of any rating unit:
        - it is applicable for each single event and does not apply to erosion, subsidence or other incidences that may have occurred without a recognised major natural calamity or disaster; and
        - the extent of this remission will be determined on a case by case basis.

    b. where in the cases of Residential property, an accidental fire has caused the house to be uninhabitable to such an extent where the dwelling must be demolished:
        - the remission is calculated on the rates charged from the time of application to the end of the current rating year only;
        - these rates will receive a remission equivalent to that if rates were set based on the value of the affected improvements being excluded; and
        - the remission would be allocated on the balance of the rating year and will only be applicable for the rating year for which the event occurred.

27. We may set additional criteria for each event where it is considered to be fair and reasonable to do so. This is because the criteria may change depending on the nature and severity of the event and available funding at the time. We may also require financial or other records to be provided as part of the remission approval process.

28. Application for this remission must be made by the ratepayer.

Organisation with Club Liquor Licence

29. Clause 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 provides that land owned or used for games or sports is only rateable as to 50% of the rate that would otherwise be payable. However, this excludes land where a club licence under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 is in force.

30. The objective of this policy is to ensure those sporting clubs and organisations that fall under the above exclusion receive a rates remission equivalent to 50% non-rateable status.

31. It is difficult to determine the portion of the property to which the liquor licence applies. A further consideration is that often the liquor licence is not held to generate profit but helps to cover the operating costs of the sporting club or organisation.

Conditions and Criteria

32. To ensure consistency, sporting clubs and organisations that hold a club liquor licence, may be eligible for the 50% remission if they meet the following criteria:

    a. apart from the holding of a club liquor licence, the club or organisation must qualify as 50% non-rateable under Clause 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002;
    b. the club or organisation must not operate for private pecuniary profit;
    c. the club or organisation must hold the liquor licence as an incidental activity to the primary purpose of occupancy;
    d. the restaurant, bar and gaming machines area for Chartered Clubs are excluded from this remission and will be rated at the full commercial rating;
    e. the club or organisation will be required to complete a yearly statutory declaration confirming that they meet the conditions and criteria under this policy; and
    f. we may remit 50% of the rate assessed in respect of the land relating to the liquor licence where we consider it be fair and reasonable to do so.

Hardship Relief for 100% Non-Rateable Community Organisations

33. The objective of this policy is to facilitate the ongoing provision of community organisations and their services to the residents of Hamilton, where the charging of the full targeted rates for water, wastewater, and refuse may affect the community organisation's viability.

Conditions and Criteria

34. We may remit up to 40% of the targeted rates assessed for water, wastewater and refuse in respect of the rating unit, where the application meets the following criteria, and where it is considered fair and reasonable to do so:

    a. organisations must not operate for private pecuniary profit;
    b. organisations must not receive any funding from government agencies or have any contracts for fee for service with government agencies;
    c. organisations must operate on a voluntary basis and have no full-time or part-time paid employees or contractors operating in this capacity; and

d. the cost of the full targeted rates for water, wastewater and refuse will cause the organisation extreme financial hardship and/or cause the organisation to operate at a financial deficit.

35. Organisations must provide the following documents with their application:

    a. Statement of Objectives;
    b. Constitution or Trust Deed;
    c. full financial accounts;
    d. information showing extreme financial hardship and operating position;
    e. information on activities and programmes; and
    f. information on funding sources.

36. Each application shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.

37. Applications must be received by 31 May, and successful applications will take effect from the following 1 July. Applications for this remission must be made annually by the community organisation.

Hardship Relief for 50% Non-Rateable Sporting and Cultural Organisations

38. The objective of this policy is to facilitate the ongoing provision of the sporting and cultural organisations and their services to the residents of Hamilton where assessing rates may affect the sporting and cultural organisation's viability. We will remit all rates less the equivalent value of targeted rates for water, wastewater, and refuse collection services if applicable.

Conditions and Criteria

39. The application must meet the following criteria and conditions to qualify for the above remissions:

    a. organisations must not operate for private pecuniary profit;
    b. organisations must not receive any funding from government agencies or have any contracts for fee for service with government agencies;
    c. organisations must not hold a liquor licence under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012;
    d. gross annual income of the organisation must be less than $600,000;
    e. organisations must operate on a voluntary basis and have no full-time and part-time paid employees or contractors operating in this capacity; and
    f. the charge of 50% of the residential rate will cause the organisation extreme financial hardship and/or cause the organisation to operate at a financial deficit.

40. Organisations must provide the following documents with their application:

    a. Statement of Objectives;
    b. Constitution or Trust Deed;
    c. full Financial Statements;
    d. information showing extreme financial hardship and operating position;
    e. information on activities and programmes; and

f. information on funding sources

41. Each application shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.

42. Applications must be received by 31 May, and successful applications will take effect from the following 1 July. Applications for this remission must be made annually by the sporting and cultural organisation.

Community Organisation with Retail Shops

43. The objective of this policy is to facilitate the on-going provision of the community organisation and their services to the residents of Hamilton. The remission is to acknowledge the benefits these community groups deliver to the city by way of helping those in need and supplying low cost items to the community.

Conditions and Criteria

44. The applicant must be a legally constituted charitable trust or incorporated society not for profit which delivers social benefits to the community.

45. The community retail shops will be rated at full commercial rates with a remission of 50%.

46. Applications must be received by 31 May, and successful applications will take effect from the following 1 July.

Council Owned Property

47. The objective of this policy is to be administratively efficient by minimising unnecessary transactions. The policy does so by remitting rates set for some Council owned properties. We assess rates on all rateable properties and under this remission policy, remit the rates on those properties that are used for non-commercial purposes. Commercial and investment properties are rated on the same basis as the private sector.

Conditions and Criteria

48. Hamilton City Council owned properties that are used for non-commercial purposes, and are not leased, will attract 100% rates remission (excludes water by meter). These include but are not limited to:

- Council infrastructural assets;
- community and administrative buildings; and
- sporting and event facilities.

Water, Wastewater, and Refuse Collection Services

49. The objective of this policy is to provide a remission in respect of part of the general rate where water, wastewater, or refuse collection services are funded by that rate but where the services are not available to the relevant rating unit, or in the case of a residential water supply, where we are collecting the service charge via a water meter rate.

50. For the purposes of clarity:

a. water, wastewater, and refuse collection are funded from the:
   - Residential category general rate;

b. wastewater is funded from the:
   - Commercial and BID Commercial category general rates (i.e. water and refuse collection are not funded);

c. refuse collection is funded from the:
   - Other category general rate (i.e. water and wastewater are not funded);

Conditions and Criteria

51. A service is not available when:

    a. Council's water supply network is not available for connection;
    b. Council's wastewater network is not available for connection; or
    c. Refuse collection is not able to be provided to the property.

52. The remission is calculated as a single rate in the dollar (for each water, wastewater and refuse) based on the net cost to Council to provide the service, and the total capital value receiving the service.

53. The maximum remission will be capped at $15,000 per service (if applicable) per rating unit.

54. Application for remission is required.

Excess Metered Water Consumption Remission (following a leak)

55. The objective of this policy is to enable the consideration of requests for remission on excess metered water consumption following a leak.

56. It is the ongoing responsibility of the property owner and/or ratepayer to monitor consumption.

57. This policy excludes extraordinary water supply.

Conditions and Criteria

58. The property owner and/or ratepayer must ensure the leak is fixed within one calendar month of it being identified (unless evidence is provided showing that an appropriate repairer could not be obtained within that period).

59. A remission will only be considered on receipt of a completed "Excess Metered Water Consumption Remission (following a leak)" application form.

60. A brief report from a licensed or certifying plumber is required as outlined on the application form.

61. Each application will be considered on a case by case basis. Those applicants that have demonstrated good water supply management (having regard to the nature of the connection) and responsive corrective actions will be considered favourably.

62. Applications will be declined where the water supply has been poorly maintained, damaged through negligence, or where multiple applications for remission have been made.

63. As a guide, consecutive applications, or more than two applications within any five-year period would be considered unfavourably.

64. The maximum remission for a Not-for-Profit organisation is 85% of the excess water consumption resulting from a leak on the first affected water rates invoice and 50% on any subsequent water rates invoice.

65. The maximum remission for all other metered connections is 50% of the excess water consumption resulting from a leak on the first affected water rates invoice and 35% on any subsequent water rates invoice.

66. Where a remission has been applied previously, we will require the property owner and/or ratepayer to get a condition assessment of the property's pipes. This will be required prior to approval of any subsequent remissions.

67. 'Excess Water consumption' is defined as a significant increase in water consumption based on the normal consumption rate (average of last 4 readings), that is directly attributable to a leak in the internal reticulation of a property (with a water meter) connected to the Council water supply. *This does not include non-essential (extraordinary) supply infrastructure such as swimming pools or troughs.*

Change of Use – Commercial to Residential

68. The objective of this policy is to adjust the rates on commercial properties to those of residential rates where the property has changed use part way through the financial year.

Conditions and Criteria

69. The conditions and criteria that apply to show homes are as follows:

    a. where a show home is sold, or rented solely for residential use, we will calculate the difference in the commercial and residential rates from the next instalment after we were notified in writing of the change of use; and

    b. the difference between the commercial and residential rates amounts will be remitted starting from the next instalment quarterly period after application. Should the application be received during the last quarter, we will adjust the rating category for the start of the following rating year.

70. The conditions and criteria that apply to Home occupation – Commercial are as follows:

71. Council will calculate the difference in the commercial and residential rates where a division has been created for a commercial activity in a rating unit that is otherwise categorised residential, and:

    a. the commercial activity has ceased, and

    b. the property has been reverted to full residential use, and

    c. full residential use is a permitted activity under Councils District Plan, and

    d. an application is received.

72. The difference in the commercial and residential rates will be calculated from the next instalment after being notified in writing of the change of use.

73. The property will be inspected to establish the criteria have been met.

74. The difference between the commercial and residential rates amounts will be remitted starting from the next quarterly instalment period after application. Should the application be received during the last quarter, we will adjust the rating category for the start of the following rating year.

Exceptions

75. Rates may be fully or partially remitted where it is considered that the characteristics of land use, location or special circumstances warrant a remission. Any remission granted under this section is to be reported to the appropriate Council Committee.

Postponement policy guidelines

Rates Postponement - Postponement due to Financial Hardship

76. The objective of this policy is to provide a measure of rating relief to property owners where the full payment of rates would otherwise cause them financial hardship.

77. Section 110 of the Local Government Act 2002 and Section 87 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 provides for the Council to postpone rates.

78. We have authority to grant relief after completing a full enquiry and on being satisfied that financial hardship exists or would be caused by non-postponement.

79. Postponed rates are a charge against the property and become payable at the end of the postponement term or when the property is sold, whichever is the earlier.

80. When considering whether financial hardship exists, the ratepayer's personal circumstances will be taken into consideration.

81. All applications for postponement will be treated on a case-by-case basis.

Conditions and Criteria

82. Rates may be postponed when in our opinion, all of the following aspects are present:

    a. the ratepayer is the property owner and is a natural person;
    b. the ratepayer should first qualify for the Government Rates Rebate and Council Rates Rebate;
    c. the property is used by the ratepayer as his or her permanent place of residence, and has been for at least five years;
    d. the property is used solely for residential purposes;
    e. the ratepayer has not less than 25% equity in the property;

f. the total assets of the household are not more than those specified by the Total Assets Formula; and

g. the ratepayer must be unable to clear rates due over an extended timeframe.

83. The ratepayer must enter into a payment agreement for rates which remain payable.

84. Each application will be considered on its individual merits.

Total Assets Formula

85. The total asset formula is:

a. Property owner(s) would be eligible for rates postponement relief if the total assets held did not exceed:

- the property to which the application for rates postponement relief relates;
- normal household chattels;
- a car; or
- other assets of whatever nature (including cash and investments) with a total value of more than $21,480- (estimated for draft 2021/22), to adjust annually by CPI index).

Household Income Formula

86. The annual income formula has three elements to calculate the value of rates postponed:

a. Initial Contribution - an initial contribution towards the cost of rates is charged before any relief is calculated. This sum is a contribution towards utility services to residential properties. This amount is $875 – (estimated for draft).The initial contribution figure is adjusted annually by the movement in the CPI.

b. Additional Contribution - The ratepayer is required to pay at least one-third of the remainder due, i.e. one third of the amount by which the rates exceed the initial contribution payable by the ratepayer.

c. Abatement - Where the annual income is more than the household income limit, the postponed amount is reduced by $1 for each $20 of excess income.

87. The current household income limit is $26,913- (estimated for draft). The household income limit is adjusted annually by the movement in the CPI.

88. We may determine the formula used to establish the amount of postponed rates. This is based on the above, combined with the general method used in the calculation of Government Rates Rebate.

Applications for Rates Postponement

89. All applicants for rates postponement will be required to complete an application annually.

90. Staff will interview applicants, supported where necessary, by advice and assistance from a Budget Advisory Service.

91. Rates may be postponed in cases of extreme hardship, in accordance with this policy. When deciding that extreme financial hardship applies, consideration must be given to any guidelines approved by the Council.

92. The financial circumstances of successful applicants will be reviewed each year during the period of postponement to ascertain whether the situation has changed.

93. If the ratepayer's financial circumstances improve during the term that rates postponement has been granted to the extent that the conditions and criteria would no longer be met, the remainder of the period of the postponed rates may be cancelled and the applicant will be required to pay all current rates, together with postponed rates.

Process and Period of Postponement

94. When an application for postponement is approved, the following provisions will apply:

    a. Postponement will first apply in the year a completed application is received. The amount of rates postponed will not incur additional charges.
    b. Any rates postponed shall be registered as a charge on the land.
    c. Rates will be postponed:
        - until the death of the property owner; or
        - until the ratepayer ceases to be the occupier (or one of the occupiers) of the land; or
        - until a date when the ratepayer ceases to use the property as his/her permanent place of residence; or
        - until a date when the ratepayer ceases to use the property the property solely for residential purposes; or
        - until a date upon which any of the statements certified by the applicant in the application for rates postponement are found to have been incorrect at the time they were made; or
        - until a date upon which all or any part of the rates due and owing by the ratepayer from time to time, and not postponed, become overdue.

95. In any case, rates postponement will be for a period not exceeding ten years from the date of the initial application.

Any Part of the Postponed Rates May be Paid at Any Time

96. The applicant may elect to postpone a lesser sum than that which he/she would otherwise be entitled to postpone under this policy.

97. Any part of the postponed rates may be paid at any time.

Ratepayers to be Given Details of Postponed Rates Each Year

98. Every year, ratepayers whose rates have been postponed under this policy, will be provided with a statement showing the total annual rates currently due and a breakdown showing year by year the total amount of the postponed rates.

99. Following the end of the financial year, a schedule of rates postponed will be provided to the Council listing all the properties for which rates postponements have been granted and which remain outstanding.

100. When rates are no longer eligible to be postponed on the property, all postponed rates will be payable immediately.

Maaori Freehold Land Policy Guidelines

Rates Remission and Postponement on Maaori Freehold Land

101. Under Section 91 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, Maori freehold land is liable for rates in the same manner as if it were general land.

102. The objective of this policy is:

a. to recognise situations where there is no occupier and no economic or financial benefit is derived from the land and there is no practical means of enforcing the rates assessed;

b. to grant remission, (where part only of a block is occupied), for the portion of land unoccupied and unproductive;

c. to encourage owners or trustees to use or develop the land; and

d. where the owners cannot be found, to take into account the statutory limitation of time for the recovery of unpaid rates.

103. Our current policy is that a remission of all or part of rates may be granted in respect of rating units which are Maaori freehold land in multiple ownership, where the land is both unoccupied and unproductive.

104. This policy addresses the requirements prescribed under Section 108 and Schedule 11 of the Local Government Act 2002 and Section 114 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Conditions and Criteria

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

106. Only land that is the subject of such an order may qualify for remission under this policy.

107. Application for remission of rates must be made by the owners or trustees of the land for which the remission is sought and must include documentation that:

a. proves the land which is the subject of the application is Maaori freehold land, as defined above, and

b. supports the objectives as defined in Schedule 11 of the Local Government Act 2002.

108. Rates will be remitted where:

a. the applications support the objectives as defined in Schedule 11, clause 2 of the Local Government Act 2002, and:

b. the land is unoccupied and no income or financial benefit is derived from that land, or

c. the land is better set aside for non-use because of its natural or cultural features, or

d. the land is inaccessible and is unoccupied, or

e. the land carries a best potential use value that is significantly in excess of the economic value arising from its actual use, or

f. Maaori freehold land that exceeds two hectares and on which a Maaori meeting house is erected.

109. Decisions as to remission of rates, and the extent of any remission, are at the sole discretion of the Council, and apply only to the rating year for which the application is made.

DELEGATIONS

110. Implementation of this policy is delegated to the Chief Executive and General Manager Corporate. The Chief executive and General Manager are authorised to delegate decision making and set appropriate financial limits to staff.

Proposed Rating Policy

Purpose and scope

1. To assist in setting rates as specified within the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA).
2. This Policy is to be read in conjunction with the Revenue and Financing Policy, Rates Remissions and Postponements Policy, and Funding Impact Statement.
3. The Council must complete the following to set a lawful rate:
    a. s.101(3) analysis (see Funding Needs Analysis);
    b. adopt a Revenue and Financing Policy (see the Long-Term Plan);
    c. adopt a Funding Impact Statement (see either an Annual or Long-Term Plan);
    d. adopt an Annual or Long-Term Plan;
    e. adopt a rates resolution consistent with everything above.

Policy

Material Changes

4. 2021/22 represents the first year of the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan. Council's rating system has been considered with the intention that it represents the most appropriate rates options to address the present and future needs of the city.
5. A new targeted rate, the Compliance rate, has been introduced for 2021/22 onwards. This rate will fund increasing costs in our water services as well as the District Plan review.
6. The Hamilton Gardens targeted rate will cease from 1 July 2021.

General rate

7. The General rate is set differentially using matters as prescribed in Schedule 2 of the LGRA and as listed in the Funding Impact Statement.
8. The LGRA Schedule 2 allows councils to set a General rate based on each of these matters.

General rate differentials

9. Rating units assessed for the General rate are categorised into one of four differential categories:

- Commercial
- BID Commercial
- Other
- Residential

10. These differential categories are defined in the Council's Funding Impact Statement.

Intention of the General rate category definitions and guidelines

11. The Commercial and BID Commercial rating categories are predominantly based on the use of the rating unit. Where the land is vacant the allocation of rating category is

determined by the underlying zoning in accordance with the District Plan.

12. The General rate for the Commercial and BID Commercial rating categories does not include recovery of costs for the provision of water and refuse collection.
13. The Other rating category is for those rating units which do not meet the definition of Commercial or BID Commercial and are not able to be connect to both the Council's water (ordinary supply) and wastewater networks. Properties in the Other rating category will usually receive water by meter.
14. Primarily the Other rating category is land which is zoned to allow for future development. Often this land is used for lifestyle or rural purposes.
15. The Residential rating category incorporates all rating units not allocated to the Commercial, BID Commercial, or Other categories.
16. Properties in the Residential General rating category are usually connected to the Council's water network (ordinary supply), wastewater network, and receive a refuse collection (except in the CBD).
17. An allocation for stormwater is incorporated as part of the General rate within all General rate categories. Although it is understood that individual properties manage stormwater in different ways, the contribution provides for the management of stormwater services throughout the city.
18. The water services funded by the new Compliance rate are deemed to provide city-wide benefit relating to the three-waters network and are not specific to the provision of service to an individual property.
19. Where the Rating Information Database (RID) identifies that a rating unit has more than one SUIP this does not imply that the rating unit is entitled to more than one supply of any service.

Differential category rate calculations

20. A fixed allocation of general rates between rating sectors was determined as part of the 2014/15 rating review, at which time the Council adopted to transition the General rate basis from Land Value to Capital Value.
21. As part of the 2018-28 10-Year Plan the fixed percentage allocation of general rates by sector was removed to ensure that all rates growth resulted in additional revenue. The overall percentage yield of each sector will now change each year as the total capital value of each sector changes over time.
22. From 2021/22 the total amount of the General rate, the Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)), and Compliance rate, less remissions, will be increased by the Council's annual rates increase for existing properties within each of the Residential and Commercial sectors.
23. For the purpose of the allocation the BID Commercial rating category (where the General

rate is set at 95% of the Commercial rate) is included within the Commercial rating sector.

24. For the Other rating category the General rate is calculated to be the amount of the Residential category General rate less an appropriate adjustment for wastewater and ordinary water supply services not provided. This will be set at 74% of the residential rate and will be reviewed every three years.

Uniform Annual General Charge

25. A portion of the General rate is assessed as a UAGC. This is set as a fixed amount per SUIP (as defined within the Funding Impact Statement). The UAGC modifies the impact of rating on a city-wide basis.
26. The UAGC is not directly allocated to any Council activities or services and is not adjusted where any service, including water, wastewater, or refuse is not provided.

Targeted rates

Compliance

27. 2021/22 sees the introduction of the Compliance rate, a new targeted rate.
28. This rate will fund the increasing costs in our water services as well as the cost of changing our District Plan as a result of legislation introduced by central government.
29. The intention is that the Compliance rate will fund the increasing water services costs (from base 2020/21) indefinitely, pending the outcome of the three waters reform.
30. The costs relating to the District Plan review will be included within this targeted rate for a period of 5 years.
31. It is the Elected Members' intention that the separation of these activities into a targeted rate will have no material impacts to the allocation of rates between rating sectors. i.e. individual ratepayers would pay approximately the same amount as if these costs formed part of the General rate.
32. As such, this rate is to be applied to all rateable land and will be differentiated in the same way as the General rate (i.e. same differential categories and factors).

Business Improvement District (BID)

33. This rate is set and assessed on all rating units defined within the BID Commercial General rate category and comprises both a fixed amount per SUIP and a rate in the dollar based on the Capital Value.
34. The targeted rate is adjusted annually by the inflation rate for operating expenses adopted

by the Council.

35. The BID and Central City map is shown on Schedule 1 of this policy Rating Maps.
36. The purpose of this rate is to support the central city development as is defined within the BID Policy.

Central City

37. This rate is set and assessed on all rating units defined within the BID Commercial general rate category and is set as a fixed amount per SUIP.
38. The BID and Central City map is shown on Schedule 1 of this policy, Rating Maps.
39. This rate provides funding to the transportation network activity.

Service Use Category

40. Service Use Category rates are set and assessed as targeted rates that are applied to rating units defined by the use, for the purpose of charging for water, wastewater, and refuse collection. These rates are defined in the Funding Impact Statement.

41. The intention of these rates is to enable land described as Non-Rateable by Schedule 1 Part 1 of the LGRA to contribute to the funding of water, wastewater, and refuse collection services. The individual rates are:

- Service Use Water
- Service Use Wastewater
- Service Use Refuse

42. Service Use Category also includes land which is Council reserve and where there is a community, sporting or cultural activity which is subject to a lease agreement as defined within the Council's Community Occupancy Policy.

43. Upon application, the Council extends the rating treatment of the Service Use Category to rating units which are operated by not-for-profit organisations, which provide benefits to the wider community and where there is no private pecuniary gain. Refer to the Rates Remissions and Postponements Policy for criteria.

44. The targeted rate for refuse collection is calculated as a fixed rate based on the net cost to provide the service and the number of SUIPs receiving the service.

45. The total collection from this rate is set to achieve the total of the first three years of the Long Term Plan, with years two and three increasing by the amount of Council's proposed General rate increase.

46. The targeted rate for water provision is the same as the Commercial and Other Category Non-Metered Water rate and is applied where the rating unit is connected to Council's water network but not provided with a metered connection.

47. The targeted rates for the provision of Wastewater are calculated based on the net costs to Council to provide the service, and are set as a rate in the dollar using both the Land Value and Capital Value of the rating unit.

48. Using the combination of Land Value and Capital Value has regard to the variety of property types, and large range of rateable values.

49. Wastewater costs are increasing significantly over the period of the Long-Term Plan.

50. The total collection from this rate is set to achieve the total of the first three years of the Long- Term Plan, with years two and three increasing by the amount of Council's proposed General rate increase.

Metered Water Rate

51. This is set and assessed for metered and restricted flow water supply on a differential basis to all rating units that are metered (as defined by Hamilton City Council's Water Supply Bylaw 2013).

52. This is calculated based on the average cost to produce 1000 litres of water.

Commercial and Other Category Non-Metered Water

53. This rate is set and assessed on Commercial and Other category properties which are

connected to the water network but are not provided with a metered connection. The intention of this rate is to ensure a contribution towards water costs, as they are not otherwise allocated as part of the General rate.

54. This is set as a fixed rate which represents the minimum charge which would be applied if water was otherwise supplied via a water meter.
55. This is calculated based on applying the metered water rate to an average annual consumption of 240 kilolitres.

Sporting and Cultural (50% non-rateable)

56. 50% non-rateable status is applied to those ratepayers as defined under Schedule 1, Part 2 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.
57. The Council assesses the Sporting / Cultural rate as 50% of the Residential General rate, Transitional rate, UAGC and Hamilton Gardens rate.
58. This represents a rates contribution from Sporting and Cultural groups as required under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.
59. Sporting and Cultural groups do not receive a Council refuse collection, as this service is intended for residential households.
60. Section 9 of the LGRA provides that 50% non-rateable properties will pay targeted rates for water, wastewater, and refuse collection. Metered water is a targeted rate and is payable in addition to the calculated 50% rate.

Calculating core service remissions

61. Where Council is unable to provide to a property any of the following core services:
    - connection to Council's water network; or
    - connection to Council's wastewater network; or
    - rubbish and recycling collection; and

    where that service is funded by the general rate set for the property, a remission for this service will be applied.
62. This remission is based on the allocation from Council's Long-Term Plan Funding Impact Statements, averaged over the first three years of the plan.

Rates based on location

63. Council has established two rates based on the location of a rating unit. Rating boundaries have been drawn with the intention of encompassing entire rating units.
64. Should a boundary split a rating unit, Council will rate the property based on the predominant rating category definition.
65. Schedule 1 of this policy, Rating Maps, defines the BID Commercial General rate area, and is used to set the BID targeted rate and the Central City targeted rate.

Separately used or inhabited parts (SUIP)

66. Council has elected to assess its UAGC and other fixed amount rates based on SUIP.
67. Council defines SUIPs in the Funding Impact Statement in its Annual Plan or Long-

Term Plan. That definition only applies to the rating year of the Funding Impact Statement.

Residential short-term accommodation

68. Hamilton is experiencing an increase in purpose-built short-term accommodation, allowed for in zones other than 'Visitor Accommodation'.
69. The Visitor Accommodation zone specifies the maximum length of stay.
70. Maximum length of stay can also be restricted based on the conditions of a land-use consent.
71. Council's Commercial rating category includes residential accommodation where the average length of stay is 90 days or fewer.
72. Where Council believes that a property is used for short-term accommodation (for example, where it is advertised on a nightly or short-term rate) and is not otherwise designated via the zoning, nor consent, Commercial rates will apply.
73. The property owner will be required to supply history/evidence of length of stay if they believe their rates have been assessed incorrectly.

Divisions

74. Council has elected to undertake the division of rating units, where different parts of a rating unit are included in different differential categories, or part of the rating unit is non- rateable (under Schedule 1 of the LGRA), or a remission or postponement applies.
75. A division is the separation of a property record within the RID into two or more parts. A division is done only for the purpose of assessing rates correctly.
76. Where a division is required, Council determines the area of the property put to each use and requests its valuation service provider to value the parts of the property.
77. Each part will be deemed a SUIP for the purposes of assessing rates.
78. Often as part of a subdivision and development, part of the developed land may be intended to be vested in Council, which occurs when new titles are issued, and is generally upon completion of subdivision works. When assigning differential categories of a rating unit, where subdivision has not been completed (therefore new titles have not yet been issued), divisions will not be undertaken, as this is simply deemed as part of the process of developing land.

Rates payable by instalments

79. Council provides for rates to be payable in four equal instalments. In addition to quarterly, a ratepayer may elect to pay weekly, fortnightly or monthly. Direct debits are available as a payment method over these frequencies. Additionally, payments may be made via the internet or in person at Council's offices.
80. Cheque payments are being phased out as banks are removing this as a payment option.
81. Any payments received for rates are applied to the oldest debt first.

Minimum economic rate

82. Council will not collect the rates payable on a rating unit if the sum of those rates is so small as to be uneconomic to collect. The Council has determined it is uneconomic to collect rates owing on any rating unit of less than $25.00 (including GST) per annum.

Rates penalties

83. Council sets penalties for overdue rates as part of its rates resolution.
84. Generally, Council adopts the following penalties regime:
    a. a 10% penalty is applied on the next working day to any balance of any instalment not paid by due date
    b. a 10% penalty is added to any balance unpaid from previous years. This is added on 1 July of each year, or five working days after Council has passed the rates resolution (whichever is the later).
85. A further 10% penalty will be added to rates unpaid from previous years. This will be added six months after the penalty made in (b) above.
86. Any payments received for rates are applied to the oldest debt first.

Three-yearly revaluations of property values

87. Council has chosen to revalue every rating unit every three years, the maximum timeframe allowed by the Rating Valuations Act 1998.
88. The next revaluation is to be undertaken this year where values will be based as at 1 September 2021.
89. These values will be used for setting rates from 2022/23.
90. The revaluation may affect the amount of rates assessed against individual rating units relative to other rating units.

Calculating differentials following revaluation

91. In year one of the Long-Term Plan, rates will be in set in accordance with the decisions made by Council.
92. 2022/23 is the first year where rates will be set and assessed using 2021 valuations.
93. In 2022/23 the differential factor for the General rate and Compliance rate will be adjusted to maintain the differential yield of the rating sectors from the previous rating year (for existing ratepayers).
94. An adjustment may be made for rates growth occurring in 2021/22 within each sector.
95. For the year 2023/24 it is intended the combination of the General rate and UAGC will be adjusted by the budgeted rate increase as determined within the Annual Plan.
96. To ensure existing properties increase at the percentage adopted by the Council; the General rate, UAGC, and Compliance rate will increase by the same percentage. The intention is this provides certainty to existing ratepayers.

Existing ratepayers

97. Council determines its annual rates increases in respect of existing ratepayers. Council defines an existing ratepayer as any rating unit that has been assessed for rates in the current year, and where there has been no change to the rating unit, since rates were set, of any category or factor on which rates were set. This includes: rating category, the number of SUIPs, rating valuation (except as a direct result of the city-wide revaluation).

Rating growth

98. Rating growth has been forecast using calculations based on National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis (NIDEA) Low population projections. Rating growth forecasting considers the expected increase in the number of rating units, SUIPs, and total capital and land value, which may result from subdivision and construction works.
99. Growth forecasting will be reviewed each year factoring in the actual results from the year prior.

Public availability of information

100. The rating information database (RID) is available for public inspection at the Council offices during business hours. Limited rating information is also available to view on the Council's website.
101. Council reserves the right to charge a fee for supplying any person with a copy of information from the RID.

Objections and disputes

102. The LGRA provides certain rights of objection to the information contained in the RID. Any objections to the allocation of property use to the Council differential categories are to be made to Council's Rates Manager for consideration.

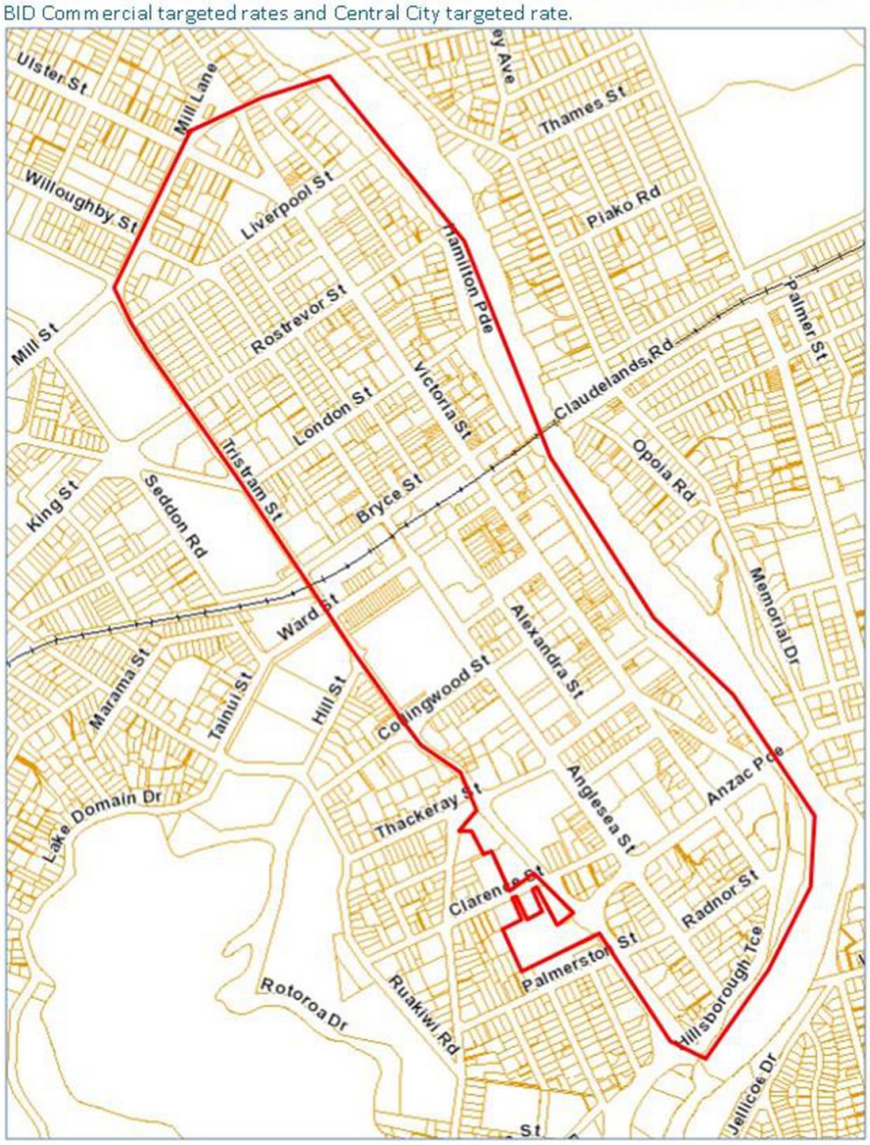
References

- Funding Needs Analysis, section 101(3), provides the background and analysis to explain the funding decisions made by Council. It is guided by the funding principles and choices of funding sources documented in the Revenue and Financing Policy.
- The Revenue and Financing Policy states Council's policies regarding funding operating and capital expenditure and shows how the Council has complied with section 101(3).
- The Funding Impact Statement is included in each Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan as required by clauses 15 or 20 of schedule 10 of the LGA. It shows the results of the detailed rates calculation for the first year of the plan.
- The Rates Remissions and Postponements Policy provides information on rates that are remitted or postponed implementing policy objectives affecting the liability for rates a rating unit has.

Schedule One – Rating Maps

Business Improvement District (BID) and Central City Rating areas

This map defines the rating area for the purpose of setting the BID Commercial general rate, BID Commercial targeted rates and Central City targeted rate.



Council Funding Impact Statement

1. The Funding Impact Statement is made up of three parts:
    - Rating Information for 2021/22
    - Rates Samples for 2021/22
    - The Whole of Council Funding Impact Statement.
2. The Funding Impact Statement should be read in conjunction with our Revenue and Financing Policy and Rating Policy. These can be found on our website.

    Figures in this statement include GST unless otherwise stated.

Rating information for 2021/22

3. We set and assess these rates under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002:
    - General rate
    - Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)
    - Targeted rates include:
        - Business Improvement District (BID)
        - Central city
        - Compliance
        - Service use water
        - Service use wastewater
        - Service use refuse
        - Metered water
        - Commercial and Other category non-metered water
4. Details of the rates revenue to be collected and the rating categories that will pay these rates are in this funding impact statement.

General rate

5. A general rate is set and assessed on the capital value of all rateable land in the city.
6. General rates are set on a differential basis on the categories of land identified below. The differential bases are the use to which the land is put, the provision or availability to the land of a service provided, the activities permitted, controlled, or discretionary for the area in which the land is situated, and in the case of the BID Commercial differential, the location of the land.
7. The objective of including differentials in the general rate is to achieve an appropriate distribution of the general rate, considering all factors we believe are relevant. This rate covers all of the services we provide.
8. The total revenue sought is $205,050,827.
9. The general rate is set and assessed on a differential basis as follows:

SOURCE	DIFFERENTIAL CATEGORIES	DIFFERENTIAL FACTOR	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GENERAL RATES	RATE IN THE DOLLAR OF CAPITAL VALUE (GST INCL)	RATES REVENUE (GST INCL)
General rate	Commercial	2.6473	34.04%	0.00948159	$69,791,163
	BID Commercial	2.5149	7.07%	0.00900751	$14,495,890
	Other	0.7400	1.40%	0.00265043	$2,866,416
	Residential	1.0000	57.50%	0.00358166	$117,897,358

General rate categories

GENERAL RATE CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
Commercial	All rating units: i. used solely or principally for commercial or industrial purposes; or ii. used solely or principally for commercial residential purposes, including, but not limited to, hotels, boarding houses, rest homes, motels, residential clubs, hospital care facilities, hostels. Commercial residential purposes are where a property is being provided for residential accommodation at a fee with the average occupancy period of the property not exceeding three months; or iii. where the area of a chartered club used for the restaurant, bar and gaming machines; or iv. where the commercial portion of a rating unit which has mixed use; or v. where land is developed or under development for a commercial use; or vi. where a commercial development is marketed for sale or lease, but where works have not yet commenced, whether-or-not wastewater services are currently available; or vii. where vacant land is within any District Plan zone that is predominantly used for commercial or industrial purposes; or viii. used as show homes; or ix. where resource consents require the rating units can only be used for a commercial purpose; or x. used as utility networks. Rating Units that meet the definition above but are located in the Business Improvement District will be categorised as BID Commercial.
BID Commercial	All rating units that meet the definition of Commercial above and are located within the Business Improvement District as shown on the 'Business Improvement District (BID) and Central City areas map' in Schedule one of the Rating Policy.
Other	All rating units that do not meet the definition of Commercial or BID Commercial rating categories and where: i. connection to our wastewater network is not available; and ii. water supply is through a metered connection or connection to the council's water network is not available.
Residential	All rating units that do not meet the definition of Commercial, BID Commercial, or Other rating categories; or: i. land under development intended for a residential use; or ii. land where a proposed residential development is marketed for sale, whether-or-not water and wastewater services are currently available.

10. Land described in Part 2 Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (broadly speaking, land owned or used by societies for arts or sports) will be assessed at 50% of the residential rate (general rate, UAGC, and compliance rate) that applies to the land. This general rate revenue is included within the Residential category shown in the table above, and within the targeted rates revenue where applicable.

Uniform Annual General Charge

11. A Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) is set and assessed on all rateable land. The UAGC is set at $584 per Separately Used or Inhabited Part of a rating unit (SUIP). We have determined the level of UAGC in order to distribute the allocation of the general rate at an appropriate level among all ratepayers.
12. The total revenue sought from the UAGC is $40,295,416.

Separately Used or Inhabited Part of a Rating Unit (SUIP)

13. An SUIP is every rating unit and, without limitation, every additional dwelling, commercial or community activity. This includes:

    a. any part or parts of a rating unit used or occupied by the ratepayer for more than one single use
    b. any parts, whether or not actually occupied at any particular time, which are used for rental (or other form of occupation) on an occasional or long-term basis
    c. vacant land and vacant premises offered or intended for use or habitation and usually used as such are defined as 'used'.

14. For the purposes of clarity, every rating unit has a minimum of one SUIP.

15. As part of this definition, the list below sets out our intent in the application of SUIPs to rating units used as for residential purposes:

    - the second and each additional SUIP must have a separate bathroom, bedroom or living area and separate sink
    - any part of a rating unit as described in a - c above that is inhabited by virtue of a tenancy, lease, license or other agreement on an occasional or long-term basis
    - single dwelling with flat attached
    - two or more houses, flats or apartments on one rating unit
    - ancillary flat or detached dwellings (as defined in the District Plan)
    - individually surveyed lots of vacant land on one Certificate of Title offered for sale separately or in groups; and
    - residential accommodation rented individually per room. For a residential property to be classified as having additional SUIPs, each part must have a separate bathroom, bedroom or living area and separate sink.

16. As part of this definition, the list below sets out our intent in the application of SUIPs to rating units used for commercial activities:

    - a commercial activity is any activity involving the exchange of goods or services for reward (whether for profit or not)
    - any part of a rating unit as described in a – c above that is inhabited through a tenancy, lease, license or other agreement on an occasional or long-term basis
    - commercial building where there are clearly defined vacant parts, advertised for lease or tenancy
    - business premise with separate permitted residential activity
    - home-based business (as defined in the District Plan)
    - each use within a single rating unit involving a different activity conducted by a person, company, or organisation different to the ratepayer (i.e. a large store which has a café operating within it, where the café is a separate business entity)
    - commercial building leased, or sub-leased, to multiple tenants
    - a separate dwelling used for short-term accommodation
    - commercial accommodation provided on a single rating unit for short-term stays (where average occupancy is limited as prescribed within the District Plan) will be one SUIP.

17. In addition to the primary use, the list below defines our intent in the application of SUIPs to rating units used as community activities:

    - a community activity is any activity operated by an organisation (including clubs and societies)
    - any activity meeting the definition of Schedule 1 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002.

Targeted rates

18. We are not seeking or inviting lump sum contributions for targeted rates.

Metered water rate

19. This rate is set and assessed for metered and restricted flow water supply on a differential basis to all rating units that are metered (as defined by Hamilton City Council's Water Supply Bylaw 2013).
20. This rate is:

    - a fixed amount per connected meter, based on the nature of the connection, as follows:
        i. $444 for all metered rating units (except rating units receiving a restricted flow supply); and
        ii. $360 for rating units receiving a restricted flow supply.
    - a charge per unit of water consumed or supplied on every metered connection in accordance with the following scale:
        i. all metered rating units (except rating units receiving a restricted supply) - $1.85 per kilolitre of water supplied after the first 60 kilolitres of consumption or supply per quarter; and
        ii. rating units receiving a restricted flow supply - $1.50 per kilolitre of water supplied after the first 60 kilolitres of consumption or supply per quarter.

21. This rate contributes to the funding of the Water Distribution and Water Treatment and Storage activities. The total revenue sought is $9,472,053.

Commercial and Other category non-metered water rate

22. This rate is set and assessed on Commercial and Other category properties connected to the water network, but not provided with a metered connection. The rate is $444.00 per rating unit.
23. This rate contributes to the funding of the Water Distribution and Water Treatment and Storage activities. The total revenue sought is $266,261.
24. Properties in Waikato District Council and Waipa District Council areas supplied with water under contractual arrangements will be charged according to these contracts.

Business Improvement District (BID) rate

25. This rate is set and assessed on all rating units defined within the BID Commercial General rate category and comprises both a fixed amount per SUIP and a rate in the dollar based on the Capital Value.
26. The Business Improvement District (BID) and Central City rating areas map is shown in Schedule 1 of the Rating Policy. The components of this rate are:

    a. BID Fixed rate: a fixed amount of $240 per SUIP of a commercial rating unit within the defined area; and
    b. BID CV rate: a rate per dollar of capital value required to meet the total revenue, after allowing for the total revenue raised by the BID Fixed rate. The rate is $0.00002609 per dollar of capital value.

27. The rate provides funding to the Tourism and Events Funding activity. The total revenue sought is $356,528.

Central city rate

28. This rate is set on all rating units defined within the BID Commercial General rate category and is set as a fixed amount per SUIP.
29. The Business Improvement District (BID) and Central City rating areas map is shown on Schedule 1 of the Rating Policy.
30. This rate is a fixed amount of $127 per SUIP.
31. This rate provides funding to the Transport Network activity. The total revenue sought is $166,750.

Compliance rate

32. This rate is set and assessed on the capital value of all rateable land in the city.
33. This rate is set on a differential basis on the categories of land identified below. The differential bases are the use to which the land is put, the provision or availability to the land of a service provided, the activities permitted, controlled, or discretionary for the area in which the land is situated, and in the case of the BID Commercial differential, the location of the land.
34. The objective of including differentials in this rate is to achieve an appropriate distribution of the rate, considering all factors we believe are relevant.
35. This rate provides funding to the Wastewater, Water Supply, and Stormwater group of activities, and the City Planning activity. The total revenue sought is $11,104,400.
36. This rate is set and assessed on a differential basis as follows:

SOURCE	DIFFERENTIAL CATEGORIES	DIFFERENTIAL FACTOR	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COMPLIANCE RATES	RATE IN THE DOLLAR OF CAPITAL VALUE (GST INCL)	RATES REVENUE (GST INCL)
Compliance rate	Commercial	2.6473	34.04%	0.00051347	$3,779,529
	BID Commercial	2.5149	7.07%	0.00048779	$785,018
	Other	0.7400	1.40%	0.00014353	$155,228
	Residential	1.0000	57.50%	0.00019396	$6,384,625

Compliance rate categories

COMPLIANCE RATE CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
Commercial	All rating units: i. used solely or principally for commercial or industrial purposes; or ii. used solely or principally for commercial residential purposes, including, but not limited to, hotels, boarding houses, rest homes, motels, residential clubs, hospital care facilities, hostels. Commercial residential purposes are where a property is being provided for residential accommodation at a fee with the average occupancy period of the property not exceeding three months; or iii. where the area of a chartered club used for the restaurant, bar and gaming machines; or iv. where the commercial portion of a rating unit which has mixed use; or v. where land is developed or under development for a commercial use; or vi. where a commercial development is marketed for sale or lease, but where works have not yet commenced, whether-or-not wastewater services are currently available; or vii. where vacant land is within any District Plan zone that is predominantly used for commercial or industrial purposes; or

	viii. used as show homes; or ix. where resource consents require the rating units can only be used for a commercial purpose; or x. used as utility networks. Rating Units that meet the definition above but are located in the Business Improvement District will be categorised as BID Commercial.
BID Commercial	All rating units that meet the definition of Commercial above and are located within the Business Improvement District as shown on the 'Business Improvement District (BID) and Central City areas map' in Schedule one of the Rating Policy.
Other	All rating units that do not meet the definition of Commercial or BID Commercial rating categories and where: i. connection to our wastewater network is not available; and ii. water supply is through a metered connection or connection to the council's water network is not available.
Residential	All rating units that do not meet the definition of Commercial, BID Commercial, or Other rating categories; or: i. land under development intended for a residential use; or ii. land where a proposed residential development is marketed for sale, whether-or-not water and wastewater services are currently available.

37. Land described in Part 2 Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (broadly speaking, land owned or used by societies for arts or sports) will be assessed at 50% of the residential rate that applies to the land. This compliance rate revenue is included within the Residential category shown in the table above.

Service use category

38. Service Use Category includes rating units that are defined by the use, for the purpose of charging water, wastewater and refuse collection, set and assessed as targeted rates.

39. Service Use Category rating units are provided with one or more of these services and are used:

i. as a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977
ii. for conservation, wildlife management or preservation purposes and not for private pecuniary profit and accessible to the public
iii. by us for:
    - public garden, reserve, or children playground
    - games and sports
    - public hall, athenaeum, museum, gallery or similar institution
    - public baths, swimming baths and sanitary convenience.
    - cemeteries or crematorium
iv. by the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust
v. by the Royal Foundation of the Blind, except as an endowment
vi. by or for an education establishment, special school or other institution under s159(1) of the Education Act 1989
vii. by a district health board for health and health related services
viii. solely and principally as a place of religious worship, Sunday or Sabbath school or other form of religious worship and not for private pecuniary profit
ix. as Maaori meeting house that is Maaori freehold land not exceeding 2ha
x. as railway or for the loading and unloading of goods or passengers from trains
xi. for the free maintenance or relief of persons in need, not exceeding 1.5 hectares.

40. Where there is a community, sporting or cultural activity on Council reserve land, and the activity is subject to a lease agreement as defined within our Community Occupancy Policy, these targeted rates will apply.

41. Upon application, we extend the rating treatment of the Service Use category to rating units which are operated by not for profit organisations, whom provide benefits to the wider community and where there is no private pecuniary gain. Refer to the Rates Remissions and Postponements Policy for criteria.

Service use water rate

42. The rate is set and assessed on properties as defined as a Service Use Category and which are connected to our water network but are not provided with a metered connection.

43. The rate is a fixed amount of $444 per SUIP.

44. The rate provides funding towards the Water Distribution and Water Treatment and Storage activities. The total revenue sought is $58,832.

Service use refuse rate

45. The rate is set and assessed on properties defined as a Service Use Category and which are provided with refuse collection service. The rate is a fixed amount of $180 per SUIP.

46. The rate provides funding towards the Refuse Collection activity. The total revenue sought is $25,020.

Service use wastewater rate

47. The rate is set and assessed on properties defined as a Service Use Category and which are connected to the wastewater network. This rate comprises two components. These are:

    - a rate per dollar of land value set at $0.00128676; and
    - a rate per dollar of capital value set at $0.00037113.

48. The rate provides funding towards the Wastewater Collection and Wastewater Treatment and Disposal activities.

49. The total revenue sought is $1,572,616.

Future Rates

Based on the assumptions and decisions included in this Long-Term Plan we intend to set and assess rates from the sources listed above in each year of the Plan.

Future rates will increase by 4.9% annually, except:

- the Compliance rate in year six which will decrease and cease to provide funding to the City Planning activity
- the General rate in year six which will increase to maintain the overall increase of the UAGC, General rate, and Compliance rate at 4.9%
- the BID rate which increases by Council's rate of operating inflation
- the Central City rate which is uninflated
- rates for water, wastewater, and refuse collection which are linked to the cost of providing the service

Inspection of Rating Information Database

50. In accordance with the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, the District Valuation Roll and Rates Records are available for public inspection at the Council Offices, 260 Anglesea Street, Hamilton, between the hours of 7:45 am and 5.00 pm on all business days of the week.

Rating base

51. Total land value for 2021/22 is $23,916,866,000.
52. Total capital value for 2021/22 is $45,585,113,000.
53. The projected number of rating units for the following ten years are:

2021/22	61,824
2022/23	62,803
2023/24	63,814
2024/25	64,879
2025/26	65,939
2026/27	66,964
2027/28	67,980
2028/29	69,057
2029/30	70,139
2030/31	71,175

REVENUE AND FINANCING POLICY

Purpose and scope

1. This policy outlines the choices ~~we~~ Hamilton City Council (Council) has ~~have~~ made in deciding the appropriate sources of funding for operating and capital expenditure from those sources listed in the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). The policy also ~~shows how we have complied~~ illustrates Council's compliance with LGA section 101(3) which sets out ~~a number of~~ the factors ~~we~~ Council must consider in making these decisions. A comprehensive analysis of how Council has~~we have~~ complied with this section of ~~the~~ LGA s 101(3) is included in the Funding Needs Analysis.

2. Deciding the best way to fund ~~our~~ Council activities is complex. Complying with ~~this~~ legislation takes account of many factors including, but not limited to, the following:

- Legal
- Social
- Competition
- Affordability
- Impact of change
- Efficiency
- Equity
- Cost
- Intergenerational equity
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Business
- Strategic alignment
- Benefit

Principles

3. The following guiding principles ~~have been~~ will be applied when considering our use of funding sources:

Strong financial management

- We will adopt a prudent Financial Strategy, which supports our current credit rating
- The everyday costs of running the city will be met from everyday revenues
- The main source of everyday revenue will be general rates

Strong asset management

- We will prioritise funding maintenance and renewals as per Asset Management Plans, with these being regularly updated to reflect changing needs and emerging risks that will ensure resilience of our assets and services

Beneficiary pays

- Those who benefit from growth pay a fair share of the cost of that growth
- When a private benefit can be identified, and it is efficient to collect the revenue, user charges will be considered
- Targeted rates could be used to fund our portion of new projects where costs and beneficiaries of these activities can be easily identified

- Growth cells will be completed to an approved level of service

Affordability for ratepayers

- Rates certainty will be a key consideration
- Affordability of rates will be considered
- We will explore external funding options for new agreed discretionary projects wherever possible
- Asset sale proceeds will be used to pay down debt

~~Growth~~

- ~~Growth cells will be completed to an approved level of service; and~~
- ~~Growth will pay for growth.~~

~~Levels of Service~~

- ~~Asset sale proceeds will be used to pay down debt;~~
- ~~We will fund maintenance and renewals as per approved Asset Management Plans; and~~
- ~~We should explore external funding options for new discretionary projects whenever possible.~~

~~Financial Strategy~~

- ~~The everyday costs of running the city will be met from everyday revenues;~~
- ~~The main source of everyday revenue will be general rates;~~
- ~~Targeted rates could be used to fund our portion of new projects where the costs of these activities can be easily identified;~~
- ~~When a private benefit can be identified and it is efficient to collect the revenue, user charges will be considered;~~
- ~~Rates certainty will be a key consideration;~~
- ~~Affordability of rates will be considered; and~~
- ~~We will adopt a prudent Financial Strategy which supports its current credit rating.~~

4. ~~Complying with~~Balancing these principles can be challenging at times. ~~We~~ Council must use its~~our~~ judgement in assessing many options in the development of budgets or acquisition of assets and the choice of funding sources to enact these.

Policy

Funding sources for operating costs

5. Operating costs are the everyday spending on services Council ~~we~~ provides. This includes contributions to the wear and tear of~~n~~ assets used (depreciation), interest charged on borrowing for capital projects and overhead costs~~s~~.

6. We must consider the funding for~~of~~ each activity individually. Some activities may be best funded by user charges, such as swimming pool admission fees, others with targeted rates, such

as a Business Improvement District Rate, and others from the general rate, such as road maintenance.

7. The funding sources for operating costs are described in the following sections.

User charges

8. User charges are applied to services where it is identified there is a benefit to an individual or group. User charges are a broad group of fees charged directly to an individual or entity and includes:
   - Entry fees
   - Service charges
   - Hire
   - Rent, lease, licences for land and buildings
   - Permits
   - Regulatory charges
   - Fines and penalties
   - Connection fees
   - Disposal fees
   - Deposits
   - Private works
   - Memberships
   - Planning and consent fees
   - Statutory charges
   - Retail sales

9. The price of the service is based on a number of factors, including:
   - The cost of providing the service;
   - The estimate of the users' private benefit from using the service;
   - The impact of cost on encouraging/discouraging behaviours;
   - The impact of cost on demand for the service;
   - Market pricing, including comparability with other councils;
   - The impact of rates subsidies if competing with local businesses;
   - Cost and efficiency of collecting the user charge;
   - The impact of affordability on users;
   - Statutory limits; and
   - Other matters as determined by the Council.

10. Council's~~Our~~ ability to charge user charges is limited by various statutes and regulations. As a general rule, fees for statutory functions should be set at no more than the cost of providing the service. In some cases, legislation sets the fees at a level that is below cost and in other cases, where provided by legislation (e.g. Waste Minimisation Act 2008) fees may be set at greater than the cost of providing the service. Council~~We~~ considers it appropriate to incorporate overhead charges when determining the cost of providing a service.

11. Where goods or services are sold commercially, and taking into consideration legislative limitations, Council's~~our~~ preference is to charge a market price. This includes leases, rents and licences for land and buildings.

12. Fees and charges may be set at any time and are reviewed annually. A list of current fees and charges is maintained on our website.

13. Revenue from user charges is allocated to the activity which generates the revenue.

Grants, sponsorship, subsidies and other income

14. Grants, sponsorship and subsidies are used where they are available. Many of these types of income are regular and predictable and can therefore ~~can~~ be budgeted for. Some other types are unexpected or unpredictable and may not be able to be prudently budgeted (e.g. reparation payments, civil defence and other reimbursements, legal settlements and insurance claims).

15. Council~~We~~ expects to continue to receive substantial subsidies from central government or its agents for road maintenance.

Investment income

16. ~~Our~~Council's approach to investments is documented in ~~our~~its Investment and Liability Management Policy. These investments generate income such as dividends, interest, and rents.

17. Income from assets is receipted to the activity that owns the asset.

Development contributions, financial contributions, proceeds from the sale of assets and lump sum contributions

18. Generally, Council~~we~~ does not collect revenue from these funding sources to fund operating costs.

~~18.~~19. ~~–~~Development Contributions revenue funds the interest cost on debt for growth~~–~~related capital projects.

Reserve funds

~~19.~~20. Council~~We~~ maintains a small number of cash-funded reserve funds. Some of these reserve funds may be used to meet operating costs (e.g. cemetery maintenance). Generally, reserve funds are used for the purposes that they were created for.

Borrowing

~~20.~~21. Borrowing is generally undertaken at a whole of Council level subject to constraints on rates increases and debt levels set by the Financial Strategy.

~~21.~~22. Council~~We~~ generally plans to fund all cash operating costs from sources other than borrowing. However, in specific circumstances, where Council~~we~~ decides it is prudent to do so, ~~we~~it may fund some operating costs from borrowing.

Rates

~~22.~~23. Having appropriately exhausted all other funding sources, we fund all remaining operating expenses from rates. For many activities this is the main funding source.

~~23.~~24. The above matters are all ~~we~~re considered when determining the funding required from general rates or targeted rates for each activity in the Funding Needs Analysis, as required by section 101(3)(a).

~~24.~~25. Council~~We~~ may choose to establish targeted rates to fund operating costs.

~~25.~~26. Further information on rates can be found ~~further~~ from clause 66 ~~on in~~of this policy.

Summary of sources of funding for operating costs by activity

~~26.~~27. Council will~~We have~~ appl~~ied~~y the funding source preferences noted above to each activity in its Funding Needs Analysis. Table 1 shows the degree to which (expressed as a range) each funding source is used to fund operating costs following the LGA s101(3)(a) assessment.

~~27.~~28. This s101(3)(a) assessment may be modified by the s101(3)(b) assessment. The latter assessment requires Council~~us~~ to consider the overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the community. Council's~~Our~~ consideration of s101(3)(b) is included later in this policy.

~~28.~~29. The ranges in Table 1 are expressed as a percentage of the revenue required to fund each activity and are indicative only. They may change over time as a result ~~because~~ of changes in expenditure requirements. It is possible that actual funding sources may differ from budgeted funding sources.

Table 1: Summary of funding sources by activity s.101(3)(a) only

KEY		
Range name	Range	Key
Unlikey	0%	×
Minimal	0% - 20%	✓
Low	20% - 40%	✓
Moderate	40% - 60%	✓
High	60% - 80%	✓
Most	80% - 100%	✓
All	100%	✓

Activity	GENERAL RATES	TARGETED RATES	FEES & USER CHARGES	SUBSIDIES & GRANTS	OTHER	BORROWING
Animal Control	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Aquatics	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Community Development	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓
Building Control	×	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Cemetery & Crematorium	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓
City Planning	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×
Public Safety	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Civil Defence	✓	×	×	×	×	✓
Claudelands	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Environmental Health	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓
Governance & Public Affairs	✓	×	×	×	×	✓
Hamilton Gardens	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Hamilton Zoo	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
iSite	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Libraries	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓
Liquor Licensing	×	×	✓	×	×	×
Museum	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Parking	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×
Community Parks	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Natural Areas	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Streetscapes	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Sports Parks	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Playgrounds	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Indoor Recreation	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Partnership with Maaori	✓	×	×	×	×	✓
Growth Programmes	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓
Planning Guidance	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓
Refuse Collection	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
Waste Minimisation	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
Landfill Site Management	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
FMG Statdium Waikato	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Seddon Park	✓	×	✓	×	✓	✓
Stormwater Network	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×
Theatres	✓	×	×	×	×	✓
Event Sponsorship	✓	×	×	×	×	✓
Transportation Network	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wastewater Treatment and Disposal	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓
Wastewater Collection	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
Water Treatment and Storage	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓
Water Distribution	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓

Funding sources for capital costs

~~29.~~30. Capital costs are those costs associated with the purchase and improvement of assets and for the repayment of debt. The funding sources for capital costs are described in the sections that follow.

User charges

~~30.~~31. User charges are not often used for capital costs as individual user contributions would generally be too large to be affordable. Borrowing and charging users annually for financing costs (interest and principal) via rates is often a more affordable method of collecting user contributions for capital costs.

~~31.~~32. Council~~We~~ charges for capital works that are solely for private benefit (e.g. a network extension to a single dwelling) or where capital works are undertaken outside of Asset Management Plans at the request of individuals (e.g. a rural seal extension for dust suppression).

Grants, subsidies, and other income

~~32.~~33. Council~~We~~ rel~~y~~ies on significant subsidies for capital works relating to the~~our~~ transport activity. Grants and subsidies may be available for other activities from time to time. Other income can be from many and varied sources and is unlikely to be predictable enough to budget for in advance. Other income used to fund capital costs could include bequests, insurance claims, and legal settlements.

~~33.~~34. Grants, subsidies and other income are used wherever they are available.

Development contributions

~~34.~~35. Council~~We~~ collects d~~D~~evelopment ~~C~~contributions (DCs) to fund capital costs necessary to service growth, in accordance with the~~our~~ Development Contributions Policy (DC Policy).

~~35.~~36. DCs are applied on an activity and catchment basis, as identified by the DC Policy. Projects identified in the DC Policy may be either completed projects (with debt yet to be repaid from future development contributions) or future projects planned in the period for which DCs may be collected.

~~36.~~37. Most contributions receipted are used to repay development contributions debt and interest on that debt. A portion may pay for capital expenditure in the year it is receipted, depending on projects.

~~37.~~38. It is important to note that, in addition to the requirements of sections 103 and 101(3), the DC Policy describes funding matters in more detail as required by section 106(2)(c).

Financial contributions

~~38.~~39. Council~~We~~ collects financial contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991 to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment as conditions to resource consents. The requirements for these contributions are outlined in the Operative and Proposed Hamilton District Plan. Council~~We~~ receives most contributions as revenue by the vesting of assets although some may be paid directly to us.

Proceeds from the sale of assets

~~39.~~40. From time to time assets are disposed of. Usually these are low value items and the revenue is received by the activity that owns the assets.

~~40.~~41. Council~~We~~ holds some higher value assets for investment purposes which, although not budgeted for, could be sold. Unrestricted proceeds from the sale of these assets would be used to repay debt, unless otherwise resolved by Council~~us~~. Restricted revenues would be placed in the appropriate reserve fund and used for the purpose required by the document that imposes the restriction (e.g. Municipal Endowments reserve).

Reserve funds

~~41.~~42. We maintain some reserve funds for capital projects and will approve the use of the funds when a project meets the specific criteria for accessing the reserve.

Borrowing

~~42.~~43. Council~~We~~ must borrow to fund ~~our~~its asset programme. The amount of borrowing available is restricted by the Financial Strategy debt limits.

~~43.~~44. Borrowed funds, both the principal and interest components, are generally repaid by future rates.

~~44.~~45. Borrowing spreads the cost of a~~the~~ project over a longer period of time, smoothing changes in rates and ensuring that future ratepayers who will enjoy the benefit of long-lived assets contribute to their costs.

~~45.~~46. Council~~We~~ ~~have~~will budget~~ed~~ to borrow from the Housing Infrastructure Fund (HIF) in ~~this~~the 2021-31 ~~10-Year~~ Long-Term Plan to fund some capital expenditure on growth related infrastructure. This loan is treated the same as other borrowing except that it is interest free.

Lump sum contributions

~~46.~~47. When undertaking a major project, Council~~we~~ ha~~ves~~ the option to seek lump sum contributions to the capital cost of the project from those who are identified in the ~~projects~~ "capital project funding plan". Lump sum contributions are provided for in the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and have restrictions placed on how they are used. Where a lump sum payment option is proposed ratepayers may choose to pay the lump sum or not. If not, the rating unit will be liable to pay any targeted rate set to recover the loan costs.

~~47.~~48. Generally~~At the time of reviewing this policy~~, Council~~we~~ do~~es~~ not plan to seek lump sum contributions.

Rates

~~48.~~49. Rates are mostly used to fund everyday expenses including depreciation and interest costs related to borrowing.

~~49.~~50. Each year, Council~~we~~ calculate~~s~~ ~~our~~its operating cash surplus which determines the amount of rates funding available to fund capital projects or debt repayment. The greatest portion of this rates funding is allocated to pay for depreciation (which is a non-cash operating cost). These funds are used to fund capital replacement and/or renewal projects.

~~50.~~51. A portion of rates funds the capital (principal) repayments of debt.

52. Council~~We~~ may establish targeted rates to fund specific capital projects. Targeted rates are more likely to be considered where a benefit can be linked to an identifiable individual or group, either arising from the use of the asset or as a consequence of a decision. For clarity, this may include the growth portion of any project or groups of projects that are unable to be funded from a DC Policy.

Potential future funding sources

53. *Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act (IFF)*

54. The IFF, which was enacted in August 2020, enables Council to access a new off-balance sheet funding mechanism to support the delivery of infrastructure projects.

55. Council is exploring many potential opportunities for the application of the IFF tool, including the possibility of converting part of the current Housing Infrastructure Fund loan into an IFF arrangement for the Peacocke growth area; and using the IFF to provide significant off-balance sheet funding and contribution to infrastructure costs, and as the basis of negotiating a private developer agreement in the Rotokauri growth cell for the major lead infrastructure.

56. Council has not yet negotiated any IFF deals, as such, the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan does not reflect any potential off-balance sheet funding arrangements.

57. *Strategic Land Agreements*

58. Hamilton City Council is working with neighbouring Councils on Strategic Land Agreements which may result in boundary reorganisation. An agreement with Waikato District Council has been finalised covering land around Hamilton currently in the Waikato District Council area. Council is also working with Waipa District Council to establish a similar agreement. Strategic Land Agreements are intended to provide a degree of certainty around the future expansion of Hamilton and the transfer of land to the City from the District Councils.

59. Strategic Land Agreements outline a clear process to initiate a transfer of land and include financial principles for any land transfer. Financial considerations will be reviewed and reported to the relevant Committee if and when parcels of land are considered for transfer.

60. Once transferred to the City, rates will be set by Hamilton City Council, based on the rating system at that time. Hamilton City Council would also assume responsibility for the direct costs to provide services to the land.

Summary of sources of funding for capital costs by activity

51.61. As described in the Financial Strategy, Councilwe hashave a challenge to manage growth, affordable rates increases and debt. To achieve the appropriate balance between these variables weCouncil have takenwill take the following approach:

a. Council will setWe set the annual rate increase;
b. The existing rating base plus an estimate for growth determines the rates income;
c. Activity operating revenue and expenditure budgets are determined, within the rate income constraint;
d. An amount is budgeted for development contributions payments, which is set aside to fund growth projects or growth debt and interest, as determined by the DC Policy;
e. The net cash operating costs is determined (net of cash revenue budgets);
f. This leaves the funded portion of operating costs. A small amount may be held in a cash funded reserve; otherwise the funds are available for capital costs. This amount largely represents rate funded depreciation but may include operating surpluses from some activities and accounting provisions not held in reserve funds. This funding is not held by specific activities and is available to fund any capital costs; and
g. Council willWe then set the limit on debt, which determines the maximum debt funding available for capital costs.

52.62. This process is intended to results in the following funding sources being available to fund capital costs:

- Cash from general rates, for use on all activities;
- Cash from targeted rates, for example for use on Hamilton Gardens' developmentthe Business Improvement District grant
- Cash from development and financial contributions, for growth projects and related interest costs;
- Cash from grants and subsidies, targeted to capital projects; and
- Cash from borrowing.

53.63. Council willWe use the following guidelines when considering the funding of capital projects:

- All projects are first funded from grants, subsidy or other income, which are budgeted as operating revenues;
- Growth related projects for network infrastructure to meet increased demand are funded from DCs, as allowed for under the DC Policy;
- Reserve funds for other purposes are considered. We have a small number of cash funded reserves available for capital costs projects;
- Targeted rating options may be considered; and
- Projects that have exhausted previous funding sources are funded from general rates and/or debt.

54.64. A single project may have a mix of each of the above funding options.

55.65. Whenever Councilwe resolves to fund a separate project, itwe will consider the sources of funds above, the Revenue and Financing Policy and LGA section 101(3) of the LGA to determine an appropriate funding policy for that project. Generally, Councilwe will resolve the funding in

setting the budget for the project at the time it is proposed in an Annual Plan or ~~10-Year~~ Long-Term Plan.

Overall funding consideration

~~56.~~66. Council is~~We are~~ required by LGA section 101(3)(b) to consider the overall impact of the allocation of liability for revenue needs on the community. This ~~section~~ allows Council,~~that~~ as a final measure, to~~we may~~ modify the overall mix of funding that would otherwise apply after the s101(3)(a) analysis.

~~57.~~67. The following adjustments have been made:

~~a. We have altered the allocation of the rates liability between sectors of the rating base by using differentials on the general rate. The allocations in this 10-Year Plan are linked to those in place through the transition from land to capital value adjusted for growth within sectors.~~

a. The Financial Strategy has the guiding financial principle that those who benefit from growth ~~will~~ pay a fair share of the cost of that ~~for~~ growth. Growth drives both operating and capital costs. Council~~We~~ will use all available funding sources to ensure that those who benefit from or create growth contribute an appropriate share towards the costs of providing infrastructure to meet the demands of that growth. This includes financial contributions, development contributions, user charges and general and targeted rates.

b. Council has made the following adjustments to targeted rates:

i. A Compliance targeted rate has been introduced to fund additional costs in Council's water services as well as the cost of changing the District Plan as a result of legislation introduced by central government.

ii. Funding for development at Hamilton Gardens has transferred from a targeted rate to the general rate.

~~i.~~iii. The Transitional targeted rate has ceased. The Transitional rate was implemented to transition the impact of the change from the Land Value General rate to a Capital Value General rate. This transition has been completed so this rate is no longer required.

~~b.~~c. Council~~We~~ considers the benefits of services associated with the development of land that are realised from the time the development is started. Rate categories will be changed from the start of the next rating year to reflect these benefits.

~~c.~~d. Council~~We~~ may waive or discount fees and charges where it is considered appropriate to do so. Some matters ~~we may~~ considered in deciding whether it is appropriate to waive fees are for social reasons, the promotion of events and facilities, commercial reasons, due to poor service or to minimise risk.

~~d.~~e. Council~~We~~ may remit rates where it considered appropriate to do so and as allowed for in the Rates Remissions and Postponements Policy. These policies address social matters as well as adjusting rates for benefits that differ for some rates assessments (e.g. additional or no provision of some services).

~~e.~~f. Council~~We~~ may use accounting provisions and reserve funds to spread the costs of activities over multiple years to smooth the cost to users and ratepayers.

~~f.~~g. Council~~We~~ may modify the allocation of liability for growth related network infrastructure projects when considering the matters required by s106 in the DC Policy.

Rates

~~58.~~68. Council's~~Our final~~ final consideration of funding by rates comes:

a. After considering how other funding sources will be used to fund operating and capital costs;

b. After that has been applied to activities in the Funding Needs Analysis; and/or

c. After being adjusted for the overall funding considerations.

~~59.~~69. The following section outlines the Revenue and Financing Policy requirements that are used to set rates. To have a full understanding of rates they should be read with regard to the analysis above and in conjunction with the Rating Policy, Funding Impact Statement and Rates Resolution.

General rates

~~60.~~70. The general rate is allocated to all rateable properties based on the capital value of the property. A Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) will be set on each separately used or inhabited part (SUIP) of all rating units.

~~61.~~71. The Council has determined in its Funding Needs Analysis that all or part of the following activities should be funded from the general rate and the UAGC:

- Community Development
- Libraries
- Theatre
- City Planning
- Planning Guidance
- Building Control
- Growth Programmes
- Claudelands
- FMG Stadium Waikato
- Seddon Park
- I-SITE
- Tourism and Events Funding
- Hamilton Gardens
- Waikato Museum
- Hamilton Zoo
- Animal Education and Control
- Environmental Health
- Alcohol Licensing
- Public Safety
- Civil Defence
- Governance and Public Affairs
- Partnership with Maaori
- Community Parks
- Natural Areas
- Streetscapes
- Sports Parks
- Cemeteries and Crematorium
- Aquatics
- Indoor Recreation
- Landfill Site Management
- Refuse Collection
- Waste Minimisation
- Stormwater Network
- Transport Network
- Parking Management
- Wastewater Treatment and Disposal
- Wastewater Collection
- Water Treatment and Storage
- Water Distribution

~~62.~~72. Council~~We have chosen to~~ differentiates the general rate into four differential rating categories based on the use and location of rating units. The categories are:

- Residential;
- Commercial;
- BID Commercial; and
- Other.

~~63.~~73. The full definition of these categories is contained ~~with~~in the Funding Impact Statement.

~~64.~~74. The general rate differential factors will be calculated as shown in the Funding Impact Statement.

~~65.~~75. In setting the differential categories, and the differential factors, Council~~we~~ consider~~eds~~ the requirements of the LGA and a number of other considerations, including:

- The activities funded by the general rate and the s101(3) considerations for the activities;
- The impact of any change, or rate of change to the differential;
- The views of those impacted by the differentials;
- Other reasonable options, and the advantages and disadvantages of those options; and
- The overall impact of the differential on ratepayers.

~~66. In 2018, we removed the "rural" rating category and created a new "other" rating category. We decided that in a high forecast growth environment it is no longer appropriate to rate properties for their rural use, recognising that all land in the city was zoned for future city and that there is no land zoned exclusively for rural uses. We are making a large annual investment in planning for land in the "other" category to become developable in the future city.~~

~~67. We identified that rates growth was being lost by strict adherence to the historic relationship between differential groups. From 2018 rates collected from each differential category will be increased in accordance with the growth in that rating category. This means the portion of total rates paid by a category will change, depending on where growth occurs.~~

UAGC

~~68. The UAGC was implemented in 2018. We determine the amount of the UAGC based on our assessment of the overall impact of rates. Other changes proposed in 2018 meant that higher value properties were paying higher rates than comparable properties in other places and lower value properties were paying lower rates when compared with others. The value of the UAGC was determined with regard to this. There is no direct allocation of any activity nor is there a calculation methodology for determining the UAGC amount.~~

76. The level of the UAGC will be determined based on the overall impact of rates to individual ratepayers and categories. There is no direct allocation of any activity nor is there a calculation methodology for the determining the UAGC amount.

Targeted rates

~~69.~~

~~70. The following targeted rates indicate our intentions. We finalise our targeted rating when adopting the Funding Impact Statement in the 10-Year Plan or Annual Plan.~~

~~*Transitional rate*~~

~~71. In 2014 we decided to move from a land value based general rate to a capital value based general rate. At the time, having considered the overall impact of the change on ratepayers, it was decided that the impact of the change should be transitioned over ten years. We now face new challenges that were not foreseen four years ago. As a result, we have decided that the transition needs to be quicker to maximise the benefit we receive from our highest ever forecast sustained growth. We have decided resolved therefore to transition over six years instead of the original ten.~~

72. We will continue to set a transitional rate that is similar in effect to the prior land value general rate. The aggregate of the amounts raised by general rates and the land value transitional rate will equal the amount we would otherwise have raised from general rates if the transition were not occurring.

73. The transitional rate is a land value rate, differentiated by seven differential rating categories (Residential, Commercial, BID Commercial, Multi Unit Residential, Rural Residential, Rural Small and Rural Large).

74. The full definition of these differential categories is contained within each years Funding Impact Statement. How the allocations to these categories are calculated is documented below under "Transition from land value to capital value general rates".

75. The transitional rate arises as a result of our s.101(3)(b) consideration of the overall impact in the allocation of liability for revenue. This rate mitigates the impact of the change from land value to capital value for the general rate. We have determined in the Funding Needs Analysis that all or part of the following activities should be funded from the targeted rates (note these are the same activities as funded by the general rate):

- Community Development
- Libraries
- Theatre
- City Planning
- Planning Guidance
- Building Control
- Claudelands
- FMG Stadium
- Seddon Park
- iSite
- Tourism and Events Funding
- Hamilton Gardens
- Waikato Museum
- Hamilton Zoo
- Animal Education and Control
- Environmental Health
- Alcohol Licensing
- Public Safety
- Civil Defence
- Governance and Public Affairs
- Partnership with Maaori
- Community Parks
- Natural Areas
- Streetscapes
- Sports Parks
- Cemeteries and Crematorium
- Pools
- Indoor Recreation
- Landfill Site Management
- Refuse Collection
- Waste Minimisation
- Stormwater Network
- Transport Network
- Parking Management
- Wastewater Treatment and Disposal
- Wastewater Collection
- Water Treatment and Storage
- Water Distribution

76. The transitional rate differential factors will be calculated as shown in our Rating Policy.

Transition from land value to capital value general rates

77. For the remaining three years of the six year transition to a capital value rating system, the ratio of land value to capital value that will be used to set the amount to be funded between the land value transitional rate and general rates is as shown below in Table 3.

~~Table 3: Transition process~~

~~Year~~	~~Land Value Transition Rate~~	~~Capital Value General Rate~~
~~2018/19~~	~~47%~~	~~53%~~
~~2019/20~~	~~23%~~	~~77%~~
~~2020/21~~	~~0%~~	~~100%~~

~~78. The total rates requirement for the activities listed will be split between each rate according to these ratios each year. This allows for adjustments in budgets over time.~~

~~*Other Targeted Rates*~~

Compliance rate

77. A compliance targeted rate has been introduced to fund additional costs in the Council's water services activities as well as the cost of changing the District Plan as a result of legislation introduced by central government.
78. The compliance targeted rate has been implemented to clearly identify and explain additional costs associated with water services and changes to the District Plan.
79. The compliance targeted rate is applied to all rateable land, and differentiated on the same basis as the general rate.
80. The differential bases are outlined in the Council Funding Impact Statement.

Other targeted rates

~~79.~~81. Council~~We~~ collects other targeted rates either to fund activities as identified in the Funding Needs Analysis or as a result of ~~because of our~~ overall funding considerations.

Table 4: ~~Other~~ Targeted rate types

Name	Activities funded	Basis for rate
Central City	~~Access Hamilton Strategy projects and finance costs.~~Transportation network activity.	Fixed amount per ~~S~~Separately Used or ~~I~~Inhabited Part of a Rating Unit (SUIP). A SUIP is defined in the Council Funding Impact Statement.
Business Improvement District (BID)	BID projects.	Fixed amount per SUIP and a rate per dollar of capital value for all properties in the BID area.
Compliance Rate	City Planning and Water Supply	Applied to all rateable land, and differentiated on the same basis as the general rate.
~~**Hamilton Gardens**~~	~~Gardens development projects in the Visitor Attractions activity.~~	~~Fixed amount per SUIP across the whole city.~~

Metered water supply	Water Distribution and Water Treatment and Storage activities.	Fixed amount per water connection supplied with water and a charge per unit of water consumed or supplied to non-residential properties.
Commercial and Other Category Non-metered Water Supply	Water Distribution and Water Treatment and Storage activities.	Fixed amount per rating unit with water supplied or available.
Service Use water	Water Distribution and Water Treatment and Storage activities.	Fixed amount per SUIP for connected land used for certain purposes as defined in the Funding Impact Statement.
Service Use refuse	Refuse Collection Activity.	Fixed amount per SUIP for connected land used for certain purposes as defined in the Funding Impact Statement.
Service Use wastewater	Wastewater Collection and Wastewater Treatment and Disposal activity.	A rate per dollar of land value and a rate per dollar of capital value for connected land used for certain purposes as defined in the Funding Impact Statement.

~~80.~~82. Council~~We~~ may introduce new targeted rates when setting rates in any year as documented in the ~~repetitive~~relevant year's F~~f~~unding ~~i~~Impact ~~s~~Statement and R~~r~~ates ~~r~~Resolution.

References

- Funding Needs Analysis, section 101(3), provides the background and analysis to explain the funding decisions Council~~we~~ has~~have~~ made. It is guided by the funding principles and choices of funding sources documented in the Revenue and Financing Policy.
- The~~Our~~ DC Policy provides further analysis, as required by section 106(2)(c). This explains why Council~~we~~ has~~have~~ chosen to use ~~development contributions~~DCs to fund the capital costs needed to meet increased demand for infrastructure.
- The Investment and Liability Management Policy places restrictions on the use of the proceeds from asset sales.
- The Rating Policy further clarifies funding requirements by documenting matters not included in the Funding Impact Statement, rates resolutions or this Revenue and Financing Policy. It includes detailed definitions and maps for rating areas.
- The Funding Impact Statement is included in each ~~10-Year~~Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan as required by clauses 15 or 20 of schedule 10. This statement shows the results of the detailed rates calculation for the first year of the 2021-31~~this 10-Year~~Long-Term Plan.
- Together the above documents form the necessary components to lawfully charge under the LGA for Council's~~our~~ revenue requirements. Council~~We~~ must also comply with other legislation

regarding the setting of some fees and charges and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for the setting of rates.

Funding Needs Analysis

Purpose and scope

1. The Funding Needs Analysis (FNA) provides the background and analysis to explain the funding decisions made by the Council.

2. To comply with section 101(3) ~~the~~ Council must determine the appropriate sources of funding for each activity. In determining this, Council~~they~~ must take into consideration the matters listed in s101(3)(a):

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

3. Having completed the above analysis Council must then consider, under section 101(3)(b): "The overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the community."

4. The legislation places no more or less weight or priority on any one of the factors listed in section 101(3)(a).

5. The following sections document the matters and approaches Council has taken to determine the funding needs of an activity and how that translates into Council's decision on the appropriate funding sources to be used.

Previous reviews

~~6. The Council last reviewed the FNA in 2015, prior to the consultation on the Revenue and Financing Policy. The FNA had a minor amendment in 2017.~~

6. The Council last reviewed the FNA in 2018 in conjunction with the development of the 2018-28 Long-Term Plan.

~~7. The review in 2018 is based on the 2015 policy (as amended in 2017). Changes have been made reflecting the considerations of the Council as they considered the funding of activities in developing the 2018-28 10-Year Plan.~~

7. The review in 2021 is based on the 2018 policy. Changes have been made reflecting the considerations of Council as it reviewed the funding of activities in developing the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Funding sources for operating costs

8. Operating costs are the everyday spending that maintains the services delivered by ~~the~~ Council. This includes contributions to the wear and tear on assets used (depreciation), interest charged on borrowing for capital projects and corporate overheads.

9. The Council must consider the funding for each activity in a way that relates

exclusively to that activity. Some activities may be best funded by user charges such as swimming pool entry fees, others with Targeted Rates such as the ~~Hamilton Gardens~~Business Improvement District (BID) Rate and others from a General Rate such as road maintenance. Distinct funding enables ratepayers or payers of user charges to assess more readily whether the cost of the service provided to them either directly or indirectly represents good value. They can also more easily determine how much money is being raised for the service and spent on the service, which promotes transparency and accountability.

10. The funding sources for operating costs include:

    a. User charges.
    b. Grants, sponsorship, subsidies and other income.
    c. Investment income.
    d. Development Contributions.
    e. Reserve funds.
    f. Rates:
        - General Rate
        - Targeted Rates

11. Each funding source and how ~~the~~ Council prefers to use that funding source for operating expenses is described in detail in the Revenue and Financing Policy and is based on the analysis set out in this document.

Table 1: Consideration of legal requirements for operating expenses

Headings-s.101(a) reference	Matters Council might consider
Community outcomes - s.101(3)(a)(i)	~~The~~ Council determines which of its community outcomes an activity contributes to. Council has not established a strong link between community outcomes and funding requirements for an activity.
Distribution of benefits - s.101(3)(a)(ii)	The distribution of benefits is given consideration by ~~the~~ Council having regard to the small geographic area of the City and ~~the~~ Council's preference for a simple rating system. ~~The~~ Council has considered how the benefit of activity applies to households, businesses and the community as a whole.
Period of benefit- s.101(3)(a)(iii)	For most operational expenses, the benefit is received in the year the expense is incurred. For most activities, the Council cash funds depreciation (a non-cash operating expense) from revenue sources and this, along with other surplus cash flow will be used to fund capital costs for either asset renewal or debt repayments. Some operational expenses (provisions) may have a benefit over multiple years and so ~~the~~ Council may choose to fund the activity over that period.

Who creates the need- s.101(3)(a)(iv)	Some activities the Council must do because the actions or inactions of individuals or groups create the need to undertake the activity. Council may choose to target these people or organisations through, charges or rates.
Separate funding- s.101(3)(a)(v)	Council must consider the practicalities of separate funding along with transparency and accountability. In some cases, while it may be desirable to charge individuals there may be no practical way of doing so. With regard to the rates contribution, ~~the~~ Council is of the view that separate rating mechanisms for separate activities is not feasible, and would in any event make a complex rating system which is expensive to maintain and becomes confusing to interpret. In ~~the~~ Council's opinion, this does not contribute to improved transparency and accountability.

Analysis for operating costs by activity

12. Schedule 1 analyses each activity against the requirements of section 101(3)(a).

Funding sources for capital costs

13. Capital costs are those costs associated with the purchase and improvement of assets and for the repayment of debt. The funding sources for capital costs include:

    a. User charges.
    b. Grants, sponsorship, subsidies and other income.
    c. Investment income.
    d. Financial contributions.
    e. Development contributions.
    f. Proceeds from the sale of assets [1].
    g. Reserve funds.
    h. Borrowing.
    i. Rates
        - General Rate
        - Targeted Rates

14. Each funding source and how ~~the~~ Council prefers to use that funding source for capital expenditure is described in detail in the Revenue and Financing Policy and is based on the analysis set out in this document.

Analysis for capital costs by activity

15. ~~The~~ Council does not fund its capital costs on an activity-by-activity basis.

16. As described in the Financial Strategy, ~~the~~ Council has a challenge to manage growth, affordable rate increases and debt. To achieve the appropriate balance between these

[1] The Investment and Liability Management Policy states: "
Proceeds from the sale of assets or investments will in the first instance be used to repay outstanding borrowings unless otherwise specifically authorised by Council. The exception to this is in relation to the sale of endowment properties where any surplus cash is held in the Municipal Endowment Fund to be used to reinvest on behalf of the fund. If assets are subject to legislative restrictions, the proceeds are used in accordance with the provisions of the appropriate legislation."

variables, ~~the~~ Council takes the following approach:

a. ~~The~~ Council sets the annual rate increase.
b. The existing rating base plus an estimate for growth determines the rates income.
c. Activity operating revenue and expenditure budgets are determined, within this constraint.
d. An amount is budgeted for development contributions payments, which is set aside to fund growth projects or growth debt and interest, as determined by the Development Contributions Policy.
e. The net cash operating costs is determined (net of cash revenue budgets).
f. This leaves the funded portion of operating costs. A small amount may be held in a cash funded reserve; otherwise the funds are available for capital costs. This amount largely represents rate funded depreciation but may include operating surpluses from some activities and accounting provisions not held in reserve funds. This funding is not held by activity and is available to fund any capital costs.
g. ~~The~~ Council sets the limit on debt, which determines the maximum debt funding available for capital costs.

17. Consequently, despite the potential availability of the funding sources in paragraph 13, this process results in the following funding available for capital costs:

a. Cash from General Rates for use on all activities.
b. Cash from Targeted Rates for use on ~~Hamilton Gardens' development (Activity: Hamilton Gardens) and~~ Business Improvement District (BID) improvements (Activity: ~~Tourism and Events Funding~~City Planning).
c. Cash from development and financial contributions, for growth projects and related interest costs.
d. Cash from grants and subsidies, targeted to capital projects.
e. Cash from borrowing.

18. The following guidelines are used when considering the funding of capital projects:

a. All projects are first funded from grants, subsidy or other income, which are budgeted as operating revenues.
b. Growth projects for network infrastructure to meet increased demand are funded from development contributions, to the extent provided for in the Financial and Development Contributions Policy.
c. Reserve funds for other purposes are considered. A small number of cash funded reserves are available for capital costs projects.
d. Targeted rate options may be considered.
e. Projects that have exhausted previous funding sources are funded from the surplus cash available from general rates and debt.

19. A single project may have a mix of each of these funding options.

20. Whenever ~~the~~ Council resolves to consider a separate funding policy, it will consider the sources of funds above, the Revenue and Financing Policy and section 101(3) to determine the appropriate funding sources for the project. Generally, ~~the~~ Council will resolve the funding in setting the budget for the project at the time the project is proposed in an Annual Plan or Long-term Plan. In making its decision it shall have

regard to the matters in Table 2.

Table 2: Consideration of legal requirements for capital expenses

Headings-s.101(a) reference	Matters Council might consider
Community outcomes - s.101(3)(a)(i)	A capital project is expected to contribute to the community outcomes in the same way as the activity from which its consequential operating costs are funded, unless ~~the~~ Council resolves otherwise.
Distribution of benefits - s.101(3)(a)(ii)	The distribution of benefits is expected to be the same as that for the operating costs of the activity from which it is funded, unless ~~the~~ Council resolves otherwise. ~~The~~ Council may target those people or organisations who primarily benefit through financial and development contributions, lump sum options or Targeted Rates.
Period of benefit- s.101(3)(a)(iii)	For most capital projects, the benefit is received over the life or the capacity life of the asset. ~~The~~ Council will have regard to the equitable distribution of costs to each generation for the building and renewal of the asset.
Who creates the need- s.101(3)(a)(iv)	Some capital costs ~~the~~ Council spends because of the actions or inactions of individuals or groups create the need to undertake the activity. ~~The~~ Council may choose to target these people or organisations through financial and development contributions or Targeted Rates.
Separate funding- s.101(3)(a)(v)	~~The~~ Council must consider the practicalities of separate funding along with transparency and accountability. In some cases, while it may be desirable to charge individuals, there may be no practical way of doing so.

21. Note that for growth-related network infrastructure a separate s.101(3) analysis is required in the Financial and Development Contributions Policy, as required by s106.

Funding bands

22. After considering the section 101(3)(a) components, ~~the~~ Council considers to what extent each of the funding sources is able to fund each activity. This policy is intended to be in place for the next three years before it is reviewed and because things change over time, it is not possible to precisely determine the percentage allocated. For this reason, ~~the~~ Council has decided to band the percentages into the categories listed in Table 3.

23. The assessment in Schedule 1 identifies the most likely sources of funding an activity is budgeted to receive. In all cases, rates fund the balance of the activity after all other sources have been maximised. It is likely that from time to time ~~the~~ Council will be able to secure additional funding that may be become available.

24. Budgets will normally be set within these ranges. These ranges are expressed as a percentage of the cost of the activity and are indicative only. They may change over time because of changes in expenditure rather than changes in revenue. It is also likely that

actual funding sources will be different from budgeted funding sources.

Table 3: Funding bands

Name	Percentage range
None	0%
Minimal	0% - 20%
Low	20% - 40%
Moderate	40% - 60%
High	60% - 80%
Most	80% -100%
All	100%

Funding sources and rationale

25. This column of Schedule 1 identifies which of the funding sources ~~the~~ Council plans to use in budgeting to fund the operating costs of each activity. It is determined by Council after consideration of each clause of section 101(3)(a).

26. The assessment of the funding sources is a complex matter of weighing up the requirements of section 101(3)(a) with the available sources and ~~the~~ Council's preferences for using these sources. ~~The~~ Council has documented its rationale for choosing each the funding source in this Funding Needs Analysis and the Revenue and Financing Policy.

27. The funding source for an activity may be modified by ~~the~~ Council when it considers the requirements of section 101(3)(b). If this has occurred it is considered as part of the overall funding considerations set out in the Revenue and Financing Policy.

Schedule One: Activity Funding Needs Analysis 101(3)(a) – operating costs

Activity	Community ~~outcomes~~wellbeing priority	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
Water Supply							
Water Treatment and Storage	~~A city that embraces growth~~A green city	The primary benefit for having a safe and adequate volume of water is to households and business. ~~The~~ Council considers that each household receives a similar benefit from a safe and adequate storage of water.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	Very limited impact of the actions or in actions of others.	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	~~MODERATE~~LOW General Rates Targeted Rates Borrowing MINIMAL ~~Borrowing~~Fees & User Charges UNLIKELY All other funding sources	General and Targeted Rates are the appropriate funding source for households as they are easy to administer and users receive a similar benefit from the quality and quantity of supply.

Water Distribution	~~A city that embraces growth~~A green city	The primary benefit for having an outstanding water distribution network and water demand management is to households and business. ~~The~~ Council considers that each household receives a similar benefit from a safe, reliable and adequate storage of water. 1700 properties outside the district are supplied with water. Business and non-developed and out of district water users have variable benefit from different water consumption from connection to connection.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	Very limited impact of the actions or actions of others.	~~The~~ Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	~~HIGH~~ LOW General Rates Targeted Rates Borrowing ~~LOW~~ ~~General Rates~~ **MINIMAL** Fees & User Charges ~~Borrowing~~ **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General and Targeted Rates are the appropriate funding source for households as they are easy to administer and users receive the same benefit from the supply of water including the benefits of demand management. Metered Water Rates (Targeted Rates) are appropriate for funding business and rural consumers. Where bulk water or out of district water is supplied it is charged on a User Charges basis.

Activity	Community ~~well~~being ~~priority~~outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
Wastewater							
Wastewater Collection	~~A city that embraces growth~~A green city	The collection of ~~sewage~~ wastewater is primarily a benefit to households and business that are connected to the schemes by removing the waste from properties. ~~The~~ Council considers that each household and business receives a similar benefit from the removal of ~~sewage~~wastewater.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	Very limited impact of the actions or actions of others.	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	~~LOW~~MODERATE General Rates ~~Targeted Rates~~ ~~MINIMAL~~LOW ~~User Charges~~ Borrowing MINIMAL Targeted rates Fees & User Charges **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	In most cases it is not practicable to measure the quantity of each individual's contribution to the ~~sewerage~~wastewater system. General and Targeted Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they receive a similar benefit from ~~sewage~~wastewater collection.
Wastewater Treatment and Disposal	~~A city that embraces growth~~A green city	The treatment and disposal of ~~sewage~~ wastewaterare primarily a benefit to the whole community, by removing the health risks. The protection of the environment is a benefit to the serviced communities. ~~The~~ Council considers that each household and business receives a similar benefit from the treatment and disposal of ~~sewage~~wastewater.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	Some businesses have an adverse impact greater than most users due to the volume or nature of the waste produced.	~~The~~ Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	**MODERATE** General Rates ~~Targeted Rates~~ ~~MINIMAL~~LOW ~~User Charges~~ Borrowing MINIMAL Targeted rates Fees & User Charges **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	In most cases it is not practicable to measure the quantity of individual's contribution to the ~~sewerage~~wastewater system. There are some businesses that produce abnormal ~~sewage~~ wastewater where direct charging is appropriate. This is required by the Trade Waste Bylaw 2016 in addition to the General or Targeted Rate. Their share of costs is recovered by way of trade waste user charges. The community benefits from the safety and environmental effects of sewage treatment and disposal. General and Targeted Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they receive the same benefit from wastewater collection.

Activity	Community ~~well~~being ~~priority~~outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
Stormwater							
Stormwater Network	~~A city that embraces growth~~A green city	Stormwater collection benefits households and business by minimising and removing stormwater from properties. This benefit extends to the wider community in public spaces. Stormwater treatment provides a community benefit particularly in improving river health. Council considers that each household and business receives approximately the same benefit from the stormwater network.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact	~~The~~ Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	~~MODERATE~~MOST General rates. ~~LOW~~MINIMAL Targeted rates. Other ~~MINIMAL~~ ~~User Charges~~ ~~Borrowing~~ **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources.	There is no practical way to charge individuals or groups for any direct benefit. General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates ~~is~~are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and users receive the same benefit from the stormwater network.
Transport							
Transport Network	~~A city that embraces growth~~A city that's easy to live in	The transport network serves the whole city and everyone benefits directly in their personal use and indirectly through the supply of goods and services to businesses. ~~The~~ Council considers that each household and business receives approximately the same benefit from the transport network.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	There is an impact of the actions or inactions of others. Costs are driven by traffic volumes and size. Large vehicles, wear roads out more quickly than motorcars.	~~The~~ Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	~~LOW~~MODERATE General Rates ~~Targeted Rates~~ **MINIMAL** ~~Subsidy & other~~Subsidies & grants ~~Targeted Rate~~ Fees & User Charges ~~Investment income~~Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources.	While individuals benefit by using the transport network there is no practical means available to charge for this. Subsidies sourced from ~~the~~Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) are available to fund both operating and capital costs. ~~funded from licensing revenue that represents some element of user pays, as in the case of Road User Charges, which are based on road kilometres travelled. The Council receives a minimal amount of regional petrol tax.~~ ~~The subsidy revenue from the NZTA is available to fund both operating and capital costs.~~ ~~A targeted rate applied to businesses within the CBD funds a share of the operating costs of the Access Hamilton Strategy.~~

Activity	Community ~~wellbeing priority~~outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
Parking Management	~~A city that embraces growth~~A city that's easy to live in	Parking provides a direct benefit to users. Having parking available in business areas provides an indirect benefit to businesses. ~~The~~ Council considers that users receive the primary benefit of parking management.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	There is an impact of the actions or inactions of others. Demand is driven by volumes and time parked.	Identifying separate funding assists in the accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	**HIGH** User Charges ~~**MINIMAL**~~LOW General Rates ~~Targeted Rates~~ ~~Borrowing~~Other MINIMAL Targeted rates **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Balancing user charges, demand management and the impact of businesses is challenging and requires close monitoring. There are well established user charges methodologies for city parking that assist in demand management. Fines revenue is included in user charges and results in this activity operating at a surplus.
Rubbish and Recycling							
Refuse Collection	~~A city that embraces growth~~A green city	Removal of refuse provides a benefit to households. Introducing new options for refuse collection enable better environmental management of waste and contribute to waste minimisation goals.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	Some households create more waste than others. This is managed by rules on volumes of waste. Refuse varies across business. This is managed by the Council not providing service and leaving pricing to market forces.	~~The~~ Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	~~**MODERATE**~~MOST General Rates ~~LOW~~ ~~Targeted Rates~~ **MINIMAL** Targeted rates ~~User Charges~~Subsidies & Grants ~~Investment Income~~Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General ~~and Targeted Rates~~ are the appropriate funding source for households as they are easy to administer and users receive a similar benefit from refuse collection.

Waste Minimisation	~~A city that embraces growth~~A green city	The whole community benefits from action in this area to minimise the negative impacts of waste.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact.	~~The~~ Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	**MOST** ~~Grants, Subsidy & other.~~General Rates **MINIMAL** ~~General Rates~~ Targeted Rates Subsidies & grants Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households as they are easy to administer and users receive a similar benefit.
Landfill Site Management	~~A city that embraces growth~~A green city	The whole community benefits from the responsible management and monitoring of closed landfills	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is	The actions of individuals or groups have a minor impact	~~The~~ Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	~~MODERATE~~MOST General Rates MINIMAL Targeted Rates Subsidies & grants Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households as they are easy to administer and users receive a similar benefit.
Venues, Tourism and Major Events							
Activity	Community ~~wellbeing priority~~outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
Claudelands	~~A great river city~~A fun city with lots to do	Claudelands provides venues for events that are attended by large numbers of people including high performance sport, conferences, functions, concerts and shows. The community is enriched by the range of events and activities at the venue. Events provide direct and indirect benefits to businesses.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have some impact on this activity. Each sport has their own specifications and requirements for stadia.	Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of ~~the~~ Council's expenditure on this activity.	~~LOW~~MODERATE General Rates ~~Targeted Rates~~ ~~User Charges~~ **MINIMAL** Fees & user charges Other ~~Investment~~ Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Fees & User Charges are made for hirage, events and retail sales. Fees & User Charges do not fully recover the cost of the private benefit and rates funding is required ensure cost-effective access to this service can be provided. General ~~and Targeted~~ rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from Claudelands.

FMG Stadium Waikato	~~A great river city~~A fun city with lots to do	FMG Stadium Waikato provides a venue for high performance sport and events attended by large numbers of people. The benefit to households of being able to attend live high-performance sport is reflected in the importance of sport to our cultural and social wellbeing. Sporting events provide direct and indirect benefits to businesses. The community is enriched by national and regional events.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have some impact on this activity. Each sport has their own specifications and requirements.	Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of ~~the~~ Council's expenditure on this activity.	~~LOW~~MODERATE General Rates ~~Targeted Rates~~ ~~User Charges~~ **MINIMAL** Fees & user charges Other ~~Investment~~ Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Fees & User Charges are made for admission, events and retail sales. Fees & User Charges do not fully recover the cost of the private benefit and rates funding is required ensure cost-effective access to this service can be provided. General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from the stadium.
Seddon Park	~~A great river city~~A fun city with lots to do	Seddon Park provides a venue for high performance sport (primarily cricket) and events attended by large numbers of people. The benefit to households of being able to attend live high-performance sport is reflected in the importance of sport to our cultural and social wellbeing. Sporting events provide direct and indirect benefits to businesses. The community is enriched by national and regional events.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have some impact on this activity. Each sport has their own specifications and requirements.	Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of ~~the~~ Council's expenditure on this activity.	**MODERATE** General Rates ~~LOW~~ ~~Targeted Rates~~ ~~User Charges~~ **MINIMAL** ~~Investment Income~~Fees & user charges Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Fees & User Charges are made for admission, events and retail sales. Fees & User Charges do not fully recover the cost of the private benefit and rates funding is required ensure cost-effective access to this service can be provided. General Rates ~~and Targeted~~ are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from the stadium.

~~i-SITE~~	~~A great river city~~	~~I-site provides services to visitors and promotes Hamilton.~~ ~~General promotion provides benefits to all businesses while referrals and bookings provide direct benefits to business.~~ ~~The I-site is part of a national network providing a benefit to households and businesses when planning travel.~~	~~The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.~~	~~The actions of most individuals or groups have minor impact on this activity.~~	~~Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of the Council's expenditure on this activity.~~	~~MODERATE~~ ~~General Rates~~ ~~LOW~~ ~~Targeted Rates~~ ~~MINIMAL~~ ~~User Charges~~ ~~Borrowing~~ ~~UNLIKELY~~ ~~All other funding sources~~	~~User Charges are made for commissions, events and retail sales.~~ ~~User Charges do not fully recover the cost of the private benefit and rates funding is required ensure cost-effective access to this service can be provided.~~ ~~General and Targeted Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from the activity.~~
~~Tourism and Events Funding~~Event Sponsorship	~~A great river city~~A fun city with lots to do	~~Tourism and Events Funding~~Event Sponsorship promotes Hamilton as a tourism destination including supporting events which attract visitors. General promotion provides benefits to all businesses while referrals and bookings provide direct benefits to business. The community is enriched by national and regional events	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have minor impact on this activity.	~~The~~ Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding.	~~MODERATE~~MOST ~~Targeted~~ General Rates ~~LOW~~ ~~General Rates~~ **MINIMAL** Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from the activity.
Visitor Attractions							

Hamilton Gardens	~~A great river city~~A fun city with lots to do	The gardens are for the recreational enjoyment of the amenity by visitors. They are the region's largest visitor attraction. The households benefit for the recreation and amenity of the gardens. Business benefits from the visitor activity created by the attraction.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of individuals or groups have some impact.	~~The~~ Council considers that visitors are getting considerable benefit from the visitor attractions.	~~MODERATE~~MOST ~~Targeted~~ General Rates ~~LOW~~ ~~General Rates~~ **MINIMAL** Fees & User Charges Other Borrowing **UNLIKEY** All other funding sources	A small amount of user charges is achievable for private use of the facility such as weddings, festivals and retail sales. Koha for access to the themed gardens are appropriate for non-resident visitors. It is not practical to charge casual users. General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from the activity. ~~It is budgeted that all costs associated with the Gardens development meet from the Gardens targeted rate will be for both operating and capital costs.~~
Waikato Museum	~~A great river city~~A fun city with lots to do	The museum provides for exhibitions and use of the archives by visitors to the museum. Businesses benefit from this visitor attraction. The community benefits from a collective sense of history due to preservation of collections of regional significance and the contribution of the museum to the regional visitor and tourism economy.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of ~~the~~ Council's expenditure on this activity.	~~LOW~~MOST General Rates ~~Targeted Rates~~ **MINIMAL** Fees & User Charges Grants & subsidies Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Fees & User Charges set at an appropriate level to promote and provide access to a range of experiences which celebrate the arts and history of the region. General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from the activity.

Hamilton Zoo	~~A great river city~~A fun city with lots to do	The primary benefit of the Hamilton Zoo is to users. An indirect benefit to business occurs as the zoo attracts regional tourism. Zoological activities assist the international protection species. Regional visitor uses the facilities providing indirect benefits to business. ~~The~~ Council considers that households receive a similar benefit from the Zoo.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have some impact on this activity.	Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	**LOW** ~~General Rates~~ ~~Targeted Rates~~ Fees & User Charges **MINIMAL** General rates Grants & subsidies ~~Investment Income~~Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources.	Fees & User Charges are made for admission, events and retail sales. Fees & User Charges do not fully recover the private benefit and rates funding is required ensure the viability of the facilities. General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit of the Hamilton Zoo.
i-SITE	~~A great river city~~A fun city with lots to do	I-site provides services to visitors and promotes Hamilton. General promotion provides benefits to all businesses while referrals and bookings provide direct benefits to business. The I-site is part of a national network providing a benefit to households and businesses when planning travel.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have minor impact on this activity.	Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of the Council's expenditure on this activity.	~~MODERATE~~**MOST** General Rates ~~LOW~~ ~~Targeted Rates~~ **MINIMAL** Fees & User Charges Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Fees & User Charges are made for commissions, events and retail sales. Fees & User Charges do not fully recover the cost of the private benefit and rates funding is required ensure cost-effective access to this service can be provided. General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from the activity.

Theatre	A fun city with lots to do	The Theatre activity provides funding to other parties to provide events and performing arts venues that assist in celebrating our arts and culture. The Founders Theatre is closed for the foreseeable future. Primary benefits are to the community which is enriched by events and performances. Businesses benefit indirectly from these events.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	There is no practical means for Council to charge individuals or groups.	**MOST** Borrowing **MINIMAL** General rates **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from the theatres.

Activity	Community ~~wellbeing~~ ~~priority~~outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
Parks and Recreation							
Community Parks	~~A great river city~~A city that's easy to live in	Community parks create amenity with green spaces and playgrounds throughout the city. The whole community benefits from this activity. There are some tenancies on community parks.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	~~The~~ Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding for community parks.	~~MODERATE~~MOST General Rates ~~LOW~~ ~~Targeted Rates~~ **MINIMAL** ~~Investment income~~Fees & User Charges Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	There is no practical way to collect revenues from private benefit of using these parks. Tenancies which meet the Community Use Policy may be charged for their use and tenancies outside this policy would be charged for their private benefit. General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from community parks.
Natural Areas	A city that's easy to live in~~A great river city~~	Natural areas include gullies and native plantings create amenity with green spaces. The whole community benefits from this activity.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	~~The~~ Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding for natural areas.	~~MODERATE~~MOST General Rates ~~LOW~~ ~~Targeted Rates~~ **MINIMAL** Fees & user charges Other ~~Grants & subsidies~~ Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding	Some external funding is available for improving these areas. General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from for natural areas.
Streetscapes	~~A great river city~~A city that's easy to live in	Streetscapes create amenity with green spaces. The whole community benefits from this activity.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	~~The~~ Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding for streetscapes.	~~MODERATE~~MOST General Rates ~~Targeted Rates~~ **MINIMAL** Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding	General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from streetscapes.

Sports Parks	~~A great river city~~A city that's easy to live in	Sports parks provide active recreation for training and competition for all levels of sport. Users benefit directly from having the facilities available. The whole community benefits from the amenity values, the health and wellbeing benefits. The community is enriched by the sports performance and events. Business benefits indirectly from the events.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	Identifying separate funding assists in the accountability and transparency of ~~the~~ Council's expenditure on this activity.	~~MODERATE~~MOST General Rates ~~LOW~~ ~~Targeted Rates~~ **MINIMAL** Fees & User Charges Other ~~Investment income~~ Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Fees &User Charges set at an appropriate level to promote and provide the sustainable use of these facilities. General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from sports parks.
Cemeteries & Crematorium	~~A great river city~~A city that's easy to live in	The provision of burial facilities and services is for individuals. The city in turn has available green space, protecting public health by ensuring the safe disposal of human remains, and in maintaining cemeteries and cemetery records for future generations to locate their ancestors' burial plots/sites. The crematorium is a regional facility and benefits those who choose cremation.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of some individuals or groups have some impact on this activity.	Identifying separate funding assists in the accountability and transparency of ~~the~~ Council's expenditure on this activity.	~~MOST~~MODERATE Fees & User charges LOW General rates **MINIMAL** ~~General Rates~~ ~~Targeted Rates~~ ~~Reserve funds~~Subsidies & grants ~~Investment Income~~ Borrowing ~~UNLIKELY~~	Individuals pay user charges for the initial acquisition and use of a burial site (burial fees and plot charges) or the crematorium. The Cemetery Plot Maintenance in Perpetuity Reserve Fund contributes to maintenance costs.

~~Pools~~	~~A great river city~~	~~The primary benefits from the leisure facilities are to the users of the pools for recreation, social, sporting, educational, and water safety purposes.~~ ~~Regional visitors use the facilities providing indirect benefits to business.~~ ~~The Council considers that households receive a similar benefit from the availability of leisure facilities.~~	~~The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.~~	~~The actions of most individuals or groups have some impact on this activity.~~ ~~There is a correlation between the numbers of people using the pool and operating costs.~~	~~Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of the Council's expenditure on this activity.~~	~~LOW~~ ~~General Rates~~ ~~Targeted Rates~~ ~~User Charges~~ ~~MINIMAL~~ ~~Investment Income~~ ~~Borrowing~~ ~~UNLIKEY~~ ~~All other funding sources~~	~~The Active Hamilton Strategy encourages participation. Appropriate pricing of access contributes to this.~~ ~~User Charges are made for casual recreation, programmes, swim school, and retail sales.~~ ~~User Charges do not fully recover the private benefit and rates funding is required to ensure the viability of the facilities.~~ ~~General and Targeted Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from pool facilities.~~
Indoor Recreation	~~A great river city~~A city that's easy to live in	The primary benefits from the indoor recreation are to users of the Te Rapa Sportsdrome for recreation, social, sporting, and educational purposes. Regional visitor uses the facilities providing indirect benefits to business. ~~The~~ Council considers that households receive a similar benefit from indoor recreation facilities.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have some impact on this activity. There is a correlation between the numbers of people using the facilities and operating costs.	Identifying separate users pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of ~~the~~ Council's expenditure on this activity.	~~MODERATE~~MOST General Rates ~~LOW~~ ~~Targeted Rates~~ **MINIMAL** ~~Investment Income~~Fees & User charges Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	~~The Active Hamilton Strategy encourages participation. Appropriate pricing of access contributes to this.~~ General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from indoor recreation facilities.

Activity	Community ~~well~~being ~~priority~~outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
~~Arts and~~ Community Services							
Community Development	~~A great river city~~A city where our people thrive	The community development activity supports resilient and readiness of communities. All members of the community benefit from these activities.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	~~The~~ Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding for community development.	~~MODERATE~~MOST General Rates ~~LOW~~ ~~Targeted Rates~~ **MINIMAL** ~~Investment income~~Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	This activity includes grants administration on behalf of others. This shows as an income and expense. General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from community development.
Libraries	~~A great river city~~A city where our people thrive	The primary benefits from libraries are to those that borrow and use library material and resources. Waikato ratepayers get the benefit of free access, which is funded from the Waikato District Council. The libraries attract visitors which benefit local businesses. The community is enriched by the preservation of collections of regional significance and the contribution of the library to a well-informed and literate community.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of ~~the~~ Council's expenditure on this activity.	~~MODERATE~~MOST General Rates ~~LOW~~ ~~Targeted Rates~~ **MINIMAL** Fees & User Charges Grants & subsidies Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Some private good component of library activities is recovered through user charges, and fines. High levels of user charging results in a considerable drop-off in usage and has proven to not be cost-effective. User recovery is also constrained by s.142 of the Local Government Act 2002. Waikato residence use is paid for by agreement with the Waikato District Council. General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from the libraries.

Aquatics	A city that's easy to live in	The primary benefits from the leisure facilities are to the users of the pools for recreation, social, sporting, educational, and water safety purposes. Regional visitors use the facilities providing indirect benefits to business. Council considers that households receive a similar benefit from the availability of leisure facilities.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have some impact on this activity. There is a correlation between the numbers of people using the pool and operating costs.	Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	**MODERATE** General Rates **LOW** Fees & User charges **MINIMAL** Other Borrowing **UNLIKEY** All other funding sources	Fees & User Charges are made for casual recreation, programmes, swim school, and retail sales. Fees & User Charges do not fully recover the private benefit and rates funding is required to ensure the viability of the facilities. General Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from pool facilities.

Activity	Community wellbeing priorityoutcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
Theatre	A great river city	The Theatre activity provides funding to other parties to provide events and performing arts venues that assist in celebrating our arts and culture. The Founders Theatre is closed for the foreseeable future. Primary benefits are to the community which is enriched by events and performances.. Businesses benefit indirectly from these events.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	There is no practical means for the Council to charge individuals or groups.	LOW General Rates Targeted Rates MINIMAL Borrowing UNLIKELY All other funding sources	General and Targeted Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from the theatres.
Arts Promotion	A great river city	The community is enriched by art, events and performances.	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	Identifying separate user pays funding assists in the accountability and transparency of the Council's expenditure on this activity.	LOW General Rates Targeted Rates MINIMAL Borrowing UNLIKELY All other funding sources	General and Targeted Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from arts promotion.

Activity	Community ~~well~~being ~~priority~~outcomes	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
Safety							
Animal Education and Control	~~A great river city~~A city where our people thrive	Dog registration is a service that benefits dog owners by allowing legal ownership of dogs and enabling lost / impounded dogs to be traced to their owners. Dog ranging, pound keeping and response to animal complaints are activities that protect the public from the negative effects of the actions or inactions of dog owners.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions or inactions of animal owners create costs for this activity and negatively impact on the community. The negative impacts affect the whole community.	Identifying separate funding assists in the accountability and transparency of ~~the~~ Council's expenditure on this activity.	**LOW** Fees & User charges General rates **MINIMAL** ~~General Rates~~ ~~Targeted Rates~~Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Fees & User Charges recognise that the benefits of registration activities are to dog owners and the costs of responding to complaints about dogs and wandering stock are driven by the actions or inactions of animal owners. General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from animal control.
Environmental Health	~~A great river city~~A city where our people thrive	The benefits of inspection and licensing of premises (including food premises, camping grounds, hairdressers, offensive trades and funeral directors) accrue mostly to the business owner. The protection of public health by ensuring standards are meet is a benefit to the community.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of individuals or groups have some impact. The actions or inactions of organisations monitored by this activity have the greatest impact on the activity.	Identifying separate funding assists in the accountability and transparency of ~~the~~ Council's expenditure on this activity.	**LOW** General Rates ~~Targeted Rates~~ Fees & User Charges **MINIMAL** Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Fees & User Charges recognise the benefits to people who apply for licences. General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from a safer community.
Alcohol Licensing	~~A great river city~~A city where our people thrive	The benefits of inspection and licensing of premises trading with alcohol accrue partly to the business owner. The protection of public health ensuring standards are meet is a benefit to the community.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of individuals or groups have some impact. The actions or inactions of organisations monitored by this activity have the greatest impact on the activity.	Identifying separate funding assists in the accountability and transparency of the Council's expenditure on this activity.	**ALL** Fees & User Charges **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	Fees & User Charges recognise the benefits to people who apply for licences. Charges are restricted by regulation. ~~General and Targeted Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from a safer community.~~

Public Safety	~~A great river city~~A city where our people thrive	The protection of public health by ensuring standards are meet is a benefit both households and business creating a better environment for the community.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of individuals or groups are primarily the reason for this activity.	There is no practical way to charge the individuals and groups creating the need for this activity.	~~MODERATE~~MOST General Rates ~~LOW~~ ~~Targeted Rates~~ **MINIMAL** Fees &User charges Subsidies & Grants Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from a safer community.
Civil Defence	~~A great river city~~A city where our people thrive	Civil defence activities are provided for the benefit of the whole community.	The benefit of operating costs is in having plans in the event of an emergency at some time in the future. The annual operating costs ensure there are up to date plans and staff and volunteers are trained. These costs are incurred in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	~~The~~ Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding for emergency management.	~~MODERATE~~MOST General Rates ~~Targeted Rates~~ **MINIMAL** Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	In the event of activation, ~~the~~ Council may be entitled to subsidies for some Civil Defence costs such as welfare. Council does not budget for this income or the expense. The planning for an emergency benefits the whole community and is fully rate-funded.

Activity	Community ~~well~~being ~~priority~~~~outcomes~~	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
City ~~Planning & Development~~Growth							
City Planning	~~A city that embraces growth~~A city where our people thrive	City Planning provides professional resource management advice and leadership to Council, the community and the development industry; to facilitate the planned and sustainable growth of Hamilton City. The whole community benefits from this activity.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of most individuals or groups have a minor impact on this activity.	Individuals or groups can undertake private plan changes for their benefit, where separate funding would be appropriate.	**MODERATE** General Rates **LOW** Targeted rates **MINIMAL** ~~General Rates~~Fees & User Charges Other **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from City Planning. The targeted rates portion of funding is for the compliance related component of the District Plan review.
Planning Guidance	~~A city that embraces growth~~A city where our people thrive	Individuals that apply for consents and use the other services in this area are the predominant beneficiaries of this activity. Through their actions they directly drive the majority of the costs. These activities also provide benefit to persons other than the applicant such future owners and occupiers of the land (a property-based benefit). The whole community benefits as this activity aims to protect Hamilton's unique environment and residents' quality of life as the city grows and develops.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of individuals and groups drive the costs in this activity.	Identifying separate funding assists in the accountability and transparency of ~~the~~ Council's expenditure on this activity.	**HIGH** Fees & User Charges **LOW** General rates **MINIMAL** ~~General Rates~~ ~~Targeted Rates~~ Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding	~~A~~ Fees & User Charge~~s~~ recognise~~es~~ the benefits to people who apply for resource consents. General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from city planning.
Building Control		Individuals that apply for consents and use the other	The benefit of operating costs is	The actions of most individuals or groups	Identifying separate funding assists in the	~~ALL~~ HIGH Fees & User Charges	User Charges are favoured for those that apply for building

Activity	Community ~~well~~being ~~priority~~ ~~outcomes~~	Distribution of benefits	Period of benefit	Whose act creates a need	Separate funding	Funding source and bands	Rationale
	~~A city that embraces growth~~A city where our people thrive	services in this area directly drive the majority of the costs. Building control activities also provide the public passing and entering a building and future owners and occupiers of the building with the benefits arising from compliance with standards at the time of construction. Information is supplied to the public through inquiries. The whole community benefits as this activity aims to protect Hamilton's unique environment and residents' quality of life as the city grows and develops.	expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	have a minor impact on this activity.	accountability and transparency of Council's expenditure on this activity.	LOW Other Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding	consents, code compliance certificates, PIMs or LIMs. Some other income is collected in commissions.
~~Democracy Services~~Governance							
Governance & Public Affairs	~~A Council that is best in business~~A city where our people thrive	The whole community benefits from this activity.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced.	The actions of individuals and groups drive the costs in this activity.	~~The~~ Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding for this activity.	~~MODERATE~~HIGH General Rates ~~LOW~~ ~~Targeted Rates~~ **MINIMAL** ~~User Charges~~ Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from this activity. A small amount of income is received every three years for providing election services to other organisations.

Partnership with Maaori	~~A Council that is best in business~~A city where our people thrive	The whole community benefits from this activity.	The benefit of operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is source.	The actions of individuals and groups drive the costs in this activity.	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding for the activity.	~~LOW~~HIGH General Rates **MINIMAL** ~~Targeted Rates~~Borrowing **UNLIKELY** All other funding sources	General ~~and Targeted~~ Rates are the appropriate funding source for households and business as they are easy to administer and it recognises the benefit from the activity.

Proposed Rates Remissions and Postponements Policy

Policy objectives and scope

1. To have a rating system which:
   a. appropriately spreads the incidence of rates;
   b. provides sufficient revenue to cover costs;
   c. complies with relevant legislation; and
   d. is transparent to the ratepayer and promotes accountability.
2. Rates remissions modify the rates liability on rating units to ensure an appropriate rate liability.
3. Postponements allow for the delay in payment of rates in specific circumstances.
4. We (Hamilton City Council) must comply with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA).

Definitions

Definition	Detail
Ratepayer	is the person or persons identified in our rating information database as the person liable for rates – generally that person is the owner of the rating unit.
Remission	means the requirement to pay the rate for a particular financial year is forgiven in whole or in part in accordance with the Remissions Policy.
Remitted rates	means rates for which the requirement to pay is remitted.
Postponed rates	means rates for which the requirement to pay is postponed.
Maaori freehold land	means land whose beneficial ownership has been determined by the Maaori Land Court by freehold order.
Maaori freehold land in multiple ownership	means Maaori freehold land owned by more than two persons.

Remissions policy guidelines

5. When considering any remission, we will consider the circumstances at the time the rates are set. Rates remissions are not made retrospectively. Remission will not be applied where remissions which require application or declaration for the following rating year, were not received prior to 31 May.

Not-for Profit Community Organisations

6. The status of non-rateable to not-for-profit community organisations is extended in this policy beyond that provided for in Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

7. Our objective through this policy is to assist not-for-profit community organisations in delivering social benefits to the community where neither government nor business is best or appropriately placed to do so.

8. Where parts of a rating unit meet the criteria of more than one differential category, a division of the rating unit will be undertaken for rating purposes.

9. The policy is that these rating units will have all rates remitted except for water, refuse, and ~~sewerage~~ wastewater services supplied.

Conditions and Criteria

10. A qualifying not-for profit community organisation must meet all the following conditions:

    a. the organisation must be either a registered Charitable Trust or an IRD approved donee organisation;
    b. the organisation and anyone using the organisation's property must not be operating any activity for private pecuniary profit;
    c. the organisation must deliver social benefits as a substantial part of its activities;
    d. the organisation must complete and provide all information requested on the application form and respond to any further enquiry for information to support the application;
    e. applications must be received by Council by 31 May, and successful applications will take effect from the following 1 July; and
    f. an annual declaration form is required to be completed confirming that the organisation still occupies the property and meets the objective of this policy.

11. We do not consider professional associations to be community organisations.

Penalties Remission

12. The objective of the policy on penalties remissions is to consider requests for remission of penalties added to unpaid rates.

Conditions and Criteria

13. The policy is that rates instalment penalties may be remitted under the following criteria:

    a. remission may be granted where payment has been received after the due date for payment, provided that none of the previous four instalments were similarly received late;
    b. remission may be granted where a ratepayer either:

        - makes satisfactory arrangements for regular and substantial reduction of arrears (These arrangements are to include the remission of penalty charges as long as such arrangements are fully met); or
        - enters into a direct debit payment arrangement; or
        - provides sufficient information which, if considered genuine and if substantiated with reasonable excuse for late payment, would justify remission for late penalty charges.

14. A completed application for remission must be provided.

15. Where it facilitates the payment of future rates, arrears penalties may be remitted based on the criteria as shown above.

Uniform Annual General Charge

16. 2018/19 represented a change in our rating system, with the introduction of a Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC). The objective of this policy is to allow for the effective implementation of the UAGC by ensuring the appropriate rates are invoiced.

17. It is our intention that all rating units, additional dwellings and businesses on rating units are liable for one or more UAGCs. This is not always straightforward and, in a few circumstances, requires an individual review to ensure this intent is implemented.

Conditions and criteria

18. The Rates ~~and Revenue~~ Manager will assess all applications for remission of rates against our definition of Separately Used and Inhabited Parts of a rating unit (SUIP). The remission will remove the full extent of any rates charged on SUIPs determined to have been inappropriately recorded in the Rating Information Database (RID).

Council Rates Rebate

19. The objective of this policy is to consider applications for rates remission in cases where ratepayers may require financial assistance in the payment of rates.

~~20. This remission is available under two scenarios, each with specific conditions and criteria. These are:~~

~~a. Low income household (based on total income over the previous tax year).~~
~~b. Households whose income has been significantly affected by the impacts of COVID-19.~~

~~Low Income household:~~

~~21.~~20. Council staff will work with applicants to assess their eligibility for this remission at the time of processing the Government Rates Rebate.

Conditions and Criteria

~~22.~~21. Rates relief will be provided for the rates owing on a rating unit where qualification is established in accordance with the following criteria:

a. ratepayers must apply in writing to be considered for a remission; and
b. the applicant must be the owner of the rating unit, must reside at the property and the property must be categorised as residential. Companies, trusts and other similar ownership structures of these properties do not qualify for this remission; and
c. ~~W~~we must be satisfied that financial hardship on any individual exists or would be caused by requiring payment of the whole or part of the rates; and
d. the applicant must declare total household income and their total financial position for the purposes of the remission calculation.

~~23.~~22. All applications for rates remission will be treated on a case-by-case basis. Whether the postponement of rates is a more suitable option will be considered.

~~24.~~23. The following calculations are reviewed annually:

- The maximum remission is $~~564~~ 614- (based on a total proposed 8.9% ~~2.8%~~ rates increase in ~~20210/2122~~2021/22). This is to be increased by the average percentage general residential rates increase annually.
- For the purposes of calculating the remission, the basic allowable income factor is set at $~~26,385~~ 26,912 (estimated for draft). This will be adjusted by the annual percentage change in the NZ Super Single Living Alone payment each year.
- The applicant's total assets must not exceed the total assets formula as described in the 'Postponement due to Financial Hardship' Policy (refer paragraph ~~93~~85).

~~COVID-19 extension:~~

~~25. In April 2020, Council adopted an extension to the Council Rebate, in order the provide assistance to those households whose income has been significantly affected by COVID-19.~~

~~26. The intention of this rebate was to provide targeted rates relief, where the ratepayer would not meet the conditions and criteria of the Government Rates Rebate nor the existing Council Rebate at that time.~~

~~27. As there is still uncertainty of the impacts of COVID-19, this extension is to continue for 20202021/212, with the following conditions and criteria:~~

~~28. Conditions and Criteria~~

~~a. Ratepayers must apply in writing to be considered for a remission – online applications available;~~
~~b. The applicant must be the current owner of the rating unit (as from 1 July 20201) and the property must be their usual place of residence;~~
~~c. The property must be categorised as residential, or other.~~
~~d. Companies, trusts and other similar ownership structures may be considered for this remission, if the application meets the Council's original intent of this remission;~~
~~e. The household income has decreased by 30% or more, demonstrated to be as a direct result of COVID-19.~~
~~f. It is assumed that where a ratepayer has a significant change in financial circumstances due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Work and Income NZ is the initial provider of financial assistance, should the applicant meet their criteria. The application for the Council rebate must be accompanied by:~~
~~• evidence that a request for financial support (such as a benefit or accommodation supplement) from Work and Income has been approved; and/or~~
~~• other verifiable evidence of loss of income; and~~
~~• any other information that may be requested by Council to support the application, if required.~~
~~•~~

g. The supporting evidence must be relevant to the time when the rebate application is submitted.

h. Should the applicant not supply evidence of Work and Income support as a result of COVID-19, then annual projected household income may not exceed $60,000 gross.

i. The applicant's total assets (savings and investments) must not exceed $21,059 21,480(for 20201/212 (estimated for draft).

29. All applications for rates remission will be treated on a case-by-case basis. The Rates and Revenue Manager may approve remission where the application clearly meets the Council's intent of this remission, but where the criteria may not be fully met.

30. For 20201/212, the remission amount will be one half of the property's quarterly rates instalment, up to the maximum value of $564614.

31. A ratepayer may apply during each instalment period throughout 20201/212, if able to demonstrate continued rates relief is required.

32. The total Council Rebate (including a combination of the original and COVID-19 related) for any one property will not exceed the maximum value of $564614 for 20201/212.

Property affected by Natural Calamity or Disaster

33.24. The objective of this policy is to enable the provision of rate relief. This is to assist ratepayers experiencing extreme hardship due to a calamity or natural disaster that affects their ability to pay rates.

Conditions and Criteria

34.25. Remissions approved under this policy do not set a precedent and will be applied only for each specific event and only to properties affected by the event.

35.26. We may remit all or part of any rate on any rating unit (based from the time of application) where the application meets the following criteria:

a. where erosion, subsidence, submersion or other natural calamity or disaster has affected the use or occupation of any rating unit:
   - it is applicable for each single event and does not apply to erosion, subsidence or other incidences that may have occurred without a recognised major natural calamity or disaster; and
   - the extent of this remission will be determined on a case by case basis.

b. where in the cases of Residential property, an accidental fire has caused the house to be uninhabitable to such an extent where the dwelling must be demolished:
   - the remission is calculated on the rates charged from the time of application to the end of the current rating year only;
   - these rates will receive a remission equivalent to that if rates were set based on the value of the affected improvements being excluded; and
   - the remission would be allocated on the balance of the rating year and will only be applicable for the rating year for which the event occurred.

~~36.~~27. We may set additional criteria for each event where it is considered to be fair and reasonable to do so. This is because the criteria may change depending on the nature and severity of the event and available funding at the time. We may also require financial or other records to be provided as part of the remission approval process.

~~37.~~28. Application for this remission must be made by the ratepayer.

Organisation with Club Liquor Licence

~~38.~~29. Clause 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 provides that land owned or used for games or sports is only rateable as to 50% of the rate that would otherwise be payable. However, this excludes land where a club licence under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 is in force.

~~39.~~30. The objective of this policy is to ensure those sporting clubs and organisations that fall under the above exclusion receive a rates remission equivalent to 50% non-rateable status.

~~40.~~31. It is difficult to determine the portion of the property to which the liquor licence applies. A further consideration is that often the liquor licence is not held to generate profit but helps to cover the operating costs of the sporting club or organisation.

Conditions and Criteria

~~41.~~32. To ensure consistency, sporting clubs and organisations that hold a club liquor licence, may be eligible for the 50% remission if they meet the following criteria:

a. apart from the holding of a club liquor licence, the club or organisation must qualify as 50% non-rateable under Clause 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002;
b. the club or organisation must not operate for private pecuniary profit;
c. the club or organisation must hold the liquor licence as an incidental activity to the primary purpose of occupancy;
d. the restaurant, bar and gaming machines area for Chartered Clubs are excluded from this remission and will be rated at the full commercial rating;
e. the club or organisation will be required to complete a yearly statutory declaration confirming that they meet the conditions and criteria under this policy; and
f. we may remit 50% of the rate assessed in respect of the land relating to the liquor licence where we consider it be fair and reasonable to do so.

Hardship Relief for 100% Non-Rateable Community Organisations

~~42.~~33. The objective of this policy is to facilitate the ongoing provision of community organisations and their services to the residents of Hamilton, where the charging of the full targeted rates for water, ~~sewerage~~ wastewater, and refuse may affect the community organisation's viability.

Conditions and Criteria

~~43.~~34. We may remit up to 40% of the targeted rates assessed for water, wastewater and refuse in respect of the rating unit, where the application meets the following criteria, and where it is considered fair and reasonable to do so:

a. organisations must not operate for private pecuniary profit;
b. organisations must not receive any funding from government agencies or have any contracts for fee for service with government agencies;
c. organisations must operate on a voluntary basis and have no full-time or part-time paid employees or contractors operating in this capacity; and
d. the cost of the full targeted rates for water, wastewater and refuse will cause the organisation extreme financial hardship and/or cause the organisation to operate at a financial deficit.

~~44.~~35. Organisations must provide the following documents with their application:

a. Statement of Objectives;
b. Constitution or Trust Deed;
c. full financial accounts;
d. information showing extreme financial hardship and operating position;
e. information on activities and programmes; and
f. information on funding sources.

~~45.~~36. Each application shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.

~~46.~~37. Applications must be received by 31 May, and successful applications will take effect from the following 1 July. Applications for this remission must be made annually by the community organisation.

Hardship Relief for 50% Non-Rateable Sporting and Cultural Organisations

~~47.~~38. The objective of this policy is to facilitate the ongoing provision of the sporting and cultural organisations and their services to the residents of Hamilton where assessing rates may affect the sporting and cultural organisation's viability. We will remit all rates ~~except for~~less the equivalent value of ~~-~~targeted rates for water, ~~sewerage~~ wastewater, and refuse collection services if applicable.

Conditions and Criteria

~~48.~~39. The application must meet the following criteria and conditions to qualify for the above remissions:

a. organisations must not operate for private pecuniary profit;
b. organisations must not receive any funding from government agencies or have any contracts for fee for service with government agencies;
c. organisations must not hold a liquor licence under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012;
d. gross annual income of the organisation must be less than $600,000;
e. organisations must operate on a voluntary basis and have no full-time and part-time paid employees or contractors operating in this capacity; and
f. the charge of 50% of the residential rate will cause the organisation extreme financial hardship and/or cause the organisation to operate at a financial deficit.

~~49.~~40. Organisations must provide the following documents with their application:

a. Statement of Objectives;

b. Constitution or Trust Deed;
c. full Financial Statements;
d. information showing extreme financial hardship and operating position;
e. information on activities and programmes; and
f. information on funding sources

~~50.~~41. Each application shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.

~~51.~~42. Applications must be received by 31 May, and successful applications will take effect from the following 1 July. Applications for this remission must be made annually by the sporting and cultural organisation.

Community Organisation with Retail Shops

~~52.~~43. The objective of this policy is to facilitate the on-going provision of the community organisation and their services to the residents of Hamilton. The remission is to acknowledge the benefits these community groups deliver to the city by way of helping those in need and supplying low cost items to the community.

Conditions and Criteria

~~53.~~44. The applicant must be a legally constituted charitable trust or incorporated society not for profit which delivers social benefits to the community.

~~54.~~45. The community retail shops will be rated at full commercial rates with a remission of 50%.

~~55.~~46. Applications must be received by 31 May, and successful applications will take effect from the following 1 July.

Council Owned Property

~~56.~~47. The objective of this policy is to be administratively efficient by minimising unnecessary transactions. The policy does so by remitting rates set for some Council owned properties. We assess rates on all rateable properties and under this remission policy, remit the rates on those properties that are used for non-commercial purposes. Commercial and investment properties are rated on the same basis as the private sector.

Conditions and Criteria

~~57.~~48. Hamilton City Council owned properties that are used for non-commercial purposes, and are not leased, will attract 100% rates remission (excludes water by meter). These include but are not limited to:

- Council infrastructural assets;
- community and administrative buildings; and
- sporting and event facilities.

Water, ~~Sewerage~~Wastewater, and Refuse Collection Services

~~58.~~49. The objective of this policy is to provide a remission in respect of part of the general rate where water, ~~sewerage~~wastewater, or refuse collection services are funded by that rate but

where the services are not available to the relevant rating unit, or in the case of a residential water supply, where we are collecting the service charge via a water meter rate.

~~59.~~50. For the purposes of clarity:

a. water, wastewater, and refuse collection are funded from the:
   - Residential category general rate;

b. wastewater is funded from the:
   - Commercial and BID Commercial category general rates (i.e. water and refuse collection are not funded);

c. refuse collection is funded from the:
   - Other category general rate (i.e. water and wastewater are not funded);

Conditions and Criteria

~~60.~~51. A service is not available when:

a. Council's water supply network is not available for connection;
b. Council's wastewater network is not available for connection; or
c. Refuse collection is not able to be provided to the property.

~~61.~~52. The remission is calculated as a single rate in the dollar (for each water, wastewater and refuse) based on the net cost to Council to provide the service, and the total capital value receiving the service.

~~62.~~53. The maximum remission will be capped at $15,000 per service (if applicable) per rating unit.

~~63.~~54. Application for remission is required.

Excess Metered Water Consumption Remission (following a leak)

~~64.~~55. The objective of this policy is to enable the consideration of requests for remission on excess metered water consumption following a leak.

~~65.~~56. It is the ongoing responsibility of the property owner and/or ratepayer to monitor consumption.

~~66.~~57. This policy excludes extraordinary water supply.

Conditions and Criteria

~~67.~~58. The property owner and/or ratepayer must ensure the leak is fixed within one calendar month of it being identified (unless evidence is provided showing that an appropriate repairer could not be obtained within that period).

~~68.~~59. A remission will only be considered on receipt of a completed "Excess Metered Water Consumption Remission (following a leak)" application form.

~~69.~~60. A brief report from a licensed or certifying plumber is required as outlined on the application form.

~~70.~~61. Each application will be considered on a case by case basis. Those applicants that have demonstrated good water supply management (having regard to the nature of the connection) and responsive corrective actions will be considered favourably.

~~71.~~62. Applications will be declined where the water supply has been poorly maintained, damaged through negligence, or where multiple applications for remission have been made.

~~72.~~63. As a guide, consecutive applications, or more than two applications within any five-year period would be considered unfavourably.

~~73.~~64. The maximum remission for a Not-for-Profit organisation is 85% of the excess water consumption resulting from a leak on the first affected water rates invoice and 50% on any subsequent water rates invoice.

~~74.~~65. The maximum remission for all other metered connections is 50% of the excess water consumption resulting from a leak on the first affected water rates invoice and 35% on any subsequent water rates invoice.

~~75.~~66. Where a remission has been applied previously, we will require the property owner and/or ratepayer to get a condition assessment of the property's pipes. This will be required prior to approval of any subsequent remissions.

~~76.~~67. 'Excess Water consumption' is defined as a significant increase in water consumption based on the normal consumption rate (average of last 4 readings), that is directly attributable to a leak in the internal reticulation of a property (with a water meter) connected to the Council water supply. *This does not include non-essential (extraordinary) supply infrastructure such as swimming pools or troughs.*

Change of Use – Commercial to Residential

~~77.~~68. The objective of this policy is to adjust the rates on commercial properties to those of residential rates where the property has changed use part way through the financial year.

Conditions and Criteria

~~78.~~69. The conditions and criteria that apply to show homes are as follows:

a. where a show home is sold, or rented solely for residential use, we will calculate the difference in the commercial and residential rates from the next instalment after we were notified in writing of the change of use; and

b. the difference between the commercial and residential rates amounts will be remitted starting from the next instalment quarterly period after application. Should the application be received during the last quarter, we will adjust the rating category for the start of the following rating year.

~~79.~~70. The conditions and criteria that apply to Home occupation – Commercial are as follows:

~~80.~~71. Council will calculate the difference in the commercial and residential rates where a division has been created for a commercial activity in a rating unit that is otherwise categorised residential, and:

a. the commercial activity has ceased, and

b. the property has been reverted to full residential use, and

c. full residential use is a permitted activity under Councils District Plan, and

d. an application is received.

~~81.~~72. The difference in the commercial and residential rates will be calculated from the next instalment after being notified in writing of the change of use.

~~82.~~73. The property will be inspected to establish the criteria have been met.

~~83.~~74. The difference between the commercial and residential rates amounts will be remitted starting from the next quarterly instalment period after application. Should the application be received during the last quarter, we will adjust the rating category for the start of the following rating year.

Exceptions

~~84.~~75. Rates may be fully or partially remitted where it is considered that the characteristics of land use, location or special circumstances warrant a remission. Any remission granted under this section is to be reported to the appropriate Council Committee.

Postponement policy guidelines

Rates Postponement - Postponement due to Financial Hardship

~~85.~~76. The objective of this policy is to provide a measure of rating relief to property owners where the full payment of rates would otherwise cause them financial hardship.

~~86.~~77. Section 110 of the Local Government Act 2002 and Section 87 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 provides for the Council to postpone rates.

~~87.~~78. We have authority to grant relief after completing a full enquiry and on being satisfied that financial hardship exists or would be caused by non-postponement.

~~88.~~79. Postponed rates are a charge against the property and become payable at the end of the postponement term or when the property is sold, whichever is the earlier.

~~89.~~80. When considering whether financial hardship exists, the ratepayer's personal circumstances will be taken into consideration.

~~90.~~81. All applications for postponement will be treated on a case-by-case basis.

Conditions and Criteria

~~91.~~82. Rates may be postponed when in our opinion, all of the following aspects are present:

a. the ratepayer is the property owner and is a natural person;

b. the ratepayer should first qualify for the Government Rates Rebate and Council Rates Rebate;

c. the property is used by the ratepayer as his or her permanent place of residence, and has been for at least five years;

d. the property is used solely for residential purposes;

e. the ratepayer has not less than 25% equity in the property;

f. the total assets of the household are not more than those specified by the Total Assets Formula; and

g. the ratepayer must be unable to clear rates due over an extended timeframe.

~~92.~~83. The ratepayer must enter into a payment agreement for rates which remain payable.

~~93.~~84. Each application will be considered on its individual merits.

Total Assets Formula

~~94.~~85. The total asset formula is:

a. Property owner(s) would be eligible for rates postponement relief if the total assets held did not exceed:
   - the property to which the application for rates postponement relief relates;
   - normal household chattels;
   - a car; or
   - other assets of whatever nature (including cash and investments) with a total value of more than $~~21,059~~ 21,480- (estimated for draft 2021/22), to adjust annually by CPI index).

Household Income Formula

~~95.~~86. The annual income formula has three elements to calculate the value of rates postponed:

a. Initial Contribution - an initial contribution towards the cost of rates is charged before any relief is calculated. This sum is a contribution towards utility services to residential properties. This amount is $~~858~~875 – (estimated for draft).~~(updated for 1 July 20201).~~ The initial contribution figure is adjusted annually by the movement in the CPI.

b. Additional Contribution - The ratepayer is required to pay at least one-third of the remainder due, i.e. one third of the amount by which the rates exceed the initial contribution payable by the ratepayer.

c. Abatement - Where the annual income is more than the household income limit, the postponed amount is reduced by $1 for each $20 of excess income.

~~96.~~87. The current household income limit is $~~26,385~~ 26,913- (estimated for draft)~~updated for 1 July 20210~~). The household income limit is adjusted annually by the movement in the CPI.

~~97.~~88. We may determine the formula used to establish the amount of postponed rates. This is based on the above, combined with the general method used in the calculation of Government Rates Rebate.

Applications for Rates Postponement

~~98.~~89. All applicants for rates postponement will be required to complete an application annually.

~~99.~~90. Staff will interview applicants, supported where necessary, by advice and assistance from a Budget Advisory Service.

~~100.~~91. Rates may be postponed in cases of extreme hardship, in accordance with this policy. When deciding that extreme financial hardship applies, consideration must be given to any guidelines approved by the Council.

~~101.~~92. The financial circumstances of successful applicants will be reviewed each year during the period of postponement to ascertain whether the situation has changed.

~~102.~~93. If the ratepayer's financial circumstances improve during the term that rates postponement has been granted to the extent that the conditions and criteria would no longer

be met, the remainder of the period of the postponed rates may be cancelled and the applicant will be required to pay all current rates, together with postponed rates.

Process and Period of Postponement

~~103.~~94. When an application for postponement is approved, the following provisions will apply:

a. Postponement will first apply in the year a completed application is received. The amount of rates postponed will not incur additional charges.
b. Any rates postponed shall be registered as a charge on the land.
c. Rates will be postponed:
    - until the death of the property owner; or
    - until the ratepayer ceases to be the occupier (or one of the occupiers) of the land; or
    - until a date when the ratepayer ceases to use the property as his/her permanent place of residence; or
    - until a date when the ratepayer ceases to use the property the property solely for residential purposes; or
    - until a date upon which any of the statements certified by the applicant in the application for rates postponement are found to have been incorrect at the time they were made; or
    - until a date upon which all or any part of the rates due and owing by the ratepayer from time to time, and not postponed, become overdue.

~~104.~~95. In any case, rates postponement will be for a period not exceeding ten years from the date of the initial application.

Any Part of the Postponed Rates May be Paid at Any Time

~~105.~~96. The applicant may elect to postpone a lesser sum than that which he/she would otherwise be entitled to postpone under this policy.

~~106.~~97. Any part of the postponed rates may be paid at any time.

Ratepayers to be Given Details of Postponed Rates Each Year

~~107.~~98. Every year, ratepayers whose rates have been postponed under this policy, will be provided with a statement showing the total annual rates currently due and a breakdown showing year by year the total amount of the postponed rates.

~~108.~~99. Following the end of the financial year, a schedule of rates postponed will be provided to the Council listing all the properties for which rates postponements have been granted and which remain outstanding.

~~109.~~100. When rates are no longer eligible to be postponed on the property, all postponed rates will be payable immediately.

Maaori Freehold Land Policy Guidelines

Rates Remission and Postponement on Maaori Freehold Land

~~110.~~101. Under Section 91 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, Maori freehold land is liable for rates in the same manner as if it were general land.

~~111.~~102. The objective of this policy is:

a. to recognise situations where there is no occupier and no economic or financial benefit is derived from the land and there is no practical means of enforcing the rates assessed;

b. to grant remission, (where part only of a block is occupied), for the portion of land unoccupied and unproductive;

c. to encourage owners or trustees to use or develop the land; and

d. where the owners cannot be found, to take into account the statutory limitation of time for the recovery of unpaid rates.

~~112.~~103. Our current policy is that a remission of all or part of rates may be granted in respect of rating units which are Maaori freehold land in multiple ownership, where the land is both unoccupied and unproductive.

~~113.~~104. This policy addresses the requirements prescribed under Section 108 and Schedule 11 of the Local Government Act 2002 and Section 114 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Conditions and Criteria

~~114.~~105. Maaori freehold land is defined in the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as land whose beneficial ownership has been determined by a freehold order issued by the Maaori Land Court.

~~115.~~106. Only land that is the subject of such an order may qualify for remission under this policy.

~~116.~~107. Application for remission of rates must be made by the owners or trustees of the land for which the remission is sought and must include documentation that:

a. proves the land which is the subject of the application is Maaori freehold land, as defined above, and

b. supports the objectives as defined in Schedule 11 of the Local Government Act 2002.

~~117.~~108. Rates will be remitted where:

a. the applications support the objectives as defined in Schedule 11, clause 2 of the Local Government Act 2002, and:

b. the land is unoccupied and no income or financial benefit is derived from that land, or

c. the land is better set aside for non-use because of its natural or cultural features, or

d. the land is inaccessible and is unoccupied, or

e. the land carries a best potential use value that is significantly in excess of the economic value arising from its actual use, or

f. Maaori freehold land that exceeds two hectares and on which a Maaori meeting house is erected.

~~118.~~109. Decisions as to remission of rates, and the extent of any remission, are at the sole discretion of the Council, and apply only to the rating year for which the application is made.

DELEGATIONS

~~119.~~110. Implementation of this policy is delegated to the Chief Executive and General Manager Corporate. The Chief executive and General Manager are authorised to delegate decision making and set appropriate financial limits to staff.

COUNCIL FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

1. The Funding Impact Statement is made up of three parts:
    - Rating Information for 2021/22
    - Rates Samples for 2021/22
    - The Whole of Council Funding Impact Statement.
2. The Funding Impact Statement should be read in conjunction with our Revenue and Financing Policy and Rating Policy. These can be found on our website.

    Figures in this statement include GST unless otherwise stated.

Rating information for 2021/22

3. We set and assess these rates under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002:
    - General rate
    - Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)
    - Targeted rates include:
        - Business Improvement District (BID)
        - Central city
        - ~~Hamilton Gardens~~
        - Compliance
        - Service use water
        - Service use wastewater
        - Service use refuse
        - Metered water
        - Commercial and Other category non-metered water
4. Details of the rates revenue to be collected and the rating categories that will pay these rates are in this funding impact statement.

General rate

5. A general rate is set and assessed on the capital value of all rateable land in the city.
6. General rates are set on a differential basis on the categories of land identified below. The differential bases are the use to which the land is put, the provision or availability to the land of a service provided, the activities permitted, controlled, or discretionary for the area in which the land is situated, and in the case of the BID Commercial differential, the location of the land.
7. The objective of including differentials in the general rate is to achieve an appropriate distribution of the general rate, considering all factors we believe are relevant. This rate covers all of the services we provide.
8. The total revenue sought is ~~$193,797,727~~$205,050,827.
9. The general rate is set and assessed on a differential basis as follows:

SOURCE	DIFFERENTIAL CATEGORIES	DIFFERENTIAL FACTOR	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GENERAL RATES	RATE IN THE DOLLAR OF CAPITAL VALUE (GST INCL)	RATES REVENUE (GST INCL)
General rate	Commercial	2.6473	~~34.14~~34.04%	~~0.00913075~~0 .00948159	$~~66,157,036~~69, 791,163
	BID Commercial	2.5149	7.0~~8~~7%	~~0.00867422~~0 .00900751	$~~13,717,919~~14, 495,890
	Other	0.740~~010~~	1.404%	~~0.00255597~~0 .00265043	$~~2,791,480~~2,86 6,416
	Residential	1.0000	57.~~50~~34%	~~0.00344913~~0	$~~111,131,292~~1

				.00358166	17,897,358

General rate categories

GENERAL RATE CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
Commercial	All rating units: i. used solely or principally for commercial or industrial purposes; or ii. used solely or principally for commercial residential purposes, including, but not limited to, hotels, boarding houses, rest homes, motels, residential clubs, hospital care facilities, hostels. Commercial residential purposes are where a property is being provided for residential accommodation at a fee with the average occupancy period of the property not exceeding three months; or iii. where the area of a chartered club used for the restaurant, bar and gaming machines; or iv. where the commercial portion of a rating unit which has mixed use; or v. where land is developed or under development for a commercial use; or vi. where a commercial development is marketed for sale or lease, but where works have not yet commenced, whether-or-not wastewater services are currently available; or vii. where vacant land is within any District Plan zone that is predominantly used for commercial or industrial purposes; or viii. used as show homes; or ix. where resource consents require the rating units can only be used for a commercial purpose; or x. used as utility networks. Rating Units that meet the definition above but are located in the Business Improvement District will be categorised as BID Commercial.
BID Commercial	All rating units that meet the definition of Commercial above and are located within the Business Improvement District as shown on the 'Business Improvement District (BID) and Central City areas map' in Schedule one of the Rating Policy.
Other	All rating units that do not meet the definition of Commercial or BID Commercial rating categories and where: i. connection to our wastewater network is not available; and ii. water supply is through a metered connection or connection to the council's water network is not available.
Residential	All rating units that do not meet the definition of Commercial, BID Commercial, or Other rating categories; or: i. land under development intended for a residential use; or ii. land where a proposed residential development is marketed for sale, whether-or-not water and wastewater services are currently available.

10. Land described in Part 2 Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (broadly speaking, land owned or used by societies for arts or sports) will be assessed at 50% of the residential rate (general rate, UAGC, and ~~Hamilton Gardens~~ compliance rate) that applies to the land. This general rate revenue is included within the Residential category shown in the table above, and within the targeted rates revenue where applicable.

Uniform Annual General Charge

11. A Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) is set and assessed on all rateable land. The UAGC is set at $~~534~~584 per Separately Used or Inhabited Part of a rating unit (SUIP). We have determined the level of UAGC in order to distribute the allocation of the general rate at an appropriate level among all ratepayers.

12. The total revenue sought from the UAGC is $~~36,120,828~~40,295,416.

Separately Used or Inhabited Part of a Rating Unit (SUIP)

13. An SUIP is every rating unit and, without limitation, every additional dwelling, commercial or community activity. This includes:

    a. any part or parts of a rating unit used or occupied by the ratepayer for more than one single use
    b. any parts, whether or not actually occupied at any particular time, which are used for rental (or other form of occupation) on an occasional or long-term basis
    c. vacant land and vacant premises offered or intended for use or habitation and usually used as such are defined as 'used'.

14. For the purposes of clarity, every rating unit has a minimum of one SUIP.

15. As part of this definition, the list below sets out our intent in the application of SUIPs to rating units used as for residential purposes:

    - the second and each additional SUIP must have a separate bathroom, bedroom or living area and separate sink
    - any part of a rating unit as described in a - c above that is inhabited by virtue of a tenancy, lease, license or other agreement on an occasional or long-term basis
    - single dwelling with flat attached
    - two or more houses, flats or apartments on one rating unit
    - ancillary flat or detached dwellings (as defined in the District Plan)
    - individually surveyed lots of vacant land on one Certificate of Title offered for sale separately or in groups; and
    - residential accommodation rented individually per room. For a residential property to be classified as having additional SUIPs, each part must have a separate bathroom, bedroom or living area and separate sink.

16. As part of this definition, the list below sets out our intent in the application of SUIPs to rating units used for commercial activities:

    - a commercial activity is any activity involving the exchange of goods or services for reward (whether for profit or not)
    - any part of a rating unit as described in a – c above that is inhabited through a tenancy, lease, license or other agreement on an occasional or long-term basis
    - commercial building where there are clearly defined vacant parts, advertised for lease or tenancy
    - business premise with separate permitted residential activity
    - home-based business (as defined in the District Plan)
    - each use within a single rating unit involving a different activity conducted by a person, company, or organisation different to the ratepayer (i.e. a large store which has a café operating within it, where the café is a separate business entity)
    - commercial building leased, or sub-leased, to multiple tenants
    - a separate dwelling used for short-term accommodation
    - commercial accommodation provided on a single rating unit for short-term stays (where average occupancy is limited as prescribed within the District Plan) will be one SUIP.

17. In addition to the primary use, the list below defines our intent in the application of SUIPs to rating units

used as community activities:

- a community activity is any activity operated by an organisation (including clubs and societies)
- any activity meeting the definition of Schedule 1 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002.

Targeted rates

18. We are not seeking or inviting lump sum contributions for targeted rates.

Metered water rate

19. This rate is set and assessed for metered and restricted flow water supply on a differential basis to all rating units that are metered (as defined by Hamilton City Council's Water Supply Bylaw 2013).
20. This rate is:
    - a fixed amount per connected meter, based on the nature of the connection, as follows:
        i. $444 for all metered rating units (except rating units receiving a restricted flow supply); and
        ii. $360 for rating units receiving a restricted flow supply.
    - a charge per unit of water consumed or supplied on every metered connection in accordance with the following scale:
        i. all metered rating units (except rating units receiving a restricted supply) - $1.85 per kilolitre of water supplied after the first 60 kilolitres of consumption or supply per quarter; and
        ii. rating units receiving a restricted flow supply - $1.50 per kilolitre of water supplied after the first 60 kilolitres of consumption or supply per quarter.
21. This~~e~~ rate~~s~~ contribute~~s~~ to the funding of the Water Distribution and Water Treatment and Storage activities. The total revenue sought is $9,472,053.

Commercial and Other category non-metered water rate

22. This rate is set and assessed on Commercial and Other category properties connected to the water network, but not provided with a metered connection. The rate is $444.00 per rating unit.
23. This rate contributes to the funding of the Water Distribution and Water Treatment and Storage activities. The total revenue sought is $266,261.
24. Properties in Waikato District Council and Waipa District Council areas supplied with water under contractual arrangements will be charged according to these contracts.

Business Improvement District (BID) rate

25. This rate is set and assessed on all rating units defined within the BID Commercial General rate category and comprises both a fixed amount per SUIP and a rate in the dollar based on the Capital Value.
26. The Business Improvement District (BID) and Central City rating areas map is shown in Schedule 1 of the Rating Policy. The components of this rate are:
    a. BID Fixed rate: a fixed amount of $240 per SUIP of a commercial rating unit within the defined area; and
    b. BID CV rate: a rate per dollar of capital value required to meet the total revenue, after allowing for the total revenue raised by the BID Fixed rate. The rate is $~~0.00002772~~ 0.00002609 per dollar of capital value.
27. The rate provides funding to the Tourism and Events Funding activity. The total revenue sought is $356,528~~356,528~~.

Central city rate

28. This rate is set on all rating units defined within the BID Commercial General rate category and is set as a fixed amount per SUIP.
29. The Business Improvement District (BID) and Central City rating areas map is shown on Schedule 1 of the Rating Policy.
30. This rate is a fixed amount of $~~128~~127 per SUIP.
31. This rate provides funding to the Transport~~ation~~ Network activity. The total revenue sought is $166,750.

~~**Hamilton Gardens Rate**~~

~~32. This rate is set and assessed as a fixed amount on all rating units. The rate is set at $13.80 per SUIP.~~

~~33. The rate contributes funding to develop and maintain themed gardens and infrastructure as part of the Hamilton Gardens activity. The total revenue sought is $933,225.~~

Compliance rate

32. This rate is set and assessed on the capital value of all rateable land in the city.
33. This rate is set on a differential basis on the categories of land identified below. The differential bases are the use to which the land is put, the provision or availability to the land of a service provided, the activities permitted, controlled, or discretionary for the area in which the land is situated, and in the case of the BID Commercial differential, the location of the land.
34. The objective of including differentials in this rate is to achieve an appropriate distribution of the rate, considering all factors we believe are relevant.
35. This rate provides funding to the Wastewater, Water Supply, and Stormwater group of activities, and the City Planning activity. The total revenue sought is $11,104,400.
36. This rate is set and assessed on a differential basis as follows:

SOURCE	DIFFERENTIAL CATEGORIES	DIFFERENTIAL FACTOR	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COMPLIANCE RATES	RATE IN THE DOLLAR OF CAPITAL VALUE (GST INCL)	RATES REVENUE (GST INCL)
Compliance rate	Commercial	2.6473	34.04%	0.00051347	$3,779,529
	BID Commercial	2.5149	7.07%	0.00048779	$785,018
	Other	0.7400	1.40%	0.00014353	$155,228
	Residential	1.0000	57.50%	0.00019396	$6,384,625

Compliance rate categories

COMPLIANCE RATE CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
Commercial	All rating units: i. used solely or principally for commercial or industrial purposes; or ii. used solely or principally for commercial residential purposes, including, but not limited to, hotels, boarding houses, rest homes, motels, residential clubs, hospital care facilities, hostels. Commercial residential purposes are where a property is being provided for residential accommodation at a fee with the average occupancy period of the property not exceeding three months; or iii. where the area of a chartered club used for the restaurant, bar and gaming machines; or iv. where the commercial portion of a rating unit which has mixed use; or v. where land is developed or under development for a commercial use; or vi. where a commercial development is marketed for sale or lease, but where works have not yet commenced, whether-or-not wastewater services are currently available; or vii. where vacant land is within any District Plan zone that is predominantly used for

	commercial or industrial purposes; or viii. used as show homes; or ix. where resource consents require the rating units can only be used for a commercial purpose; or x. used as utility networks. Rating Units that meet the definition above but are located in the Business Improvement District will be categorised as BID Commercial.
BID Commercial	All rating units that meet the definition of Commercial above and are located within the Business Improvement District as shown on the 'Business Improvement District (BID) and Central City areas map' in Schedule one of the Rating Policy.
Other	All rating units that do not meet the definition of Commercial or BID Commercial rating categories and where: i. connection to our wastewater network is not available; and ii. water supply is through a metered connection or connection to the council's water network is not available.
Residential	All rating units that do not meet the definition of Commercial, BID Commercial, or Other rating categories; or: i. land under development intended for a residential use; or ii. land where a proposed residential development is marketed for sale, whether-or-not water and wastewater services are currently available.

37. Land described in Part 2 Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (broadly speaking, land owned or used by societies for arts or sports) will be assessed at 50% of the residential rate that applies to the land. This compliance rate revenue is included within the Residential category shown in the table above.

Service use category

~~34.~~38. Service Use Category includes rating units that are defined by the use, for the purpose of charging water, wastewater and refuse collection, set and assessed as targeted rates.

~~35.~~39. Service Use Category rating units are provided with one or more of these services and are used:

i. as a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977
ii. for conservation, wildlife management or preservation purposes and not for private pecuniary profit and accessible to the public
iii. by us for:
   - public garden, reserve, or children playground
   - games and sports
   - public hall, athenaeum, museum, gallery or similar institution
   - public baths, swimming baths and sanitary convenience.
   - cemeteries or crematorium
iv. by the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust
v. by the Royal Foundation of the Blind, except as an endowment
vi. by or for an education establishment, special school or other institution under s159(1) of the Education Act 1989
vii. by a district health board for health and health related services
viii. solely and principally as a place of religious worship, Sunday or Sabbath school or other form of religious worship and not for private pecuniary profit
ix. as Maaori meeting house that is Maaori freehold land not exceeding 2ha
x. as railway or for the loading and unloading of goods or passengers from trains
xi. for the free maintenance or relief of persons in need, not exceeding 1.5 hectares.

~~36.~~40. Where there is a community, sporting or cultural activity on Council reserve land, and the activity is subject to a lease agreement as defined within our Community Occupancy Policy, these targeted rates will

apply.

~~37.~~41. Upon application, we extend the rating treatment of the Service Use category to rating units which are operated by not for profit organisations, whom provide benefits to the wider community and where there is no private pecuniary gain. Refer to the Rates Remissions and Postponements Policy for criteria.

Service use water rate

~~38.~~42. The rate is set and assessed on properties as defined as a Service Use Category and which are connected to our water network but are not provided with a metered connection.

~~39.~~43. The rate is a fixed amount of $444 per SUIP.

~~40.~~44. The rate provides funding towards the Water Distribution and Water Treatment and Storage activities. The total revenue sought is $58,832.

Service use refuse rate

~~41.~~45. The rate is set and assessed on properties defined as a Service Use Category and which are provided with refuse collection service. The rate is a fixed amount of $~~152~~ 180 per SUIP.

~~42.~~46. The rate provides funding towards the Refuse Collection activity. The total revenue sought is $~~20,824~~25,020.

Service use wastewater rate

~~43.~~47. The rate is set and assessed on properties defined as a Service Use Category and which are connected to the wastewater network. This rate comprises two components. These are:

- a rate per dollar of land value set at $~~0.001142080~~0.00128676; and
- a rate per dollar of capital value set at $~~0.000330460~~0.00037113.

~~44.~~48. The rate provides funding towards the Wastewater Collection and Wastewater Treatment and Disposal activities.

~~45.~~49. The total revenue sought is $~~1,398,818~~1,572,616.

Future Rates

Based on the assumptions and decisions included in this Long-Term Plan we intend to set and assess rates from the sources listed above in each year of the Plan.

~~The Compliance rate is proposed to decrease in year six, as costs related to the District Plan review apply to years 1 – 5 only.~~

Future rates will increase by 4.9% annually, except:

- the Compliance rate in year six which will decrease and cease to provide funding to the City Planning activity
- the General rate in year six which will increase to maintain the overall increase of the UAGC, General rate, and Compliance rate at 4.9%
- the BID rate which increases by Council's rate of operating inflation~~the forecast inflation rates~~
- ~~the Hamilton Gardens rate (see above)~~
- the Central City rate which is uninflated
- rates for water, wastewater, and refuse collection which are linked to the cost of providing the service

Inspection of Rating Information Database

~~46.~~50. In accordance with the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, the District Valuation Roll and Rates Records are available for public inspection at the Council Offices, ~~Garden Place~~260 Anglesea Street,

Hamilton, between the hours of 7:45 am and 5.00 pm on all business days of the week.

Rating base

~~47.~~51. Total land value for 2021/22~~2~~ is $23,~~456,695,000~~916,866,000.

~~48.~~52. Total capital value for 2021/22 is $~~44,754,945,500~~45,585,113,000.

53. The projected number of rating units for the following ten years are:

~~2021/22 is 60,938.~~

2021/22	61,824
2022/23	62,803
2023/24	63,814
2024/25	64,879
2025/26	65,939
2026/27	66,964
2027/28	67,980
2028/29	69,057
2029/30	70,139
2030/31	71,175

Item 8

Council Report

Committee: Council **Date:** 25 February 2021

Author: Stafford Hodgson **Authoriser:** Jen Baird

Position: Programme Manager - Economics and Policy **Position:** General Manager City Growth

Report Name: Draft Development Contributions Policy 2021/22

Report Status	*Open*

Purpose - *Take*

1. For the Council to adopt the Development Contributions Policy 2021/22 and Consultation Document for the purpose of public consultation, alongside the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Staff Recommendation - *Tuutohu-aa-kaimahi*

2. That the Council:

   a) adopts the draft Development Contributions Policy 2021/22 (**Attachment 1** of the staff report) and the draft Development Contributions Policy Consultation Document (**Attachment 3** of the staff report) for community consultation, alongside the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan; and

   b) notes that community consultation on the draft Development Contributions Policy 2021/22 will take place from 5 March 2021 to 7 April 2021.

Executive Summary - *Whakaraapopototanga matua*

3. The Development Contributions Policy 2019/20 is currently being reviewed alongside the development of the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

4. At the 9/10 December 2020 Council meeting, the Council resolved, for the purpose of preparing a draft Development Contributions Policy (draft Policy), to:

   - extend the CBD remission;
   - introduce high rise remissions;
   - introduce social housing remissions;
   - cap non-residential development contributions (DCs);
   - include community infrastructure; and
   - phase the transition to residential charges in greenfield cells.

5. The attached draft Policy (**Attachment 1**) incorporates these changes.

6. In addition to these six changes, there are further minor changes identified as tracked changes in the draft Policy (see **Attachment 2)**, as well as updates to the DC model inputs. These include:

   - removing clause 12.12 (refunds and site credits);

- changing the definition of 'commercial development';
- updating a clause relating to invoice timing to reference building consent authorities other than Council; and
- updating the following model inputs:
  - growth assumptions
  - interest rates
  - capital programme
  - conversion factors for non-residential transport demand.

7. Council staff have sought a legal review, which concluded that the draft Policy amendments are lawful and that the draft Policy is in a form appropriate for community consultation.

8. Pending Council resolution, consultation on the draft Policy will commence on 5 March 2021 for four weeks, ending 7 April 2021, alongside the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Background - *Koorero whaimaarama*

9. The Council adopted its current Development Contributions Policy 19/20 at the 20 June 2019 Council meeting.

10. At the 17 September 2019 Council meeting, the Council resolved its strategic considerations for DC policy reviews, and the key principle of reviewing its DC policy once every three years with the Long-Term Plan, unless there are sound reasons to do otherwise.

11. The strategic considerations were:

    i. alignment with the Council's Long-Term Plan capital programme;
    ii. integration with the Council's Growth Strategy and Financial Strategy;
    iii. early engagement with the development community and the ability to leverage the comprehensive Long-Term Plan consultation process;
    iv. alternative sources of growth infrastructure funding;
    v. the desired benefits of policy changes;
    vi. the 'all up' cost of a policy review;
    vii. the overall impact on the community;
    viii. the impact on business certainty for developers including inflation increases only in interim years; and
    ix. the Council's legal risk profile in regard to the DC policy process and substance.

12. At the 9/10 December 2020 Council meeting the Council resolved, for the purpose of preparing a draft Development Contributions Policy, to:

    a. extend the 66% CBD remission for a further 3 years to 30 June 2024;
    b. introduce a 100% remission on charges for buildings 6 storeys or higher in the CBD until 30 June 2024;
    c. begin to charge DCs on residential development for community infrastructure projects;
    d. introduce a 100% remission for charges on registered social housing providers and charitable trusts providing social housing;
    e. introduce a cap on charges of $20K, $30K and $40K for industrial, commercial and retail development respectively (exclusive of GST) per 100m^2 of gross floor area for the total of water, wastewater and transport activities, and correspondingly for stormwater on a site area basis; and

f. introduce a phased transition by incremental increase in DCs for residential development in the Peacocke 1, Peacocke 2, Rotokauri, Rototuna and Ruakura catchments, such that:

   i. in year one of the Long-Term Plan, the DC charges will be equal to the current 2019/20 DC Policy charges plus one third of the difference between the 2019/20 DC Policy charges and the full 2021/22 DC Policy charges; and

   ii. in year two, the DC charges will be equal to the current 2019/20 DC Policy charges plus two thirds of the difference between the 2019/20 DC Policy charges and the full 2021/22 DC Policy charges; and

   iii. in year three, the DC charges will be the full 2021/22 DC Policy charges.

Discussion - *Matapaki*

13. The attached draft Policy (**Attachment 1**) incorporates the changes resolved by Council at their meeting of 9/10 December 2020. For a tracked change version of the draft Policy see **Attachment 2**.

CBD remission extension

14. The current 66% CBD remission expires on 30 June 2021. Its purpose was to incentivise and aid redevelopment in the CBD following a period of retail business relocation to The Base and, to a lesser extent, to enable commercial development outside the CBD. The draft Policy extends the 66% CBD DC remission for a further 3 years ending 30 June 2024.

15. Following discussions with the Mayor and Councillors, community views on introducing additional criteria to qualify for this remission will be sought through consultation. Council will have the opportunity to incorporate any feedback received from the community into the final 2021/22 Policy.

High rise remission

16. In addition to the CBD remission, the draft Policy has been amended to include a 100% remission for CBD developments with six or more storeys for three years ending 30 June 2024.

Community infrastructure

17. The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) has been amended to enable councils to recover a portion of the capital costs of community infrastructure through DCs. Council can now decide whether to collect for these assets through DCs.

18. The LGA 2002 defines community infrastructure as follows:

> *"Community infrastructure means land, or development assets on land, owned or controlled by the territorial authority for the purpose of providing public amenities; and includes land that the territorial authority will acquire for that purpose."*

19. The draft Policy requires DCs from residential developments for the growth portion of community infrastructure. This charge is currently modelled to be $69-$115 per residential HUE. In the draft Policy, the assets being collected for include community hubs (libraries), cemeteries and historic projects including pool, zoo and stadia upgrades.

20. Historical community infrastructure DC Revenue (of $5.95M) collected across the city under prior policies has been included into the DC Model and allocated to local catchment and citywide projects consistent with the modelling process for all projects, which broadly speaking is to allocate revenue proportionate to the project's charge in the draft Policy.

Social housing remission

21. The draft Policy introduces a new remission for social housing providers. Social housing developments will pay no DCs (ie a 100% remission). To be eligible for a remission, it is proposed that the consent applicant needs to be a registered Community Housing Provider (CHP) through the Community Housing Regulatory Authority or a registered charitable trust that has as one of its objects the provision of social and/or affordable rental housing. Examples of eligible organisations include the Hamilton Community Lands Trust, Accessible Property NZ, Habitat for Humanity and Te Rūnanga o Kirikiriroa Charitable Trust.

22. Following discussions with the Mayor and Councillors, community views on introducing additional criteria to qualify for this remission will be sought through community consultation. Council will have the opportunity to incorporate any feedback received from the community into the final Policy.

Cap on non-residential DC charges

23. The draft Policy caps non-residential DC charges at $20K, $30K and $40K for industrial, commercial and retail development respectively (exclusive of GST) per 100m^2 of gross floor area.

24. Introducing these caps will help development feasibility where high charges are otherwise prohibitive. The policy change will support growth in growth cells where Council is investing significantly and mitigates the risk of driving new development outside the city. It supports the balanced development of a community with access to local shops and services, and reduces the risk of halting development in small but important commercial and retail nodes in new growth cells.

Residential charges in greenfield cells

25. Council is incurring increasing costs to provide infrastructure, which has led to higher DCs in new and developing growth areas of Hamilton. The growth costs for infill development have not increased as much, but in some new growth areas the increases are significant.

26. To increase planning and forecasting certainty for developers and avoid large increases in DC charges between policies, the draft Policy phases any increase in DCs across a three-year period. The proposal aims to reduce disruption for developers and the subsequent slowing of development in some areas. The proposal applies to residential development in the Peacocke 1, Peacocke 2, Rotokauri, Rototuna and Ruakura catchments. Smoothing the transition to a higher charge allows Council to factor in the additional costs of growth with less of an abrupt impact on the development community. It also comes at a cost to the existing community because the reduced DCs during the phasing broadly come at the expense of the ratepayer.

Further changes

27. In addition to the six changes discussed above, further changes (identified as tracked changes in the draft Policy – see **Attachment 2**) and updates to the inputs that go into the DC model, are summarised in the table below.

Change	Description
Removal of clause 12.12 (refunds and site credits)	Removes a provision for reasons of fairness which says there no refunds will be provided where estimated DCs are paid at subdivision, but the DCs are less than that estimate
Change to the definition of 'commercial development'	To replace the word 'motel' which is not easily defined, with 'overnight accommodation'
Updating a clause relating to invoice timing to reference building consent authorities	To protect the Council from financial risk associated with payment of DCs in relation to the new Kāinga Ora

other than Council	consenting authority Consentium, and others that may come about in the future
Updated model inputs	Includes growth assumptions, interest rates, capital programme, conversion factors for non-residential transport demand

28. Note, several growth-related projects identified in the 2018-28 10-Year Plan were not included in the 2018/19 DC Policy due to a data error. These projects are included in the draft Policy, and an adjustment has been made in the DC Model to account for the foregone DC Revenue of $2.8M attributable to these projects for the 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21 fiscal years. This adjustment has been made to ensure that future developers are not burdened with the marginal increase in charges that would result if that DC Revenue was not accounted for in the model.

Financial Considerations - *Whaiwhakaaro Puutea*

29. Budgeted revenue from DC payments enables Council to fund the growth portion of projects and associated interest costs included in the proposed 2021-31 Long-Term Plan. The draft Policy incorporates the updated growth and funding modelling that has informed these revenue projections.

Legal and Policy Considerations - *Whaiwhakaaro-aa-ture*

30. The LGA provides the legal and statutory framework for preparing and adopting a DC policy. All decision-making must adhere to this framework.

31. Council staff have sought a legal review, which concludes that the draft Policy amendments are lawful and that the draft Policy is in a form appropriate for public consultation.

32. As Elected Members have been advised, Council's current DC policy is the subject of a judicial review, with a hearing set down for April 2021. Decisions by the Court may impact the current policy review, including the requirements to amend the policy. Updates, including any impact on this policy review, will be provided at the earliest opportunity. Until that time, the Council is advised that it that should continue this policy review process as it normally would, while taking legal advice to ensure Council's legal position is not compromised.

33. A decision on the judicial review is not expected until around June 2021. This would preclude those decisions being included in the policy review process, which concludes its public consultation and potential adoption before then. Again, staff will update Council as the process continues.

Wellbeing Considerations - *Whaiwhakaaro-aa-oranga tonutanga*

34. The purpose of Local Government changed on 14 May 2019 to include promotion of the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future ('the 4 wellbeings').

35. The subject matter of this report has been evaluated in terms of the 4 wellbeings during the process of developing this report as outlined below.

36. The recommendations set out in this report are consistent with that purpose.

37. Both those undertaking developments and the general community benefit from growth in Hamilton. The cost of growth needs to be balanced fairly, given the limited sources of funding available to Council. The overall impact of requiring DCs on the current and future social, economic, environment and cultural wellbeing of the community needs to be considered.

38. If DCs are not required from developments, Council may not be able to provide the necessary infrastructure to meet the new demand in a community, or more revenue will need to come from general rates. The latter scenario means that existing ratepayers meet the cost for new development. Both outcomes negatively impact on all aspects of wellbeing for the communities involved.

Social

39. DCs help to fund city infrastructure such as roads and reserves, which help to link whaanau and communities and provide places for them to connect.

Economic

40. DCs support investment in critical infrastructure for both residential and non-residential development activity. Once a growth cell, or existing areas in the city, are enabled through infrastructure, economic benefits can be realised. New development creates jobs and wealth both now and in the future, supporting our communities' economic wellbeing.

Environmental

41. DCs help to fund reserves as well as certain environmentally-friendly infrastructure, particularly stormwater and wastewater. These help to protect our waterways and ecosystems, while also providing spaces where people can enjoy their local environment.

Cultural

42. Cultural wellbeing is enabled by projects that acknowledge and support their local community's shared cultural attributes. DCs indirectly support these projects through funding.

Risks - *Tuuraru*

43. The risk associated with adopting the draft Policy for consultation under the LGA is considered low. Council will consult on the proposed Policy in accordance with statutory requirements and will have the opportunity to incorporate any feedback received from the community into the final 2021/22 DC Policy.

44. DC charges in the draft Policy are significantly higher than in the existing Policy. There exists an economic risk that development activity could be supressed if a final 2021/22 Policy were adopted with these higher charges. Council has introduced a maximum charge cap in the most affected areas in an attempt to mitigate this risk.

45. Council would increase its risk of legal challenge if it does not review and consult on this policy.

Significance & Engagement Policy - *Kaupapa here whakahira/anganui*

Significance

46. Given the statutory requirement to consult, staff have not considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy to assess the significance of recommendation(s) in this report.

Engagement

47. As per the recommendation, staff seek Council's approval for the draft Policy to go out for community consultation for four weeks from 5 March to 7 April 2021, alongside the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Attachments - *Ngaa taapirihanga*

Attachment 1 - Draft Development Contributions Policy 2021-22

Attachment 2 - Draft Development Contributions Policy 2021-22 (track-changed)

Attachment 3 - Development Contributions Policy Consultation Document

Attachment 4 - Schedule of Assets - Draft Development Contributions Policy 2021-22

First adopted:	1 July 2005
Revision dates/version:	Version 15, Adopted tbc.
Date this Policy operative:	
Engagement required:	Sections 82-87 LGA 2002
Document number:	D-3595877
Associated documents:	Refer www.hamilton.govt.nz/dc
Sponsor/Group:	City Growth

DRAFT DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY

2021/22

Hamilton City Council
Te kaunihera o Kirikiriroa

1. PURPOSE OF POLICY

1.1 The purpose of this Development Contributions Policy ("the Policy") is to:

a) Provide predictability and certainty about the role development contributions play in Council's overall funding and financial strategy;

b) Establish a policy framework for the calculation of development contributions and how they are to be applied to Council activities;

c) Enable the development community to understand how and in what proportions it pays for infrastructure which supports growth;

d) Set development contributions at a level which will assist Council in delivering on its role and purpose as defined under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

2. QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

2.1 The following table provides quick references to key sections of the Policy:

Section	Section Name	Page
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Section 6	Definitions	5
Section 9	Capped Charges	14
Section 11	Stages when development contributions are required	23
Section 12	Payment of development contributions	24
Section 13	Limitations and calculation of credits and exemptions	26
Section 14	Request for reconsideration	26
Section 15	Objecting to your charge	27
Section 17	Special Assessments	28
Section 18	Remissions	29
Section 20	How to estimate your development contribution charge	31
Schedule 1	Table of Charges	33
Schedule 8	Catchment maps	49

2.2 These are suggested as sections for first reference, but the Policy needs to be considered in its entirety. The full methodology and supporting information behind the Policy is also available from Council upon request.

2.3 The following summary information can be viewed by clicking the links below. They are for guidance and information only, and do not supersede anything in this Policy.

- Development contributions information sheet
- How to estimate a development contribution charge
- When do I need to pay a development contribution?

2.4 For further guidance and information please visit Council's development contributions website

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4. POLICY BACKGROUND

4.1 Hamilton has grown rapidly over the past few decades and although the rate of growth slowed down following the global financial crisis, economic activity has been strong for several years and ongoing growth is projected for Hamilton into the foreseeable future.

4.2 Council is required to ensure that this growth is efficiently managed and accommodated within the city so that growth benefits the entire community. The primary way that Council performs this function is by delivering infrastructure to support this growth in an efficient and cost-effective manner. That infrastructure includes reserves, community infrastructure, and network infrastructure such as roads, water, wastewater, and stormwater systems.

4.3 Council must plan for this future demand for infrastructure that comes from growth, and establish a capital expenditure programme which provides for these activities over time. It must also determine how these activities are to be paid using the range of funding sources available to it, including rates, financial contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991, grants, and development contributions.

4.4 Council is required to determine how each activity is to be funded, including what activities should be funded wholly, or in part, by development contributions, which are a direct method of targeting the developer community as a funding source. The need for some infrastructure, for example, is brought about solely to meet additional demand created by development, and so it is fair that the developer community contributes significantly to these costs. However, new infrastructure may also benefit the wider community, and so it is appropriate that they also contribute to the costs. An appropriate balance must be struck, depending on the activity.

4.5 This Policy establishes a framework for determining what level of funding an activity will receive by way of development contributions, and assists developers in determining the level of development contributions payable by them on a development by development basis.

4.6 This Policy takes effect on 1 July 2021 and will apply to applications for consents or service connections submitted on or after that date where accompanied by all required information.

4.7 Applications for consents or authorisations submitted to Council prior to 1 July 2021 but not granted until after 1 July 2021 will be considered under the policy that was in force at the time that the application was submitted to Council accompanied by all required information.

5. WHAT IS A DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION (S197AA, AB LGA)

5.1 A development contribution is a contribution made by a developer to Council which is provided for in this Policy and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in this Policy and established by the LGA; it can comprise money, land or a combination of both.

5.2 The purpose of the development contribution provisions as stated in the LGA is to enable territorial authorities 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.

5.3 A development contribution may be required in relation to developments if the effect of the developments is to require new or additional assets or assets of increased capacity, and as a

consequence, Council incurs capital expenditure to provide appropriately for community infrastructure, reserves or network infrastructure. Developments are considered in this context to be cumulative with other developments.

5.4 Council can require a development contribution in order to pay for capital expenditure already incurred by it in anticipation of the development.

5.5 Before any development contribution can be levied in respect of development, it must be demonstrated that the development, which can be any subdivision or other development, by itself or in combination with other developments, generates a demand for community infrastructure, reserves or network infrastructure. Network infrastructure means the provisions of roads and other transport, water, wastewater, and stormwater collection and management. Council can require a development contribution to be made to it upon the granting of resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991, the granting of a building consent or certificate of acceptance under the Building Act (2004), or upon authorisation of service connection being granted.

5.6 A development contribution cannot be levied if Council has imposed a financial contribution condition under the Resource Management Act 1991 in respect of the same development for the same purpose, or if the developer will fund or otherwise provide for the same community infrastructure, reserve or network infrastructure, or Council has received or will receive funding from another source.

6. DEFINITIONS

6.1 **10-Year Plan** means Council's adopted long term plan in accordance with the LGA.

6.2 **activity** means transport, water, wastewater, stormwater, community infrastructure or reserves.

6.3 **allotment** means:

a) any parcel of land under the Land Transfer Act 1952 that is a continuous area and whose boundaries are shown separately on a survey plan, whether or not:

i. the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been allowed, or subdivision approval has been granted by Council.

ii. a subdivision consent for the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been granted under the Act.

b) any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately:

i. on a survey plan.

ii. on a licence within the meaning of Part 7A of the Land Transfer Act 1952.

c) any unit on a unit plan.

d) any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 1952.

6.4 **ancillary activity** means any non-residential activity on the same site as another principal non-residential building or activity and whose use is incidental to the principal building or principal activity, and which occupies not more than 25% or 250m^2 of the activity's gross floor area on the site and associated premises (including any associated premises on an immediate adjoining site), whichever is the lesser.

6.5 **base charge** means the unmodified development contribution charge generated by the development contributions calculation model.

6.6 **bedroom** means an area of a residential unit that is not:

a) the kitchen, bathroom(s), laundry and toilet(s),
b) the dining room or living room (but not both) whether open plan with the kitchen or not,
c) entrance halls and passageways,
d) garage, and
e) any other room smaller than $6m^2$.

6.7 **capex** means capital expenditure.

6.8 **capped charge** means a development contribution charge manually adjusted to a level lower than the base charge (refer section 9: capped charges).

6.9 **catchment** means an area shown in Maps 1-9 (refer Schedule 8) within which a separately calculated and specified set of development contributions charges apply.

6.10 **CBD** means the Central Business District. An area defined as the Business Improvement District (BID) in Council's Rating Policy.

6.11 **citywide** means the catchment that covers the entire city. The citywide charge forms a component of all other development contribution charges.

6.12 **commercial development** means any development involving the use of premises (land and buildings) for administration or professional activities, leisure and recreation activities, community centres, places of worship, mobile accommodation, overnight accommodation, and all other activities not covered by the definitions of residential, retail, and industrial development.

6.13 **community infrastructure** means

a) means land, or development assets on land, owned or controlled by the territorial authority for the purpose of providing public amenities; and

b) includes land that the territorial authority will acquire for that purpose

6.14 **Council** means the Hamilton City Council and includes any committee, subcommittee or person acting under delegated authority.

6.15 **Council's website** means www.hamilton.govt.nz/dc

6.16 **DC** means development contribution.

6.17 **developer** means any individual entity or group undertaking development.

6.18 **development** means any subdivision, building (as defined in section 8 of the Building Act 2004), land use, or work that generates a demand for community infrastructure, reserves or network infrastructure; but does not include the pipes or lines of a network utility operator.

6.19 **one bedroom dwelling** means a residential unit with not more than one bedroom in total.

6.20 **two bedroom dwelling** means a residential unit with not more than two bedrooms in total.

6.21 **standard residential dwelling** means a residential unit with not more than three bedrooms in total.

6.22 **large residential dwelling** means a residential unit with more than three bedrooms in total.

6.23 **granted** means the date that an application for a consent or service connection is approved by Council.

6.24 **greenfield** means any catchment other than the citywide and infill catchments.

6.25 **gross floor area (GFA)** means the sum of the area of all floors of all buildings on a site measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls or from the centrelines of walls separating two buildings. Gross floor area shall:

a) include elevator shafts, stairwells and lobbies at each floor and mezzanine floors and balconies,
b) exclude any provided car-parking, incidental or temporary loading and servicing areas and access thereto and building service rooms containing equipment such as lift machinery, tanks, air conditioning and heating plants,
c) exclude buildings and structures where defined as temporary in a relevant consent,
d) include permanent outdoor covered structures,
e) for the purposes of this Policy, include car parking provided on a commercial basis, and
f) in cases where there is no constructed floor or in which existing floor area is covered for the first time by a roof or other covered structure, include the area under the roof or the covered structure.

6.26 **household unit equivalent (HUE)** means demand for Council services, equivalent to that produced by an average household.

6.27 **industrial development** means any development involving the use of premises (land and buildings) for manufacturing, processing, bulk storage, warehousing, servicing and repair activities, or if the use of premises is unknown, any development permitted or authorised by resource consent in an industrial zone.

6.28 **infrastructure** means network infrastructure, community infrastructure or reserves.

6.29 **Infrastructure Strategy** means the 30-Year Infrastructure Strategy adopted with Council's 10-Year Plan.

6.30 **lot** means allotment.

6.31 **LGA** means the Local Government Act 2002.

6.32 **network infrastructure** means the provision of roads and other transport, water, wastewater, and stormwater collection and management as defined by the LGA.

6.33 **residential activities** mean the use of land and buildings on a site by people for living accommodation either alone, in families or groups.

6.34 **residential development** means new buildings or parts of buildings designed to be used as residential units. This includes but is not limited to apartments, semi-detached and detached houses, ancillary residential units, units, town-houses, private units within a retirement village, show homes, self-contained accommodation, and new allotments on land that is zoned residential.

6.35 **residential unit** means a building or group of buildings, or part of a building or group of buildings that are used, or intended to be used, only or mainly for residential activities.

6.36 **retail development** means any development involving the use of land or buildings where goods and services are offered or exposed to the general public for sale, hire or utilisation. For the purposes of this Policy, this definition shall include restaurants, licensed premises and food and refreshment facilities.

6.37 **Schedule of Assets** means the S201 LGA schedule available on Council's website.

6.38 **sector** means residential, industrial, commercial, retail, or wet industries

6.39 **self-contained accommodation** means a residential unit which has kitchen, toilet and bathroom facilities.

6.40 **site** means an area of land which is:

a) Comprised in a single certificate of title or in respect of which a single certificate of title could be issued without further consent from the Council.
b) Composed of two or more lots held together in one (or more) certificate(s) of title and where no single lot can be dealt with separately without the prior consent of the Council.
c) An area of land which has been defined for the purpose of transferring it from one certificate of title to another.
d) An area of land which is, or is to be, used or developed as one property whether or not that use or development covers the whole or a part(s) of one or more lots.

6.41 **wet industries** means industrial developments that are assessed to or will utilise more than 15,000 litres of water per day for the purpose other than human sanitation and drinking.

7. GROWTH-RELATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (S101(3), S106(2), S197AB, S199(1), S201(1) LGA)

7.1 **Summary and explanation of growth-related capital expenditure (s106(2), (2)(a) s201A LGA)**

7.2 Based on demographic and economic data it is projected that Hamilton will continue to grow over the next few decades. Some of this growth can be supported by existing Council infrastructure, but Council has identified that there will also be a need for a number of new assets and an increase in the capacity of a number of existing assets.

7.3 Major growth-related infrastructure projects in Council's 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy include further extensions of the Hamilton Ring Road including a four-lane bridge into Peacocke, capacity increases relating to water and wastewater headworks, completion of existing and the provision of new sports parks, a stormwater floodway in Rotokauri, and extensions to water, wastewater, transport and stormwater infrastructure in Rototuna, Ruakura, Rotokauri, and Peacocke.

7.4 Not all growth-related projects can be funded from development contributions. A development contribution can only be levied where it can be demonstrated that the effect of the development, either alone or in combination with other developments, is to require new or additional assets or assets of increased capacity, and as a consequence, Council incurs capital expenditure to provide that infrastructure.

7.5 Where this criterion can be met, Council has chosen to recover some of the costs for these infrastructure projects from development contributions.

7.6 The Schedule of Assets sets out in detail information for each new asset or programme of works, including the estimated capital costs and the proportion proposed to be recovered through development contributions and through other funding sources.

7.7 **Development contribution components and proportion of growth-related capital expenditure funded by development contributions (s199(1), 106(2)(b) LGA)**

7.8 The growth-related capital expenditure that Council has incurred, and will incur over the 10-Year Plan period and for selected projects the 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy period, is allocated across a number of groups of activities that are impacted by increased demand, and will be funded from a mix of development contributions, rates, financial reserves, and NZTA subsidies as set out in the Schedule of Assets.

7.9 The development contribution charges for these groups of activities correspond to six development contribution charge accounts maintained by Council. The six development contribution accounts cover the three types of infrastructure for which Council takes development contributions, these being community infrastructure, reserves and network infrastructure. The latter is further divided for charging purposes into transport, water, wastewater and stormwater.

7.10 **Rationale for using development contributions as a funding source (s106(2)(c), 101(3) LGA)**

7.11 The proportion of costs that will be funded by development contributions has been determined using the following rationale.

7.12 Community outcomes

7.13 Council's growth-related capital expenditure primarily contributes to the following community outcome identified to guide city strategic planning: "*a city that embraces growth - our city has infrastructure that meets our current demands, supports growth and helps build a strong economy.*"

7.14 Council considers that this community outcome is best promoted by:

a) the timely provision of infrastructure to support growth in Hamilton, while protecting ratepayers from unacceptable annual rates increases by taking development contributions to fund an appropriate portion of growth-related capital expenditure;
b) using conservative assumptions to forecast growth or project development contribution revenue; and
c) allocating costs of growth-related expenditure to reflect the causes and benefits of growth infrastructure provision and hence encouraging sustainable development activity by ensuring that developers meet their fair and equitable share of the costs related to the infrastructure provided.

7.15 Additionally, in the process of allocating costs to development contributions, Council's outcomes and goals specific to each major project were identified and taken into consideration.

7.16 Causes and benefits

7.17 The LGA provides that cost allocations used to establish development contributions should be determined according to, and be proportional to, the persons who will benefit from the

growth-related assets to be provided (including the community as a whole) as well as those who create the need for those assets.

7.18 It is Council's view that development is a major cause of the costs identified in the Schedule of Assets, and that this growth-related expenditure is necessary to enable the growth of the city to continue without reducing the current levels of service provided.

7.19 Developers will also derive benefit from this expenditure on infrastructure by Council, so it is fair and equitable that developers should pay for a reasonable portion of these costs through development contributions.

7.20 Extent to which development causes expenditure

7.21 In evaluating the extent to which development causes expenditure, some components of the total cost of growth-related capital projects will be excluded from charging, including growth caused from outside the city, growth that is caused and benefits only the general rating community, and level of service improvements. This portion will be funded separately from other sources including central government subsidies and general rates loans – recognising that some of the benefits derived from these assets accrue both to the existing community and to future ratepayers, and those outside the city.

7.22 Cost allocations are evaluated on a project-by-project basis or for groups of projects, and include consideration of:

- the project description and relevant information
- the purpose and key outcomes of project
- related projects and project dependencies
- rationale for the choice of catchment
- multiple Levels of Service considerations
- growth benefits and growth causation rationale
- the duration of those benefits
- the exclusion of non-DC growth.

7.23 Projects considered to be of the greatest significance in terms of quantum of cost, complexity, or other matters, including community considerations, have been assessed in substantially more detail. Individual substantive engineering reports have been compiled and referred to for the purposes of allocating costs, including disaggregation of projects into component projects for finer grained analysis, and detailed project and asset metrics under guidance from an external asset management specialist.

7.24 These reports and the wider analysis intend to rigorously capture what is meant by level of service deficiencies and its different dimensions and significance, and to assess capital projects on the extent to which they are driven by these level of service deficiencies.

7.25 Costs by project have been allocated to development contributions by deriving a percentage figure to reflect both the extent to which the development community causes the need for the expenditure, and the extent to which developers benefit from the expenditure. The average of the two percentages is used as the final percentage of growth-related project costs for development contributions funding.

7.26 The percentage figure for developer causation has been derived by considering the extent to which the project would be needed if there was no development, by excluding the portion of

each project that contributes to renewals, demand caused by development outside the city, and remedying existing level of service deficiencies (backlog).

7.27 Level of service assessments are derived by considering the breadth of level of service improvements addressed by provision of each project, and by the significance of the level of service improvements of each project in the context of the wider project or projects.

7.28 For transport projects for which NZTA subsidies are available, the amount of these subsidies is removed from the total cost prior to applying the development contributions allocation.

7.29 Significant assumptions in the cost allocation process are described under 10.71 below. Full details of methodology for cost allocations, causation and benefit analysis, and other related aspects for each individual project cost allocation are available on request.

7.30 The distribution and timing of benefits

7.31 The timing of profits accruing to developers and the need for the capital expenditure both align more closely with the timing of the consents required by developers than they do with the annual rates payments made by residents, so it is appropriate that a portion of the costs be imposed as development contributions through the consenting process.

7.32 For each project, consideration has also been given to the period over which the benefits are expected to occur or over which the capacity provided by the project will endure. Recovery of costs from development contributions has been timed to align with this period. The cost allocation percentage figure for growth benefits has been derived on the basis of assessed growth benefits accruing to new residents compared to existing residents, and by considering the rate of expected growth over the recovery period.

7.33 Housing Infrastructure Fund (HIF)

7.34 HIF is a government initiative to provide alternative funding sources for high growth councils that have financial challenges in providing growth infrastructure necessary to enable adequate housing supply is maintained.

7.35 HIF comprises two main funding elements for growth infrastructure being a 10 year interest free loan, and for applicable transport projects, a capital subsidy from NZ Transport Agency.

7.36 Council has successfully applied to the Government for HIF funding of growth infrastructure projects that will enable stage two of the Peacocke area to be developed. The Government have approved the HIF subject to final Council acceptance of loan agreement terms and on Council approving its 2018-28 10-Year Plan (with the Peacocke growth infrastructure included) following the public engagement process.

7.37 Interest costs not incurred by Council on account of HIF interest free borrowing terms, which the calculation model would otherwise have included in its development contribution charge calculation, have been offset in the model. The effect of this is to prevent developers paying development contributions for interest that would never actually be incurred by Council. Likewise, NZTA subsidies have been excluded from recovery through development contributions.

7.38 If Council does not progress its HIF application then the interest free offset would not be used in the development contribution charge calculation.

7.39 Transparency and accountability

7.40 Growth costs and their funding source are identified separately and on a project-by-project basis which imposes significant administrative costs on Council, but these are outweighed by the benefits in terms of greater equity (user pays), transparency and accountability.

7.41 The full methodology and rationale that demonstrates how the calculations for the contributions were made, is available on Council's website.

7.42 Overall impact of allocation

7.43 In some catchments, and for some types of development, Council has taken the view that the development contribution charge resulting from the above allocations would have an adverse effect on the development community to an extent that it would hinder growth and development, with negative consequences for the community as a whole. In these cases, Council, with consideration to s101(3)b of the LGA, has opted to cap the charge and fund any resulting revenue impacts from rates. This approach is consistent with that described in Council's Revenue and Financing Policy in the section titled Funding Sources for Capital Costs.

7.44 Council considers that overall the allocation of growth-related capital costs to development contributions set out in the Schedule of Assets and the resulting development contribution charges as specified in Schedule 1 of this Policy be reasonable and consistent with the statutory framework.

7.45 Total amount of development contributions funding sought (s106(2)(d), s201(1), s197AB LGA)

7.46 The total amount sought from development contributions funding, including financing costs, is set out in Schedule 3 of this Policy.

8. EXPLANATION AND JUSTIFICATION FOR CALCULATION OF CHARGES (S201(1)(A) LGA S197AB)

8.1 **Development contribution catchments**

8.2 Different areas of the city ("catchments") have been allocated different amounts of growth-related capital expenditure as set out in the Schedule of Assets and are forecast to have different amounts of growth (see Schedule 7). Financing costs have been allocated to them in proportion to the balance of expenditure and growth within each area over time (see Schedule 3).

8.3 It is not practical to define catchments that precisely fit each individual growth project that Council undertakes. Taking this into account, Council considers that it is most equitable to divide the city into catchments as is shown in the maps displayed in Schedule 9.

8.4 Within each of these catchments, unless a remission, specific agreement or where credits apply, all developments will pay the same development contribution, regardless of their location within the catchment and regardless of their proximity to any particular projects that Council has undertaken or will undertake in that catchment.

8.5 This will ensure that the historical and future costs of growth-related capital works in that catchment are shared amongst all developments that benefit from them to the best practicable extent, whether directly or indirectly.

8.6 Some growth-related capital expenditure cannot adequately be confined to individual areas, and where appropriate will be recovered on an equal basis from all developments in the city, regardless of location.

8.7 Council's approach is supported by s197AB(1)(g) of the LGA which provides that when calculating and requiring development contributions, territorial authorities may group together certain developments by geographic area or categories of land use, provided that—

a) the grouping is done in a manner that balances practical and administrative efficiencies with considerations of fairness and equity; and

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

8.8 **Producer Price Index adjustments**

8.9 Council will at its sole discretion and in accordance with s106(2B-2C) LGA, will increase the capital component of development contribution charges annually based on the Producers Price Index Outputs for Construction rate provided by Statistics New Zealand.

8.10 **Calculation of charges (s203(2), Schedule 13 LGA)**

8.11 The formula used in Council's calculation model to calculate project-level charges is derived from the following equilibrium condition. It states that the net present value of money coming in from development contributions must equal the present value of money going out for growth-related project costs.

$$\sum_{t=1}^{N} \frac{HUE_t \; x \; DC_t}{(1+r)^{t-1}} = Growth \; x \left(\sum_{t=1}^{k} \frac{Cost_t}{(1+r)^{t-1}} + HC \right) - HR$$

8.12 It follows that the development contribution charge is as follows:

$$DC_1 = \frac{Growth \; x \left(\sum_{t=1}^{k} \frac{Cost_t}{(1+r)^{t-1}} + HC \right) - HR}{\sum_{t=1}^{N} HEU_t \; x \left(\frac{1}{1+r} \right)^{t-1}}$$

8.13 Where:

- t = time indicator
- $Cost_t$ = LTP Project Cost in year t
- HEU_t = Household equivalent units of demand in year t
- DC_t = DC_1 = Development contribution per HEU in year t
- r = annual interest rate
- N = length of the cost recovery period in years.
- k = time over which future project costs will be recovered in years
- Σ = summation operator
- HC = Historic costs incurred prior to the LTP
- HR = Historic development contribution revenues allocated to this project
- Growth = share of project cost to be recovered from growth via development contributions

8.14 Capital expenditure and growth (which is proportional to revenue) for the purposes of generating the charge are expressed in present value terms in order to match planned costs with forecast growth for the purpose of determining revenue across the life of the model, consistent with accepted financial modelling practices.

8.15 For each development contributions account within each catchment, the charge is the sum of the charges for the individual expenditure items.

8.16 A worked example is provided in Schedule 4, illustrating the calculation of a specific charge in accordance with this formula.

8.17 More detail on the mathematics in the model is available from Council on request.

9. CAPPED AND PHASED CHARGES (S101(3)B, S198(2A) LGA)

9.1 Some development contribution charges calculated by the calculation model have been capped at a specific level or phased in incrementally to take account of considerations outside the scope of the development contribution model parameters.

9.2 The calculation model produces mathematically and legally justifiable development contribution charges "base charges" but whether these base charges are to be levied is required to be tested in accordance with s101(3)b of the LGA, which is a critical filter through which all proposed development contributions must pass.

9.3 Council has considered the base charges in light of the critical filter set out in s101(3)b and concluded that if the base charges were adopted, in some cases this would represent an allocation of liability for revenue needs which would not deliver the most advantageous impacts on the community. Accordingly, Council has decided to reduce certain base charges as set out below.

9.4 Capped and phased development contribution charges in this section represent a manual adjustment to a base charge.

9.5 For the purposes of disclosure on fees advice letters, capped individual activity charges are generated by scaling the base activity charges by the ratio of the total capped charge and the total base charge. Phased charges are calculated based on an incremental annual increase from the 2019/20 Policy charges as set out in section 9.11 below. Capped and phased charges should not be considered charges in their own right.

9.6 **Council's decision to modify charges under S101(3)b**

9.7 Council considers that its decision to cap and/or phase charges represents a proper exercise of its discretion under s101(3). Council's decision in respect of these capped and phased charges has not impacted on its decision making in respect of the balance of this Policy. To that extent, Council would have adopted the balance of this Policy regardless of whether it capped or phased these charges.

9.8 **Capped non-residential charges**

9.9 Development contribution charges for industrial, commercial, or retail development (or part of a development) will pay no more than $20,000, $30,000, or $40,000 respectively

(exclusive of GST) per 100m^2 of gross floor area for the total of water, wastewater and transport activities, and correspondingly for stormwater on a site area basis.

9.10 Where the base charge is less than that amount, the base charge will apply.

9.11 **Phased residential charges**

9.12 Development contribution charges for residential development in the Peacocke 1, Peacocke 2, Rotokauri, Rototuna and Ruakura general catchments will be phased between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2023.

(i) Between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022 residential developments in these catchments pay the 2019/20 Policy charges plus 1/3rd of the difference between the 2019/20 Policy and the 2021/22 Policy charges.

(ii) Between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023 residential developments in these catchments pay the 2019/20 Policy charges plus 2/3rd of the difference between the 2019/20 Policy and the 2021/22 Policy charges.

(iii) From 1 July 2023 until 30 June 2024 residential developments in these catchments pay the full 2021/22 Policy charges.

9.13 See Schedule 2 for a table of these charges.

9.14 These phased charges are intended to provide greater certainty of the level of development contributions charges payable by developers, but Council reserves the right to review its policy and corresponding charges at any time.

9.15 **Rationale**

9.16 Base non-residential charges in some catchments are significantly higher than comparable areas in other parts of the city, largely due to higher investment by Council in its strategic growth capital programme in those areas.

9.17 Due to increasing costs of providing growth infrastructure and the scale of infrastructure required, development contribution charges are materially higher in this policy than in previous policies, which creates financial planning difficulties for developers and those purchasing property. To address this, residential development in the Peacocke 1, Peacocke 2, Rotokauri, Rototuna and Ruakura general catchments are phased in by one third each year over three years.

9.18 Council has made substantial infrastructure investments based on long-term city growth planning and land use strategies, which, if materially compromised due to low uptake, could reduce the realisation of expected benefits from Council's investment in infrastructure, and lead to lower levels of development and loss of jobs and industry to other regions.

9.19 Under those circumstances, allocation of liability for revenue needs according to the base charges may have an adverse impact on the community and to avoid this impact, the base charges for some non-residential charges has been capped and some residential charges have been phased in, as described above.

10. SIGNIFICANT ASSUMPTIONS AND POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF UNCERTAINTY (S201(1)(B), S197AB LGA)

10.1 The Development Contributions Policy incorporates a number of assumptions underlying the calculation of development contributions, principally around city growth, the demands placed on infrastructure by different types of developments, the allocation of costs and ultimately how these costs will be recovered from different types of development.

10.2 These assumptions, and an assessment or estimate of the effects of the uncertainty surrounding them, are detailed in this section.

10.3 **Growth projections**

10.4 Residential growth projections are based upon the National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis (NIDEA) population projection methodologies and data, augmented with Statistics New Zealand and 2013 Census information.

10.5 Non-residential floor area projections are based on economic projections for Hamilton and the Waikato Region made in 2017 by Market Economics Ltd.

10.6 Summary growth projection tables for the 10-Year Plan period are presented in Schedule 7.

10.7 Effects of uncertainty

10.8 Projecting or forecasting growth over the long term across the city and for individual areas and types of development within the city naturally involves a significant amount of uncertainty, and this will become more pronounced as time progresses. Growth inputs are a core component of the charge calculations, and there is a real likelihood that even a robust growth model would generate outputs that vary significantly from realised growth.

10.9 Projections that are lower than 'actual' growth would retrospectively have returned charges set at a level that is too high, and vice versa.

10.10 The divergence may also vary according to catchment and industry sector, resulting in charges that are weighted too heavily to some areas or some types of development. The effect of citywide growth variations would be expected to be less because projecting across a city has a lower error margin than by individual catchment, and historical data will inform projections better across a city compared with catchments or growth cells.

10.11 In order to minimise the effects of uncertainty, growth demand projections and assumptions will be monitored and regularly reviewed in light of new information.

10.12 **Conservative revenue assumptions**

10.13 The theoretical revenue generated by the development contribution model assumes that all HUEs return full revenue in accordance with the applicable charges.

10.14 Forecasts for development contribution revenue for the purposes of the 10-Year Plan are conservative estimates including allowances made for future remissions, and historical consents issued at lower charge rates as per the applicable policy at the time a consent is granted.

10.15 High development contribution charges have the potential to reduce development below levels anticipated through Council's growth modelling, for reasons such as development becoming less feasible, or developers choosing to relocate or land bank.

This effect is estimated to have some impact on future development, and therefore for the purposes of projecting revenue for the 10-Year Plan, Council has made an adjustment to this effect into its modelling.

10.16 Effects of uncertainty

10.17 Revenue forecasting has a high margin of error due to substantial underlying assumptions including economic outlook and projections, growth projections, undeterminable developer and market behaviour, the property market volatility and unpredictability, and other wider considerations including government policy changes.

10.18 This uncertainty impacts Council's debt to revenue calculations and consequent capacity for borrowing to finance growth. Council has attempted to strike a balance in its forecasts, based on historical levels of revenue and the best information that it has available about likely future revenues, but with a view to conservatism.

10.19 If Council had included an allowance for reduced development due to high charges, it would have reduced revenue in the model and increased charges to an extent.

10.20 **Methodology for relating costs of community facilities to units of demand.**

10.21 The purpose of Council's methodology is to enable it 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.

10.22 It achieves this outcome by first identifying the total cost of the capital expenditure that it expects to incur in respect of these community assets to meet increased demand resulting from growth.

10.23 Next it identifies the share of that expenditure attributable to each unit of demand. It does this by using the units of demand by which the impact of growth has been assessed. To identify those units of demand Council takes account of a wide data set of information which informs it on the estimated rates of development in the City.

10.24 **Supply of land**

10.25 The supply and capacity of development land is assumed to be constrained by the current and future availability of infrastructure – whether planned to be provided by Council or likely to be able to be provided by developers.

10.26 The land supply assumptions are well informed from the perspective that Council is providing much of the growth infrastructure and has good information on yield and land availability. Private land owners however will bring sections to market using rationale that is not entirely predictable from Council's perspective, and as a result there will inevitably be variance between projected and actual future land supply.

10.27 Effects of uncertainty

10.28 If the actual supply of land for development is higher than was projected, then more development could potentially go ahead, spreading capex costs over more growth which would have retrospectively reduced the development contribution charge.

10.29 The supply assumptions that have been made are based on information provided by Market Economics Limited and the best knowledge of Council's Growth Funding & Analytics Team at the current time.

10.30 **Types of development (sectors)**

10.31 Developments are assumed to be of five basic types (sectors):

1. Residential, which includes:
   - one bedroom dwelling
   - two bedroom dwelling
   - standard residential dwelling
   - large residential dwelling
2. Retail
3. Commercial
4. Industrial, and
5. Wet industries.

10.32 Within these sectors, there will be a range in the amount of benefit derived from Council's growth-related capital expenditure.

10.33 With the exception of wet industries, where demand will be assessed on a case by case basis, all developments within a sector will be charged development contributions at the rate applicable to that sector as a whole.

10.34 Effects of uncertainty

10.35 Using a wider range of sectors would theoretically allow a closer fit between the assumed demand generated and the actual demand produced by different types of development. However, although it might seem to be more equitable, this is not necessarily practical, as growth would need to be projected separately for each sector and insufficient data is available for this task. The range of sectors will, however, be reviewed periodically and will be expanded when appropriate and feasible as more sophisticated ways of modelling development emerge.

10.36 **Residential dwellings**

10.37 Council charges development contributions on a per bedroom basis using four categories, being large residential, standard residential, two bedroom, and one bedroom dwelling. Census 2013 data through statistical analysis shows that the greater the number of bedrooms in a dwelling the more people are likely living in it (distributed normally). The more people in a dwelling the greater level of Council services that dwelling demands. Accordingly, development contributions for larger dwellings are higher compared to smaller dwellings, noting that all dwellings with four or more bedrooms pay the large residential rate.

10.38 Council made this decision in order to better reflect true infrastructure demands and improve the equitable spread of the development contributions burden across the residential sector. This approach better achieves the purpose of development contributions as set out in section 197AA of the LGA.

10.39 The total recovered over the longterm is no greater or less than if Council had retained the approach taken in the prior policy.

10.40 Effects of uncertainty

10.41 A direct correlation is assumed between demand for Council services and the number of people in a dwelling. If the correlation was inaccurately estimated development

contributions would be distributed differently within the four residential categories, although a house with more bedrooms would always pay a higher development contribution than a dwelling with fewer bedrooms.

10.42 Council could have chosen more or less than four categories, but elected to use four. It was deemed that choosing more than four categories would introduce undue complexity for both developers and the Council in its administration of the Policy. In any case, data shows that the more bedrooms a dwelling has, the slower the marginal increase in demand for services becomes for each of those additional bedrooms.

10.43 Council used its rating database to correlate the number of bedrooms per new dwelling with the Census 2013 data, to calculate demand factors for each of the bedroom categories. Census 2013 data shows that there were 2.7 people per household. This figure is used as the basis for determining the final demand factors for each dwelling size which is the basis of Council's household unit equivalent (HUE).

10.44 The stated assumptions are broad and general in construction and hence from one residential unit to another the assumptions may not correlate exactly with the actual demand placed on Council infrastructure, however these types of development constitute only a small proportion of total demand and revenue, and this mitigates the effects of uncertainty.

10.45 **Non-residential demand conversion factors**

10.46 To provide a common denominator calculating development contribution charges using the equations given in section 8, conversion factors have been used to equate non-residential demand to the residential demand. Conversion factors estimate the number of HUEs of demand that non-residential sectors produce per 100m² of gross floor area (GFA). Data from various sources (e.g. Census, water-metering, traffic studies) has been used to estimate the average demand placed on Council infrastructure (site area for stormwater) or per non-standard residential dwelling. Details of these are set out and described in Schedule 5.

10.47 Effects of uncertainty

10.48 A higher conversion factor for an activity will result in a higher development contribution charges, and vice versa.

10.49 The effect on the development contribution charges of variances due to the choice of conversion factors can be significant, but the current figures reflect the best information that Council has available at this time. Using a wider range of sectors would allow charges to be more closely tailored to individual types of development, but would also require individual forecasting of each of these types, with a resulting increase in forecasting error.

10.50 An assumption is that HUEs can be used as a proxy for non-residential demand based on floor area (or site area for stormwater) by way of a set of metric based conversion factors. This is a typical approach for council development contribution policies to take, and no ready alternative is available.

10.51 **Catchments**

10.52 The Peacocke, Rototuna, Ruakura, and Rotokauri greenfield catchments (refer Schedule 8) are based on Council's District Plan structure plan areas. The Temple View and Te Rapa

North greenfield catchments are areas that have been added to the city through recent boundary changes.

10.53 The infill catchment is defined as all areas in the city that are not greenfield areas, typically referred to as the built-up area or brownfields.

10.54 The stormwater catchments are based on monitored and modelled stormwater flows in hydrological catchments, and the wastewater catchments reflect the gravity-fed network, the natural boundary of the Waikato River, and the relative network impact of the eastern and western wastewater interceptors.

10.55 An all-of-city or "citywide" catchment is used where it is impractical or inequitable to use only the catchments described above. Any allocation of costs to the citywide catchment has been made in accordance with the following principles:

a) Causation:
- There is a causal link between the demand generated by development in the city, regardless of location, and the need to undertake the project or expand the capacity of a network via a group of related projects.

b) Open access:
- There are no significant barriers to the use of the infrastructure by all of the community.
- The infrastructure is available and accessible to the community at large.
- The costs of using the infrastructure are fair and equitable, and no particular locality of the wider community is disadvantaged by higher user cost.

c) Integrated network:
- The project contributes to an interconnected infrastructure network within the city.
- The project benefits are closely aligned with the benefits of the related wider infrastructure network.

10.56 A number of the larger projects set out in the Schedule of Assets have been split into citywide and catchment components and allocated separately, to more equitably and accurately reflect causes and benefits of expenditure.

10.57 It is assumed that all developments within a catchment contribute to the need for and benefit equally from Council's growth-related expenditure having the effect that similar developments in the same catchment attract the same charge.

10.58 Effects of uncertainty

10.59 Where there are developments in close proximity but in different catchments, significantly different charges may be payable when the demand they place on infrastructure may be very similar. Conversely, not all developments within the same catchment will benefit equally from the infrastructure provided in that catchment.

10.60 Using a greater number of catchments would lessen the effect of the first of these issues, and strengthen the causal link between developments and the infrastructure that they require, but would heighten the effect of the second consideration and also entail higher error margins due to the requirement to project growth for smaller areas.

10.61 Council has tried to strike a balance between these two factors in its choice of development contribution catchments.

10.62 **Cost recovery periods**

10.63 The LGA sets out that development contributions should be determined in a manner that is generally consistent with the capacity life of the assets for which they are intended.

10.64 A 30-year maximum cost recovery period has been used. For capital expenditure providing capacity that will be exhausted prior to 30 years, the estimated length of remaining capacity has been used as the recovery period. For each project, the recovery period has been set to start either in 2006 or eight years prior to the commencement of expenditure on the project. This aligns with the typical duration of a subdivision consent, or for greenfield catchments the earliest year of the calculation model, being 2006.

10.65 Effects of uncertainty

10.66 The option of using a shorter maximum period (e.g. 20 years) was modelled and significantly increased the development contribution charges. Specialist advice is that it would be unusual for assets being recovered through this Policy to have a capacity life (not useful life) of more than 30 years, and in any case using a period longer than 30 years did not significantly reduce the charges, as interest costs and the capital expenditure allocated to development contributions funding were also greater.

10.67 The effect of starting the recovery period closer to the commencement of expenditure would be to increase the charge for individual projects because costs will be recovered over a shorter period.

10.68 **Allocation of capital costs to growth**

10.69 Capital costs have been allocated to development contributions funding only for projects that provide new assets or assets of increased capacity and that are necessitated by growth or will provide benefit to growth.

10.70 These project costs have been allocated under the assumptions set out in the Covec Limited methodology paper titled "Cost Allocation Guidelines for Development Contributions", which is published on Council's website.

10.71 The underlying rationale for these allocations is set out in the LGA and addressed in this section.

10.72 Substantive and comprehensive project-by-project analysis has been undertaken by independent engineers Stantec Limited and Gray Matter Limited for the purpose of allocating project costs to growth in accordance with the LGA and the Covec Limited methodology.

10.73 Programmes of work have been split into their component projects to allow for a finer-grained analysis. Costs have been allocated spatially and by activity while considering a number of factors and circumstances, principally based on growth causation, benefits, renewals, and levels of service.

10.74 Standardised bands are used for generating the causation and benefit assessments. These bands are conservatively constructed to preclude very high allocation of costs (over 88%) to

development contributions. A high level of rigour has been applied to all project cost allocations.

10.75 It is assumed that the two key allocation aspects (being causation and benefits of growth) that are required to be considered under this rationale, should be weighted equally in generating an allocation after excluding growth caused by developments or other factors that should not attract development contributions ("non-DC growth").

10.76 Effects of uncertainty

10.77 Weighting allocations more heavily towards causation versus benefits would increase the charges. Weighting them more towards benefits would decrease them.

10.78 The assumption relating to the amount of non-DC growth has the effect that the development community is not paying for capital expenditure required to meet this demand. Capital expenditure relating to demand caused by development occurring outside the city, asset renewals, certain types of levels of service change, and operations and maintenance costs are netted from allocations, which are funded by ratepayers or third-party funding.

10.79 Uncertainty around this assumption lies in projecting the extent of such non-DC growth, and may be significant, but is based on the best information available through specialist assessment and modelling. To the extent that the amount of non-DC growth is overestimated, the ratepayer is most affected.

10.80 Allocating growth costs in any different manner than that described in and sections 7.20 and 10.68 would have an impact on the development contribution charges. Council has used best practice methods, internal specialist analysis and external consultants, and is satisfied that the allocations as described are reasonable.

10.81 Full details of the methodology for cost allocations, causation and benefit analysis, and other related aspects for each individual project are available on Council's website, and in the Schedule of Assets.

10.82 **Limits of Modelling**

10.83 The calculation model that generates development contribution charges is a pure mathematical model that produces theoretical charges based on a large number of inputs that in isolation contain significant assumptions as detailed in section 10 above.

10.84 Although the model produces numerically precise charges, the nature of cumulative uncertainty means that the greater the number and significance of input assumptions, the greater the potential variation of outputs to changes in these assumptions.

10.85 The calculation model used to generate the charges in Schedule 1 includes the best numerical assumptions available to Council, and is the most appropriate tool to guide Council in setting development contribution charges.

10.86 Effects of uncertainty

10.87 The calculation of development contributions is therefore limited to an extent by the sensitivity of the model to inputs, and the degree of certainty and reliability of those inputs. As a result, modelled demand is likely to be different to actual or realised demand.

11. STAGES AT WHICH DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS MAY BE REQUIRED (S198, S202(1)(B) LGA)

11.1 In most cases requirement for and the payment of development contributions happen at two separate points in time. This section and section 12 describe in detail how this works.

11.2 Council may require a development contribution to be made when any of the following milestones arise:

a) a resource consent is granted under the Resource Management Act 1991 for a development within its district; or

b) a building consent is granted under the Building Act 2004 for building work situated in its district; or

c) an authorisation for a service connection is granted.

11.3 Council may also require that a development contribution be made when granting a Certificate of Acceptance under section 98 of the Building Act 2004 if a development contribution would have been required had a building consent been granted for the building work in respect of which the certificate is granted.

11.4 Council, at its sole discretion, will determine at which of the milestones set out in clauses 11.2 and 11.3 it will require development contributions.

11.5 If Council elects to not require a development contribution at the earliest of the milestones set out in clauses 11.2 and 11.3, it reserves the right to require a development contribution at any subsequent milestone, regardless of whether the assessed development contribution charge at that subsequent milestone is higher or lower.

11.6 It is the granting of the resource consent, building consent, authorisation of service connection or issuing of the certificate of acceptance that gives rise to the requirement for a development contribution payment to be made.

11.7 In accordance with Section 198(2A) LGA, and depending on which of the milestones set out in clauses 11.2 and 11.3 are exercised by Council, the development contributions will be calculated under the policy that was in force at the time the corresponding application for that resource consent, building consent, certificate of acceptance, or service connection was submitted, accompanied by all required information.

11.8 Please contact Council's Development Contributions Officer (DCO) at any time if you need guidance or clarification.

12. PAYMENT OF DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (S198, S208 LGA)

12.1 In accordance with section 10.87, for contributions required on subdivision consents, payment will be required prior to uplifting RMA section 224(c) certificates, and these will not be released until payment is received.

12.2 For staged developments where all other Council planning requirements have been met payment will be required only for the RMA section 224(c) certificates issued at each stage.

12.3 For contributions required on land use consents where a building consent is not required, payment will be required prior to commencement of the land use consent, and that consent shall not be put into effect until payment is received.

12.4 For contributions required on building consents, payment will be required prior to the issuing of Code Compliance Certificate, and this certificate will not be released until payment is received.

12.5 For contributions required on application for service connection, payment will be required prior to the service connection being authorised.

12.6 Where sufficient information is not available to determine the residential demand type at the milestone at which a development contribution is required, each residential unit will be assessed at the standard residential rate, being one residential HUE. If, prior to the date when payment is required, Council establishes to its satisfaction that the number of bedrooms differs from the standard residential unit rate, then those residential units will be reassessed at the applicable residential unit rate.

12.7 Where a building consent is granted on an existing residential dwelling and is assessed to generate additional demand as a result of those building works, the additional demand will be assessed for development contributions at the applicable residential demand unit rate, except that no further residential development contributions will be required where the original assessment was made under a prior policy that did not calculate development contributions on a per bedroom basis.

12.8 No refund will be given if the actual number of bedrooms is less than the standard residential unit rate assumes, but Council may consider a remission if the development meets its criteria in its remissions policy set out at section 18. Irrespective, a credit will be retained for the development contributions paid.

12.9 For non-residential developments where development contributions are assessed on resource consents and the scale of the development is unknown, the assessment will be based on the type of development that most closely matches the zoning of the land.

12.10 The gross-floor area of a non-residential development will be assumed to be a fixed percentage of the site area being 50% for retail developments, 30% for commercial, and 30% for industrial. These figures are conservative estimates of the floor-area to site-area ratio used in Council's growth projections and historical development information.

12.11 Such developments will be reassessed at building consent stage, and any additional floor area over and above that assumed and paid for at resource consent stage will be required at building consent stage.

12.12 **Invoicing**

12.13 Invoices relating to subdivision applications will be issued no later than at the time of request for an RMA section 224(c) certificate, unless an earlier milestone occurs which Council, at its discretion, may elect to invoice against.

12.14 Invoices relating to land use resource consents that are not linked to building consents will be raised at the time of granting the consent.

12.15 Invoices relating to building consents will be raised no later than the time of application for Code Compliance Certificate. Invoices relating to building consents granted by a building consent authority other than Hamilton City Council will be raised 30 days following the issue of a DC notice of requirement.

12.16 Invoices relating to a service connection application will be raised no later than application for authorisation of that service connection.

12.17 Development contributions for resource consents that are linked to building consents will be assessed at the resource consent stage, and reassessed based on the final plans provided at building consent stage.

12.18 Notwithstanding 12.1 to 12.17, Council reserves the right to invoice and require payment of development contribution at any point after the occurrence of any of the milestones described in 11.2 and 11.3.

12.19 If a developer wishes to pay an assessed development contribution prior to the stages set out above, an invoice may be raised at the time of actual payment by the developer.

12.20 In accordance with Section 198(2A) LGA, all invoices for required development contributions will be raised at the rates applicable at the time that the application for a resource consent, building consent, or service connection was submitted, accompanied by all required information.

12.21 Consideration will not be given to development contribution charges assessed under prior policies in cases where the charges in this Policy (as presented in Schedule 1) are lower.

12.22 When development contributions are paid, the HUEs of demand that they provide for will be recorded and will be credited, by activity, against any subsequent consent or service connection application as it relates to the original consent. Accordingly, whilst subsequent applications will enable a reassessment and recalculation to be made, additional contributions will be required only where it is assessed that there will be an increase in HUEs of demand arising from the development.

12.23 For reasons of administrative efficiency, where the total amount payable is assessed as being less than $50, no payment will be required and no invoice will be raised.

13. LIMITATIONS AND CALCULATION OF CREDITS AND EXEMPTIONS (S199, S200(1), S197AB LGA)

13.1 A development contribution will only be required if the effects or cumulative effects of developments will create or have created a requirement for Council to provide or to have provided new or additional assets or assets of increased capacity.

13.2 Development contributions are calculated on an activity by activity basis based on increased units of demand (HUEs). Council will provide a credit against a development contribution where it can be demonstrated to Council's satisfaction on an activity by activity basis that:

a) pre-existing legitimately established units of demand existed on the site and placed actual demand on Council's infrastructure prior to the application for resource consent, building consent, or service connection; or

b) development contributions or financial contributions have previously been paid for those increased units of demand generated by the development.

13.3 Demand net of credits will be used to calculate a development contribution payable for the development on an activity by activity basis.

13.4 Credits for existing HUEs attach to the parent lot and are not transferable, unless all lots within the site are in common ownership, or if authorised by Council at its sole discretion.

13.5 Credits for HUEs will not be provided for commercial, retail, or industrial activities undertaken in an area of a site that is not included within the definition of gross floor area.

13.6 Any project undertaken by Council will itself not be liable to pay development contributions.

13.7 For the avoidance of doubt, development contributions required under this Policy for reserves are not for the specified reserves purposes referred to in Section 201 LGA.

14. REQUESTS FOR RECONSIDERATION (S199A, S199B, 202A LGA)

14.1 A person required by Council to make a development contribution may request Council to reconsider the requirement in accordance with Section 199A of the LGA.

14.2 A request for reconsideration of a requirement to pay a development contribution ("request") must:

a) be made within 10 working days after the date of receipt of notice of the development contribution required by Council;
b) be made to Council in writing using the Application for reconsideration of development contributions which can be found on Council's website
c) set out the grounds and reasons for the request;
d) specify the outcome that is sought; and
e) include an email address for delivery of Council's decision.

14.3 A request can be withdrawn at any time before delivery of Council's decision on the request.

14.4 A person making a request may provide further information at any time before delivery of Council's decision. Further information will re-start the 15 working day period for delivery of Council's decision (S199B LGA).

14.5 Council also may require further information in relation to the request. The 15 working-day period for delivery of Council's decision does not begin until Council has received all required relevant information relating to the request (S199B LGA).

14.6 Council will consider:

a) the grounds and reasons set out in the written request;

b) the purposes and principles in sections 197AA – 197A LGA; and

c) the application of this Policy in determining the proposed development contribution.

14.7 Council will make decisions on requests without holding a hearing. However, Council may, at its discretion, invite the requester to a meeting to discuss the request.

14.8 Council's decisions on requests will:

a) be in writing;

b) be provided within 15 working days after the date on which Council received all required relevant information relating to the request; and

c) state whether the development contribution will be amended and, if so, the new amount.

14.9 Council's decision on requests will be delivered by email to the address nominated by the requester. If Council is unable to contact a requester by email, it will deliver the decision by making it available at the Municipal Building reception in Hamilton, to the requester and will attempt to notify the requester by telephone.

15. OBJECTING TO AN ASSESSED CHARGE (S199(C–P) LGA)

15.1 This section is intended only to be a summary for guidance. Any development contribution objection should be made with full consideration of all relevant information including Section 199C-P and Schedule 13A of the LGA.

15.2 Any person that has been provided a notice by Council (or other formal advice) of a requirement to pay a development contribution may object to the amount in accordance with Section 199C of the LGA.

15.3 An objection under Section 199C may be made only on the grounds, as set out under Section 199D, that a territorial authority has:

a) 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

b) required a development contribution for community facilities not required by, or related to, the objector's development, whether on its own or cumulatively with other developments; or

c) required a development contribution in breach of section 200; or

d) incorrectly applied its development contributions policy to the objector's development.

15.4 Any person lodging an objection must do so in accordance with the timeframes set out in Schedule 13A of the LGA.

15.5 For further information relating to lodging a development contributions objection please refer to the LGA and/or the office of the Department of Internal Affairs. It is also recommended that independent legal advice be sought.

16. DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS (S207(A-F) LGA)

16.1 Council may elect to enter into a development agreement with a developer in accordance with Section 207A of the LGA.

16.2 For guidance on requesting to enter into a developer agreement with Council, where applicable please refer to:

- Sections 207(A-F) of the LGA which contains specific "Developer agreements" provisions
- Section 18.17 of this Policy "Private Developer Agreement (PDA) Remission"
- Council's Growth Funding Policy
- the guidance documents relating to Private Developer Agreement structure which can be found on Council's website; or
- contact Council's City Development Unit for further information.

17. SPECIAL ASSESSMENT

17.1 A special assessment of development contributions may be undertaken at the discretion of Council, on an activity by activity basis to determine the amount of development contributions payable.

17.2 An application for special assessment must be made to Council in writing using the Application for special assessment of development contributions which can be found on Council's website.

17.3 A special assessment will be undertaken only where, as a threshold for consideration, the development is of a size greater than 20 HUEs (residential) or 2,000m^2 GFA (non-residential).

17.4 All special assessments will be evaluated consistent with the actual demand remission criteria set out in Section 18.10 of this Policy.

17.5 All actual and reasonable costs incurred by Council in determining the special assessment application, including staff time as set out in Council's schedule of 'Fees and Charges - Economic Growth and Planning' published on Council's website, its consultant and legal costs, and administration costs, shall be paid by the applicant whether or not a remission is ultimately granted in respect of the special assessment. If external costs are to be incurred by Council in its assessment of a special assessment Council may at its discretion require those costs to be met by the applicant in advance.

17.6 In support of an application a special assessment the applicant must supply, for each activity, all relevant evidence of reduced demand on Council's infrastructure. This information is to be in the form of metrics provided by an appropriately qualified professional, referencing relevant policy provisions.

17.7 Special assessment applications are to be lodged with Council's Development Contributions Officers at the earliest opportunity, and prior to the earliest development contribution milestone as set out in Section 10.87 of the Policy. Where it is determined by Council that all relevant information has not been provided prior to the applicable development contribution milestone set out in Section 10.87 of this Policy, development contributions will be required in accordance with Schedule 1 of this Policy.

17.8 The amount of any special assessment, will be assessed on a case-by-case basis having regard to the extent to which the special assessment criteria is met.

17.9 An application for special assessment, regardless of the outcome, will not affect the applicant's right to apply for a remission under Section 18 of this Policy.

17.10 Decisions on individual requests will not alter the basis of the Policy itself.

17.11 For further details relating to lodging a special assessment please refer to Council's website or contact Council's Development Contributions Officer.

18. REMISSIONS (S201(1)C, S200(2) LGA)

18.1 Upon application made by a developer, Council may at its sole discretion remit part or all of a development contribution levied on that developer.

18.2 Any application for a remission must be made to Council in writing using the Application for remission of development contributions which can be found on Council's website, and shall be lodged with Council within 30 working days of the development contribution charge being advised in writing to the developer.

18.3 In order to be eligible for a remission the applicant must supply, for each activity, all relevant evidence of actual demand reductions on Council's infrastructure in support of the remission application. This information is to be in the form of metrics provided by an appropriately qualified professional, referencing relevant Policy provisions.

18.4 All actual and reasonable costs incurred by Council in determining the remission application, including staff time as set out in Council's schedule of 'Fees and Charges - Economic Growth and Planning' published on Council's website, its consultant and legal costs, and administration costs, shall be paid by the applicant whether or not a remission is ultimately granted. If external costs are to be incurred by Council in its assessment of a remission Council may at its discretion require those costs to be met by the applicant in advance. If a remission is granted, Council will deduct all outstanding costs from the total remission due prior to payment.

18.5 Remission applications will be considered on an activity by activity basis, with those activities being water, wastewater, stormwater, transport, community infrastructure and reserves.

18.6 The amount of any remission will be assessed on a case by case basis having regard to the extent to which the remission criteria is met.

18.7 In calculating any remission on a capped charge, the calculation shall be based, as its starting point, on the base charge without modification. A remission will then only be provided if the calculated charge including remission is less than the capped charge, otherwise the capped charge will apply.

18.8 Decisions on individual requests will not alter the basis of the Policy itself.

18.9 There are two categories of remission, as described in the following paragraphs.

18.10 **Actual demand remission**

18.11 Development contributions are calculated based on modelled demand, measured in Household Unit Equivalents (HUEs). Council will consider a remission where actual demand is significantly lower than modelled demand.

18.12 Actual Demand Remission Criteria

18.13 In applying for a remission based on actual demand, the applicant must demonstrate to Council's satisfaction on an activity by activity basis that:

a) the actual HUEs of demand generated by the development are materially lower than the HUEs of demand assessed under the methodology set out in this Policy and in any event lower than modelled demand by five or more HUEs of demand, and;

b) for an activity, the reduced HUEs create capacity in Council's infrastructure network which Council is satisfied is material having regard to the nature of the development, its location, and implications for Council's infrastructure programme.

18.14 **CBD remission**

18.15 Between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2024, developments in the CBD will pay only 34.0% (being a 66% remission) of the standard applicable infill charge, as set out in Schedule 1.

18.16 **High rise building remission**

18.17 Between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2024, developments in the CBD with 6 or more storeys, will pay no development contributions (being a 100% remission of the standard applicable infill charge, as set out in Schedule 1).

18.18 Basement floors do not count as a storey when assessing a high-rise building remission.

18.19 **Social Housing remission**

18.20 Social housing developments will pay no development contributions (being a 100% remission) of the standard applicable charge, as set out in Schedule 1.

18.21 To be eligible the development must deliver not-for-profit housing, and the applicant on the building consent or resource consent must be either registered as a community housing provider with the Community Housing Regulatory Authority or is a registered charitable trust and has as one of its objectives as the provision of social and/or affordable rental housing.

18.22 An application for remission will need to be lodged with Council prior to any development contributions being paid. Development contributions paid prior to an application being lodged will not be eligible for a refund.

18.23 The crown and crown agents including Kāinga Ora are not eligible for this remission.

18.24 Council may at its sole discretion resolve to limit the funding pool available for applications to this remission without amending this policy.

18.25 **Private Developer Agreement (PDA) remission**

18.26 Council may provide for a remission in respect of development contributions levied against development in unfunded areas or associated with unfunded growth projects as set out in

Council's Growth Funding Policy where Council and the developer have entered into a binding Private Developer Agreement in accordance with Section 207 LGA and the criteria and principals set out in the Growth Funding Policy.

18.27 Council will set the total remission, if any, in a manner consistent with the Growth Funding Policy and the total remission shall be recorded as a term and condition of the Private Developer Agreement.

19. VALUATION OF LAND FOR DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS PURPOSES (S201(1)D, 203(1) LGA)

19.1 The development contribution charge for reserves will be capped at the greater of 7.5% of the value of the additional allotments created by a subdivision or the value equivalent of 20 square metres of land for each additional household unit created by the development.

19.2 On the basis of the charges expressed in this Policy, such a cap would apply to residential allotments or sections of land value (per unit) less than the values described in Schedule 6.

20. ESTIMATING A DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION CHARGE

20.1 This section provides a guide to estimating a development contributions charge.

20.2 Please contact the Development Contributions Officer if you have any questions or require assistance to calculate your estimated charge.

20.3 **Using the online GIS development contribution estimator tool**

20.4 For a quick estimate of a development contribution charge use the "DC estimator" on Council's website.

20.5 Type the address into the search bar and click on the site to generate the catchments and per unit charges for the development.

20.6 **Using the Policy**

20.7 To estimate a development contribution charge using Schedule 1 follow the steps below:

1. **Identify the development type** using the definitions in section 6. Refer to Table 1 for residential or Table 2 for non-residential development.
2. **Identify the geographic catchment** in which the development is situated by using the maps in the schedule 8.
3. **Add up the charges** for each activity (community infrastructure, reserves, stormwater, wastewater, transport, and water) by reading across the row relating to your geographical catchment, or just use the total on the right-hand side. Do not add the citywide charges; they are already included in the charge for each catchment.
4. **Add the stormwater and wastewater catchment charges** to the above charge by identifying the stormwater catchment, and the wastewater catchments using the maps in schedule 8 below.
5. **Your total charge** is the sum of the above charges.

20.8 The method outlined above is the standard means for estimating development contribution charges.

20.9 There may be aspects of a development that require a more complex calculation. Please refer to the notes at the bottom of schedule 1 and schedule 5 and the "How to estimate a development contribution charge" information sheet on Council's website to assist with more complex calculations.

21. REFERENCES

- Local Government Act 2002
- Council's 2021-31 Long Term Plan
- Council's Growth Funding Policy
- Council's 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy

22. SCHEDULE 1 – DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION CHARGES

For further guidelines on how to use the charge schedules below to estimate a development contribution, please refer to the Council's website "Estimating your development contribution".

Table 1 – Residential development contribution payable in each catchment (excl. GST)

	CI	Reserves	Stormwater	Transport	Wastewater	Water	Total
Large Residential	**Charge per lot, dwelling or unit title, inclusive of Citywide components**						
Citywide	89	399		4,673	5,645	5,911	16,718
Infill East	89	429		4,979	6,775	6,740	19,012
Infill West	89	429		4,874	8,135	6,740	20,267
Peacocke 1	89	12,481		23,146	14,901	6,761	57,377
Peacocke 2	89	9,647		26,251	27,453	7,600	71,040
Rotokauri	89	1,938		14,424	7,354	9,826	33,632
Rototuna	149	456		18,028	8,398	8,624	35,655
Ruakura	89	399		11,596	10,611	6,685	29,381
Te Rapa North	89	399		14,225	5,645	5,911	26,270
Temple View	89	399		4,673	8,682	8,465	22,308
SW - Citywide			22				22
SW - Chartwell			1,586				1,586
SW - City Centre			1,126				1,126
SW - Hamilton East			1,628				1,628
SW - Kirikiriroa			4,000				4,000
SW - Lake Rotokauri			82,279				82,279
SW - Mangaheka			4,566				4,566
SW - Mangakotukutuku			16,423				16,423
SW - Mangaonua			3,666				3,666
SW - Ohote			1,144				1,144
SW - Otama-ngenge			352				352
SW - Peacocke			2,674				2,674
SW - River North			2,806				2,806
SW - Rotokauri West			4,159				4,159
SW - St Andrews			224				224
SW - Te Awa o Katapaki			12,954				12,954
SW - Te Rapa Stream			1,179				1,179
SW - Temple View			1,021				1,021
SW - Waitawhiriwhiri			1,590				1,590
SW - Western Heights			998				998
WW - East					3,103		3,103
WW - West					5,752		5,752
Standard Residential	**Charge per lot, dwelling or unit title, inclusive of Citywide components**						
Citywide	69	310		3,623	4,376	4,582	12,960
Infill East	69	332		3,859	5,252	5,225	14,738
Infill West	69	332		3,778	6,306	5,225	15,711
Peacocke 1	69	9,675		17,942	11,551	5,241	44,479
Peacocke 2	69	7,478		20,350	21,281	5,891	55,070
Rotokauri	69	1,502		11,182	5,701	7,617	26,071
Rototuna	115	354		13,975	6,510	6,685	27,640
Ruakura	69	310		8,989	8,226	5,182	22,776
Te Rapa North	69	310		11,027	4,376	4,582	20,364
Temple View	69	310		3,623	6,730	6,562	17,293
SW - Citywide			17				17
SW - Chartwell			1,230				1,230
SW - City Centre			873				873
SW - Hamilton East			1,262				1,262
SW - Kirikiriroa			3,101				3,101
SW - Lake Rotokauri			63,782				63,782
SW - Mangaheka			3,539				3,539
SW - Mangakotukutuku			12,731				12,731
SW - Mangaonua			2,842				2,842
SW - Ohote			887				887
SW - Otama-ngenge			273				273
SW - Peacocke			2,073				2,073
SW - River North			2,175				2,175
SW - Rotokauri West			3,224				3,224
SW - St Andrews			173				173
SW - Te Awa o Katapaki			10,042				10,042
SW - Te Rapa Stream			914				914
SW - Temple View			792				792
SW - Waitawhiriwhiri			1,232				1,232
SW - Western Heights			773				773
WW - East					2,405		2,405
WW - West					4,459		4,459

Table 1 – Continued

	CI	Reserves	Stormwater	Transport	Wastewater	Water	Total
Two Bed		**Charge per lot, dwelling or unit title, inclusive of Citywide components**					
Citywide	48	213		2,498	3,017	3,160	8,936
Infill East	48	229		2,661	3,621	3,603	10,162
Infill West	48	229		2,605	4,348	3,603	10,833
Peacocke 1	48	6,671		12,372	7,965	3,614	30,669
Peacocke 2	48	5,156		14,032	14,674	4,062	37,972
Rotokauri	48	1,036		7,710	3,931	5,252	17,977
Rototuna	80	244		9,636	4,489	4,609	19,058
Ruakura	48	213		6,198	5,672	3,573	15,704
Te Rapa North	48	213		7,603	3,017	3,160	14,042
Temple View	48	213		2,498	4,640	4,525	11,924
SW - Citywide			12				12
SW - Chartwell			848				848
SW - City Centre			602				602
SW - Hamilton East			870				870
SW - Kirikiriroa			2,138				2,138
SW - Lake Rotokauri			43,979				43,979
SW - Mangaheka			2,440				2,440
SW - Mangakotukutuku			8,778				8,778
SW - Mangaonua			1,959				1,959
SW - Ohote			612				612
SW - Otama-ngenge			188				188
SW - Peacocke			1,429				1,429
SW - River North			1,500				1,500
SW - Rotokauri West			2,223				2,223
SW - St Andrews			119				119
SW - Te Awa o Katapaki			6,924				6,924
SW - Te Rapa Stream			630				630
SW - Temple View			546				546
SW - Waitawhiriwhiri			850				850
SW - Western Heights			533				533
WW - East					1,658		1,658
WW - West					3,074		3,074
One Bed		**Charge per lot, dwelling or unit title, inclusive of Citywide components**					
Citywide	33	148		1,729	2,088	2,187	6,185
Infill East	33	159		1,842	2,506	2,494	7,033
Infill West	33	159		1,803	3,010	2,494	7,498
Peacocke 1	33	4,617		8,563	5,513	2,501	21,227
Peacocke 2	33	3,569		9,712	10,156	2,812	26,281
Rotokauri	33	717		5,336	2,721	3,635	12,442
Rototuna	55	169		6,670	3,107	3,190	13,191
Ruakura	33	148		4,290	3,926	2,473	10,869
Te Rapa North	33	148		5,263	2,088	2,187	9,719
Temple View	33	148		1,729	3,212	3,132	8,253
SW - Citywide			8				8
SW - Chartwell			587				587
SW - City Centre			417				417
SW - Hamilton East			602				602
SW - Kirikiriroa			1,480				1,480
SW - Lake Rotokauri			30,439				30,439
SW - Mangaheka			1,689				1,689
SW - Mangakotukutuku			6,076				6,076
SW - Mangaonua			1,356				1,356
SW - Ohote			423				423
SW - Otama-ngenge			130				130
SW - Peacocke			989				989
SW - River North			1,038				1,038
SW - Rotokauri West			1,539				1,539
SW - St Andrews			83				83
SW - Te Awa o Katapaki			4,792				4,792
SW - Te Rapa Stream			436				436
SW - Temple View			378				378
SW - Waitawhiriwhiri			588				588
SW - Western Heights			369				369
WW - East					1,148		1,148
WW - West					2,128		2,128

Table 2 – Non-residential development contribution payable in each catchment (excl. GST)

	CI	Reserves	Stormwater	Transport	Wastewater	Water	Total
Commercial		**Charge per 100m2 floor area (site area for Stormwater)**					
Citywide				9,057	2,219	1,807	13,083
Infill East				9,649	2,663	2,060	14,372
Infill West				9,445	3,197	2,060	14,703
Peacocke 1				44,856	5,856	2,067	52,779
Peacocke 2				50,874	10,790	2,323	63,987
Rotokauri				27,954	2,890	3,004	33,848
Rototuna				34,939	3,301	2,636	40,876
Ruakura				22,473	4,170	2,044	28,687
Te Rapa North				27,568	2,219	1,807	31,594
Temple View				9,057	3,412	2,588	15,057
SW - Citywide			7				7
SW - Chartwell			473				473
SW - City Centre			336				336
SW - Hamilton East			485				485
SW - Kirikiriroa			1,193				1,193
SW - Lake Rotokauri			24,532				24,532
SW - Mangaheka			1,361				1,361
SW - Mangakotukutuku			4,897				4,897
SW - Mangaonua			1,093				1,093
SW - Ohote			341				341
SW - Otama-ngenge			105				105
SW - Peacocke			797				797
SW - River North			836				836
SW - Rotokauri West			1,240				1,240
SW - St Andrews			67				67
SW - Te Awa o Katapaki			3,862				3,862
SW - Te Rapa Stream			351				351
SW - Temple View			304				304
SW - Waitawhiriwhiri			474				474
SW - Western Heights			297				297
WW - East					1,219		1,219
WW - West					2,261		2,261
Industrial		**Charge per 100m2 floor area (site area for Stormwater)**					
Citywide				2,898	1,308	959	5,165
Infill East				3,088	1,570	1,093	5,750
Infill West				3,022	1,885	1,093	6,000
Peacocke 1				14,354	3,452	1,096	18,903
Peacocke 2				16,280	6,360	1,232	23,873
Rotokauri				8,945	1,704	1,594	12,243
Rototuna				11,180	1,946	1,399	14,525
Ruakura				7,191	2,458	1,084	10,734
Te Rapa North				8,822	1,308	959	11,088
Temple View				2,898	2,011	1,373	6,282
SW - Citywide			5				5
SW - Chartwell			346				346
SW - City Centre			245				245
SW - Hamilton East			355				355
SW - Kirikiriroa			872				872
SW - Lake Rotokauri			17,929				17,929
SW - Mangaheka			995				995
SW - Mangakotukutuku			3,579				3,579
SW - Mangaonua			799				799
SW - Ohote			249				249
SW - Otama-ngenge			77				77
SW - Peacocke			583				583
SW - River North			611				611
SW - Rotokauri West			906				906
SW - St Andrews			49				49
SW - Te Awa o Katapaki			2,823				2,823
SW - Te Rapa Stream			257				257
SW - Temple View			223				223
SW - Waitawhiriwhiri			346				346
SW - Western Heights			217				217
WW - East					719		719
WW - West					1,333		1,333

Table 2 – Continued

	CI	Reserves	Stormwater	Transport	Wastewater	Water	Total
Retail		**Charge per 100m2 floor area (site area for Stormwater)**					
Citywide				11,774	1,821	1,483	15,079
Infill East				12,543	2,186	1,691	16,421
Infill West				12,279	2,625	1,691	16,595
Peacocke 1				58,313	4,808	1,697	64,817
Peacocke 2				66,137	8,858	1,907	76,902
Rotokauri				36,340	2,373	2,466	41,179
Rototuna				45,420	2,710	2,164	50,294
Ruakura				29,215	3,424	1,678	34,316
Te Rapa North				35,838	1,821	1,483	39,143
Temple View				11,774	2,801	2,124	16,700
SW - Citywide			7				7
SW - Chartwell			473				473
SW - City Centre			336				336
SW - Hamilton East			485				485
SW - Kirikiriroa			1,193				1,193
SW - Lake Rotokauri			24,532				24,532
SW - Mangaheka			1,361				1,361
SW - Mangakotukutuku			4,897				4,897
SW - Mangaonua			1,093				1,093
SW - Ohote			341				341
SW - Otama-ngenge			105				105
SW - Peacocke			797				797
SW - River North			836				836
SW - Rotokauri West			1,240				1,240
SW - St Andrews			67				67
SW - Te Awa o Katapaki			3,862				3,862
SW - Te Rapa Stream			351				351
SW - Temple View			304				304
SW - Waitawhiriwhiri			474				474
SW - Western Heights			297				297
WW - East					1,001		1,001
WW - West					1,856		1,856

Note 1 – Charges for non-residential developments

Non-residential charges are average charges for a typical development per 100m^2 GFA (Site area for stormwater).

Non-residential developments will be charged in accordance with the average number of household unit equivalents of demand generated by the category into which they fall. These will be calculated by using the factors given in Schedule 5 below.

A retail transport factor is used in determining retail charges, which varies depending on the floor area of the development as set out in Schedule 5. For the purposes of presentation, charges in the schedule above uses an average of these factors, so charges for a particular retail development will differ from the charges shown above.

A more precise estimate of the development contributions payable for any particular development can be provided by Council on request.

In assessing HUEs for mixed-use developments such as a retirement village or a combined industrial and commercial development, a separate assessment will be made for all residential, retail, commercial and industrial components of the development.

Note 2 – Assessment of Reserves component through resource consent applications

At its sole discretion and on a case by case basis Council may take land of dollar value equivalent to the required reserves development contribution rather than money, as a condition of resource consent in accordance with and subject to Council's District Plan.

There is no charge for reserves on non-residential developments.

Note 3 – GST

Development contributions are calculated exclusive of Goods and Services Tax (GST). GST will be added at the rate prevailing at the time of payment after the calculation of any contributions required under this Policy.

Note 4 – Full methodology (s106(3) LGA)

The full methodology demonstrating how the calculations have been made for the contributions in this schedule is available from Council upon request.

Note 5 – The stages at which development contributions are required (s198, 202(1)(b) LGA) are set out in section 11

Note 6 –Producer Price Index adjustments

Council will at its sole discretion and in accordance with s106(2B-2C) LGA, increase development contribution charges annually based at the Producers Price Index Outputs for Construction rate provided by Statistics New Zealand.

Note 7 – Capped non-residential charges

Development contribution charges have been capped for commercial, industrial, and retail developments per section 9.8 above.

Note 8 – Phased residential charges

Development contribution charges for residential development in the Peacocke 1, Peacocke 2, Rotokauri, Rototuna and Ruakura general catchments will be phased in between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2023 per section 9.11 above.

Note 9 – CBD remission

Development contribution base charges in the CBD catchment (refer Schedule 8, Map 7) will be remitted by 66% per section 18.14 above.

Note 10 – High rise remission

Development contribution base charges for developments in the CBD with 6 or more storeys in the CBD catchment (refer Schedule 8, Map 7) will be remitted by 100% per section 18.16 above. Basement floors do not count as a storey when assessing a high-rise building remission.

23. SCHEDULE 2 – PHASED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION CHARGES

Table 3 – 2021/22 phased residential development contribution charges by catchment (excl. GST)

Catchment			Large Residential	Standard Residential	Two Bed	One Bed
General Catchment	Stormwater Catchment	Wastewater Catchment	Charge per lot, dwelling or unit title, inclusive of Citywide components			
Peacocke 1	SW - Mangakotukutuku	WW - West	55,156	42,757	29,482	20,405
Peacocke 2	SW - Mangakotukutuku	WW - East	63,041	48,869	33,696	23,322
Peacocke 2	SW - Peacocke	WW - East	56,209	43,573	30,044	20,795
Rotokauri	SW - Lake Rotokauri	WW - West	97,132	75,296	51,918	35,934
Rotokauri	SW - Mangaheka	WW - West	43,123	33,428	23,050	15,954
Rotokauri	SW - Ohote	WW - West	34,321	26,605	18,345	12,698
Rotokauri	SW - Rotokauri West	WW - West	36,630	28,395	19,579	13,552
Rototuna	SW - Kirikiriroa	WW - East	38,325	29,709	20,485	14,178
Rototuna	SW - Otama-ngenge	WW - East	35,756	27,717	19,111	13,228
Rototuna	SW - River North	WW - East	36,470	28,271	19,493	13,492
Rototuna	SW - Te Awa o Katapaki	WW - East	46,705	36,204	24,964	17,278
Ruakura	SW - Hamilton East	WW - East	27,847	21,587	14,885	10,302
Ruakura	SW - Kirikiriroa	WW - East	29,843	23,135	15,952	11,040
Ruakura	SW - Mangaonua	WW - East	29,504	22,871	15,770	10,915

Table 4 – 2022/23 phased residential development contribution charges by catchment (excl. GST)

Catchment			Large Residential	Standard Residential	Two Bed	One Bed
General Catchment	Stormwater Catchment	Wastewater Catchment	Charge per lot, dwelling or unit title, inclusive of Citywide components			
Peacocke 1	SW - Mangakotukutuku	WW - West	67,354	52,213	36,002	24,918
Peacocke 2	SW - Mangakotukutuku	WW - East	76,803	59,537	41,052	28,414
Peacocke 2	SW - Peacocke	WW - East	66,513	51,560	35,552	24,606
Rotokauri	SW - Lake Rotokauri	WW - West	109,398	84,804	58,474	40,472
Rotokauri	SW - Mangaheka	WW - West	43,536	33,749	23,271	16,106
Rotokauri	SW - Ohote	WW - West	37,425	29,011	20,004	13,846
Rotokauri	SW - Rotokauri West	WW - West	40,087	31,075	21,426	14,830
Rototuna	SW - Kirikiriroa	WW - East	40,541	31,427	21,670	14,998
Rototuna	SW - Otama-ngenge	WW - East	37,433	29,017	20,008	13,848
Rototuna	SW - River North	WW - East	39,017	30,246	20,855	14,434
Rototuna	SW - Te Awa o Katapaki	WW - East	49,209	38,146	26,302	18,205
Ruakura	SW - Hamilton East	WW - East	30,979	24,015	16,559	11,461
Ruakura	SW - Kirikiriroa	WW - East	33,163	25,708	17,726	12,269
Ruakura	SW - Mangaonua	WW - East	32,826	25,447	17,546	12,144

Note 1 – Which table applies

Table 3 applies to consents lodged between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022 and Table 4 applies to consents lodged between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023 where Council has required a development contribution in relation to that consent when granted. Residential developments to consents lodged from 1 July 2023 pay the rates set out in Schedule 1 on the same basis.

24. SCHEDULE 3 – GROWTH-RELATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Table 5 – Growth related capital expenditure by Council Activity Group ($000s)

Growth Related Capital Expenditure ($000s)	Total Capex Including Subsidies	Total Subsidies & Operating Revenue	Total Capex Net Subsidies	DC Capex	DC Interest	Total Cost DC Funded Capex	% DC Funded	% Rates Funded	% Other Sources
Total CI	**58,448**		**58,448**	**9,257**	**(276)**	**8,981**	**16%**	**84%**	**0%**
Citywide	**49,274**		**49,274**	**7,422**	**499**	**7,921**	**15%**	**85%**	**0%**
Historical	43,299		43,299	4,875	174	5,049	11%	89%	0%
10-Year Plan	5,974		5,974	2,547	(30)	2,517	43%	57%	0%
30-Year Strategy					355	355	0%	0%	0%
Rototuna	**9,175**		**9,175**	**1,835**	**(775)**	**1,060**	**20%**	**80%**	**0%**
Historical					(793)	(793)	0%	0%	0%
10-Year Plan	9,175		9,175	1,835	2	1,837	20%	80%	0%
30-Year Strategy					15	15	0%	0%	0%
Total Reserves	**127,553**	**1,390**	**126,162**	**81,469**	**15,772**	**97,241**	**64%**	**35%**	**1%**
Citywide	**45,161**	**659**	**44,502**	**19,245**	**2,386**	**21,631**	**43%**	**56%**	**1%**
Historical	38,515	100	38,415	17,510	354	17,865	45%	54%	0%
10-Year Plan	6,647	559	6,087	1,735	1,258	2,993	26%	65%	8%
30-Year Strategy					773	773	0%	0%	0%
Infill	**5,086**	**731**	**4,355**	**1,493**	**(288)**	**1,205**	**29%**	**56%**	**14%**
Historical	5,086	731	4,355	1,493	(343)	1,150	29%	56%	14%
10-Year Plan					40	40	0%	0%	0%
30-Year Strategy					15	15	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke	**709**		**709**	**571**	**620**	**1,191**	**80%**	**20%**	**0%**
Historical	709		709	571	408	979	80%	20%	0%
10-Year Plan					171		0%	0%	0%
30-Year Strategy					41	41	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke 1	**4,598**		**4,598**	**3,586**	**(166)**	**3,421**	**78%**	**22%**	**0%**
Historical	2,830		2,830	2,275	(303)	1,972	80%	20%	0%
10-Year Plan	1,767		1,767	1,311	74	1,385	74%	26%	0%
30-Year Strategy					64	64	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke 2	**47,610**		**47,610**	**36,100**	**9,937**	**46,037**	**76%**	**24%**	**0%**
Historical	4,034		4,034	3,440	79	3,519	85%	15%	0%
10-Year Plan	43,576		43,576	32,660	4,827	37,487	75%	25%	0%
30-Year Strategy					5,032	5,032	0%	0%	0%
Rotokauri	**2,362**		**2,362**	**1,984**	**2,217**	**4,202**	**84%**	**16%**	**0%**
Historical	2,125		2,125	1,780	1,224	3,004	84%	16%	0%
10-Year Plan	237		237	205	722	927	86%	14%	0%
30-Year Strategy					271	271	0%	0%	0%
Rototuna	**22,027**		**22,027**	**18,489**	**1,066**	**19,554**	**84%**	**16%**	**0%**
Historical	19,497		19,497	16,306	1,072	17,378	84%	16%	0%
10-Year Plan	2,530		2,530	2,183	(14)	2,168	86%	14%	0%
30-Year Strategy					8	8	0%	0%	0%
Total Stormwater	**329,278**	**4,938**	**324,339**	**268,215**	**63,354**	**331,569**	**81%**	**17%**	**1%**
SW - Chartwell	**5,349**	**10**	**5,339**	**2,990**	**369**	**3,359**	**56%**	**44%**	**0%**
Historical	123	10	113	97	(81)	16	79%	13%	8%
10-Year Plan	5,226		5,226	2,893	61	2,954	55%	45%	0%
30-Year Strategy					390	390	0%	0%	0%
SW - City Centre	**1,747**	**7**	**1,740**	**1,332**	**460**	**1,792**	**76%**	**23%**	**0%**
Historical	667	7	661	581	300	882	87%	12%	1%
10-Year Plan	1,079		1,079	751	108	859	70%	30%	0%
30-Year Strategy					51	51	0%	0%	0%
SW - Citywide	**696**		**696**	**543**	**224**	**767**	**78%**	**22%**	**0%**
Historical	696		696	543	78	621	78%	22%	0%
10-Year Plan					101	101	0%	0%	0%
30-Year Strategy					45	45	0%	0%	0%
SW - Hamilton East	**4,619**	**9**	**4,609**	**2,486**	**(47)**	**2,438**	**54%**	**46%**	**0%**
Historical	236	9	227	199	(184)	14	84%	12%	4%
10-Year Plan	4,383		4,383	2,287	(85)	2,202	52%	48%	0%
30-Year Strategy					222	222	0%	0%	0%
SW - Kirikiriroa	**17,815**	**18**	**17,797**	**10,970**	**3,090**	**14,060**	**62%**	**38%**	**0%**
Historical	2,481	18	2,463	2,134	1,323	3,458	86%	13%	1%
10-Year Plan	15,334		15,334	8,836	585	9,421	58%	42%	0%
30-Year Strategy					1,182	1,182	0%	0%	0%
SW - Lake Rotokauri	**188,537**	**1,685**	**186,852**	**165,382**	**41,177**	**206,559**	**88%**	**11%**	**1%**
Historical	10,868	1,685	9,183	8,097	1,346	9,442	75%	10%	16%
10-Year Plan	57,925		57,925	51,013	7,093	58,106	88%	12%	0%
30-Year Strategy	119,744		119,744	106,273	32,738	139,011	89%	11%	0%
SW - Mangaheka	**10,653**	**10**	**10,643**	**9,232**	**2,572**	**11,804**	**87%**	**13%**	**0%**
Historical	844	10	835	726	102	827	86%	13%	1%
10-Year Plan	9,808		9,808	8,506	497	9,002	87%	13%	0%
30-Year Strategy					1,974	1,974	0%	0%	0%

Growth Related Capital Expenditure ($000s)	Total Capex Including Subsidies	Total Subsidies & Operating Revenue	Total Capex Net Subsidies	DC Capex	DC Interest	Total Cost DC Funded Capex	% DC Funded	% Rates Funded	% Other Sources
SW - Mangakotukutuku	40,393	23	40,370	33,409	9,082	42,491	83%	17%	0%
Historical	11,382	23	11,359	10,070	115	10,185	88%	11%	0%
10-Year Plan	29,011		29,011	23,339	5,124	28,463	80%	20%	0%
30-Year Strategy					3,843	3,843	0%	0%	0%
SW - Mangaonua	6,340	3,034	3,306	1,624	152	1,776	26%	27%	48%
Historical	210	4	206	180	(15)	166	86%	12%	2%
10-Year Plan	6,129	3,030	3,099	1,443	23	1,467	24%	27%	49%
30-Year Strategy					143	143	0%	0%	0%
SW - Ohote	387	2	384	306	138	444	79%	20%	1%
Historical	93	2	90	79	11	89	85%	12%	3%
10-Year Plan	294		294	227	32	260	77%	23%	0%
30-Year Strategy					95	95	0%	0%	0%
SW - Otama-ngenge	788	2	786	490	(34)	456	62%	38%	0%
Historical	207	2	205	178	(5)	173	86%	13%	1%
10-Year Plan	581		581	312	(44)	268	54%	46%	0%
30-Year Strategy					14	14	0%	0%	0%
SW - Peacocke	5,426	10	5,416	4,596	1,903	6,498	85%	15%	0%
Historical	3,567	10	3,556	3,153	156	3,309	88%	11%	0%
10-Year Plan	1,860		1,860	1,442	963	2,405	78%	22%	0%
30-Year Strategy					784	784	0%	0%	0%
SW - River North	187	0	187	156	33	190	84%	16%	0%
Historical	118	0	117	103	18	121	87%	13%	0%
10-Year Plan	70		70	54	3	57	77%	23%	0%
30-Year Strategy					12	12	0%	0%	0%
SW - Rotokauri West	140	1	139	116	117	233	83%	16%	1%
Historical	89	1	87	76	15	92	86%	12%	1%
10-Year Plan	51		51	40	39	79	77%	23%	0%
30-Year Strategy					62	62	0%	0%	0%
SW - St Andrews	2,107	12	2,095	1,501	(513)	989	71%	28%	1%
Historical	254	12	242	212	(437)	(224)	84%	12%	5%
10-Year Plan	1,853		1,853	1,289	(121)	1,168	70%	30%	0%
30-Year Strategy					45	45	0%	0%	0%
SW - Te Awa o Katapaki	31,368	92	31,277	25,560	2,711	28,272	81%	18%	0%
Historical	15,862	92	15,770	13,895	1,890	15,785	88%	12%	1%
10-Year Plan	15,507		15,507	11,665	344	12,010	75%	25%	0%
30-Year Strategy					477	477	0%	0%	0%
SW - Te Rapa Stream	1,631	3	1,628	1,368	1,043	2,411	84%	16%	0%
Historical	985	3	982	868	611	1,479	88%	12%	0%
10-Year Plan	647		647	500	280	780	77%	23%	0%
30-Year Strategy					152	152	0%	0%	0%
SW - Temple View	423	2	421	330	234	564	78%	22%	0%
Historical	54	2	53	45	(4)	41	83%	14%	3%
10-Year Plan	368		368	285	38	323	77%	23%	0%
30-Year Strategy					200	200	0%	0%	0%
SW - Waitawhiriwhiri	10,437	16	10,420	5,660	616	6,277	54%	46%	0%
Historical	983	16	967	849	(123)	726	86%	12%	2%
10-Year Plan	9,454		9,454	4,811	173	4,984	51%	49%	0%
30-Year Strategy					567	567	0%	0%	0%
SW - Western Heights	236	1	235	164	27	191	69%	30%	0%
Historical	3	1	3	2	(4)	(2)	59%	14%	26%
10-Year Plan	233		233	162	7	169	70%	30%	0%
30-Year Strategy					23	23	0%	0%	0%
Total Transport	**1,231,887**	**430,616**	**801,271**	**467,208**	**93,339**	**560,547**	**38%**	**27%**	**35%**
Citywide	725,974	295,196	430,779	209,669	46,262	255,930	29%	30%	41%
Historical	231,626	78,659	152,967	62,176	12,928	75,104	27%	39%	34%
10-Year Plan	430,585	210,373	220,211	101,918	9,100	111,018	24%	27%	49%
30-Year Strategy	63,764	6,164	57,601	45,575	24,234	69,808	71%	19%	10%
Infill	14,601	4,530	10,071	3,711	1,678	5,388	25%	44%	31%
Historical	14,601	4,530	10,071	3,711	1,285	4,995	25%	44%	31%
10-Year Plan					335	335	0%	0%	0%
30-Year Strategy					58	58	0%	0%	0%
Infill East	14,852	7,416	7,436	1,407	(103)	1,305	9%	41%	50%
Historical	2,046	885	1,161	113	(231)	(118)	6%	51%	43%
10-Year Plan	12,806	6,531	6,275	1,295	33	1,328	10%	39%	51%
30-Year Strategy					95	95	0%	0%	0%
Infill West	2,623	896	1,728	530	(104)	426	20%	46%	34%
Historical					(157)	(157)	0%	0%	0%
10-Year Plan	2,623	896	1,728	530	24	554	20%	46%	34%
30-Year Strategy					29	29	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke	1,349	127	1,222	565	380	946	42%	49%	9%
Historical	1,349	127	1,222	565	146	711	42%	49%	9%
10-Year Plan					178	178	0%	0%	0%
30-Year Strategy					57	57	0%	0%	0%

Growth Related Capital Expenditure ($000s)	Total Capex Including Subsidies	Total Subsidies & Operating Revenue	Total Capex Net Subsidies	DC Capex	DC Interest	Total Cost DC Funded Capex	% DC Funded	% Rates Funded	% Other Sources
Peacocke 1	10,224	3,714	6,510	4,969	(224)	4,746	49%	15%	36%
Historical	7,109	3,079	4,030	3,213	(52)	3,161	45%	11%	43%
10-Year Plan	3,115	635	2,480	1,756	(239)	1,517	56%	23%	20%
30-Year Strategy					68	68	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke 2	197,667	56,541	141,126	105,623	13,364	118,987	53%	18%	29%
Historical	30,470	14,981	15,489	11,706	121	11,827	38%	12%	49%
10-Year Plan	125,231	41,559	83,672	60,289	2,184	62,474	48%	19%	33%
30-Year Strategy	41,966		41,966	33,627	11,059	44,686	80%	20%	0%
Rotokauri	90,729	17,924	72,805	52,194	18,782	70,976	58%	23%	20%
Historical	35,533	8,382	27,151	19,775	4,477	24,251	56%	21%	24%
10-Year Plan	33,804	297	33,507	22,286	4,806	27,092	66%	33%	1%
30-Year Strategy	21,392	9,245	12,146	10,133	9,499	19,632	47%	9%	43%
Rototuna	90,813	6,626	84,188	53,794	8,670	62,465	59%	33%	7%
Historical	38,944	6,626	32,318	22,297	7,356	29,653	57%	26%	17%
10-Year Plan	51,870		51,870	31,498	(711)	30,787	61%	39%	0%
30-Year Strategy					2,025	2,025	0%	0%	0%
Ruakura	63,173	37,646	25,527	19,811	2,857	22,668	31%	9%	60%
Historical	2,026		2,026	1,609	(51)	1,558	79%	21%	0%
10-Year Plan	61,147	37,646	23,502	18,202	(378)	17,824	30%	9%	62%
30-Year Strategy					3,286	3,286	0%	0%	0%
Te Rapa North	19,880		19,880	14,934	1,777	16,711	75%	25%	0%
Historical					(26)	(26)	0%	0%	0%
10-Year Plan	19,880		19,880	14,934	(162)	14,772	75%	25%	0%
30-Year Strategy					1,965	1,965	0%	0%	0%
Total Wastewater	**540,425**	**1,138**	**539,287**	**386,373**	**102,607**	**488,979**	**71%**	**28%**	**0%**
Citywide	216,396		216,396	145,204	49,740	194,944	67%	33%	0%
Historical	85,188		85,188	55,822	16,590	72,413	66%	34%	0%
10-Year Plan	131,208		131,208	89,381	14,332	103,713	68%	32%	0%
30-Year Strategy					18,818	18,818	0%	0%	0%
Infill	827		827	714	550	1,264	86%	14%	0%
Historical	827		827	714	341	1,055	86%	14%	0%
10-Year Plan					160	160	0%	0%	0%
30-Year Strategy					49	49	0%	0%	0%
Infill East	11,637	546	11,092	5,972	355	6,327	51%	44%	5%
Historical	3,143	116	3,026	1,464	(381)	1,083	47%	50%	4%
10-Year Plan	8,495	429	8,065	4,508	217	4,725	53%	42%	5%
30-Year Strategy					519	519	0%	0%	0%
Infill West	27,657	546	27,111	15,416	2,876	18,292	56%	42%	2%
Historical	24,486	116	24,370	13,210	(636)	12,574	54%	46%	0%
10-Year Plan	3,170	429	2,741	2,205	2,164	4,370	70%	17%	14%
30-Year Strategy					1,348	1,348	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke	10,446		10,446	9,230	2,565	11,795	88%	12%	0%
Historical	2,247		2,247	1,954	1,087	3,040	87%	13%	0%
10-Year Plan	8,199		8,199	7,277	641	7,918	89%	11%	0%
30-Year Strategy					837	837	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke 1	3,458		3,458	3,060	(223)	2,837	88%	12%	0%
Historical	2,212		2,212	1,955	(91)	1,864	88%	12%	0%
10-Year Plan	1,246		1,246	1,105	(149)	957	89%	11%	0%
30-Year Strategy					16	16	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke 2	93,904		93,904	83,340	15,090	98,430	89%	11%	0%
Historical	29,659		29,659	26,322	211	26,533	89%	11%	0%
10-Year Plan	64,245		64,245	57,017	4,779	61,796	89%	11%	0%
30-Year Strategy					10,101	10,101	0%	0%	0%
Rotokauri	7,073		7,073	6,264	3,199	9,463	89%	11%	0%
Historical	2,618		2,618	2,310	268	2,578	88%	12%	0%
10-Year Plan	4,455		4,455	3,954	1,320	5,274	89%	11%	0%
30-Year Strategy					1,611	1,611	0%	0%	0%
Rototuna	11,110	47	11,063	8,263	4,106	12,369	74%	25%	0%
Historical	7,340	47	7,293	6,213	3,689	9,902	85%	15%	1%
10-Year Plan	3,770		3,770	2,049	238	2,288	54%	46%	0%
30-Year Strategy					179	179	0%	0%	0%
Ruakura	9,030		9,030	8,013	1,606	9,619	89%	11%	0%
Historical	5,530		5,530	4,907	154	5,061	89%	11%	0%
10-Year Plan	3,500		3,500	3,106	1,002	4,108	89%	11%	0%
30-Year Strategy					450	450	0%	0%	0%
Temple View	2,679		2,679	1,082	3,696	4,778	40%	60%	0%
Historical	2,679		2,679	1,082	828	1,910	40%	60%	0%
10-Year Plan					629	629	0%	0%	0%
30-Year Strategy					2,239	2,239	0%	0%	0%
WW - East	67,593		67,593	48,648	5,356	54,004	72%	28%	0%
Historical	7,952		7,952	6,838	1,786	8,624	86%	14%	0%
10-Year Plan	59,641		59,641	41,810	(745)	41,065	70%	30%	0%
30-Year Strategy					4,315	4,315	0%	0%	0%

Growth Related Capital Expenditure ($000s)	Total Capex Including Subsidies	Total Subsidies & Operating Revenue	Total Capex Net Subsidies	DC Capex	DC Interest	Total Cost DC Funded Capex	% DC Funded	% Rates Funded	% Other Sources
WW - West	78,617		78,617	51,168	13,690	64,858	65%	35%	0%
Historical	16,181		16,181	14,164	5,378	19,542	88%	12%	0%
10-Year Plan	62,436		62,436	37,003	3,507	40,511	59%	41%	0%
30-Year Strategy					4,805	4,805	0%	0%	0%
Total Water Supply	**236,966**	**718**	**236,247**	**164,897**	**62,820**	**227,716**	**70%**	**30%**	**0%**
Citywide	181,725		181,725	120,139	50,115	170,254	66%	34%	0%
Historical	111,657		111,657	67,711	21,976	89,687	61%	39%	0%
10-Year Plan	70,068		70,068	52,428	17,268	69,696	75%	25%	0%
30-Year Strategy					10,871	10,871	0%	0%	0%
Infill	13,560	299	13,261	9,075	1,872	10,946	67%	31%	2%
Historical	5,193	299	4,894	2,569	733	3,302	49%	45%	6%
10-Year Plan	8,367		8,367	6,506	467	6,973	78%	22%	0%
30-Year Strategy					671	671	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke	46		46	41	37	78	89%	11%	0%
Historical	46		46	41	19	60	89%	11%	0%
10-Year Plan					13	13	0%	0%	0%
30-Year Strategy					4	4	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke 1	1,008		1,008	894	(271)	624	89%	11%	0%
Historical	882		882	783	(132)	651	89%	11%	0%
10-Year Plan	125		125	111	(138)	(27)	89%	11%	0%
Peacocke 2	9,214	384	8,829	7,836	1,003	8,839	85%	11%	4%
Historical	1,402		1,402	1,244	(7)	1,237	89%	11%	0%
10-Year Plan	7,812	384	7,427	6,592	114	6,706	84%	11%	5%
30-Year Strategy					895	895	0%	0%	0%
Rotokauri	13,783	13	13,770	12,098	7,019	19,117	88%	12%	0%
Historical	8,027	13	8,014	6,990	1,489	8,479	87%	13%	0%
10-Year Plan	5,755		5,755	5,108	2,461	7,569	89%	11%	0%
30-Year Strategy					3,069	3,069	0%	0%	0%
Rototuna	14,980	21	14,958	12,461	(12)	12,449	83%	17%	0%
Historical	7,393	21	7,371	5,727	75	5,802	77%	22%	0%
10-Year Plan	7,587		7,587	6,734	(361)	6,373	89%	11%	0%
30-Year Strategy					274	274	0%	0%	0%
Ruakura	1,664		1,664	1,477	34	1,511	89%	11%	0%
Historical	535		535	476	(32)	444	89%	11%	0%
10-Year Plan	1,128		1,128	1,002	13	1,015	89%	11%	0%
30-Year Strategy					52	52	0%	0%	0%
Temple View	987		987	876	3,023	3,899	89%	11%	0%
Historical	987		987	876	718	1,594	89%	11%	0%
10-Year Plan					513	513	0%	0%	0%
30-Year Strategy					1,792	1,792	0%	0%	0%
Grand Total	**2,524,556**	**438,800**	**2,085,756**	**1,377,418**	**337,615**	**1,715,034**	**55%**	**28%**	**17%**

Note 1 – Capital expenditure groupings

In the above table, **Historical** means any capex or subsidies spent or received before 30 June 2022; **10-Year Plan** means any capex or subsidies spent or received between 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2031; and **30-Year Strategy** means any capex or subsidies spent or received after 1 July 2031

25. SCHEDULE 4 – CHARGE CALCULATION WORKED EXAMPLE

25.1 The calculation of each charge in Schedule 1 is the aggregation of individual project charges in each catchment for each activity in accordance with the formula in section 8 above. Due to the number of projects, showing the calculations for every project is not practicable.

25.2 The following exercise illustrates how the charges are calculated at a project level, prior to being aggregated to a catchment and activity level, with the catchment and activity being Rototuna Transport in this example.

25.3 Table 6 below shows the method of calculation for the specified project, where NPV is the net present value of the capital expenditure and growth at the assumed interest rate. NPV calculations are used solely to account for interest incurred on development contributions funded projects. No discount is applied for risk or uncertainty.

Table 6 –development charge calculation worked example

Project : Road 1328.4 Horsham Downs Road Rototuna							Interest Rate (r)	DC Charge for Future Years
Year	*(000's)*	*(000's)*	*(000's)*	*(000's)*			3.14%	
t	*HR*	*HC*	$Cost_t$	$(NPV(Cost_t) + HC) - HR$	HUE_t	*NPV(HUE$_t$)*	DC_1	$DC_t = DC_1$
NPV:				**815**		**3742**		
2022	469		0		651	651	$218	
2023					559	542		$218
2024					558	525		$218
2025					300	274		$218
2026					214	189		$218
2027					202	173		$218
2028					208	173		$218
2029			592	476	108	87		$218
2030			341	267	100	78		$218
2031			715	541	87	66		$218
2032					96	71		$218
2033					100	71		$218
2034					99	68		$218
2035					101	68		$218
2036					102	66		$218
2037					79	49		$218
2038					58	35		$218
2039					69	41		$218
2040					77	44		$218
2041					57	32		$218
2042					74	40		$218
2043					55	29		$218
2044					44	22		$218
2045					8	4		$218
2046					66	32		$218
2047					126	58		$218
2048					4	2		$218
2049					37	16		$218
2050					206	87		$218
2051					178	73		$218
2052					28	11		$218
2053					33	13		$218
2054					72	27		$218
2055					16	6		$218
2056					29	10		$218
2057					18	6		$218
2058					20	7		$218

26. SCHEDULE 5 – DEMAND CONVERSION FACTORS

Table 7 – Types of development and household unit equivalents (HUEs per 100m² GFA)

Non-Residential Conversion Factors		
DC Account	**Sector**	**Factor**
Transport	Commercial	2.500
Water	Commercial	0.394
Wastewater	Commercial	0.507
Stormwater*	Commercial	0.385
Transport	Industrial	0.800
Water	Industrial	0.209
Wastewater	Industrial	0.299
Stormwater*	Industrial	0.281
Transport**	Retail	3.250
Water	Retail	0.324
Wastewater	Retail	0.416
Stormwater*	Retail	0.385

** Stormwater is calculated per 100m² of site area.*

*** Retail Transport operates on a sliding scale ranging from 1 to 4. Both this table and the schedule of charges uses 2000m² gross floor area. Retail developments are assumed to generate different numbers of trips depending on their size (refer Table 9).*

Table 8 – Types of residential development and household unit equivalents

Residential Conversion Factors		
DC Account	**Type**	**Factor**
Transport	Large Residential	1.290
Water	Large Residential	1.290
Wastewater	Large Residential	1.290
Stormwater	Large Residential	1.290
Reserves	Large Residential	1.290
Community infrastructure	Large Residential	1.290
Transport	Standard Residential	1
Water	Standard Residential	1
Wastewater	Standard Residential	1
Stormwater	Standard Residential	1
Reserves	Standard Residential	1
Community infrastructure	Standard Residential	1
Transport	Two Bedroom	0.689
Water	Two Bedroom	0.689
Wastewater	Two Bedroom	0.689
Stormwater	Two Bedroom	0.689
Reserves	Two Bedroom	0.689
Community infrastructure	Two Bedroom	0.689
Transport	One Bedroom	0.477
Water	One Bedroom	0.477
Wastewater	One Bedroom	0.477
Stormwater	One Bedroom	0.477
Reserves	One Bedroom	0.477
Community infrastructure	One Bedroom	0.477

Table 9 – Transport HUEs (per 100m² of non-residential GFA)

Type of development	Vehicle trips	Number of HUEs
Residential (per household unit)	10	1
Commercial (non-retail)	25	2.5
Commercial (retail) ≤ 1,000m² GFA	40	4
Commercial (retail) 1,001 to 3,000m² GFA	40 to 25	4 to 2.5
Commercial (retail) 3,001 to 6,000m² GFA	25 to 20	2.5 to 2
Commercial (retail) 6,001 to 10,000m² GFA	20 to 10	2 to 1
Commercial (retail) > 10,000m² GFA	10	1
Industrial (per 100m² of GFA)	8	0.8

Note 1 – Developments for which floor area cannot be used as a proxy for demand

Developments for which, in the opinion of Council floor area cannot adequately be used as a proxy for demand, development contributions will be charged based upon the ratio of the increased demand that they produce to the demand assumed to be produced by an average household.

Note 2 – Wet industries

At the discretion of Council, the charges for water and wastewater for wet industries may be assessed on a case by case basis in relation to the level of demand produced by the development and the cost of servicing it, and set by agreement with the developer in accordance with section 207(A-F) of the LGA. The factors used for calculating the charges for developments that do not fall into this category are averages that have been calculated by excluding usage by wet industries, but wet industry usage has been included in the overall demand growth projections.

Note 3 – Stormwater HUEs

Stormwater HUEs are derived on the basis of the expected runoff from impermeable surfaces. A typical residential greenfield development on a 650m² section is assumed to have a runoff coefficient of 60% and represents one HUE for a 2-year storm. For non-residential developments, development contributions are assessed on site area, and the HUEs for commercial and industrial developments are calculated on the expected run-off from an average site, relative to the run-off from a residential site in accordance with Council's Infrastructure Technical Specifications.

Note 4 - Water HUEs

HUEs for water are calculated on the basis of the expected usage. A typical household is assumed to use 594 litres of water a day (in accordance with the Infrastructure Technical Specifications). The HUEs for commercial and industrial developments are calculated on the expected water usage per 100m² of gross floor area, relative to the usage of an average household. This figure is derived from an average over several years of Council's water meter readings.

Note 5 - Wastewater HUEs

HUEs for wastewater are based on the HUEs for water with assumed throughput of 70% for residential, 90% for commercial and retail and 100% for industrial developments.

Note 6 - Transport HUEs

HUEs for commercial and industrial transport are calculated on the average daily number of vehicle trips in relation to the ten trips per day assumed to be produced a typical household. These numbers are based on Institute of Transport Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Handbook, 3rd Edition, NZTA Research Report 453 and Trips Database Bureau (TDB).

27. SCHEDULE 6 – CAPPING OF RESERVES DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (S203 LGA)

27.1 Residential allotments may be eligible to have the Reserves component of their development contribution charge capped at the greater of 7.5% or 20m^2 of their section value.

27.2 To determine if a cap will apply, multiply the section value by 7.5%. Secondly divide 20m^2 by the area of the section and multiply this by the section value. If the reserves charge is higher than either or both of these, then the higher of these two values is the capped reserves charge that will apply.

27.3 It will be the responsibility of the developer to demonstrate to the satisfaction of staff that this cap should be applied by providing evidence of the value of the land from an approved registered valuation.

28. SCHEDULE 7 – GROWTH FORECASTS

Table 10 – Forecast annual supply growth (household unit equivalents or "HUE's")

Growth Rates (HUEs)	Activity	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Citywide	CI	1,226	1,267	1,334	1,327	1,281	1,272	1,351	1,355	1,298	1,300
	Reserves	1,226	1,267	1,334	1,327	1,281	1,272	1,351	1,355	1,298	1,300
	Transport	2,064	2,087	2,096	2,089	2,008	1,991	2,036	2,047	1,970	1,964
	Wastewater	1,415	1,454	1,515	1,506	1,453	1,442	1,515	1,521	1,461	1,461
	Water	1,367	1,406	1,469	1,461	1,409	1,398	1,473	1,478	1,419	1,420
Infill	CI	514	531	559	551	530	523	566	565	542	539
	Reserves	514	531	559	551	530	523	566	565	542	539
	Transport	946	981	1,002	1,022	984	979	1,008	1,000	974	970
	Wastewater	611	632	663	658	632	625	667	664	642	639
	Water	586	606	637	631	606	600	641	639	616	614
Infill East	CI	242	251	327	190	285	334	309	272	254	275
	Reserves	242	251	327	190	285	334	309	272	254	275
	Transport	412	399	433	296	329	508	444	381	416	464
	Wastewater	274	276	347	211	296	370	338	296	291	316
	Water	266	271	343	206	293	361	331	290	282	306
Infill West	CI	271	280	232	362	244	190	257	293	288	264
	Reserves	271	280	232	362	244	190	257	293	288	264
	Transport	534	582	570	725	655	471	564	619	559	506
	Wastewater	337	355	316	447	336	256	329	367	351	323
	Water	320	336	294	425	313	239	310	349	335	307
Peacocke	CI	73	121	252	293	477	384	279	253	209	295
	Reserves	73	121	252	293	477	384	279	253	209	295
	Transport	73	124	252	296	480	388	287	284	249	340
	Wastewater	73	122	252	294	477	385	280	259	217	304
	Water	73	122	252	294	477	385	280	258	215	302
Peacocke 1	CI	56	74	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Reserves	56	74	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Transport	56	74	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Wastewater	56	74	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Water	56	74	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	4
Peacocke 2	CI	17	47	232	287	477	384	279	253	209	291
	Reserves	17	47	232	287	477	384	279	253	209	291
	Transport	17	50	232	291	480	388	287	284	249	337
	Wastewater	17	48	232	288	477	385	280	259	217	300
	Water	17	48	232	288	477	385	280	258	215	298
Rotokauri	CI	0	56	10	12	21	19	73	79	193	238
	Reserves	0	56	10	12	21	19	73	79	193	238
	Transport	178	204	113	85	79	73	133	153	267	307
	Wastewater	49	95	37	31	36	33	88	99	212	255
	Water	35	84	30	26	32	30	84	94	207	251
Rototuna	CI	471	410	450	215	144	134	150	54	59	48
	Reserves	471	410	450	215	144	134	150	54	59	48
	Transport	651	559	558	300	214	202	208	108	100	87
	Wastewater	500	435	469	231	158	148	162	65	67	55
	Water	493	429	465	227	155	145	159	63	66	54
Ruakura	CI	169	149	63	189	23	147	129	249	79	0
	Reserves	169	149	63	189	23	147	129	249	79	0
	Transport	196	195	132	271	111	233	204	311	132	47
	Wastewater	176	162	82	212	47	171	151	268	97	17
	Water	174	158	77	205	40	164	144	262	91	12
Te Rapa North	CI	0	0	0	67	87	64	154	154	217	179
	Reserves	0	0	0	67	87	64	154	154	217	179
	Transport	18	19	36	112	135	114	195	186	245	208
	Wastewater	7	7	11	80	102	79	167	164	226	189
	Water	5	5	8	77	98	75	163	161	224	186
Temple View	CI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Transport	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	5	3	6
	Wastewater	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Water	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

Growth Rates (HUEs)	Activity	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
SW - Chartwell	Stormwater	70	117	123	70	151	75	177	98	102	134
SW - City Centre	Stormwater	112	126	139	70	51	60	84	120	177	117
SW - Citywide	Stormwater	1,592	1,626	1,685	1,670	1,616	1,599	1,670	1,665	1,600	1,593
SW - Hamilton East	Stormwater	93	70	59	30	60	184	73	82	20	64
SW - Kirikiriroa	Stormwater	297	231	158	296	113	244	162	325	180	89
SW - Lake Rotokauri	Stormwater	0	1	1	1	1	1	21	21	117	148
SW - Mangaheka	Stormwater	96	77	58	44	35	33	68	79	95	117
SW - Mangakotukutuku	Stormwater	60	157	100	227	287	300	244	226	114	242
SW - Mangaonua	Stormwater	19	15	12	29	42	55	94	22	9	11
SW - Ohote	Stormwater	0	56	10	12	21	19	21	23	19	7
SW - Otama-ngenge	Stormwater	103	73	39	27	23	23	19	16	18	12
SW - Peacocke	Stormwater	17	34	203	193	246	150	88	82	116	109
SW - River North	Stormwater	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW - Rotokauri West	Stormwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW - St Andrews	Stormwater	83	108	80	216	105	142	174	130	105	106
SW - Te Awa o Katapaki	Stormwater	335	332	435	212	143	124	120	53	51	46
SW - Te Rapa Stream	Stormwater	24	21	67	91	138	93	159	189	267	211
SW - Temple View	Stormwater	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3
SW - Waitawhiriwhiri	Stormwater	283	190	193	99	186	95	160	196	210	169
SW - Western Heights	Stormwater	0	5	5	53	13	0	5	0	0	10
WW - East	Wastewater	966	921	1,118	875	910	1,010	889	851	637	620
WW - West	Wastewater	449	533	397	631	542	431	626	670	824	841

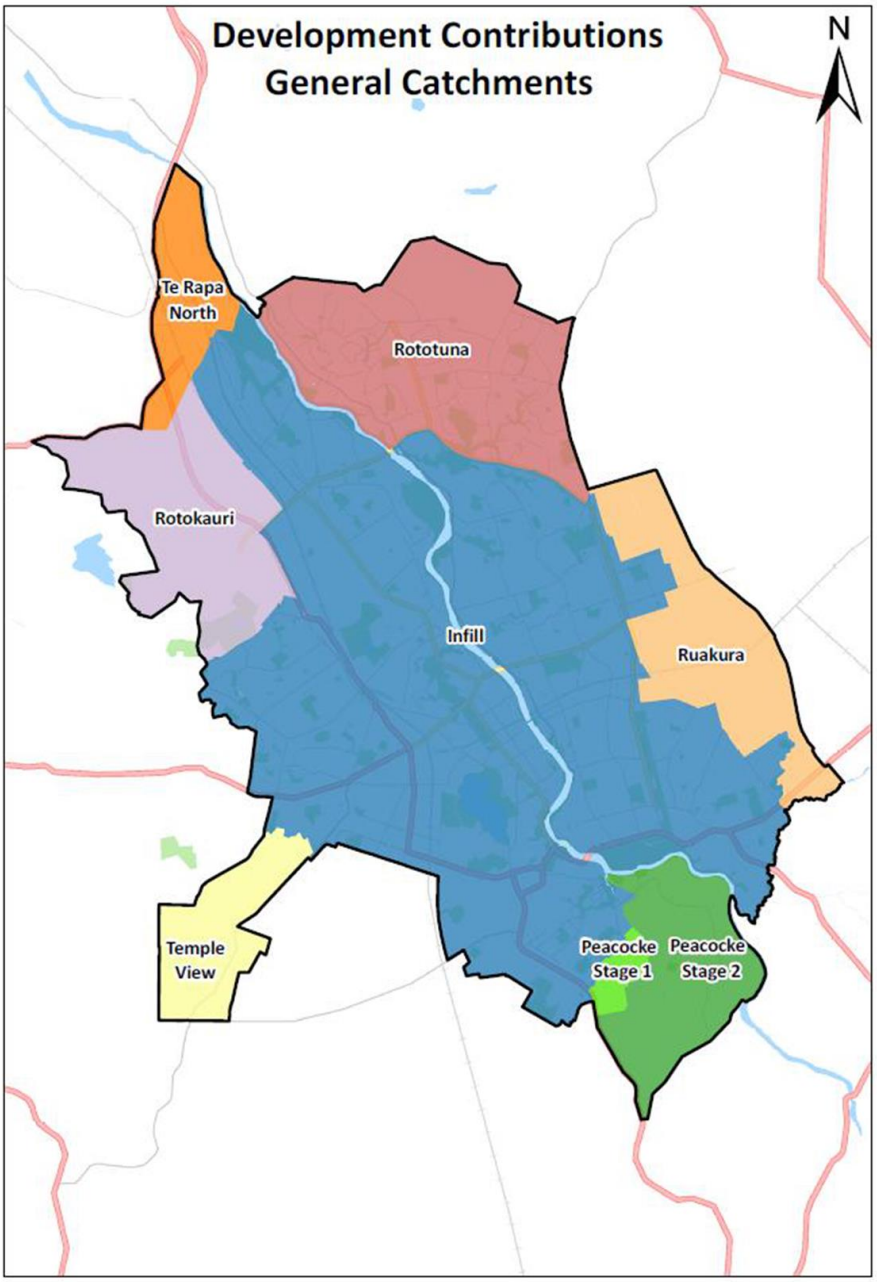
Note 1 - The above forecasts form part of a more complex growth model used in the calculation of charges, and which is available for inspection by request to Council.

29. SCHEDULE 8 – DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS CATCHMENT MAPS

Map 1 – General Catchments

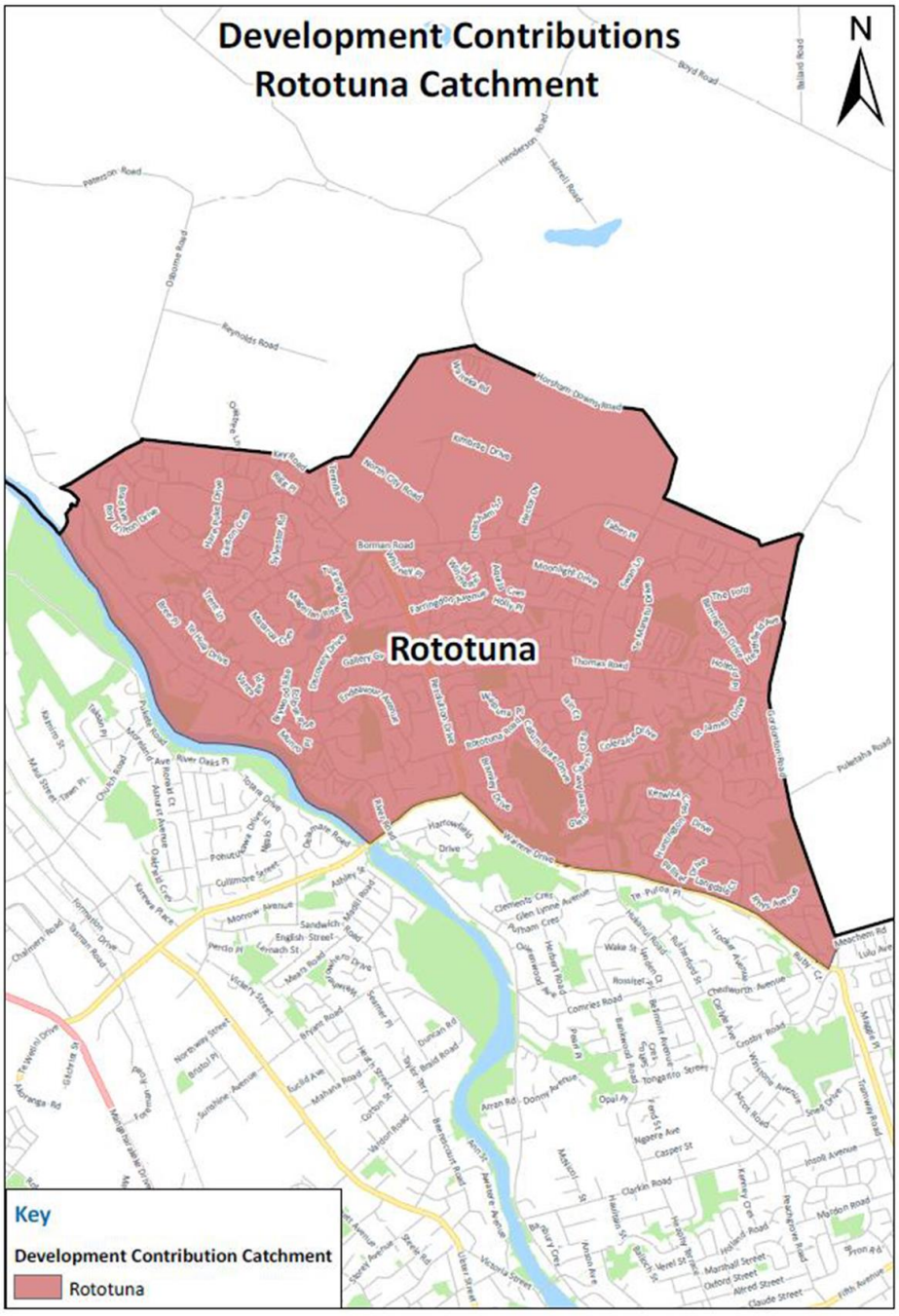
For more detail regarding areas please refer to Council's development contributions GIS viewer.

(shows all activities except stormwater & bulk wastewater (refer to maps 9 & 10 below). An additional "citywide" catchment includes all other catchments).



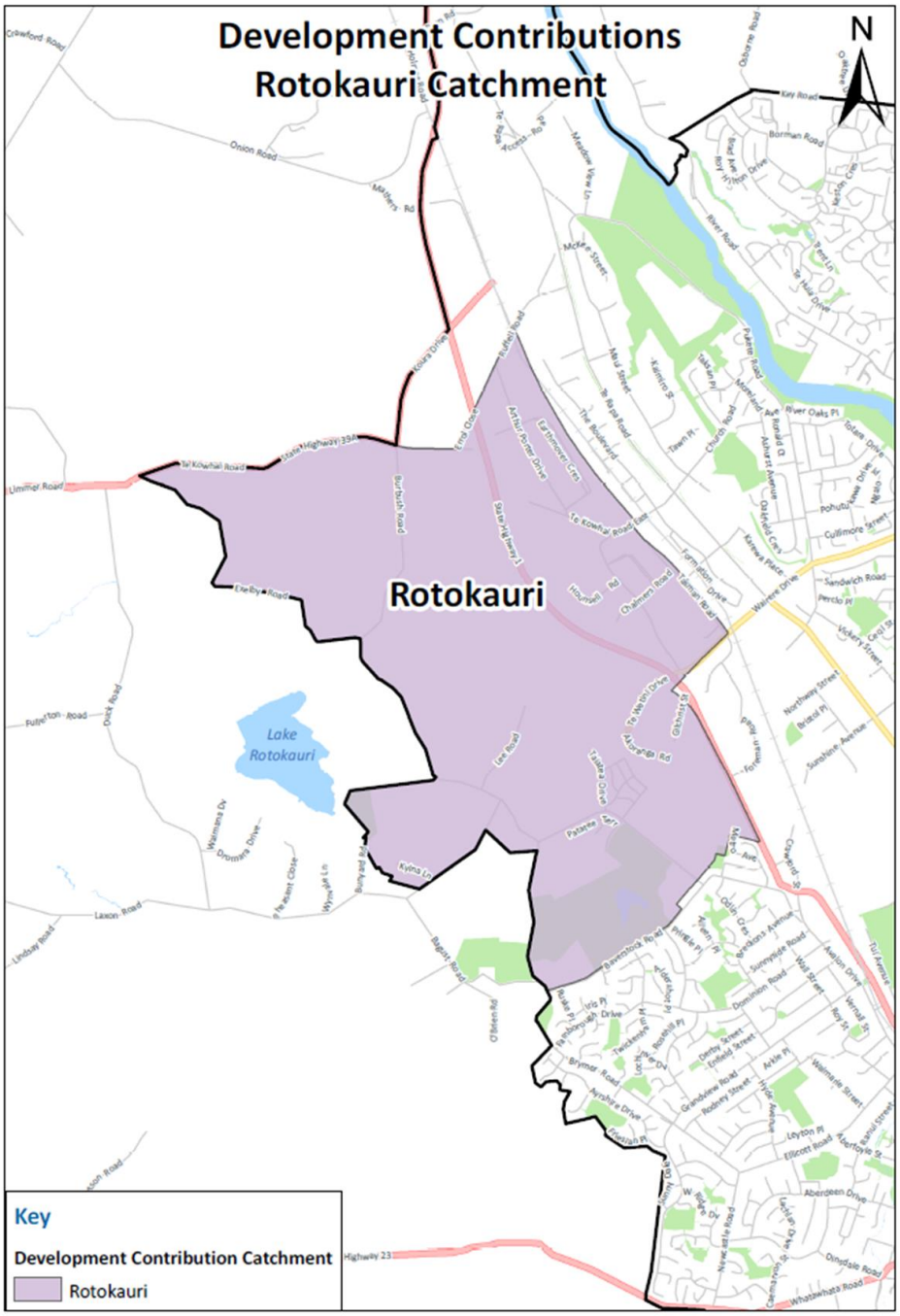
Map 2 – Rototuna catchment

For more detail regarding areas please refer to Council's development contributions GIS viewer.



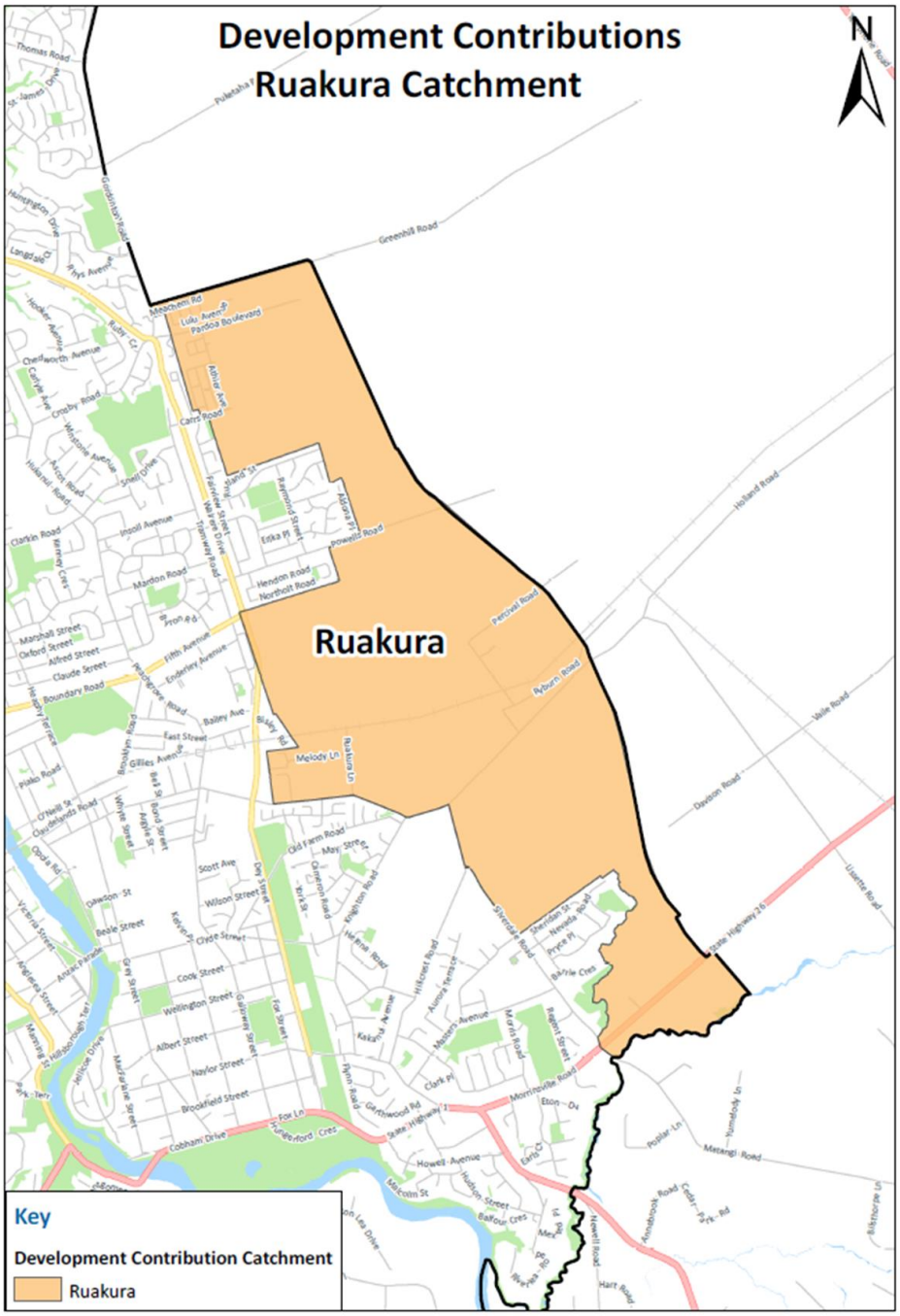
Map 3 – Rotokauri catchment

For more detail regarding areas please refer to Council's development contributions GIS viewer.



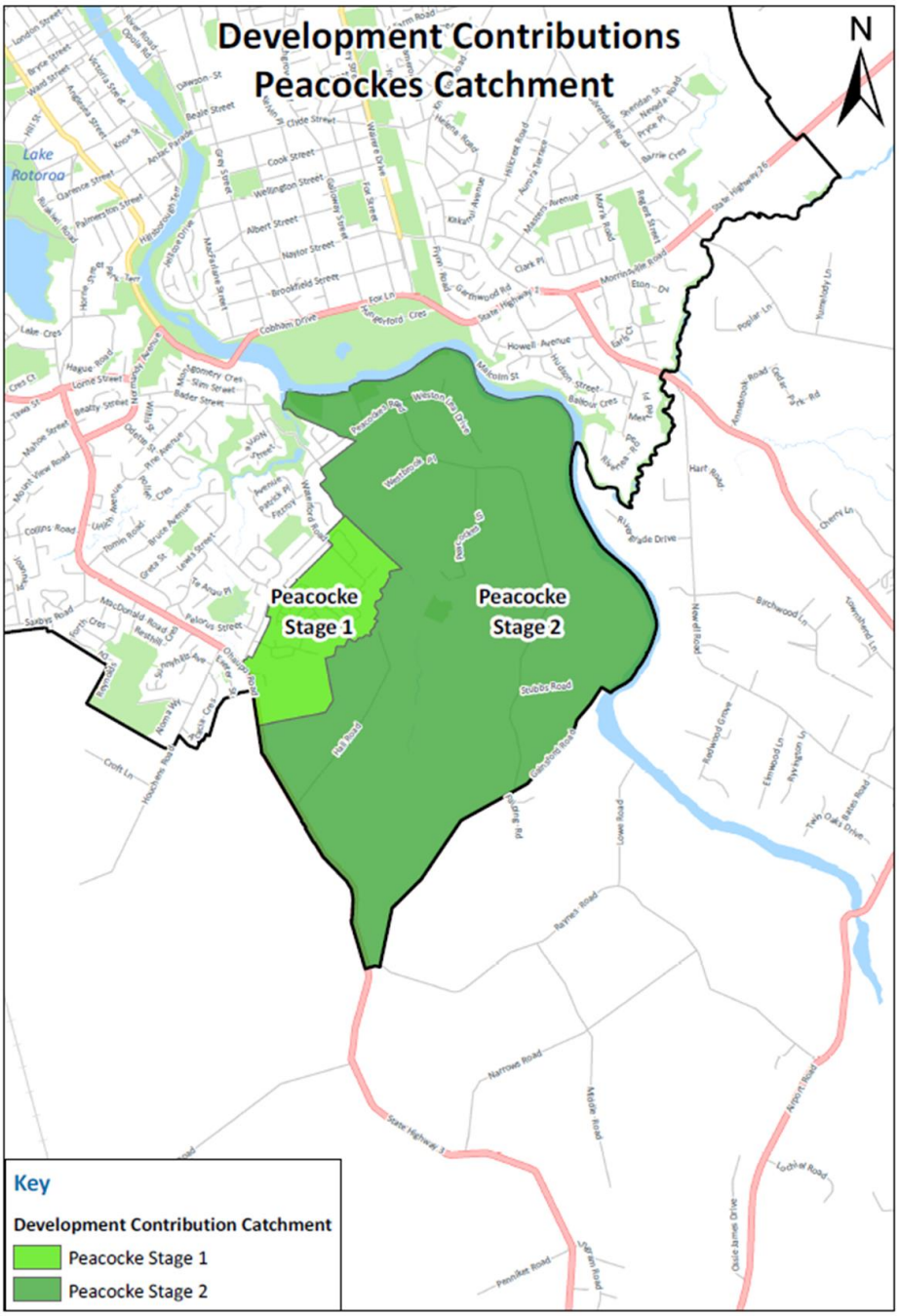
Map 4 – Ruakura Catchment

For more detail regarding areas please refer to Council's development contributions GIS viewer.



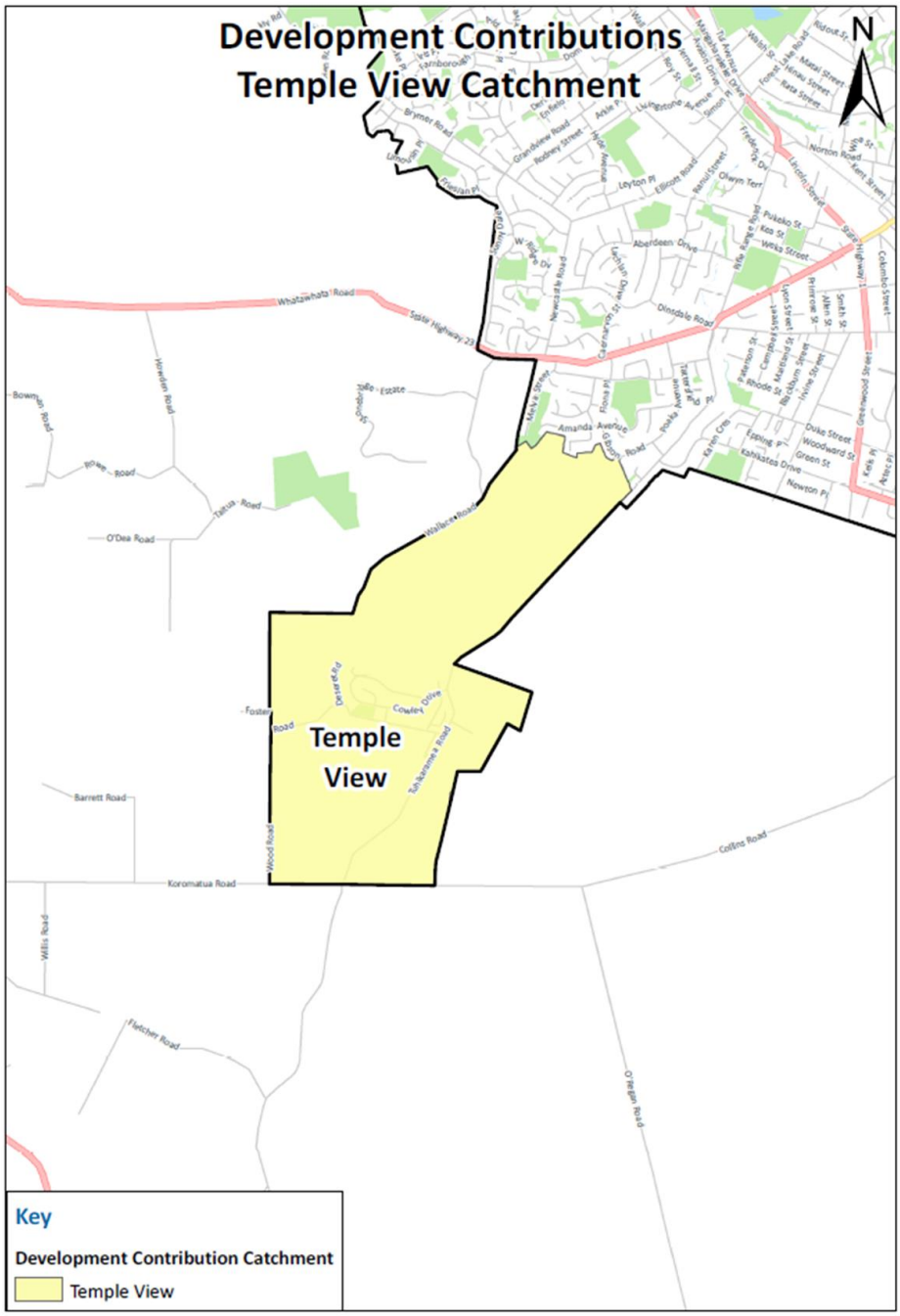
Map 5 – Peacocke Catchments

For more detail regarding areas please refer to Council's development contributions GIS viewer.



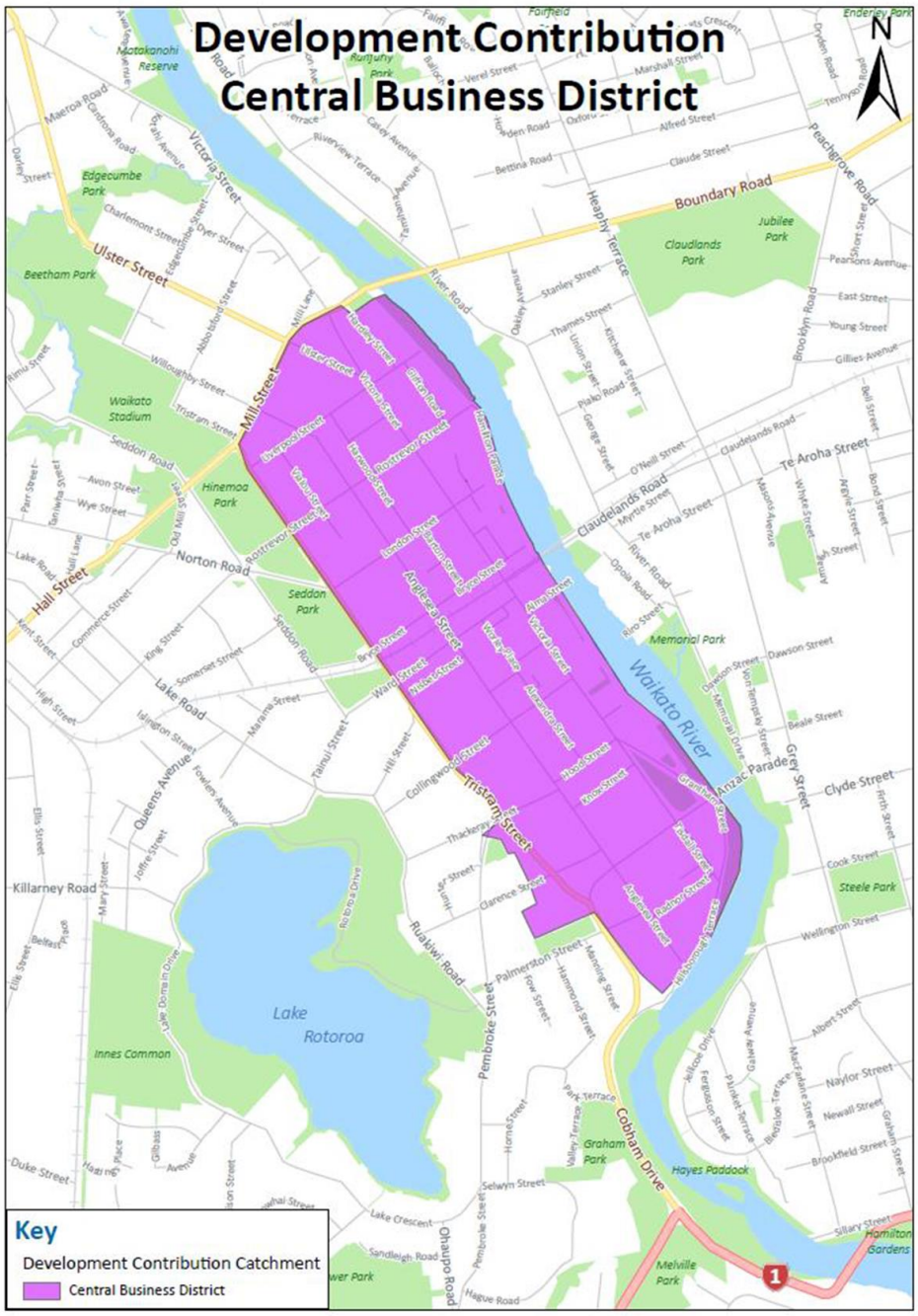
Map 6 – Temple View Catchment

For more detail regarding areas please refer to Council's development contributions GIS viewer.



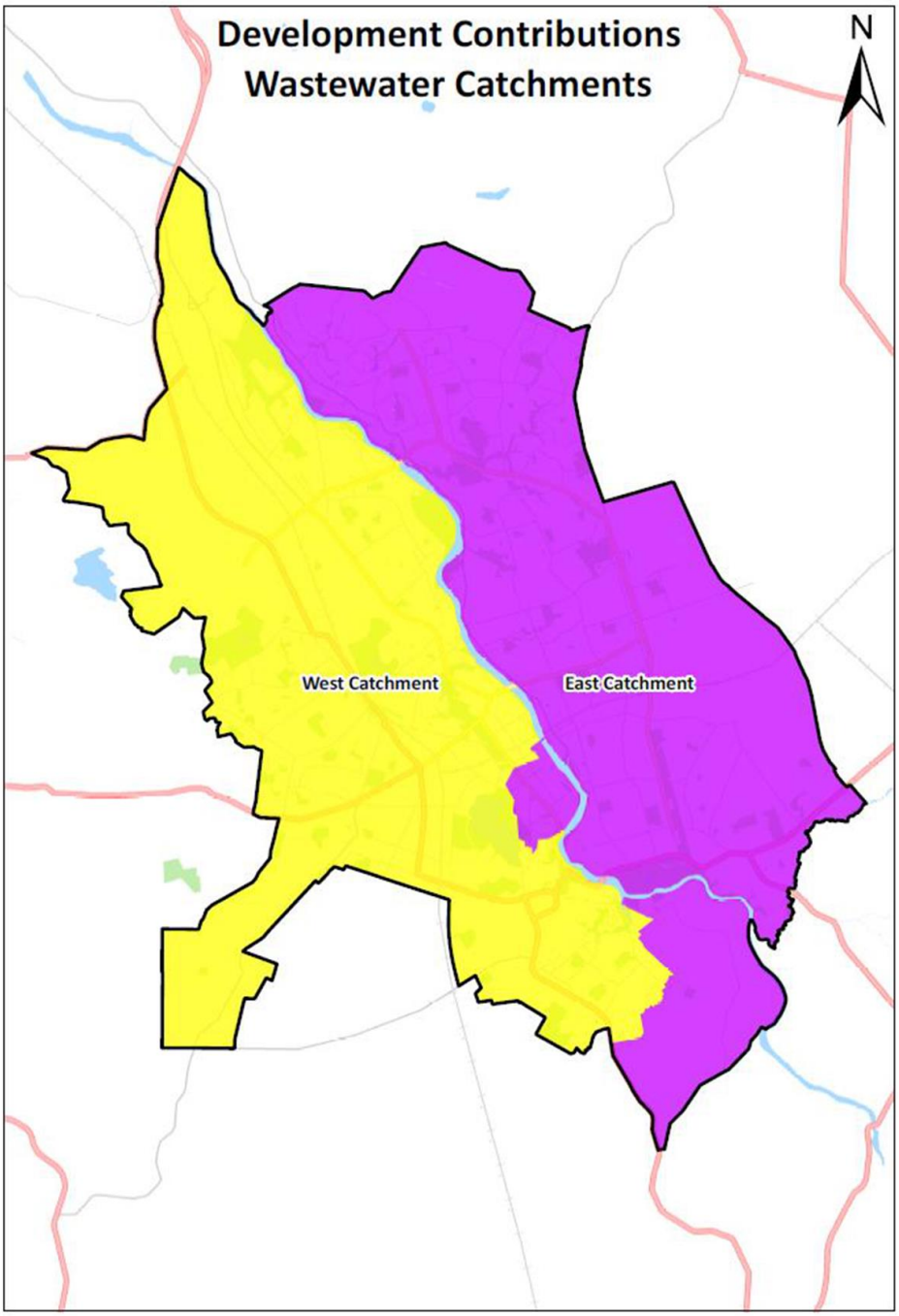
Map 7 – CBD Catchment

For more detail regarding areas please refer to Council's development contributions GIS viewer.



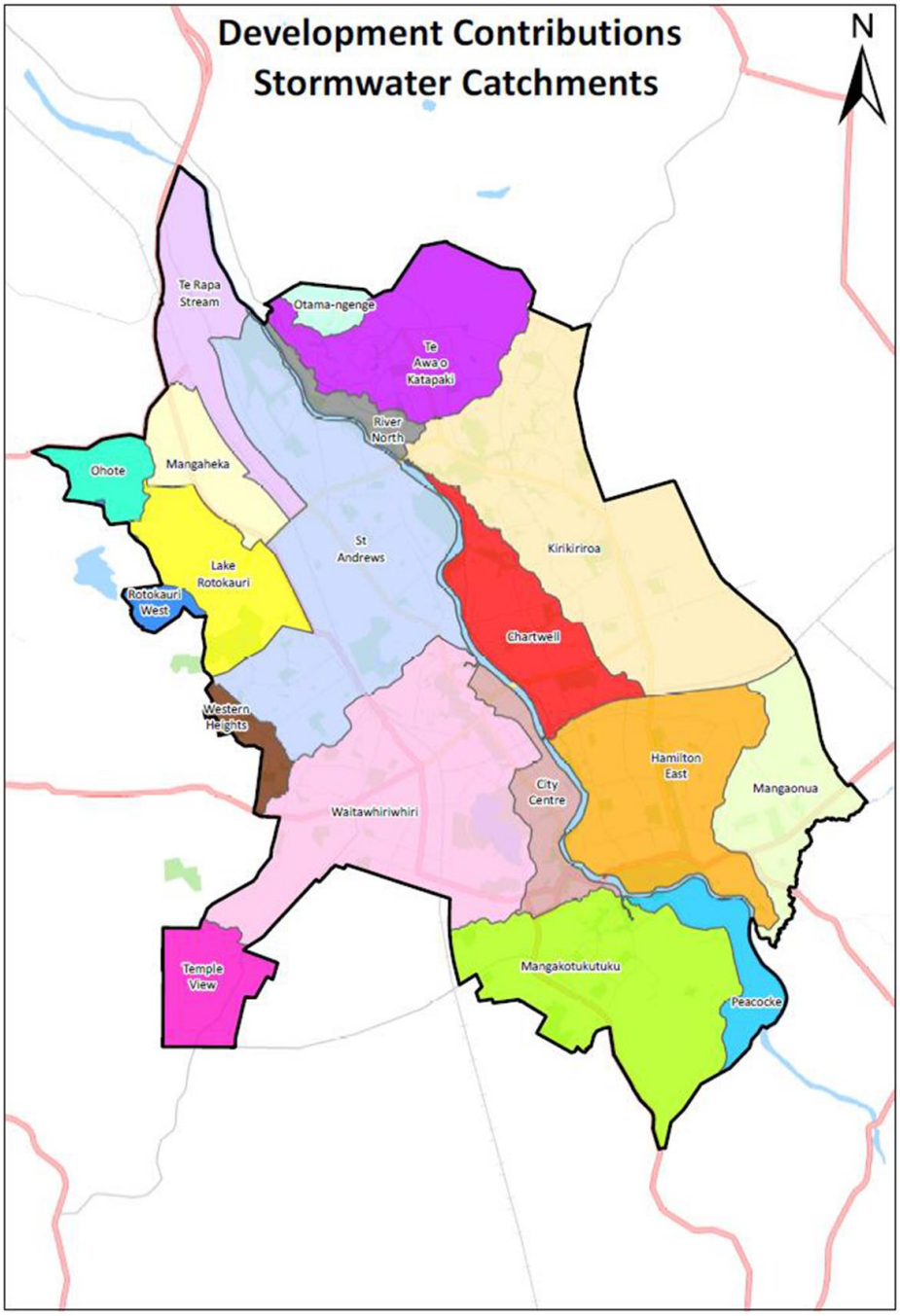
Map 8 – Catchments for Bulk Wastewater Infrastructure

For more detail regarding areas please refer to Council's development contributions GIS viewer.



Map 9 – Catchments for Stormwater Infrastructure

For more detail regarding areas please refer to Council's development contributions GIS viewer.



END

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Date this Policy operative:	
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Document number:	D-3595877
Associated documents:	Refer www.hamilton.govt.nz/dc
Sponsor/Group:	City Growth

DRAFT DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY

2021/22~~19/20~~

Hamilton City Council
Te kaunihera o Kirikiriroa

1. PURPOSE OF POLICY

1.1 The purpose of this Development Contributions Policy ("the Policy") is to:

a) Provide predictability and certainty about the role development contributions play in Council's overall funding and financial strategy;

b) Establish a policy framework for the calculation of development contributions and how they are to be applied to Council activities;

c) Enable the development community to understand how and in what proportions it pays for infrastructure which supports growth;

d) Set development contributions at a level which will assist Council in delivering on its role and purpose as defined under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

2. QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

2.1 The following table provides quick references to key sections of the Policy:

Section	Section Name	Page
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Section 6	Definitions	5
Section 9	Capped Charges	14
Section 11	Stages when development contributions are required	2223
Section 12	Payment of development contributions	2324
Section 13	Limitations and calculation of credits and exemptions	2526
Section 14	Request for reconsideration	265
Section 15	Objecting to your charge	276
Section 17	Special Assessments	2728
Section 18	Remissions	2928
Section 20	How to estimate your development contribution charge	3031
Schedule 1	Table of Charges	3331
Schedule 8	Catchment maps	4945

2.2 These are suggested as sections for first reference, but the Policy needs to be considered in its entirety. The full methodology and supporting information behind the Policy is also available from Council upon request.

2.3 The following summary information can be viewed by clicking the links below. They are for guidance and information only, and do not supersede anything in this Policy.

- Development contributions information sheet
- How to estimate a development contribution charge
- When do I need to pay a development contribution?

2.4 For further guidance and information please visit Council's development contributions website

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4. POLICY BACKGROUND

4.1 Hamilton has grown rapidly over the past few decades and although the rate of growth slowed down following the global financial crisis, economic activity has been strong for several years and ongoing growth is projected for Hamilton into the foreseeable future.

4.2 Council is required to ensure that this growth is efficiently managed and accommodated within the city so that growth benefits the entire community. The primary way that Council performs this function is by delivering infrastructure to support this growth in an efficient and cost-effective manner. That infrastructure includes reserves, community infrastructure, and network infrastructure such as roads, water, wastewater, and stormwater systems.

4.3 Council must plan for this future demand for infrastructure that comes from growth, and establish a capital expenditure programme which provides for these activities over time. It must also determine how these activities are to be paid using the range of funding sources available to it, including rates, financial contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991, grants, and development contributions.

4.4 Council is required to determine how each activity is to be funded, including what activities should be funded wholly, or in part, by development contributions, which are a direct method of targeting the developer community as a funding source. The need for some infrastructure, for example, is brought about solely to meet additional demand created by development, and so it is fair that the developer community contributes significantly to these costs. However, new infrastructure may also benefit the wider community, and so it is appropriate that they also contribute to the costs. An appropriate balance must be struck, depending on the activity.

4.5 This Policy establishes a framework for determining what level of funding an activity will receive by way of development contributions, and assists developers in determining the level of development contributions payable by them on a development by development basis.

4.6 This Policy takes effect on 1 July 2019 2021 and will apply to applications for consents or service connections submitted on or after that date where accompanied by all required information.

4.7 Applications for consents or authorisations submitted to Council prior to 1 July 2019 2021 but not granted until after 1 July 2019 2021 will be considered under the policy that was in force at the time that the application was submitted to Council accompanied by all required information.

5. WHAT IS A DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION (S197AA, AB LGA)

5.1 A development contribution is a contribution made by a developer to Council which is provided for in this Policy and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in this Policy and established by the LGA; it can comprise money, land or a combination of both.

5.2 The purpose of the development contribution provisions as stated in the LGA is to enable territorial authorities 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.

5.3 A development contribution may be required in relation to developments if the effect of the developments is to require new or additional assets or assets of increased capacity, and as a consequence, Council incurs capital expenditure to provide appropriately for community infrastructure, -reserves or network infrastructure. Developments are considered in this context to be cumulative with other developments.

5.4 Council can require a development contribution in order to pay for capital expenditure already incurred by it in anticipation of the development.

5.5 Before any development contribution can be levied in respect of development, it must be demonstrated that the development, which can be any subdivision or other development, by itself or in combination with other developments, generates a demand for community infrastructure, -reserves or network infrastructure. Network infrastructure means the provisions of roads and other transport, water, wastewater, and stormwater collection and management. Council can require a development contribution to be made to it upon the granting of resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991, the granting of a building consent or certificate of acceptance under the Building Act (2004), or upon authorisation of service connection being granted.

5.6 A development contribution cannot be levied if Council has imposed a financial contribution condition under the Resource Management Act 1991 in respect of the same development for the same purpose, or if the developer will fund or otherwise provide for the same community infrastructure, reserve or network infrastructure, or Council has received or will receive funding from another source.

6. DEFINITIONS

6.1 **10-Year Plan** means Council's adopted long term plan in accordance with the LGA.

6.2 **activity** means transport, water, wastewater, stormwater, community infrastructure or reserves.

6.3 **allotment** means:

a) any parcel of land under the Land Transfer Act 1952 that is a continuous area and whose boundaries are shown separately on a survey plan, whether or not:

i. the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been allowed, or subdivision approval has been granted by Council.

ii. a subdivision consent for the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been granted under the Act.

b) any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately:

i. on a survey plan.

ii. on a licence within the meaning of Part 7A of the Land Transfer Act 1952.

c) any unit on a unit plan.

d) any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 1952.

6.4 **ancillary activity** means any non-residential activity on the same site as another principal non-residential building or activity and whose use is incidental to the principal building or principal activity, and which occupies not more than 25% or 250m^2 of the activity's gross

floor area on the site and associated premises (including any associated premises on an immediate adjoining site), whichever is the lesser.

6.5 **base charge** means the unmodified development contribution charge generated by the development contributions calculation model.

6.6 **bedroom** means an area of a residential unit that is not:

a) the kitchen, bathroom(s), laundry and toilet(s),
b) the dining room or living room (but not both) whether open plan with the kitchen or not,
c) entrance halls and passageways,
d) garage, and
e) any other room smaller than 6m^2.

6.7 **capex** means capital expenditure.

6.8 **capped charge** means a development contribution charge manually adjusted to a level lower than the base charge (refer section 9: capped charges).

6.9 **catchment** means an area shown in Maps 1-9 (refer Schedule 8) within which a separately calculated and specified set of development contributions charges apply.

6.10 **CBD** means the Central Business District. An area defined as the Business Improvement District (BID) in Council's Rating Policy.

6.11 **citywide** means the catchment that covers the entire city. The citywide charge forms a component of all other development contribution charges.

6.12 **commercial development** means any development involving the use of premises (land and buildings) for administration or professional activities, leisure and recreation activities, community centres, places of worship, mobile accommodation, overnight ~~motels, and~~accommodation, and all other activities not covered by the definitions of residential, retail, and industrial development.

6.13 **community infrastructure** means

a) ~~(a)~~ means land, or development assets on land, owned or controlled by the territorial authority for the purpose of providing public amenities; and

~~a)~~b)~~(b)~~ includes land that the territorial authority will acquire for that purpose

~~6.12~~6.14 **Council** means the Hamilton City Council and includes any committee, subcommittee or person acting under delegated authority.

~~6.13~~6.15 **Council's website** means www.hamilton.govt.nz/dc

~~6.14~~6.16 **DC** means development contribution.

~~6.15~~6.17 **developer** means any individual entity or group undertaking development.

~~6.16~~6.18 **development** means any subdivision, building (as defined in section 8 of the Building Act 2004), land use, or work that generates a demand for community infrastructure, reserves or network infrastructure; but does not include the pipes or lines of a network utility operator.

~~6.17~~6.19 **one bedroom dwelling** means a residential unit with not more than one bedroom in total.

6.186.20 **two bedroom dwelling** means a residential unit with not more than two bedrooms in total.

6.196.21 **standard residential dwelling** means a residential unit with not more than three bedrooms in total.

6.206.22 **large residential dwelling** means a residential unit with more than three bedrooms in total.

6.216.23 **granted** means the date that an application for a consent or service connection is approved by Council.

6.226.24 **greenfield** means any catchment other than the citywide and infill catchments.

6.236.25 **gross floor area (GFA)** means the sum of the ~~gross floor~~ area of all floors of all buildings on a site measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls or from the centrelines of walls separating two buildings. Gross floor area shall:

a) include elevator shafts, stairwells and lobbies at each floor and mezzanine floors and balconies,
b) exclude any provided car-parking, incidental or temporary loading and servicing areas and access thereto and building service rooms containing equipment such as lift machinery, tanks, air conditioning and heating plants,
c) exclude buildings and structures where defined as temporary in a relevant consent,
d) include permanent outdoor covered structures,
e) for the purposes of this Policy, include car parking provided on a commercial basis, and
f) in cases where there is no constructed floor or in which existing floor area is covered for the first time by a roof or other covered structure, include the area under the roof or the covered structure.

6.246.26 **household unit equivalent (HUE)** means demand for Council services, equivalent to that produced by an average household.

6.256.27 **industrial development** means any development involving the use of premises (land and buildings) for manufacturing, processing, bulk storage, warehousing, servicing and repair activities, or if the use of premises is unknown, any development permitted or authorised by resource consent in an industrial zone.

6.266.28 **infrastructure** means network infrastructure, community infrastructure or reserves.

6.276.29 **Infrastructure Strategy** means the 30-Year Infrastructure Strategy adopted with Council's 10-Year Plan.

6.286.30 **lot** means allotment.

6.296.31 **LGA** means the Local Government Act 2002.

6.306.32 **network infrastructure** means the provision of roads and other transport, water, wastewater, and stormwater collection and management as defined by the LGA.

6.316.33 **residential activities** mean the use of land and buildings on a site by people for living accommodation either alone, in families or groups.

6.326.34 **residential development** means new buildings or parts of buildings designed to be used as residential units. This includes but is not limited to apartments, semi-detached and

detached houses, ancillary residential units, units, town-houses, private units within a retirement village, show homes, self-contained accommodation, and new allotments on land that is zoned residential.

6.336.35 **residential unit** means a building or group of buildings, or part of a building or group of buildings that are used, or intended to be used, only or mainly for residential activities.

6.346.36 **retail development** means any development involving the use of land or buildings where goods and services are offered or exposed to the general public for sale, hire or utilisation. For the purposes of this Policy, this definition shall include restaurants, licensed premises and food and refreshment facilities.

6.356.37 **Schedule of Assets** means the S201 LGA schedule available on Council's website.

6.366.38 **sector** means residential, industrial, commercial, retail, or wet industries

6.376.39 **self-contained accommodation** means a residential unit which has kitchen, toilet and bathroom facilities.

6.386.40 **site** means an area of land which is:

a) Comprised in a single certificate of title or in respect of which a single certificate of title could be issued without further consent from the Council.
b) Composed of two or more lots held together in one (or more) certificate(s) of title and where no single lot can be dealt with separately without the prior consent of the Council.
c) An area of land which has been defined for the purpose of transferring it from one certificate of title to another.
d) An area of land which is, or is to be, used or developed as one property whether or not that use or development covers the whole or a part(s) of one or more lots.

6.396.41 **wet industries** means industrial developments that are assessed to or will utilise more than 15,000 litres of water per day for the purpose other than human sanitation and drinking.

7. GROWTH-RELATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (S101(3), S106(2), S197AB, S199(1), S201(1) LGA)

7.1 Summary and explanation of growth-related capital expenditure (s106(2), (2)(a) s201A LGA)

7.2 Based on demographic and economic data it is projected that Hamilton will continue to grow over the next few decades. Some of this growth can be supported by existing Council infrastructure, but Council has identified that there will also be a need for a number of new assets and an increase in the capacity of a number of existing assets.

7.3 Major growth-related infrastructure projects in Council's 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy include further extensions of the Hamilton Ring Road including a four-lane bridge into PeacockesPeacocke, capacity increases relating to water and wastewater headworks, completion of existing and the provision of new sports parks, a stormwater floodway in Rotokauri, and extensions to water, wastewater, transport and stormwater infrastructure in Rototuna, Ruakura, Rotokauri, and PeacockesPeacocke.

7.4 Not all growth-related projects can be funded from development contributions. A development contribution can only be levied where it can be demonstrated that the effect of the development, either alone or in combination with other developments, is to require new or additional assets or assets of increased capacity, and as a consequence, Council incurs capital expenditure to provide that infrastructure.

7.5 Where this criterion can be met, Council has chosen to recover some of the costs for these infrastructure projects from development contributions.

7.6 The Schedule of Assets sets out in detail information for each new asset or programme of works, including the estimated capital costs and the proportion proposed to be recovered through development contributions and through other funding sources.

7.7 **Development contribution components and proportion of growth-related capital expenditure funded by development contributions (s199(1), 106(2)(b) LGA)**

7.8 The growth-related capital expenditure that Council has incurred, and will incur over the 10-Year Plan period and for selected projects the 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy period, is allocated across a number of groups of activities that are impacted by increased demand, and will be funded from a mix of development contributions, rates, financial reserves, and NZTA subsidies as set out in the Schedule of Assets.

7.9 The development contribution charges for these groups of activities correspond to ~~five~~ six development contribution charge accounts maintained by Council. The ~~five~~ six development contribution accounts cover the ~~two~~ three types of infrastructure for which Council takes development contributions, these being community infrastructure, ~~-~~reserves and network infrastructure. The latter is further divided for charging purposes into transport, water, wastewater and stormwater.

7.10 **Rationale for using development contributions as a funding source (s106(2)(c), 101(3) LGA)**

7.11 The proportion of costs that will be funded by development contributions has been determined using the following rationale.

7.12 Community outcomes

7.13 Council's growth-related capital expenditure primarily contributes to the following community outcome identified to guide city strategic planning: "*a city that embraces growth - our city has infrastructure that meets our current demands, supports growth and helps build a strong economy.*"

7.14 Council considers that this community outcome is best promoted by:

a) the timely provision of infrastructure to support growth in Hamilton, while protecting ratepayers from unacceptable annual rates increases by taking development contributions to fund an appropriate portion of growth-related capital expenditure;
b) using conservative assumptions to forecast growth or project development contribution revenue; and
c) allocating costs of growth-related expenditure to reflect the causes and benefits of growth infrastructure provision and hence encouraging sustainable development activity by ensuring that developers meet their fair and equitable share of the costs related to the infrastructure provided.

7.15 Additionally, in the process of allocating costs to development contributions, Council's outcomes and goals specific to each major project were identified and taken into consideration.

7.16 Causes and benefits

7.17 The LGA provides that cost allocations used to establish development contributions should be determined according to, and be proportional to, the persons who will benefit from the growth-related assets to be provided (including the community as a whole) as well as those who create the need for those assets.

7.18 It is Council's view that development is a major cause of the costs identified in the Schedule of Assets, and that this growth-related expenditure is necessary to enable the growth of the city to continue without reducing the current levels of service provided.

7.19 Developers will also derive benefit from this expenditure on infrastructure by Council, so it is fair and equitable that developers should pay for a reasonable portion of these costs through development contributions.

7.20 Extent to which development causes expenditure

7.21 In evaluating the extent to which development causes expenditure, some components of the total cost of growth-related capital projects will be excluded from charging, including growth caused from outside the city, growth that is caused and benefits only the general rating community, and level of service improvements. This portion will be funded separately from other sources including central government subsidies and general rates loans – recognising that some of the benefits derived from these assets accrue both to the existing community and to future ratepayers, and those outside the city.

7.22 Cost allocations are evaluated on a project-by-project basis or for groups of projects, and include consideration of:

- the project description and relevant information
- the purpose and key outcomes of project
- related projects and project dependencies
- rationale for the choice of catchment
- multiple Levels of Service considerations
- growth benefits and growth causation rationale
- the duration of those benefits
- the exclusion of non-DC growth.

7.23 Projects considered to be of the greatest significance in terms of quantum of cost, complexity, or other matters, including community considerations, have been assessed in substantially more detail. Individual substantive engineering reports have been compiled and referred to for the purposes of allocating costs, including disaggregation of projects into component projects for finer grained analysis, and detailed project and asset metrics under guidance from an external asset management specialist.

7.24 These reports and the wider analysis intend to rigorously capture what is meant by level of service deficiencies and its different dimensions and significance, and to assess capital projects on the extent to which they are driven by these level of service deficiencies.

7.25 Costs by project have been allocated to development contributions by deriving a percentage figure to reflect both the extent to which the development community causes the need for the expenditure, and the extent to which developers benefit from the expenditure. The average of the two percentages is used as the final percentage of growth-related project costs for development contributions funding.

7.26 The percentage figure for developer causation has been derived by considering the extent to which the project would be needed if there was no development, by excluding the portion of each project that contributes to renewals, demand caused by development outside the city, and remedying existing level of service deficiencies (backlog).

7.27 Level of service assessments are derived by considering the breadth of level of service improvements addressed by provision of each project, and by the significance of the level of service improvements of each project in the context of the wider project or projects.

7.28 For transport projects for which NZTA subsidies are available, the amount of these subsidies is removed from the total cost prior to applying the development contributions allocation.

7.29 Significant assumptions in the cost allocation process are described under 10.71 below. Full details of methodology for cost allocations, causation and benefit analysis, and other related aspects for each individual project cost allocation are available on request.

7.30 The distribution and timing of benefits

7.31 The timing of profits accruing to developers and the need for the capital expenditure both align more closely with the timing of the consents required by developers than they do with the annual rates payments made by residents, so it is appropriate that a portion of the costs be imposed as development contributions through the consenting process.

7.32 For each project, consideration has also been given to the period over which the benefits are expected to occur or over which the capacity provided by the project will endure. Recovery of costs from development contributions has been timed to align with this period. The cost allocation percentage figure for growth benefits has been derived on the basis of assessed growth benefits accruing to new residents compared to existing residents, and by considering the rate of expected growth over the recovery period.

7.33 Housing Infrastructure Fund (HIF)

7.34 HIF is a government initiative to provide alternative funding sources for high growth councils that have financial challenges in providing growth infrastructure necessary to enable adequate housing supply is maintained.

7.35 HIF comprises two main funding elements for growth infrastructure being a 10 year interest free loan, and for applicable transport projects, a capital subsidy from NZ Transport Agency.

7.36 Council has successfully applied to the Government for HIF funding of growth infrastructure projects that will enable stage two of the Peacocke area to be developed. The Government have approved the HIF subject to final Council acceptance of loan agreement terms and on Council approving its 2018-28 10-Year Plan (with the Peacocke growth infrastructure included) following the public engagement process.

7.37 Interest costs not incurred by Council on account of HIF interest free borrowing terms, which the calculation model would otherwise have included in its development contribution charge calculation, have been offset in the model. The effect of this is to prevent developers paying

development contributions for interest that would never actually be incurred by Council. Likewise, NZTA subsidies have been excluded from recovery through development contributions.

7.38 If Council does not progress its HIF application then the interest free offset would not be used in the development contribution charge calculation.

7.39 Transparency and accountability

7.40 Growth costs and their funding source are identified separately and on a project-by-project basis which imposes significant administrative costs on Council, but these are outweighed by the benefits in terms of greater equity (user pays), transparency and accountability.

7.41 The full methodology and rationale that demonstrates how the calculations for the contributions were made, is available on Council's website.

7.42 Overall impact of allocation

7.43 In some catchments, and for some types of development, Council has taken the view that the development contribution charge resulting from the above allocations would have an adverse effect on the development community to an extent that it would hinder growth and development, with negative consequences for the community as a whole. In these cases, Council, with consideration to s101(3)b of the LGA, has opted to cap the charge and fund any resulting revenue impacts from rates. This approach is consistent with that described in Council's Revenue and Financing Policy in the section titled Funding Sources for Capital Costs.

7.44 Council considers that overall the allocation of growth-related capital costs to development contributions set out in the Schedule of Assets and the resulting development contribution charges as specified in Schedule 1 of this Policy be reasonable and consistent with the statutory framework.

7.45 Total amount of development contributions funding sought (s106(2)(d), s201(1), s197AB LGA)

7.46 The total amount sought from development contributions funding, including financing costs, is set out in Schedule 32 of this Policy.

8. EXPLANATION AND JUSTIFICATION FOR CALCULATION OF CHARGES (S201(1)(A) LGA S197AB)

8.1 **Development contribution catchments**

8.2 Different areas of the city ("catchments") have been allocated different amounts of growth-related capital expenditure as set out in the Schedule of Assets and are forecast to have different amounts of growth (see Schedule 7). Financing costs have been allocated to them in proportion to the balance of expenditure and growth within each area over time (see Schedule 23).

8.3 It is not practical to define catchments that precisely fit each individual growth project that Council undertakes. Taking this into account, Council considers that it is most equitable to divide the city into catchments as is shown in the maps displayed in Schedule 98.

8.4 Within each of these catchments, unless a remission, specific agreement or where credits apply, all developments will pay the same development contribution, regardless of their location within the catchment and regardless of their proximity to any particular projects that Council has undertaken or will undertake in that catchment.

8.5 This will ensure that the historical and future costs of growth-related capital works in that catchment are shared amongst all developments that benefit from them to the best practicable extent, whether directly or indirectly.

8.6 Some growth-related capital expenditure cannot adequately be confined to individual areas, and where appropriate will be recovered on an equal basis from all developments in the city, regardless of location.

8.7 Council's approach is supported by s1997AB(1)(g) of the LGA which provides that when calculating and requiring development contributions, territorial authorities may group together certain developments by geographic area or categories of land use, provided that—

a) the grouping is done in a manner that balances practical and administrative efficiencies with considerations of fairness and equity; and

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

8.8 **Producer Price Index adjustments**

8.9 Council will at its sole discretion and in accordance with s106(2B-2C) LGA, will increase the capital component of development contribution charges annually based on the Producers Price Index Outputs for Construction rate provided by Statistics New Zealand.

8.10 **Calculation of charges (s203(2), Schedule 13 LGA)**

8.11 The formula used in Council's calculation model to calculate project-level charges is derived from the following equilibrium condition. It states that the net present value of money coming in from development contributions must equal the present value of money going out for growth-related project costs.

$$\sum_{t=1}^{N} \frac{HUE_t \; x \; DC_t}{(1+r)^{t-1}} = Growth \; x \left(\sum_{t=1}^{k} \frac{Cost_t}{(1+r)^{t-1}} + HC \right) - HR$$

8.12 It follows that the development contribution charge is as follows:

$$DC_1 = \frac{Growth \; x \left(\sum_{t=1}^{k} \frac{Cost_t}{(1+r)^{t-1}} + HC \right) - HR}{\sum_{t=1}^{N} HEU_t \; x \left(\frac{1}{1+r} \right)^{t-1}}$$

8.13 Where:

- t = time indicator
- $Cost_t$ = LTP Project Cost in year t
- HEU_t = Household equivalent units of demand in year t
- DC_t = DC_1 = Development contribution per HEU in year t

- r = annual interest rate
- N = length of the cost recovery period in years.
- k = time over which future project costs will be recovered in years
- Σ = summation operator
- HC = Historic costs incurred prior to the LTP
- HR = Historic development contribution revenues allocated to this project
- Growth = share of project cost to be recovered from growth via development contributions

8.14 Capital expenditure and growth (which is proportional to revenue) for the purposes of generating the charge are expressed in present value terms in order to match planned costs with forecast growth for the purpose of determining revenue across the life of the model, consistent with accepted financial modelling practices.

8.15 For each development contributions account within each catchment, the charge is the sum of the charges for the individual expenditure items.

8.16 A worked example is provided in Schedule 43, illustrating the calculation of a specific charge in accordance with this formula.

8.17 More detail on the mathematics in the model is available from Council on request.

9. CAPPED AND PHASED CHARGES (S101(3)B, S198(2A) LGA)

9.1 Some development contribution charges calculated by the calculation model have been capped at a specific level or phased in- incrementally to take account of considerations outside the scope of the development contribution model parameters.

9.2 The calculation model produces mathematically and legally justifiable development contribution charges "base charges" but whether these base charges are to be levied is required to be tested in accordance with s101(3)b of the LGA, which is a critical filter through which all proposed development contributions must pass.

9.3 Council has considered the base charges in light of the critical filter set out in s101(3)b and concluded that if the base charges were adopted, in some cases this would represent an allocation of liability for revenue needs which would not deliver the most advantageous impacts on the community. Accordingly, Council has decided to reduce certain base charges as set out below.

9.4 CA capped and phased development contribution charges in this section represents a manual adjustment to a base charge.

9.49.5 For the purposes of disclosure on fees advice letters, capped individual activity charges are generated by scaling the base activity charges by the ratio of the total capped charge and the total base charge. Phased charges are calculated based on an incremental annual increase from the 2019/20 Policy charges as set out in section 9.11 below. Capped and phased charges should not be considered charges in their own right.

9.59.6 **Council's decision to modify charges under S101(3)b**

9.69.7 Council considers that its decision to cap and/or phase charges represents a proper exercise of its discretion under s101(3). Council's decision in respect of these capped and phased

charges has not impacted on its decision making in respect of the balance of this Policy. To that extent, Council would have adopted the balance of this Policy regardless of whether it capped or phased these charges.

9.79.8 **Capped non-residential charges in Rotokauri**

9.89.9 Development contribution charges for a industrial, commercial, industrial, or retail development (or part of a development) in the Rotokauri General Catchment will pay no more than $31,93520,000, $15,84130,000, or $3940,731000 respectively (exclusive of GST) per 100m^2 of gross floor area for the total of water, wastewater and transport activities, and correspondingly for stormwater on a site area basis.

9.99.10 Where the base charge is less than that amount, the base charge will apply.

9.10 **Rationale**

9.11 Base non-residential charges in the Rotokauri catchment are significantly higher than comparable areas in other parts of the city, largely due to higher investment by Council in the strategic growth capital programme, and projected yield.charges set at the higher base level are likely to negatively impact development.

9.12 Council has made substantial infrastructure investments based on long-term city growth planning and land use strategies, which, if materially compromised due to low uptake, could reduce the realisation of expected benefits from Council's investment in infrastructure, and lead to lower levels of development, and loss of jobs and industry to other regions.

In this respect, allocation of liability for revenue needs according to the base charges will have a potentially adverse impact on the community and to avoid this impact, the base charge has been capped as set out above.

9.11 **CappedPhased residential charges**

9.12 Development contribution charges for residential development in the Peacocke 1, Peacocke 2, Rotokauri, Rototuna and Ruakura general catchments will be phased between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2023.

(i) Between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022 residential developments in these catchments pay the 2019/20 Policy charges plus 1/3rd of the difference between the 2019/20 Policy and the 2021/22 Policy charges.

(ii) Between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023 residential developments in these catchments pay the 2019/20 Policy charges plus 2/3rd of the difference between the 2019/20 Policy and the 2021/22 Policy charges.

(iii) From 1 July 2023 until 30 June 2024 residential developments in these catchments pay the full 2021/22 Policy charges.

9.13 See Schedule 2 for a table of these charges.

9.14 These phased charges are intended to provide greater certainty of the level of development contributions charges payable by developers, but Council reserves the right to review its policy and corresponding charges at any time.

9.15 **Rationale**

9.16 Base non-residential charges in some catchments are significantly higher than comparable areas in other parts of the city, largely due to higher investment by Council in its strategic growth capital programme in those areas.

9.17 Due to increasing costs of providing growth infrastructure and the scale of infrastructure required, development contribution charges are materially higher in this policy than in previous policies, which creates financial planning difficulties for developers and those purchasing property. To address this, residential development in the Peacocke 1, Peacocke 2, Rotokauri, Rototuna and Ruakura general catchments are phased in by one third each year over three years.

9.18 Council has made substantial infrastructure investments based on long-term city growth planning and land use strategies, which, if materially compromised due to low uptake, could reduce the realisation of expected benefits from Council's investment in infrastructure, and lead to lower levels of development and loss of jobs and industry to other regions.

9.19 Under those circumstances, allocation of liability for revenue needs according to the base charges may have an adverse impact on the community and to avoid this impact, the base charges for some non-residential charges has been capped and some residential charges have been phased in, as described above.

10. SIGNIFICANT ASSUMPTIONS AND POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF UNCERTAINTY (S201(1)(B), S197AB LGA)

10.1 The Development Contributions Policy incorporates a number of assumptions underlying the calculation of development contributions, principally around city growth, the demands placed on infrastructure by different types of developments, the allocation of costs and ultimately how these costs will be recovered from different types of development.

10.2 These assumptions, and an assessment or estimate of the effects of the uncertainty surrounding them, are detailed in this section.

10.3 **Growth projections**

10.4 Residential growth projections are based upon the National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis (NIDEA) population projection methodologies and data, augmented with Statistics New Zealand and 2013 Census information.

10.5 Non-residential floor area projections are based on economic projections for Hamilton and the Waikato Region made in 2017 by Market Economics Ltd.

10.6 Summary growth projection tables for the 10-Year Plan period are presented in Schedule 77.

10.7 Effects of uncertainty

10.8 Projecting or forecasting growth over the long term across the city and for individual areas and types of development within the city naturally involves a significant amount of uncertainty, and this will become more pronounced as time progresses. Growth inputs are a core component of the charge calculations, and there is a real likelihood that even a robust growth model would generate outputs that vary significantly from realised growth.

10.9 Projections that are lower than 'actual' growth would retrospectively have returned charges set at a level that is too high, and vice versa.

10.10 The divergence may also vary according to catchment and industry sector, resulting in charges that are weighted too heavily to some areas or some types of development. The effect of citywide growth variations would be expected to be less because projecting across a city has a lower error margin than by individual catchment, and historical data will inform projections better across a city compared with catchments or growth cells.

10.11 In order to minimise the effects of uncertainty, growth demand projections and assumptions will be monitored and regularly reviewed in light of new information.

10.12 **Conservative revenue assumptions**

10.13 The theoretical revenue generated by the development contribution model assumes that all HUEs return full revenue in accordance with the applicable charges.

10.14 Forecasts for development contribution revenue for the purposes of the 10-Year Plan are conservative estimates including allowances made for future remissions, and historical consents issued at lower charge rates as per the applicable policy at the time a consent is granted.

10.15 High development contribution charges have the potential to reduce development below levels anticipated through Council's growth modelling, for reasons such as development becominges less feasible, or developers choosinge to relocate or land bank.

This effect is estimated to have some impact on future development, and therefore for the purposes of projecting revenue for the 10-Year Plan, Council has made an adjustment to this effect into its modelling.

10.16 Effects of uncertainty

10.17 Revenue forecasting has a high margin of error due to substantial underlying assumptions including economic outlook and projections, growth projections, undeterminable developer and market behaviour, the property market volatility and unpredictability, and other wider considerations including government policy changes.

10.18 This uncertainty impacts Council's debt to revenue calculations and consequent capacity for borrowing to finance growth. Council has attempted to strike a balance in its forecasts, based on historical levels of revenue and the best information that it has available about likely future revenues, but with a view to conservatism.

10.19 If Council had included an allowance for reduced development due to high charges, it would have reduced revenue in the model and increased charges to an extent.

10.20 **Methodology for relating costs of community facilities to units of demand.**

10.21 The purpose of Council's methodology is to enable it 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.

10.22 It achieves this outcome by first identifying the total cost of the capital expenditure that it expects to incur in respect of these community assets to meet increased demand resulting from growth.

10.23 Next it identifies the share of that expenditure attributable to each unit of demand. It does this by using the units of demand by which the impact of growth has been assessed. To identify those units of demand Council takes account of a wide data set of information which informs it on the estimated rates of development in the City.

10.24 **Supply of land**

10.25 The supply and capacity of development land is assumed to be constrained by the current and future availability of infrastructure – whether planned to be provided by Council or likely to be able to be provided by developers.

10.26 The land supply assumptions are well informed from the perspective that Council is providing much of the growth infrastructure and has good information on yield and land availability. Private land owners however will bring sections to market using rationale that is not entirely predictable from Council's perspective, and as a result there will inevitably be variance between projected and actual future land supply.

10.27 Effects of uncertainty

10.28 If the actual supply of land for development is higher than was projected, then more development could potentially go ahead, spreading capex costs over more growth which would have retrospectively reduced the development contribution charge.

10.29 The supply assumptions that have been made are based on information provided by Market Economics Limited and the best knowledge of Council's Growth Funding & Analytics Team at the current time.

10.30 **Types of development (sectors)**

10.31 Developments are assumed to be of five basic types (sectors):

1. Residential, which includes:
   - one bedroom dwelling
   - two bedroom dwelling
   - standard residential dwelling
   - large residential dwelling
2. Retail
3. Commercial
4. Industrial, and
5. Wet industries.

10.32 Within these sectors, there will be a range in the amount of benefit derived from Council's growth-related capital expenditure.

10.33 With the exception of wet industries, where demand will be assessed on a case by case basis, all developments within a sector will be charged development contributions at the rate applicable to that sector as a whole.

10.34 Effects of uncertainty

10.35 Using a wider range of sectors would theoretically allow a closer fit between the assumed demand generated and the actual demand produced by different types of development. However, although it might seem to be more equitable, this is not necessarily practical, as growth would need to be projected separately for each sector and insufficient data is available for this task. The range of sectors will, however, be reviewed periodically and will be expanded when appropriate and feasible as more sophisticated ways of modelling development emerge.

10.36 **Residential dwellings**

10.37 Council charges development contributions on a per bedroom basis using four categories, being large residential, standard residential, two bedroom, and one bedroom dwelling. Census 2013 data through statistical analysis shows that the greater the number of bedrooms in a dwelling the more people are likely living in it (distributed normally). The more people in a dwelling the greater level of Council services that dwelling demands. Accordingly, development contributions for larger dwellings are higher compared to smaller dwellings, noting that all dwellings with four or more bedrooms pay the large residential rate.

10.38 Council made this decision in order to better reflect true infrastructure demands and improve the equitable spread of the development contributions burden across the residential sector. This approach better achieves the purpose of development contributions as set out in section 197AA of the LGA.

10.39 The total recovered over the longterm is no greater or less than if Council had retained the approach taken in the prior policy.

10.40 Effects of uncertainty

10.41 A direct correlation is assumed between demand for Council services and the number of people in a dwelling. If the correlation was inaccurately estimated development

contributions would be distributed differently within the four residential categories, although a house with more bedrooms would always pay a higher development contribution than a dwelling with fewer bedrooms.

10.42 Council could have chosen more or less than four categories, but elected to use four. It was deemed that choosing more than four categories would introduce undue complexity for both developers and the Council in its administration of the Policy. In any case, data shows that the more bedrooms a dwelling has, the slower the marginal increase in demand for services becomes for each of those additional bedrooms.

10.43 Council used its rating database to correlate the number of bedrooms per new dwelling with the Census 2013 data, to calculate demand factors for each of the bedroom categories. Census 2013 data shows that there were 2.7 people per household. This figure is used as the basis for determining the final demand factors for each dwelling size which is the basis of Council's household unit equivalent (HUE).

10.44 The stated assumptions are broad and general in construction and hence from one residential unit to another the assumptions may not correlate exactly with the actual demand placed on Council infrastructure, however these types of development constitute only a small proportion of total demand and revenue, and this mitigates the effects of uncertainty.

10.45 **Non-residential demand conversion factors**

10.46 To provide a common denominator calculating development contribution charges using the equations given in section 8, conversion factors have been used to equate non-residential demand to the residential demand. Conversion factors estimate the number of HUEs of demand that non-residential sectors produce per 100m² of gross floor area (GFA). Data from various sources (e.g. Census, water-metering, traffic studies) has been used to estimate the average demand placed on Council infrastructure (site area for stormwater) or per non-standard residential dwelling. Details of these are set out and described in Schedule 45.

~~10.46~~10.47 Effects of uncertainty

~~10.47~~10.48 A higher conversion factor for an activity will result in a higher development contribution charges, and vice versa.

~~10.48~~10.49 The effect on the development contribution charges of variances due to the choice of conversion factors can be significant, but the current figures reflect the best information that Council has available at this time. Using a wider range of sectors would allow charges to be more closely tailored to individual types of development, but would also require individual forecasting of each of these types, with a resulting increase in forecasting error.

~~10.49~~10.50 An assumption is that HUEs can be used as a proxy for non-residential demand based on floor area (or site area for stormwater) by way of a set of metric based conversion factors. This is a typical approach for council development contribution policies to take, and no ready alternative is available.

~~10.50~~10.51 **Catchments**

~~10.51~~10.52 The ~~Peacockes~~Peacocke, Rototuna, Ruakura, and Rotokauri greenfield catchments (refer Schedule 8) are based on Council's District Plan structure plan areas. The Temple View

and Te Rapa North greenfield catchments are areas that have been added to the city through recent boundary changes.

10.5210.53 The infill catchment is defined as all areas in the city that are not greenfield areas, typically referred to as the built-up area or brownfields.

10.5310.54 The stormwater catchments are based on monitored and modelled stormwater flows in hydrological catchments, and the wastewater catchments reflect the gravity-fed network, the natural boundary of the Waikato River, and the relative network impact of the eastern and western wastewater interceptors.

10.5410.55 An all-of-city or "citywide" catchment is used where it is impractical or inequitable to use only the catchments described above. Any allocation of costs to the citywide catchment has been made in accordance with the following principles:

a) Causation:
   - There is a causal link between the demand generated by development in the city, regardless of location, and the need to undertake the project or expand the capacity of a network via a group of related projects.

b) Open access:
   - There are no significant barriers to the use of the infrastructure by all of the community.
   - The infrastructure is available and accessible to the community at large.
   - The costs of using the infrastructure are fair and equitable, and no particular locality of the wider community is disadvantaged by higher user cost.

c) Integrated network:
   - The project contributes to an interconnected infrastructure network within the city.
   - The project benefits are closely aligned with the benefits of the related wider infrastructure network.

10.5510.56 A number of the larger projects set out in the Schedule of Assets have been split into citywide and catchment components and allocated separately, to more equitably and accurately reflect causes and benefits of expenditure.

10.5610.57 It is assumed that all developments within a catchment contribute to the need for and benefit equally from Council's growth-related expenditure having the effect that similar developments in the same catchment attract the same charge.

10.5710.58 Effects of uncertainty

10.5810.59 Where there are developments in close proximity but in different catchments, significantly different charges may be payable when the demand they place on infrastructure may be very similar. Conversely, not all developments within the same catchment will benefit equally from the infrastructure provided in that catchment.

10.5910.60 Using a greater number of catchments would lessen the effect of the first of these issues, and strengthen the causal link between developments and the infrastructure that they require, but would heighten the effect of the second consideration and also entail higher error margins due to the requirement to project growth for smaller areas.

10.6010.61 Council has tried to strike a balance between these two factors in its choice of development contribution catchments.

10.6110.62 **Cost recovery periods**

10.6210.63 The LGA sets out that development contributions should be determined in a manner that is generally consistent with the capacity life of the assets for which they are intended.

10.6310.64 A 30-year maximum cost recovery period has been used. For capital expenditure providing capacity that will be exhausted prior to 30 years, the estimated length of remaining capacity has been used as the recovery period. For each project, the recovery period has been set to start either in 2006 or eight years prior to the commencement of expenditure on the project. This aligns with the typical duration of a subdivision consent, or for greenfield catchments the earliest year of the calculation model, being 2006.

10.6410.65 Effects of uncertainty

10.6510.66 The option of using a shorter maximum period (e.g. 20 years) was modelled and significantly increased the development contribution charges. Specialist advice is that it would be unusual for assets being recovered through this Policy had to have a capacity life (not useful life) of more than 30 years, and in any case using a period longer than 30 years did not significantly reduce the charges, as interest costs and the capital expenditure allocated to development contributions funding were also greater.

10.6610.67 The effect of starting the recovery period closer to the commencement of expenditure would be to increase the charge for individual projects because costs will be recovered over a shorter period.

10.6710.68 **Allocation of capital costs to growth**

10.6810.69 Capital costs have been allocated to development contributions funding only for projects that provide new assets or assets of increased capacity and that are necessitated by growth or will provide benefit to growth.

10.6910.70 These project costs have been allocated under the assumptions set out in the Covec Limited methodology paper titled "Cost Allocation Guidelines for Development Contributions", which is published on Council's website.

10.7010.71 The underlying rationale for these allocations is set out in the LGA and addressed in this section.

10.7110.72 Substantive and comprehensive project-by-project analysis has been undertaken by independent engineers Stantec Limited and Gray Matter Limited for the purpose of allocating project costs to growth in accordance with the LGA and the Covec Limited methodology.

10.7210.73 Programmes of work have been split into their component projects to allow for a finer-grained analysis. Costs have been allocated spatially and by activity while considering a number of factors and circumstances, principally based on growth causation, benefits, renewals, and levels of service.

10.7310.74 Standardised bands are used for generating the causation and benefit assessments. These bands are conservatively constructed to preclude very high allocation of costs (over

88%) to development contributions. A high level of rigour has been applied to all project cost allocations.

10.7410.75 It is assumed that the two key allocation aspects (being causation and benefits of growth) that are required to be considered under this rationale, should be weighted equally in generating an allocation after excluding growth caused by developments or other factors that should not attract development contributions ("non-DC growth").

10.7510.76 Effects of uncertainty

10.7610.77 Weighting allocations more heavily towards causation versus benefits would increase the charges. Weighting them more towards benefits would decrease them.

10.7710.78 The assumption relating to the amount of non-DC growth has the effect that the development community is not paying for capital expenditure required to meet this demand. Capital expenditure relating to demand caused by development occurring outside the city, asset renewals, certain types of levels of service change, and operations and maintenance costs are netted from allocations, which are funded by ratepayers or third-party funding.

10.7810.79 Uncertainty around this assumption lies in projecting the extent of such non-DC growth, and may be significant, but is based on the best information available through specialist assessment and modelling. To the extent that the amount of non-DC growth is overestimated, the ratepayer is most affected.

10.7910.80 Allocating growth costs in any different manner than that described in and sections 7.20 and 10.68 would have an impact on the development contribution charges. Council has used best practice methods, internal specialist analysis and external consultants, and is satisfied that the allocations as described are reasonable.

10.8010.81 Full details of the methodology for cost allocations, causation and benefit analysis, and other related aspects for each individual project are available on Council's website, and in the Schedule of Assets.

10.8110.82 **Limits of Modelling**

10.8210.83 The calculation model that generates development contribution charges is a pure mathematical model that produces theoretical charges based on a large number of inputs that in isolation contain significant assumptions as detailed in section 10 above.

10.8310.84 Although the model produces numerically precise charges, the nature of cumulative uncertainty means that the greater the number and significance of input assumptions, the greater the potential variation of outputs to changes in these assumptions.

10.8410.85 The calculation model used to generate the charges in Schedule 1 includes the best numerical assumptions available to Council, and is the most appropriate tool to guide Council in setting development contribution charges.

10.8510.86 Effects of uncertainty

10.86 The calculation of development contributions is therefore limited to an extent by the sensitivity of the model to inputs, and the degree of certainty and reliability of those inputs. As a result, modelled demand is likely to be different to actual or realised demand.

10.87

11. STAGES AT WHICH DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS MAY BE REQUIRED (S198, S202(1)(B) LGA)

11.1 In most cases requirement for and the payment of development contributions happen at two separate points in time. This section and section 12 describe in detail how this works.

11.2 Council may require a development contribution to be made when any of the following milestones arise:

a) a resource consent is granted under the Resource Management Act 1991 for a development within its district; or

b) a building consent is granted under the Building Act 2004 for building work situated in its district; or

c) an authorisation for a service connection is granted.

11.3 Council may also require that a development contribution be made when granting a Certificate of Acceptance under section 98 of the Building Act 2004 if a development contribution would have been required had a building consent been granted for the building work in respect of which the certificate is granted.

11.4 Council, at its sole discretion, will determine at which of the milestones set out in clauses 11.2 and 11.3 it will require development contributions. ~~Unless in Council's view there is good reason, Council will require a development contribution to be paid at the earliest milestone.~~

11.5 If Council elects to not require a development contribution at the earliest of the milestones set out in clauses 11.2 and 11.3, it reserves the right to require a development contribution at any subsequent milestone, regardless of whether the assessed development contribution charge at that subsequent milestone is higher or lower.

11.6 It is the granting of the resource consent, building consent, authorisation of service connection or issuing of the certificate of acceptance that gives rise to the requirement for a development contribution payment to be made.

11.7 In accordance with Section 198(2A) LGA, and depending on which of the milestones set out in clauses 11.2 and 11.3 are exercised by Council, the development contributions will be calculated under the policy that was in force at the time the corresponding application for that resource consent, building consent, certificate of acceptance, or service connection was submitted, accompanied by all required information.

11.8 Please contact Council's Development Contributions Officer (DCO) at any time if you need guidance or clarification.

12. PAYMENT OF DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (S198, S208 LGA)

12.1 In accordance with section 10.8711, for contributions required on subdivision consents, payment will be required prior to uplifting RMA section 224(c) certificates, and these will not be released until payment is received.

12.2 For staged developments where all other Council planning requirements have been met payment will be required only for the RMA section 224(c) certificates issued at each stage.

12.3 For contributions required on land use consents where a building consent is not required, payment will be required prior to commencement of the land use consent, and that consent shall not be put into effect until payment is received.

12.4 For contributions required on building consents, payment will be required prior to the issuing of Code Compliance Certificate, and this certificate will not be released until payment is received.

12.5 For contributions required on application for service connection, payment will be required prior to the service connection being authorised.

12.6 Where sufficient information is not available to determine the residential demand type at the milestone at which a development contribution is required, each residential unit will be assessed at the standard residential rate, being one residential HUE. If, prior to the date when payment is required, Council establishes to its satisfaction that the number of bedrooms differs from the standard residential unit rate, then those residential units will be reassessed at the applicable residential unit rate.

12.7 Where a building consent is granted on an existing residential dwelling and is assessed to generate additional demand as a result of those building works, the additional demand will be assessed for development contributions at the applicable residential demand unit rate, except that no further residential development contributions will be required where the original assessment was made under a prior policy that did not calculate development contributions on a per bedroom basis.

12.8 No refund will be given if the actual number of bedrooms is less than the standard residential unit rate assumes, but Council may consider a remission if the development meets its criteria in its remissions policy set out at section 18. Irrespective, a credit will be retained for the development contributions paid.

12.9 For non-residential developments where development contributions are assessed on resource consents and the scale of the development is unknown, the assessment will be based on the type of development that most closely matches the zoning of the land.

12.10 The gross-floor area of a non-residential development will be assumed to be a fixed percentage of the site area being 50% for retail developments, 30% for commercial, and 30% for industrial. These figures are conservative estimates of the floor-area to site-area ratio used in Council's growth projections and historical development information.

12.11 Such developments will be reassessed at building consent stage, and any additional floor area over and above that assumed and paid for at resource consent stage will be required at building consent stage.

~~12.12 No refund will be given if a non-residential building results in a lesser amount of floor area than was assumed, but Council may consider a remission if the development meets its criteria set out in its remissions policy set out at section 18. Irrespective, a credit will be retained for the full amount of floor area that was paid for.~~

~~12.13~~12.12 **Invoicing**

~~12.14~~12.13 Invoices relating to subdivision applications will be issued no later than at the time of request for an RMA section 224(c) certificate, unless an earlier milestone occurs which Council, at its discretion, may elect to invoice against.

~~12.15~~12.14 Invoices relating to land use resource consents that are not linked to building consents will be raised at the time of granting the consent.

~~12.16~~12.15 Invoices relating to building consents will be raised no later than the time of application for Code Compliance Certificate. Invoices relating to building consents granted by a building consent authority other than Hamilton City Council will be raised 30 days following the issue of a DC notice of requirement.

~~12.17~~12.16 Invoices relating to a service connection application will be raised no later than application for authorisation of that service connection.

~~12.18~~12.17 Development contributions for resource consents that are linked to building consents will be assessed at the resource consent stage, and reassessed based on the final plans provided at building consent stage.

~~12.19~~12.18 Notwithstanding 12.1 to 12.17~~12.18~~, Council reserves the right to invoice and require payment of development contribution at any point after the occurrence of any of the milestones described in 11.2 and 11.3.

~~12.20~~12.19 If a developer wishes to pay an assessed development contribution prior to the stages set out above, an invoice may be raised at the time of actual payment by the developer.

~~12.21~~12.20 In accordance with Section 198(2A) LGA, all invoices for required development contributions will be raised at the rates applicable at the time that the application for a resource consent, building consent, or service connection was submitted, accompanied by all required information.

~~12.22~~12.21 Consideration will not be given to development contribution charges assessed under prior policies in cases where the charges in this Policy (as presented in Schedule 1) are lower.

~~12.23~~12.22 When development contributions are paid, the HUEs of demand that they provide for will be recorded and will be credited, by activity, against any subsequent consent or service connection application as it relates to the original consent. Accordingly, whilst subsequent applications will enable a reassessment and recalculation to be made, additional contributions will be required only where it is assessed that there will be an increase in HUEs of demand arising from the development.

~~12.24~~12.23 For reasons of administrative efficiency, where the total amount payable is assessed as being less than $50, no payment will be required and no invoice will be raised.

13. LIMITATIONS AND CALCULATION OF CREDITS AND EXEMPTIONS (S199, S200(1), S197AB LGA)

13.1 A development contribution will only be required if the effects or cumulative effects of developments will create or have created a requirement for Council to provide or to have provided new or additional assets or assets of increased capacity.

13.2 Development contributions are calculated on an activity by activity basis based on increased units of demand (HUEs). Council will provide a credit against a development contribution where it can be demonstrated to Council's satisfaction on an activity by activity basis that:

a) pre-existing legitimately established units of demand existed on the site and placed actual demand on Council's infrastructure prior to the application for resource consent, building consent, or service connection; or

b) development contributions or financial contributions have previously been paid for those increased units of demand generated by the development.

13.3 Demand net of credits will be used to calculate a development contribution payable for the development on an activity by activity basis.

13.4 Credits for existing HUEs attach to the parent lot and are not transferable, unless all lots within the site are in common ownership, or if authorised by Council at its sole discretion.

13.5 Credits for HUEs will not be provided for commercial, retail, or industrial activities undertaken in an area of a site that is not included within the definition of gross floor area.

13.6 Any project undertaken by Council will itself not be liable to pay development contributions.

13.7 For the avoidance of doubt, development contributions required under this Policy for reserves are not for the specified reserves purposes referred to in Section 201 LGA.

14. REQUESTS FOR RECONSIDERATION (S199A, S199B, 202A LGA)

14.1 A person required by Council to make a development contribution may request Council to reconsider the requirement in accordance with Section 199A of the LGA.

14.2 A request for reconsideration of a requirement to pay a development contribution ("request") must:

a) be made within 10 working days after the date of receipt of notice of the development contribution required by Council;
b) be made to Council in writing using the Application for reconsideration of development contributions which can be found on Council's website
c) set out the grounds and reasons for the request;
d) specify the outcome that is sought; and
e) include an email address for delivery of Council's decision.

14.3 A request can be withdrawn at any time before delivery of Council's decision on the request.

14.4 A person making a request may provide further information at any time before delivery of Council's decision. Further information will re-start the 15 working day period for delivery of Council's decision (S199B LGA).

14.5 Council also may require further information in relation to the request. The 15 working-day period for delivery of Council's decision does not begin until Council has received all required relevant information relating to the request (S199B LGA).

14.6 Council will consider:

a) the grounds and reasons set out in the written request;

b) the purposes and principles in sections 197AA – 197A LGA; and

c) the application of this Policy in determining the proposed development contribution.

14.7 Council will make decisions on requests without holding a hearing. However, Council may, at its discretion, invite the requester to a meeting to discuss the request.

14.8 Council's decisions on requests will:

a) be in writing;

b) be provided within 15 working days after the date on which Council received all required relevant information relating to the request; and

c) state whether the development contribution will be amended and, if so, the new amount.

14.9 Council's decision on requests will be delivered by email to the address nominated by the requester. If Council is unable to contact a requester by email, it will deliver the decision by making it available at the Municipal Building reception in Hamilton, to the requester and will attempt to notify the requester by telephone.

15. OBJECTING TO AN ASSESSED CHARGE (S199(C–P) LGA)

15.1 This section is intended only to be a summary for guidance. Any development contribution objection should be made with full consideration of all relevant information including Section 199C-P and Schedule 13A of the LGA.

15.2 Any person that has been provided a notice by Council (or other formal advice) of a requirement to pay a development contribution may object to the amount in accordance with Section 199C of the LGA.

15.3 An objection under Section 199C may be made only on the grounds, as set out under Section 199D, that a territorial authority has:

a) 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

b) required a development contribution for community facilities not required by, or related to, the objector's development, whether on its own or cumulatively with other developments; or

c) required a development contribution in breach of section 200; or

d) incorrectly applied its development contributions policy to the objector's development.

15.4 Any person lodging an objection must do so in accordance with the timeframes set out in Schedule 13A of the LGA.

15.5 For further information relating to lodging a development contributions objection please refer to the LGA and/or the office of the Department of Internal Affairs. It is also recommended that independent legal advice be sought.

16. DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS (S207(A-F) LGA)

16.1 Council may elect to enter into a development agreement with a developer in accordance with Section 207A of the LGA.

16.2 For guidance on requesting to enter into a developer agreement with Council, where applicable please refer to:

- Sections 207(A-F) of the LGA which contains specific "Developer agreements" provisions
- Section 18.1718.16 of this Policy "Private Developer Agreement (PDA) Remission"
- Council's Growth Funding Policy
- the guidance documents relating to Private Developer Agreement structure which can be found on Council's website; or
- contact Council's City Development Unit for further information.

17. SPECIAL ASSESSMENT

17.1 A special assessment of development contributions may be undertaken at the discretion of Council, on an activity by activity basis to determine the amount of development contributions payable.

17.2 An application for special assessment must be made to Council in writing using the Application for special assessment of development contributions which can be found on Council's website.

17.3 A special assessment will be undertaken only where, as a threshold for consideration, the development is of a size greater than 20 HUEs (residential) or 2,000m^2 GFA (non-residential).

17.4 All special assessments will be evaluated consistent with the actual demand remission criteria set out in Section 18.10 of this Policy.

17.5 All actual and reasonable costs incurred by Council in determining the special assessment application, including staff time as set out in Council's schedule of 'Fees and Charges - Economic Growth and Planning' published on Council's website, its consultant and legal costs, and administration costs, shall be paid by the applicant whether or not a remission is ultimately granted in respect of the special assessment. If external costs are to be incurred by Council in its assessment of a special assessment Council may at its discretion require those costs to be met by the applicant in advance. ~~If a remission is granted in respect of the special assessment, Council will deduct all outstanding costs from the total remission due prior to payment.~~

17.6 In support of an application a special assessment the applicant must supply, for each activity, all relevant evidence of reduced demand on Council's infrastructure. This information is to

be in the form of metrics provided by an appropriately qualified professional, referencing relevant policy provisions.

17.7 Special assessment applications are to be lodged with Council's Development Contributions Officers at the earliest opportunity, and prior to the earliest development contribution milestone as set out in Section 10.8711 of the Policy. Where it is determined by Council that all relevant information has not been provided prior to the applicable development contribution milestone set out in Section 10.8711 of this Policy, development contributions will be required in accordance with Schedule 1 of this Policy.

17.8 The amount of any special assessment, will be assessed on a case-by-case basis having regard to the extent to which the special assessment criteria is met.

17.9 An application for special assessment, regardless of the outcome, will not affect the applicant's right to apply for a remission under Section 18 of this Policy.

17.10 Decisions on individual requests will not alter the basis of the Policy itself.

17.11 For further details relating to lodging a special assessment please refer to Council's website or contact Council's Development Contributions Officer.

18. REMISSIONS (S201(1)C, S200(2) LGA)

18.1 Upon application made by a developer, Council may at its sole discretion remit part or all of a development contribution levied on that developer.

18.2 Any application for a remission must be made to Council in writing using the Application for remission of development contributions which can be found on Council's website, and shall be lodged with Council within 30 working days of the development contribution charge being advised in writing to the developer.

18.3 In order to be eligible for a remission the applicant must supply, for each activity, all relevant evidence of actual demand reductions on Council's infrastructure in support of the remission application. This information is to be in the form of metrics provided by an appropriately qualified professional, referencing relevant Policy provisions.

18.4 All actual and reasonable costs incurred by Council in determining the remission application, including staff time as set out in Council's schedule of 'Fees and Charges - Economic Growth and Planning' published on Council's website, its consultant and legal costs, and administration costs, shall be paid by the applicant whether or not a remission is ultimately granted. If external costs are to be incurred by Council in its assessment of a remission Council may at its discretion require those costs to be met by the applicant in advance. If a remission is granted, Council will deduct all outstanding costs from the total remission due prior to payment.

18.5 Remission applications will be considered on an activity by activity basis, with those activities being water, wastewater, stormwater, transport, community infrastructure and reserves.

18.6 The amount of any remission will be assessed on a case by case basis having regard to the extent to which the remission criteria is met.

18.7 In calculating any remission on a capped charge, the calculation shall be based, as its starting point, on the base charge without modification. A remission will then only be provided if the

calculated charge including remission is less than the capped charge, otherwise the capped charge will apply.

18.8 Decisions on individual requests will not alter the basis of the Policy itself.

18.9 There are two categories of remission, as described in the following paragraphs.

18.10 **Actual demand remission**

18.11 Development contributions are calculated based on modelled demand, measured in Household Unit Equivalents (HUEs). Council will consider a remission where actual demand is significantly lower than modelled demand.

18.12 Actual Demand Remission Criteria

18.13 In applying for a remission based on actual demand, the applicant must demonstrate to Council's satisfaction on an activity by activity basis that:

a) the actual HUEs of demand generated by the development are materially lower than the HUEs of demand assessed under the methodology set out in this Policy and in any event lower than modelled demand by five or more HUEs of demand, and;

b) for an activity, the reduced HUEs create capacity in Council's infrastructure network which Council is satisfied is material having regard to the nature of the development, its location, and implications for Council's infrastructure programme.

18.14 **CBD remissions**

18.15 Between 1 July 20211919 and 30 June 202441, developments in the CBD will pay only 34.0% (being a 66% remission) of the standard applicable infill charge, as set out in Schedule 1.

18.1518.16 **High rise building remission**

18.17 Between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2024, developments in the CBD with 6 or more storeys, will pay no development contributions (being a 100% remission of the standard applicable infill charge, as set out in Schedule 1).

18.18 Basement floors do not count as a storey when assessing a high-rise building remission.

18.19 **Social Housing remission**

18.20 Social housing developments will pay no development contributions (being a 100% remission) of the standard applicable charge, as set out in Schedule 1.

18.21 To be eligible the development must deliver not-for-profit housing, and the applicant on the building consent or resource consent must be either registered as a community housing provider with the Community Housing Regulatory Authority or is a registered charitable trust and has as one of its objectives as the provision of social and/or affordable rental housing.

18.22 An application for remission will need to be lodged with Council prior to any development contributions being paid. Development contributions paid prior to an application being lodged will not be eligible for a refund.

18.23 The crown and crown agents including Kāinga Ora are not eligible for this remission.

18.24 Council may at its sole discretion resolve to limit the funding pool available for applications to this remission without amending this policy.

18.1618.25 **Private Developer Agreement (PDA) remission**

~~18.17~~18.26 Council may provide for a remission in respect of development contributions levied against development in unfunded areas or associated with unfunded growth projects as set out in Council's Growth Funding Policy where Council and the developer have entered into a binding Private Developer Agreement in accordance with Section 207 LGA and the criteria and principals set out in the Growth Funding Policy.

~~18.18~~18.27 Council will set the total remission, if any, in a manner consistent with the Growth Funding Policy and the total remission shall be recorded as a term and condition of the Private Developer Agreement.

19. VALUATION OF LAND FOR DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS PURPOSES (S201(1)D, 203(1) LGA)

19.1 The development contribution charge for reserves will be capped at the greater of 7.5% of the value of the additional allotments created by a subdivision or the value equivalent of 20 square metres of land for each additional household unit created by the development.

~~19.2~~ On the basis of the charges expressed in this Policy, such a cap would apply to residential allotments or sections of land value (per unit) less than the values described in Schedule 6.

20. ESTIMATING A DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION CHARGE

20.1 This section provides a guide to estimating a development contributions charge.

20.2 Please contact the Development Contributions Officer if you have any questions or require assistance to calculate your estimated charge.

20.3 **Using the online GIS development contribution estimator tool**

20.4 For a quick estimate of a development contribution charge use the "DC estimator" on Council's website.

20.5 Type the address into the search bar and click on the site to generate the catchments and per unit charges for the development.

20.6 **Using the Policy**

20.7 To estimate a development contribution charge using Schedule 1 follow the steps below:

1. **Identify the development type** using the definitions in section 6. Refer to Table 1 for residential or Table 2 for non-residential development.
2. **Identify the geographic catchment** in which the development is situated by using the maps in the schedule 8.
3. **Add up the charges** for each activity (community infrastructure, reserves, stormwater, wastewater, transport, and water) by reading across the row relating to your geographical catchment, or just use the total on the right-hand side. Do not add the citywide charges; they are already included in the charge for each catchment.
4. **Add the stormwater and wastewater catchment charges** to the above charge by identifying the stormwater catchment, and the wastewater catchments using the maps in schedule 8 below.
5. **Your total charge** is the sum of the above charges.

20.8 The method outlined above is the standard means for estimating development contribution charges.

20.9 There may be aspects of a development that require a more complex calculation. Please refer to the notes at the bottom of schedule 1 and schedule 5 and the "How to estimate a development contribution charge" information sheet on Council's website to assist with more complex calculations.

21. REFERENCES

- Local Government Act 2002
- Council's 2018-282021-31 Long Term Plan 10-Year Plan
- Council's Growth Funding Policy
- Council's 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy

22. SCHEDULE 1 – DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION CHARGES

For further guidelines on how to use the charge schedules below to estimate a development contribution, please refer to the Council's website "Estimating your development contribution".

Table 1 – Residential development contribution payable in each catchment (excl. GST)

	CI	Reserves	Stormwater	Transport	Wastewater	Water	Total
Large Residential	**Charge per lot, dwelling or unit title, inclusive of Citywide components**						
Citywide	89	399		4,673	5,645	5,911	16,718
Infill East	89	429		4,979	6,775	6,740	19,012
Infill West	89	429		4,874	8,135	6,740	20,267
Peacocke 1	89	12,481		23,146	14,901	6,761	57,377
Peacocke 2	89	9,647		26,251	27,453	7,600	71,040
Rotokauri	89	1,938		14,424	7,354	9,826	33,632
Rototuna	149	456		18,028	8,398	8,624	35,655
Ruakura	89	399		11,596	10,611	6,685	29,381
Te Rapa North	89	399		14,225	5,645	5,911	26,270
Temple View	89	399		4,673	8,682	8,465	22,308
SW - Citywide			22				22
SW - Chartwell			1,586				1,586
SW - City Centre			1,126				1,126
SW - Hamilton East			1,628				1,628
SW - Kirikiriroa			4,000				4,000
SW - Lake Rotokauri			82,279				82,279
SW - Mangaheka			4,566				4,566
SW - Mangakotukutuku			16,423				16,423
SW - Mangaonua			3,666				3,666
SW - Ohote			1,144				1,144
SW - Otama-ngenge			352				352
SW - Peacocke			2,674				2,674
SW - River North			2,806				2,806
SW - Rotokauri West			4,159				4,159
SW - St Andrews			224				224
SW - Te Awa o Katapaki			12,954				12,954
SW - Te Rapa Stream			1,179				1,179
SW - Temple View			1,021				1,021
SW - Waitawhiriwhiri			1,590				1,590
SW - Western Heights			998				998
WW - East					3,103		3,103
WW - West					5,752		5,752
Standard Residential	**Charge per lot, dwelling or unit title, inclusive of Citywide components**						
Citywide	69	310		3,623	4,376	4,582	12,960
Infill East	69	332		3,859	5,252	5,225	14,738
Infill West	69	332		3,778	6,306	5,225	15,711
Peacocke 1	69	9,675		17,942	11,551	5,241	44,479
Peacocke 2	69	7,478		20,350	21,281	5,891	55,070
Rotokauri	69	1,502		11,182	5,701	7,617	26,071
Rototuna	115	354		13,975	6,510	6,685	27,640
Ruakura	69	310		8,989	8,226	5,182	22,776
Te Rapa North	69	310		11,027	4,376	4,582	20,364
Temple View	69	310		3,623	6,730	6,562	17,293
SW - Citywide			17				17
SW - Chartwell			1,230				1,230
SW - City Centre			873				873
SW - Hamilton East			1,262				1,262
SW - Kirikiriroa			3,101				3,101
SW - Lake Rotokauri			63,782				63,782
SW - Mangaheka			3,539				3,539
SW - Mangakotukutuku			12,731				12,731
SW - Mangaonua			2,842				2,842
SW - Ohote			887				887
SW - Otama-ngenge			273				273
SW - Peacocke			2,073				2,073
SW - River North			2,175				2,175
SW - Rotokauri West			3,224				3,224
SW - St Andrews			173				173
SW - Te Awa o Katapaki			10,042				10,042
SW - Te Rapa Stream			914				914
SW - Temple View			792				792
SW - Waitawhiriwhiri			1,232				1,232
SW - Western Heights			773				773
WW - East					2,405		2,405
WW - West					4,459		4,459

Table 1 – Continued

	CI	Reserves	Stormwater	Transport	Wastewater	Water	Total
Two Bed		**Charge per lot, dwelling or unit title, inclusive of Citywide components**					
Citywide	48	213		2,498	3,017	3,160	8,936
Infill East	48	229		2,661	3,621	3,603	10,162
Infill West	48	229		2,605	4,348	3,603	10,833
Peacocke 1	48	6,671		12,372	7,965	3,614	30,669
Peacocke 2	48	5,156		14,032	14,674	4,062	37,972
Rotokauri	48	1,036		7,710	3,931	5,252	17,977
Rototuna	80	244		9,636	4,489	4,609	19,058
Ruakura	48	213		6,198	5,672	3,573	15,704
Te Rapa North	48	213		7,603	3,017	3,160	14,042
Temple View	48	213		2,498	4,640	4,525	11,924
SW - Citywide			12				12
SW - Chartwell			848				848
SW - City Centre			602				602
SW - Hamilton East			870				870
SW - Kirikiriroa			2,138				2,138
SW - Lake Rotokauri			43,979				43,979
SW - Mangaheka			2,440				2,440
SW - Mangakotukutuku			8,778				8,778
SW - Mangaonua			1,959				1,959
SW - Ohote			612				612
SW - Otama-ngenge			188				188
SW - Peacocke			1,429				1,429
SW - River North			1,500				1,500
SW - Rotokauri West			2,223				2,223
SW - St Andrews			119				119
SW - Te Awa o Katapaki			6,924				6,924
SW - Te Rapa Stream			630				630
SW - Temple View			546				546
SW - Waitawhiriwhiri			850				850
SW - Western Heights			533				533
WW - East					1,658		1,658
WW - West					3,074		3,074
One Bed		**Charge per lot, dwelling or unit title, inclusive of Citywide components**					
Citywide	33	148		1,729	2,088	2,187	6,185
Infill East	33	159		1,842	2,506	2,494	7,033
Infill West	33	159		1,803	3,010	2,494	7,498
Peacocke 1	33	4,617		8,563	5,513	2,501	21,227
Peacocke 2	33	3,569		9,712	10,156	2,812	26,281
Rotokauri	33	717		5,336	2,721	3,635	12,442
Rototuna	55	169		6,670	3,107	3,190	13,191
Ruakura	33	148		4,290	3,926	2,473	10,869
Te Rapa North	33	148		5,263	2,088	2,187	9,719
Temple View	33	148		1,729	3,212	3,132	8,253
SW - Citywide			8				8
SW - Chartwell			587				587
SW - City Centre			417				417
SW - Hamilton East			602				602
SW - Kirikiriroa			1,480				1,480
SW - Lake Rotokauri			30,439				30,439
SW - Mangaheka			1,689				1,689
SW - Mangakotukutuku			6,076				6,076
SW - Mangaonua			1,356				1,356
SW - Ohote			423				423
SW - Otama-ngenge			130				130
SW - Peacocke			989				989
SW - River North			1,038				1,038
SW - Rotokauri West			1,539				1,539
SW - St Andrews			83				83
SW - Te Awa o Katapaki			4,792				4,792
SW - Te Rapa Stream			436				436
SW - Temple View			378				378
SW - Waitawhiriwhiri			588				588
SW - Western Heights			369				369
WW - East					1,148		1,148
WW - West					2,128		2,128

Table 2 – Non-residential development contribution payable in each catchment (excl. GST)

	CI	Reserves	Stormwater	Transport	Wastewater	Water	Total
Commercial		**Charge per 100m2 floor area (site area for Stormwater)**					
Citywide				9,057	2,219	1,807	13,083
Infill East				9,649	2,663	2,060	14,372
Infill West				9,445	3,197	2,060	14,703
Peacocke 1				44,856	5,856	2,067	52,779
Peacocke 2				50,874	10,790	2,323	63,987
Rotokauri				27,954	2,890	3,004	33,848
Rototuna				34,939	3,301	2,636	40,876
Ruakura				22,473	4,170	2,044	28,687
Te Rapa North				27,568	2,219	1,807	31,594
Temple View				9,057	3,412	2,588	15,057
SW - Citywide			7				7
SW - Chartwell			473				473
SW - City Centre			336				336
SW - Hamilton East			485				485
SW - Kirikiriroa			1,193				1,193
SW - Lake Rotokauri			24,532				24,532
SW - Mangaheka			1,361				1,361
SW - Mangakotukutuku			4,897				4,897
SW - Mangaonua			1,093				1,093
SW - Ohote			341				341
SW - Otama-ngenge			105				105
SW - Peacocke			797				797
SW - River North			836				836
SW - Rotokauri West			1,240				1,240
SW - St Andrews			67				67
SW - Te Awa o Katapaki			3,862				3,862
SW - Te Rapa Stream			351				351
SW - Temple View			304				304
SW - Waitawhiriwhiri			474				474
SW - Western Heights			297				297
WW - East					1,219		1,219
WW - West					2,261		2,261
Industrial		**Charge per 100m2 floor area (site area for Stormwater)**					
Citywide				2,898	1,308	959	5,165
Infill East				3,088	1,570	1,093	5,750
Infill West				3,022	1,885	1,093	6,000
Peacocke 1				14,354	3,452	1,096	18,903
Peacocke 2				16,280	6,360	1,232	23,873
Rotokauri				8,945	1,704	1,594	12,243
Rototuna				11,180	1,946	1,399	14,525
Ruakura				7,191	2,458	1,084	10,734
Te Rapa North				8,822	1,308	959	11,088
Temple View				2,898	2,011	1,373	6,282
SW - Citywide			5				5
SW - Chartwell			346				346
SW - City Centre			245				245
SW - Hamilton East			355				355
SW - Kirikiriroa			872				872
SW - Lake Rotokauri			17,929				17,929
SW - Mangaheka			995				995
SW - Mangakotukutuku			3,579				3,579
SW - Mangaonua			799				799
SW - Ohote			249				249
SW - Otama-ngenge			77				77
SW - Peacocke			583				583
SW - River North			611				611
SW - Rotokauri West			906				906
SW - St Andrews			49				49
SW - Te Awa o Katapaki			2,823				2,823
SW - Te Rapa Stream			257				257
SW - Temple View			223				223
SW - Waitawhiriwhiri			346				346
SW - Western Heights			217				217
WW - East					719		719
WW - West					1,333		1,333

Table 2 – Continued

	CI	Reserves	Stormwater	Transport	Wastewater	Water	Total
Retail		**Charge per 100m2 floor area (site area for Stormwater)**					
Citywide				11,774	1,821	1,483	15,079
Infill East				12,543	2,186	1,691	16,421
Infill West				12,279	2,625	1,691	16,595
Peacocke 1				58,313	4,808	1,697	64,817
Peacocke 2				66,137	8,858	1,907	76,902
Rotokauri				36,340	2,373	2,466	41,179
Rototuna				45,420	2,710	2,164	50,294
Ruakura				29,215	3,424	1,678	34,316
Te Rapa North				35,838	1,821	1,483	39,143
Temple View				11,774	2,801	2,124	16,700
SW - Citywide			7				7
SW - Chartwell			473				473
SW - City Centre			336				336
SW - Hamilton East			485				485
SW - Kirikiriroa			1,193				1,193
SW - Lake Rotokauri			24,532				24,532
SW - Mangaheka			1,361				1,361
SW - Mangakotukutuku			4,897				4,897
SW - Mangaonua			1,093				1,093
SW - Ohote			341				341
SW - Otama-ngenge			105				105
SW - Peacocke			797				797
SW - River North			836				836
SW - Rotokauri West			1,240				1,240
SW - St Andrews			67				67
SW - Te Awa o Katapaki			3,862				3,862
SW - Te Rapa Stream			351				351
SW - Temple View			304				304
SW - Waitawhiriwhiri			474				474
SW - Western Heights			297				297
WW - East					1,001		1,001
WW - West					1,856		1,856

Note 1 – Charges for non-residential developments

Non-residential charges are average charges for a typical development per 100m^2 GFA (Site area for stormwater).

Non-residential developments will be charged in accordance with the average number of household unit equivalents of demand generated by the category into which they fall. These will be calculated by using the factors given in Schedule ~~4~~ 5 below.

~~The~~ A retail transport factor is ~~operates on sliding scales~~used in determining retail charges, which varies depending on the floor area of the development as set out in Schedule 5. For the purposes of presentation, charges in the schedule above uses an average of these factors, so ~~, so the applicable~~ charge~~s~~ for a particular retail development will differ from the charges ~~those~~ shown above ~~here~~.

A more precise estimate of the development contributions payable for any particular development can be provided by Council on request.

In assessing HUEs for mixed-use developments such as a retirement village or a combined industrial and commercial development, a separate assessment will be made for all residential, retail, commercial and industrial components of the development.

Note 2 – Assessment of Reserves component through resource consent applications

At its sole discretion and on a case by case basis Council may take land of dollar value equivalent to the required reserves development contribution rather than money, as a condition of resource consent in accordance with and subject to Council's District Plan.

There is no charge for reserves on non-residential developments.

Note 3 – GST

Development contributions are calculated exclusive of Goods and Services Tax (GST). GST will be added at the rate prevailing at the time of payment after the calculation of any contributions required under this Policy.

Note 4 – Full methodology (s106(3) LGA)

The full methodology demonstrating how the calculations have been made for the contributions in this schedule is available from Council upon request.

Note 5 – The stages at which development contributions are required (s198, 202(1)(b) LGA) are set out in section ~~10~~11

Note 6 –Producer Price Index adjustments

Council will at its sole discretion and in accordance with s106(2B-2C) LGA, increase development contribution charges annually based at the Producers Price Index Outputs for Construction rate provided by Statistics New Zealand.

Note 7 – Capped ~~Rotokauri~~ non-residential charges

Development contribution charges ~~in the Rotokauri general catchment (refer Schedule Map 3)~~ have been capped for commercial, industrial, and retail developments per section 9.8 above.

Note ~~8~~7 – Phased residential charges

Development contribution charges for residential development in the Peacocke 1, Peacocke 2, Rotokauri, Rototuna and Ruakura general catchments will be phased in between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2023 per section 9.11 above.

Note ~~9~~8 – CBD remission

Development contribution base charges in the CBD catchment (refer Schedule 8, Map 7) will be remitted by 66% per section 18.14 above.

Note ~~8~~10 – High rise remission

Development contribution base charges for developments in the CBD with 6 or more storeys in the CBD catchment (refer Schedule 8, Map 7) will be remitted by 100% per section 18.16 above. Basement floors do not count as a storey when assessing a high-rise building remission.

23. SCHEDULE 2 – PHASED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION CHARGES

Table 3 – 2021/22 phased residential development contribution charges by catchment (excl. GST)

Catchment			Large Residential	Standard Residential	Two Bed	One Bed
General Catchment	Stormwater Catchment	Wastewater Catchment	Charge per lot, dwelling or unit title, inclusive of Citywide components			
Peacocke 1	SW - Mangakotukutuku	WW - West	55,156	42,757	29,482	20,405
Peacocke 2	SW - Mangakotukutuku	WW - East	63,041	48,869	33,696	23,322
Peacocke 2	SW - Peacocke	WW - East	56,209	43,573	30,044	20,795
Rotokauri	SW - Lake Rotokauri	WW - West	97,132	75,296	51,918	35,934
Rotokauri	SW - Mangaheka	WW - West	43,123	33,428	23,050	15,954
Rotokauri	SW - Ohote	WW - West	34,321	26,605	18,345	12,698
Rotokauri	SW - Rotokauri West	WW - West	36,630	28,395	19,579	13,552
Rototuna	SW - Kirikiriroa	WW - East	38,325	29,709	20,485	14,178
Rototuna	SW - Otama-ngenge	WW - East	35,756	27,717	19,111	13,228
Rototuna	SW - River North	WW - East	36,470	28,271	19,493	13,492
Rototuna	SW - Te Awa o Katapaki	WW - East	46,705	36,204	24,964	17,278
Ruakura	SW - Hamilton East	WW - East	27,847	21,587	14,885	10,302
Ruakura	SW - Kirikiriroa	WW - East	29,843	23,135	15,952	11,040
Ruakura	SW - Mangaonua	WW - East	29,504	22,871	15,770	10,915

Table 4 – 2022/23 phased residential development contribution charges by catchment (excl. GST)

Catchment			Large Residential	Standard Residential	Two Bed	One Bed
General Catchment	Stormwater Catchment	Wastewater Catchment	Charge per lot, dwelling or unit title, inclusive of Citywide components			
Peacocke 1	SW - Mangakotukutuku	WW - West	67,354	52,213	36,002	24,918
Peacocke 2	SW - Mangakotukutuku	WW - East	76,803	59,537	41,052	28,414
Peacocke 2	SW - Peacocke	WW - East	66,513	51,560	35,552	24,606
Rotokauri	SW - Lake Rotokauri	WW - West	109,398	84,804	58,474	40,472
Rotokauri	SW - Mangaheka	WW - West	43,536	33,749	23,271	16,106
Rotokauri	SW - Ohote	WW - West	37,425	29,011	20,004	13,846
Rotokauri	SW - Rotokauri West	WW - West	40,087	31,075	21,426	14,830
Rototuna	SW - Kirikiriroa	WW - East	40,541	31,427	21,670	14,998
Rototuna	SW - Otama-ngenge	WW - East	37,433	29,017	20,008	13,848
Rototuna	SW - River North	WW - East	39,017	30,246	20,855	14,434
Rototuna	SW - Te Awa o Katapaki	WW - East	49,209	38,146	26,302	18,205
Ruakura	SW - Hamilton East	WW - East	30,979	24,015	16,559	11,461
Ruakura	SW - Kirikiriroa	WW - East	33,163	25,708	17,726	12,269
Ruakura	SW - Mangaonua	WW - East	32,826	25,447	17,546	12,144

Note 1 – Which table applies

Table 3 applies to consents lodged between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022 and Table 4 applies to consents lodged between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023 where Council has required a development contribution in relation to that consent when ~~,~~granted. Residential developments to consents lodged from 1 July 2023 pay the rates set out in Schedule 1 on the same basis.

~~23.~~24.SCHEDULE 3 ~~2~~ – GROWTH-RELATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Table 5~~3~~ – Growth related capital expenditure by Council Activity Group ($000s)

~~*Note 1 – Historical capex refers to capital expenditure incurred before 1 July 2018 or specified in the 2017-18 Annual Plan, and future capex refers to capital expenditure specified in the 2018-28 10-Year Plan.*~~

Growth Related Capital Expenditure ($000s)	Total Capex Including Subsidies	Total Subsidies & Operating Revenue	Total Capex Net Subsidies	DC Capex	DC Interest	Total Cost DC Funded Capex	% DC Funded	% Rates Funded	% Other Sources
Total CI	**58,448**		**58,448**	**9,257**	**(276)**	**8,981**	**16%**	**84%**	**0%**
Citywide	49,274		49,274	7,422	499	7,921	15%	85%	0%
Historical	43,299		43,299	4,875	174	5,049	11%	89%	0%
10-Year Plan	5,974		5,974	2,547	(30)	2,517	43%	57%	0%
30-Year Strategy					355	355	0%	0%	0%
Rototuna	9,175		9,175	1,835	(775)	1,060	20%	80%	0%
Historical					(793)	(793)	0%	0%	0%
10-Year Plan	9,175		9,175	1,835	2	1,837	20%	80%	0%
30-Year Strategy					15	15	0%	0%	0%
Total Reserves	**127,553**	**1,390**	**126,162**	**81,469**	**15,772**	**97,241**	**64%**	**35%**	**1%**
Citywide	45,161	659	44,502	19,245	2,386	21,631	43%	56%	1%
Historical	38,515	100	38,415	17,510	354	17,865	45%	54%	0%
10-Year Plan	6,647	559	6,087	1,735	1,258	2,993	26%	65%	8%
30-Year Strategy					773	773	0%	0%	0%
Infill	5,086	731	4,355	1,493	(288)	1,205	29%	56%	14%
Historical	5,086	731	4,355	1,493	(343)	1,150	29%	56%	14%
10-Year Plan					40	40	0%	0%	0%
30-Year Strategy					15	15	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke	709		709	571	620	1,191	80%	20%	0%
Historical	709		709	571	408	979	80%	20%	0%
10-Year Plan					171		0%	0%	0%
30-Year Strategy					41	41	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke 1	4,598		4,598	3,586	(166)	3,421	78%	22%	0%
Historical	2,830		2,830	2,275	(303)	1,972	80%	20%	0%
10-Year Plan	1,767		1,767	1,311	74	1,385	74%	26%	0%
30-Year Strategy					64	64	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke 2	47,610		47,610	36,100	9,937	46,037	76%	24%	0%
Historical	4,034		4,034	3,440	79	3,519	85%	15%	0%
10-Year Plan	43,576		43,576	32,660	4,827	37,487	75%	25%	0%
30-Year Strategy					5,032	5,032	0%	0%	0%
Rotokauri	2,362		2,362	1,984	2,217	4,202	84%	16%	0%
Historical	2,125		2,125	1,780	1,224	3,004	84%	16%	0%
10-Year Plan	237		237	205	722	927	86%	14%	0%
30-Year Strategy					271	271	0%	0%	0%
Rototuna	22,027		22,027	18,489	1,066	19,554	84%	16%	0%
Historical	19,497		19,497	16,306	1,072	17,378	84%	16%	0%
10-Year Plan	2,530		2,530	2,183	(14)	2,168	86%	14%	0%
30-Year Strategy					8	8	0%	0%	0%
Total Stormwater	**329,278**	**4,938**	**324,339**	**268,215**	**63,354**	**331,569**	**81%**	**17%**	**1%**
SW - Chartwell	5,349	10	5,339	2,990	369	3,359	56%	44%	0%
Historical	123	10	113	97	(81)	16	79%	13%	8%
10-Year Plan	5,226		5,226	2,893	61	2,954	55%	45%	0%
30-Year Strategy					390	390	0%	0%	0%
SW - City Centre	1,747	7	1,740	1,332	460	1,792	76%	23%	0%
Historical	667	7	661	581	300	882	87%	12%	1%
10-Year Plan	1,079		1,079	751	108	859	70%	30%	0%
30-Year Strategy					51	51	0%	0%	0%
SW - Citywide	696		696	543	224	767	78%	22%	0%
Historical	696		696	543	78	621	78%	22%	0%
10-Year Plan					101	101	0%	0%	0%
30-Year Strategy					45	45	0%	0%	0%
SW - Hamilton East	4,619	9	4,609	2,486	(47)	2,438	54%	46%	0%
Historical	236	9	227	199	(184)	14	84%	12%	4%
10-Year Plan	4,383		4,383	2,287	(85)	2,202	52%	48%	0%
30-Year Strategy					222	222	0%	0%	0%
SW - Kirikiriroa	17,815	18	17,797	10,970	3,090	14,060	62%	38%	0%
Historical	2,481	18	2,463	2,134	1,323	3,458	86%	13%	1%
10-Year Plan	15,334		15,334	8,836	585	9,421	58%	42%	0%
30-Year Strategy					1,182	1,182	0%	0%	0%
SW - Lake Rotokauri	188,537	1,685	186,852	165,382	41,177	206,559	88%	11%	1%
Historical	10,868	1,685	9,183	8,097	1,346	9,442	75%	10%	16%
10-Year Plan	57,925		57,925	51,013	7,093	58,106	88%	12%	0%

30-Year Strategy	119,744		119,744	106,273	32,738	139,011	89%	11%	0%
SW - Mangaheka	10,653	10	10,643	9,232	2,572	11,804	87%	13%	0%
Historical	844	10	835	726	102	827	86%	13%	1%
10-Year Plan	9,808		9,808	8,506	497	9,002	87%	13%	0%
30-Year Strategy					1,974	1,974	0%	0%	0%
Growth Related Capital Expenditure ($000s)	**Total Capex Including Subsidies**	**Total Subsidies & Operating Revenue**	**Total Capex Net Subsidies**	**DC Capex**	**DC Interest**	**Total Cost DC Funded Capex**	**% DC Funded**	**% Rates Funded**	**% Other Sources**
SW - Mangakotukutuku	40,393	23	40,370	33,409	9,082	42,491	83%	17%	0%
Historical	11,382	23	11,359	10,070	115	10,185	88%	11%	0%
10-Year Plan	29,011		29,011	23,339	5,124	28,463	80%	20%	0%
30-Year Strategy					3,843	3,843	0%	0%	0%
SW - Mangaonua	6,340	3,034	3,306	1,624	152	1,776	26%	27%	48%
Historical	210	4	206	180	(15)	166	86%	12%	2%
10-Year Plan	6,129	3,030	3,099	1,443	23	1,467	24%	27%	49%
30-Year Strategy					143	143	0%	0%	0%
SW - Ohote	387	2	384	306	138	444	79%	20%	1%
Historical	93	2	90	79	11	89	85%	12%	3%
10-Year Plan	294		294	227	32	260	77%	23%	0%
30-Year Strategy					95	95	0%	0%	0%
SW - Otama-ngenge	788	2	786	490	(34)	456	62%	38%	0%
Historical	207	2	205	178	(5)	173	86%	13%	1%
10-Year Plan	581		581	312	(44)	268	54%	46%	0%
30-Year Strategy					14	14	0%	0%	0%
SW - Peacocke	5,426	10	5,416	4,596	1,903	6,498	85%	15%	0%
Historical	3,567	10	3,556	3,153	156	3,309	88%	11%	0%
10-Year Plan	1,860		1,860	1,442	963	2,405	78%	22%	0%
30-Year Strategy					784	784	0%	0%	0%
SW - River North	187	0	187	156	33	190	84%	16%	0%
Historical	118	0	117	103	18	121	87%	13%	0%
10-Year Plan	70		70	54	3	57	77%	23%	0%
30-Year Strategy					12	12	0%	0%	0%
SW - Rotokauri West	140	1	139	116	117	233	83%	16%	1%
Historical	89	1	87	76	15	92	86%	12%	1%
10-Year Plan	51		51	40	39	79	77%	23%	0%
30-Year Strategy					62	62	0%	0%	0%
SW - St Andrews	2,107	12	2,095	1,501	(513)	989	71%	28%	1%
Historical	254	12	242	212	(437)	(224)	84%	12%	5%
10-Year Plan	1,853		1,853	1,289	(121)	1,168	70%	30%	0%
30-Year Strategy					45	45	0%	0%	0%
SW - Te Awa o Katapaki	31,368	92	31,277	25,560	2,711	28,272	81%	18%	0%
Historical	15,862	92	15,770	13,895	1,890	15,785	88%	12%	1%
10-Year Plan	15,507		15,507	11,665	344	12,010	75%	25%	0%
30-Year Strategy					477	477	0%	0%	0%
SW - Te Rapa Stream	1,631	3	1,628	1,368	1,043	2,411	84%	16%	0%
Historical	985	3	982	868	611	1,479	88%	12%	0%
10-Year Plan	647		647	500	280	780	77%	23%	0%
30-Year Strategy					152	152	0%	0%	0%
SW - Temple View	423	2	421	330	234	564	78%	22%	0%
Historical	54	2	53	45	(4)	41	83%	14%	3%
10-Year Plan	368		368	285	38	323	77%	23%	0%
30-Year Strategy					200	200	0%	0%	0%
SW - Waitawhiriwhiri	10,437	16	10,420	5,660	616	6,277	54%	46%	0%
Historical	983	16	967	849	(123)	726	86%	12%	2%
10-Year Plan	9,454		9,454	4,811	173	4,984	51%	49%	0%
30-Year Strategy					567	567	0%	0%	0%
SW - Western Heights	236	1	235	164	27	191	69%	30%	0%
Historical	3	1	3	2	(4)	(2)	59%	14%	26%
10-Year Plan	233		233	162	7	169	70%	30%	0%
30-Year Strategy					23	23	0%	0%	0%
Total Transport	**1,231,887**	**430,616**	**801,271**	**467,208**	**93,339**	**560,547**	**38%**	**27%**	**35%**
Citywide	725,974	295,196	430,779	209,669	46,262	255,930	29%	30%	41%
Historical	231,626	78,659	152,967	62,176	12,928	75,104	27%	39%	34%
10-Year Plan	430,585	210,373	220,211	101,918	9,100	111,018	24%	27%	49%
30-Year Strategy	63,764	6,164	57,601	45,575	24,234	69,808	71%	19%	10%
Infill	14,601	4,530	10,071	3,711	1,678	5,388	25%	44%	31%
Historical	14,601	4,530	10,071	3,711	1,285	4,995	25%	44%	31%
10-Year Plan					335	335	0%	0%	0%
30-Year Strategy					58	58	0%	0%	0%
Infill East	14,852	7,416	7,436	1,407	(103)	1,305	9%	41%	50%
Historical	2,046	885	1,161	113	(231)	(118)	6%	51%	43%
10-Year Plan	12,806	6,531	6,275	1,295	33	1,328	10%	39%	51%
30-Year Strategy					95	95	0%	0%	0%
Infill West	2,623	896	1,728	530	(104)	426	20%	46%	34%
Historical					(157)	(157)	0%	0%	0%
10-Year Plan	2,623	896	1,728	530	24	554	20%	46%	34%
30-Year Strategy					29	29	0%	0%	0%

Growth Related Capital Expenditure ($000s)	Total Capex Including Subsidies	Total Subsidies & Operating Revenue	Total Capex Net Subsidies	DC Capex	DC Interest	Total Cost DC Funded Capex	% DC Funded	% Rates Funded	% Other Sources
Peacocke	1,349	127	1,222	565	380	946	42%	49%	9%
Historical	1,349	127	1,222	565	146	711	42%	49%	9%
10-Year Plan					178	178	0%	0%	0%
30-Year Strategy					57	57	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke 1	10,224	3,714	6,510	4,969	(224)	4,746	49%	15%	36%
Historical	7,109	3,079	4,030	3,213	(52)	3,161	45%	11%	43%
10-Year Plan	3,115	635	2,480	1,756	(239)	1,517	56%	23%	20%
30-Year Strategy					68	68	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke 2	197,667	56,541	141,126	105,623	13,364	118,987	53%	18%	29%
Historical	30,470	14,981	15,489	11,706	121	11,827	38%	12%	49%
10-Year Plan	125,231	41,559	83,672	60,289	2,184	62,474	48%	19%	33%
30-Year Strategy	41,966		41,966	33,627	11,059	44,686	80%	20%	0%
Rotokauri	90,729	17,924	72,805	52,194	18,782	70,976	58%	23%	20%
Historical	35,533	8,382	27,151	19,775	4,477	24,251	56%	21%	24%
10-Year Plan	33,804	297	33,507	22,286	4,806	27,092	66%	33%	1%
30-Year Strategy	21,392	9,245	12,146	10,133	9,499	19,632	47%	9%	43%
Rototuna	90,813	6,626	84,188	53,794	8,670	62,465	59%	33%	7%
Historical	38,944	6,626	32,318	22,297	7,356	29,653	57%	26%	17%
10-Year Plan	51,870		51,870	31,498	(711)	30,787	61%	39%	0%
30-Year Strategy					2,025	2,025	0%	0%	0%
Ruakura	63,173	37,646	25,527	19,811	2,857	22,668	31%	9%	60%
Historical	2,026		2,026	1,609	(51)	1,558	79%	21%	0%
10-Year Plan	61,147	37,646	23,502	18,202	(378)	17,824	30%	9%	62%
30-Year Strategy					3,286	3,286	0%	0%	0%
Te Rapa North	19,880		19,880	14,934	1,777	16,711	75%	25%	0%
Historical					(26)	(26)	0%	0%	0%
10-Year Plan	19,880		19,880	14,934	(162)	14,772	75%	25%	0%
30-Year Strategy					1,965	1,965	0%	0%	0%
Total Wastewater	**540,425**	**1,138**	**539,287**	**386,373**	**102,607**	**488,979**	**71%**	**28%**	**0%**
Citywide	216,396		216,396	145,204	49,740	194,944	67%	33%	0%
Historical	85,188		85,188	55,822	16,590	72,413	66%	34%	0%
10-Year Plan	131,208		131,208	89,381	14,332	103,713	68%	32%	0%
30-Year Strategy					18,818	18,818	0%	0%	0%
Infill	827		827	714	550	1,264	86%	14%	0%
Historical	827		827	714	341	1,055	86%	14%	0%
10-Year Plan					160	160	0%	0%	0%
30-Year Strategy					49	49	0%	0%	0%
Infill East	11,637	546	11,092	5,972	355	6,327	51%	44%	5%
Historical	3,143	116	3,026	1,464	(381)	1,083	47%	50%	4%
10-Year Plan	8,495	429	8,065	4,508	217	4,725	53%	42%	5%
30-Year Strategy					519	519	0%	0%	0%
Infill West	27,657	546	27,111	15,416	2,876	18,292	56%	42%	2%
Historical	24,486	116	24,370	13,210	(636)	12,574	54%	46%	0%
10-Year Plan	3,170	429	2,741	2,205	2,164	4,370	70%	17%	14%
30-Year Strategy					1,348	1,348	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke	10,446		10,446	9,230	2,565	11,795	88%	12%	0%
Historical	2,247		2,247	1,954	1,087	3,040	87%	13%	0%
10-Year Plan	8,199		8,199	7,277	641	7,918	89%	11%	0%
30-Year Strategy					837	837	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke 1	3,458		3,458	3,060	(223)	2,837	88%	12%	0%
Historical	2,212		2,212	1,955	(91)	1,864	88%	12%	0%
10-Year Plan	1,246		1,246	1,105	(149)	957	89%	11%	0%
30-Year Strategy					16	16	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke 2	93,904		93,904	83,340	15,090	98,430	89%	11%	0%
Historical	29,659		29,659	26,322	211	26,533	89%	11%	0%
10-Year Plan	64,245		64,245	57,017	4,779	61,796	89%	11%	0%
30-Year Strategy					10,101	10,101	0%	0%	0%
Rotokauri	7,073		7,073	6,264	3,199	9,463	89%	11%	0%
Historical	2,618		2,618	2,310	268	2,578	88%	12%	0%
10-Year Plan	4,455		4,455	3,954	1,320	5,274	89%	11%	0%
30-Year Strategy					1,611	1,611	0%	0%	0%
Rototuna	11,110	47	11,063	8,263	4,106	12,369	74%	25%	0%
Historical	7,340	47	7,293	6,213	3,689	9,902	85%	15%	1%
10-Year Plan	3,770		3,770	2,049	238	2,288	54%	46%	0%
30-Year Strategy					179	179	0%	0%	0%
Ruakura	9,030		9,030	8,013	1,606	9,619	89%	11%	0%
Historical	5,530		5,530	4,907	154	5,061	89%	11%	0%
10-Year Plan	3,500		3,500	3,106	1,002	4,108	89%	11%	0%
30-Year Strategy					450	450	0%	0%	0%
Temple View	2,679		2,679	1,082	3,696	4,778	40%	60%	0%
Historical	2,679		2,679	1,082	828	1,910	40%	60%	0%
10-Year Plan					629	629	0%	0%	0%
30-Year Strategy					2,239	2,239	0%	0%	0%
WW - East	67,593		67,593	48,648	5,356	54,004	72%	28%	0%

Historical	7,952		7,952	6,838	1,786	8,624	86%	14%	0%
10-Year Plan	59,641		59,641	41,810	(745)	41,065	70%	30%	0%
30-Year Strategy					4,315	4,315	0%	0%	0%
Growth Related Capital Expenditure ($000s)	Total Capex Including Subsidies	Total Subsidies & Operating Revenue	Total Capex Net Subsidies	DC Capex	DC Interest	Total Cost DC Funded Capex	% DC Funded	% Rates Funded	% Other Sources
WW - West	78,617		78,617	51,168	13,690	64,858	65%	35%	0%
Historical	16,181		16,181	14,164	5,378	19,542	88%	12%	0%
10-Year Plan	62,436		62,436	37,003	3,507	40,511	59%	41%	0%
30-Year Strategy					4,805	4,805	0%	0%	0%
Total Water Supply	236,966	718	236,247	164,897	62,820	227,716	70%	30%	0%
Citywide	181,725		181,725	120,139	50,115	170,254	66%	34%	0%
Historical	111,657		111,657	67,711	21,976	89,687	61%	39%	0%
10-Year Plan	70,068		70,068	52,428	17,268	69,696	75%	25%	0%
30-Year Strategy					10,871	10,871	0%	0%	0%
Infill	13,560	299	13,261	9,075	1,872	10,946	67%	31%	2%
Historical	5,193	299	4,894	2,569	733	3,302	49%	45%	6%
10-Year Plan	8,367		8,367	6,506	467	6,973	78%	22%	0%
30-Year Strategy					671	671	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke	46		46	41	37	78	89%	11%	0%
Historical	46		46	41	19	60	89%	11%	0%
10-Year Plan					13	13	0%	0%	0%
30-Year Strategy					4	4	0%	0%	0%
Peacocke 1	1,008		1,008	894	(271)	624	89%	11%	0%
Historical	882		882	783	(132)	651	89%	11%	0%
10-Year Plan	125		125	111	(138)	(27)	89%	11%	0%
Peacocke 2	9,214	384	8,829	7,836	1,003	8,839	85%	11%	4%
Historical	1,402		1,402	1,244	(7)	1,237	89%	11%	0%
10-Year Plan	7,812	384	7,427	6,592	114	6,706	84%	11%	5%
30-Year Strategy					895	895	0%	0%	0%
Rotokauri	13,783	13	13,770	12,098	7,019	19,117	88%	12%	0%
Historical	8,027	13	8,014	6,990	1,489	8,479	87%	13%	0%
10-Year Plan	5,755		5,755	5,108	2,461	7,569	89%	11%	0%
30-Year Strategy					3,069	3,069	0%	0%	0%
Rototuna	14,980	21	14,958	12,461	(12)	12,449	83%	17%	0%
Historical	7,393	21	7,371	5,727	75	5,802	77%	22%	0%
10-Year Plan	7,587		7,587	6,734	(361)	6,373	89%	11%	0%
30-Year Strategy					274	274	0%	0%	0%
Ruakura	1,664		1,664	1,477	34	1,511	89%	11%	0%
Historical	535		535	476	(32)	444	89%	11%	0%
10-Year Plan	1,128		1,128	1,002	13	1,015	89%	11%	0%
30-Year Strategy					52	52	0%	0%	0%
Temple View	987		987	876	3,023	3,899	89%	11%	0%
Historical	987		987	876	718	1,594	89%	11%	0%
10-Year Plan					513	513	0%	0%	0%
30-Year Strategy					1,792	1,792	0%	0%	0%
Grand Total	2,524,556	438,800	2,085,756	1,377,418	337,615	1,715,034	55%	28%	17%

Note 1 – Capital expenditure groupings

In the above table, **Historical** means any capex or subsidies spent or received before 30 June 2022; **10-Year Plan** means any capex or subsidies spent or received between 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2031; and **30-Year Strategy** means any capex or subsidies spent or received after 1 July 2031

~~24.~~25.SCHEDULE 4 – CHARGE CALCULATION WORKED EXAMPLE

~~24.1~~25.1 The calculation of each charge in Schedule 1 is the aggregation of individual project charges in each catchment for each activity in accordance with the formula in section 8 above. Due to the number of projects, showing the calculations for every project is not practicable.

~~24.2~~25.2 The following exercise illustrates how the charges are calculated at a project level, prior to being aggregated to a catchment and activity level, with the catchment and activity being Rototuna Transport in this example.

~~24.3~~25.3 Table ~~4~~6 below shows the method of calculation for the specified project, where NPV is the net present value of the capital expenditure and growth at the assumed interest rate. NPV calculations are used solely to account for interest incurred on development contributions funded projects. No discount is applied for risk or uncertainty.

Table ~~6~~4 –development charge calculation worked example

Project : Road 1328.4 Horsham Downs Road Rototuna							Interest Rate (r)	DC Charge for Future Years
Year	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)			3.14%	
t	HR	HC	$Cost_t$	$(NPV(Cost_t) + HC) - HR$	HUE_t	$NPV(HUE_t)$	DC_1	$DC_t = DC_1$
NPV:				815		3742		
2022	469		0		651	651	$218	
2023					559	542		$218
2024					558	525		$218
2025					300	274		$218
2026					214	189		$218
2027					202	173		$218
2028					208	173		$218
2029			592	476	108	87		$218
2030			341	267	100	78		$218
2031			715	541	87	66		$218
2032					96	71		$218
2033					100	71		$218
2034					99	68		$218
2035					101	68		$218
2036					102	66		$218
2037					79	49		$218
2038					58	35		$218
2039					69	41		$218
2040					77	44		$218
2041					57	32		$218
2042					74	40		$218
2043					55	29		$218
2044					44	22		$218
2045					8	4		$218
2046					66	32		$218
2047					126	58		$218
2048					4	2		$218
2049					37	16		$218
2050					206	87		$218
2051					178	73		$218
2052					28	11		$218
2053					33	13		$218
2054					72	27		$218
2055					16	6		$218
2056					29	10		$218
2057					18	6		$218
2058					20	7		$218

~~25.~~26.SCHEDULE 54 – ~~NON-RESIDENTIAL~~ DEMAND CONVERSION FACTORS

Table ~~7~~5 – Types of development and household unit equivalents (HUEs per 100m² GFA)

Non-Residential Conversion Factors		
DC Account	**Sector**	**Factor**
Transport	Commercial	2.5002.000
Water	Commercial	0.3940.394
Wastewater	Commercial	0.5070.507
Stormwater*	Commercial	0.3850.385
Transport	Industrial	0.8000.900
Water	Industrial	0.2090.209
Wastewater	Industrial	0.2990.299
Stormwater*	Industrial	0.2810.281
Transport**	Retail	3.2502.750
Water	Retail	0.3240.324
Wastewater	Retail	0.4160.416
Stormwater*	Retail	0.3850.385

** Stormwater is calculated per 100m² of site area.*

*** Retail Transport operates on a sliding scale ranging from 1.~~2~~ to ~~3.54~~. Both this table and the schedule of charges uses 2000m² gross floor area. ~~,~~ Retail developments are assumed to generate different numbers of trips depending on their size (refer Table ~~9~~7).*

~~26. SCHEDULE 5 – RESIDENTIAL DEMAND CONVERSION FACTORS~~

Table ~~8~~6 – Types of residential development and household unit equivalents

Residential Conversion Factors		
DC Account	**Type**	**Factor**
Transport	Large Residential	1.290
Water	Large Residential	1.290
Wastewater	Large Residential	1.290
Stormwater	Large Residential	1.290
Reserves	Large Residential	1.290
Community infrastructure	Large Residential	1.290
Transport	Standard Residential	1
Water	Standard Residential	1
Wastewater	Standard Residential	1
Stormwater	Standard Residential	1
Reserves	Standard Residential	1
Community infrastructure	Standard Residential	1
Transport	Two Bedroom	0.689
Water	Two Bedroom	0.689
Wastewater	Two Bedroom	0.689
Stormwater	Two Bedroom	0.689
Reserves	Two Bedroom	0.689
Community infrastructure	Two Bedroom	0.689
Transport	One Bedroom	0.477
Water	One Bedroom	0.477
Wastewater	One Bedroom	0.477
Stormwater	One Bedroom	0.477
Reserves	One Bedroom	0.477
Community infrastructure	One Bedroom	0.477

Table ~~9~~7 – Transport HUEs (per 100m² of non-residential GFA)

Type of development	Vehicle trips	Number of HUEs
Residential (per household unit)	10	1
Commercial (non-retail)	2~~5~~0	2.5
Commercial (retail) ≤ 1,000m² GFA	~~35~~40	4~~3.5~~
Commercial (retail) 1,001 to 3,000m² GFA	40~~35~~ to 2025	~~34.5~~ to 2.5
Commercial (retail) 3,001 to 6,000m² GFA	~~20~~25 to ~~15~~20	2.5 to 2~~1.5~~
Commercial (retail) 6,001 to 10,000m² GFA	2015 to 10~~2~~	~~21.5~~ to 1.~~2~~
Commercial (retail) > 10,000m² GFA	12~~0~~	1.2
Industrial (per 100m² of GFA)	~~8~~9	0.~~8~~9

Note 1 – Developments for which floor area cannot be used as a proxy for demand

Developments for which, in the opinion of Council floor area cannot adequately be used as a proxy for demand, development contributions will be charged based upon the ratio of the increased demand that they produce to the demand assumed to be produced by an average household.

Note 2 – Wet industries

At the discretion of Council, the charges for water and wastewater for wet industries may be assessed on a case by case basis in relation to the level of demand produced by the development and the cost of servicing it, and set by agreement with the developer in accordance with section 207(A-F) of the LGA. The factors used for calculating the charges for developments that do not fall into this category are averages that have been calculated by excluding usage by wet industries, but wet industry usage has been included in the overall demand growth projections.

Note 3 – Stormwater HUEs

Stormwater HUEs are derived on the basis of the expected runoff from impermeable surfaces. A typical residential greenfield development on a 650m^2 section is assumed to have a runoff coefficient of 60% and represents one HUE for a 2-year storm. For non-residential developments, development contributions are assessed on site area, and the HUEs for commercial and industrial developments are calculated on the expected run-off from an average site, relative to the run-off from a residential site in accordance with Council's Infrastructure Technical Specifications.

Note 4 - Water HUEs

HUEs for water are calculated on the basis of the expected usage. A typical household is assumed to use 594 litres of water a day (in accordance with the Infrastructure Technical Specifications). The HUEs for commercial and industrial developments are calculated on the expected water usage per 100m^2 of gross floor area, relative to the usage of an average household. This figure is derived from an average over several years of Council's water meter readings.

Note 5 - Wastewater HUEs

HUEs for wastewater are based on the HUEs for water with assumed throughput of 70% for residential, 90% for commercial and retail and 100% for industrial developments.

Note 6 - Transport HUEs

HUEs for commercial and industrial transport are calculated on the average daily number of vehicle trips in relation to the ten trips per day assumed to be produced a typical household. These numbers are based on Institute of Transport Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Handbook, 3rd Edition, ~~on the Transfund 209 and~~ NZTA Research Report 453 and Trips Database Bureau (TDB)~~210 reports as well as two surveys commissioned by Council in 2008 in industrial areas of the city~~.

~~*Table 7 – Transport HUEs (per 100m^2 of non-residential GFA)*~~

~~Type of development~~	~~Vehicle trips~~	~~Number of HUEs~~
~~Residential (per household unit)~~	~~10~~	~~1~~
~~Commercial (non-retail)~~	~~20~~	~~2~~
~~Commercial (retail) ≤ 1,000m^2 GFA~~	~~35~~	~~3.5~~
~~Commercial (retail) 1,001 to 3,000m^2 GFA~~	~~35 to 20~~	~~3.5 to 2~~
~~Commercial (retail) 3,001 to 6,000m^2 GFA~~	~~20 to 15~~	~~2 to 1.5~~
~~Commercial (retail) 6,001 to 10,000m^2 GFA~~	~~15 to 12~~	~~1.5 to 1.2~~
~~Commercial (retail) > 10,000m^2 GFA~~	~~12~~	~~1.2~~
~~Industrial (per 100m^2 of GFA)~~	~~9~~	~~0.9~~

27. SCHEDULE 6 – CAPPING OF RESERVES DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (S203 LGA)

27.1 Residential allotments may be eligible to have the Reserves component of their development contribution charge capped at the greater of 7.5% or 20m^2 of their section value.

27.2 To determine if a cap will apply, multiply the section value by 7.5%. Secondly divide 20m^2 by the area of the section and multiply this by the section value. If the reserves charge is higher than either or both of these, then the higher of these two values is the capped reserves charge that will apply.

27.3 It will be the responsibility of the developer to demonstrate to the satisfaction of staff that this cap should be applied by providing evidence of the value of the land from an approved registered valuation.

28. SCHEDULE 7 – GROWTH FORECASTS

Table ~~8~~10 – Forecast annual supply growth (household unit equivalents or "HUE's")

Growth Rates (HUEs)	Activity	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Citywide	CI	1,226	1,267	1,334	1,327	1,281	1,272	1,351	1,355	1,298	1,300
	Reserves	1,226	1,267	1,334	1,327	1,281	1,272	1,351	1,355	1,298	1,300
	Transport	2,064	2,087	2,096	2,089	2,008	1,991	2,036	2,047	1,970	1,964
	Wastewater	1,415	1,454	1,515	1,506	1,453	1,442	1,515	1,521	1,461	1,461
	Water	1,367	1,406	1,469	1,461	1,409	1,398	1,473	1,478	1,419	1,420
Infill	CI	514	531	559	551	530	523	566	565	542	539
	Reserves	514	531	559	551	530	523	566	565	542	539
	Transport	946	981	1,002	1,022	984	979	1,008	1,000	974	970
	Wastewater	611	632	663	658	632	625	667	664	642	639
	Water	586	606	637	631	606	600	641	639	616	614
Infill East	CI	242	251	327	190	285	334	309	272	254	275
	Reserves	242	251	327	190	285	334	309	272	254	275
	Transport	412	399	433	296	329	508	444	381	416	464
	Wastewater	274	276	347	211	296	370	338	296	291	316
	Water	266	271	343	206	293	361	331	290	282	306
Infill West	CI	271	280	232	362	244	190	257	293	288	264
	Reserves	271	280	232	362	244	190	257	293	288	264
	Transport	534	582	570	725	655	471	564	619	559	506
	Wastewater	337	355	316	447	336	256	329	367	351	323
	Water	320	336	294	425	313	239	310	349	335	307
Peacocke	CI	73	121	252	293	477	384	279	253	209	295
	Reserves	73	121	252	293	477	384	279	253	209	295
	Transport	73	124	252	296	480	388	287	284	249	340
	Wastewater	73	122	252	294	477	385	280	259	217	304
	Water	73	122	252	294	477	385	280	258	215	302
Peacocke 1	CI	56	74	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Reserves	56	74	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Transport	56	74	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Wastewater	56	74	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Water	56	74	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	4
Peacocke 2	CI	17	47	232	287	477	384	279	253	209	291
	Reserves	17	47	232	287	477	384	279	253	209	291
	Transport	17	50	232	291	480	388	287	284	249	337
	Wastewater	17	48	232	288	477	385	280	259	217	300
	Water	17	48	232	288	477	385	280	258	215	298
Rotokauri	CI	0	56	10	12	21	19	73	79	193	238
	Reserves	0	56	10	12	21	19	73	79	193	238
	Transport	178	204	113	85	79	73	133	153	267	307
	Wastewater	49	95	37	31	36	33	88	99	212	255
	Water	35	84	30	26	32	30	84	94	207	251
Rototuna	CI	471	410	450	215	144	134	150	54	59	48
	Reserves	471	410	450	215	144	134	150	54	59	48
	Transport	651	559	558	300	214	202	208	108	100	87
	Wastewater	500	435	469	231	158	148	162	65	67	55
	Water	493	429	465	227	155	145	159	63	66	54
Ruakura	CI	169	149	63	189	23	147	129	249	79	0
	Reserves	169	149	63	189	23	147	129	249	79	0
	Transport	196	195	132	271	111	233	204	311	132	47
	Wastewater	176	162	82	212	47	171	151	268	97	17
	Water	174	158	77	205	40	164	144	262	91	12
Te Rapa North	CI	0	0	0	67	87	64	154	154	217	179
	Reserves	0	0	0	67	87	64	154	154	217	179
	Transport	18	19	36	112	135	114	195	186	245	208
	Wastewater	7	7	11	80	102	79	167	164	226	189
	Water	5	5	8	77	98	75	163	161	224	186
Temple View	CI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Transport	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	5	3	6
	Wastewater	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Water	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

Growth Rates (HUEs)	Activity	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
SW - Chartwell	Stormwater	70	117	123	70	151	75	177	98	102	134
SW - City Centre	Stormwater	112	126	139	70	51	60	84	120	177	117
SW - Citywide	Stormwater	1,592	1,626	1,685	1,670	1,616	1,599	1,670	1,665	1,600	1,593
SW - Hamilton East	Stormwater	93	70	59	30	60	184	73	82	20	64
SW - Kirikiriroa	Stormwater	297	231	158	296	113	244	162	325	180	89
SW - Lake Rotokauri	Stormwater	0	1	1	1	1	1	21	21	117	148
SW - Mangaheka	Stormwater	96	77	58	44	35	33	68	79	95	117
SW - Mangakotukutuku	Stormwater	60	157	100	227	287	300	244	226	114	242
SW - Mangaonua	Stormwater	19	15	12	29	42	55	94	22	9	11
SW - Ohote	Stormwater	0	56	10	12	21	19	21	23	19	7
SW - Otama-ngenge	Stormwater	103	73	39	27	23	23	19	16	18	12
SW - Peacocke	Stormwater	17	34	203	193	246	150	88	82	116	109
SW - River North	Stormwater	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW - Rotokauri West	Stormwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SW - St Andrews	Stormwater	83	108	80	216	105	142	174	130	105	106
SW - Te Awa o Katapaki	Stormwater	335	332	435	212	143	124	120	53	51	46
SW - Te Rapa Stream	Stormwater	24	21	67	91	138	93	159	189	267	211
SW - Temple View	Stormwater	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3
SW - Waitawhiriwhiri	Stormwater	283	190	193	99	186	95	160	196	210	169
SW - Western Heights	Stormwater	0	5	5	53	13	0	5	0	0	10
WW - East	Wastewater	966	921	1,118	875	910	1,010	889	851	637	620
WW - West	Wastewater	449	533	397	631	542	431	626	670	824	841

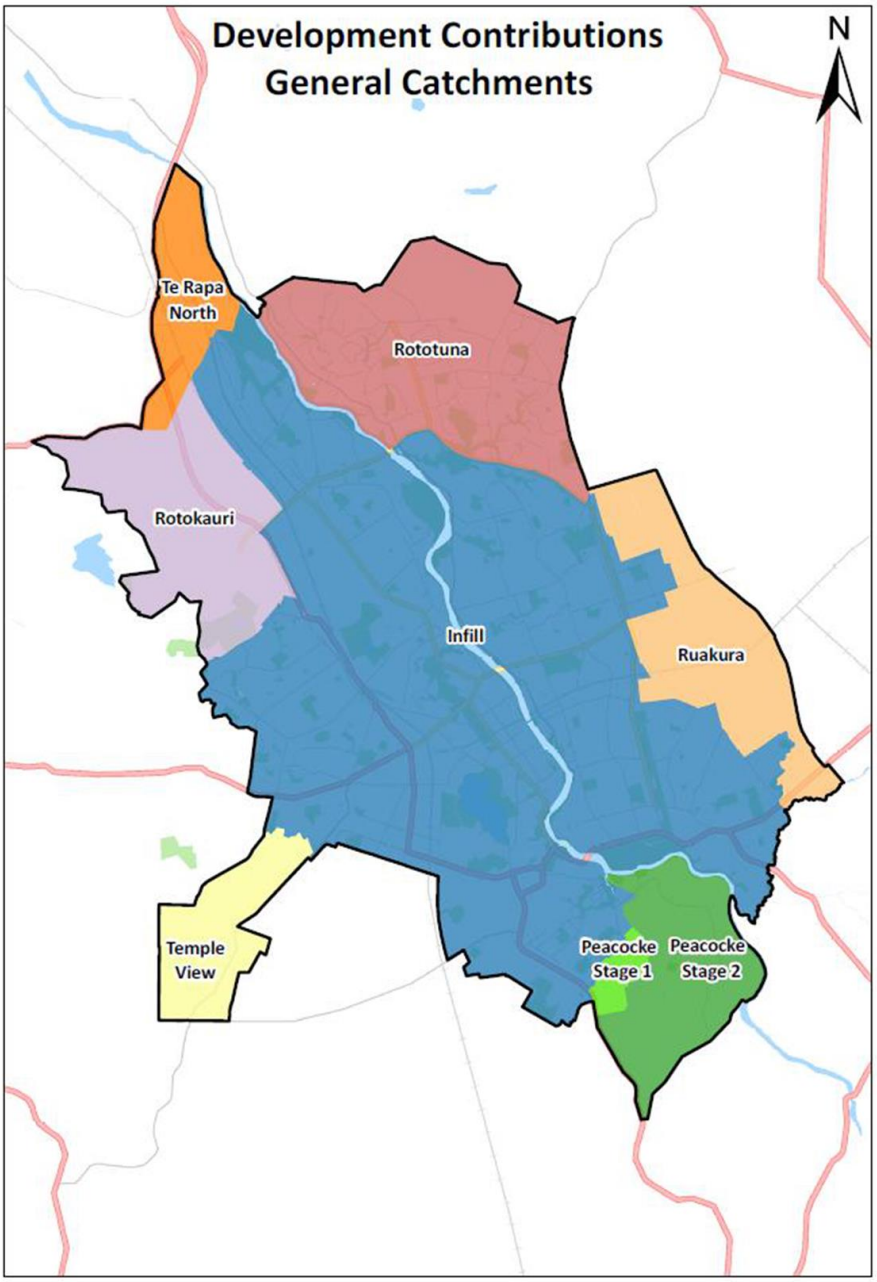
Note 1 - The above forecasts form part of a more complex growth model used in the calculation of charges, and which is available for inspection by request to Council.

29. SCHEDULE 8 – DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS CATCHMENT MAPS

Map 1 – General Catchments

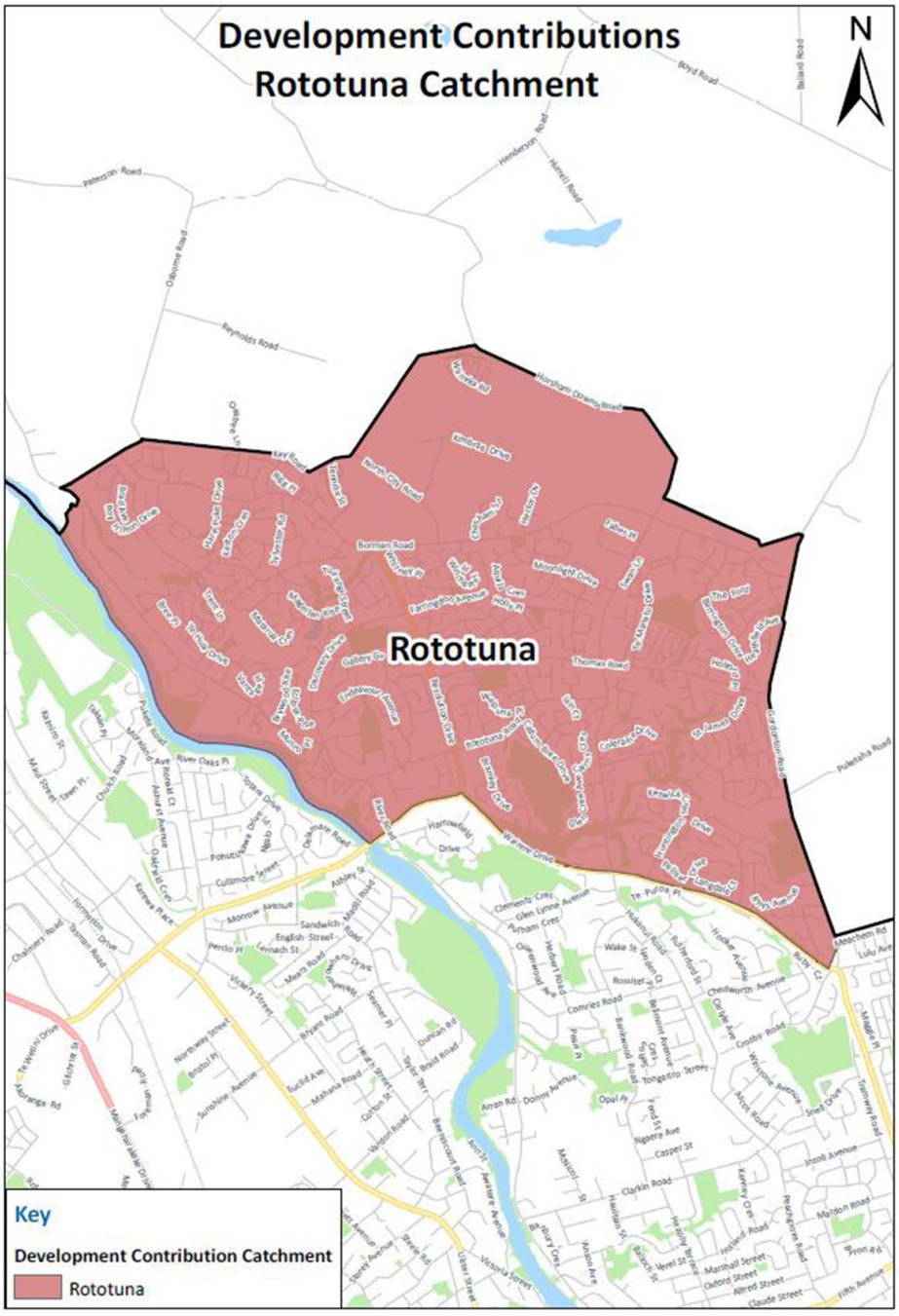
For more detail regarding areas please refer to Council's development contributions GIS viewer.

(shows all activities except stormwater & bulk wastewater (refer to maps 9 & 10 below). An additional "citywide" catchment includes all other catchments).



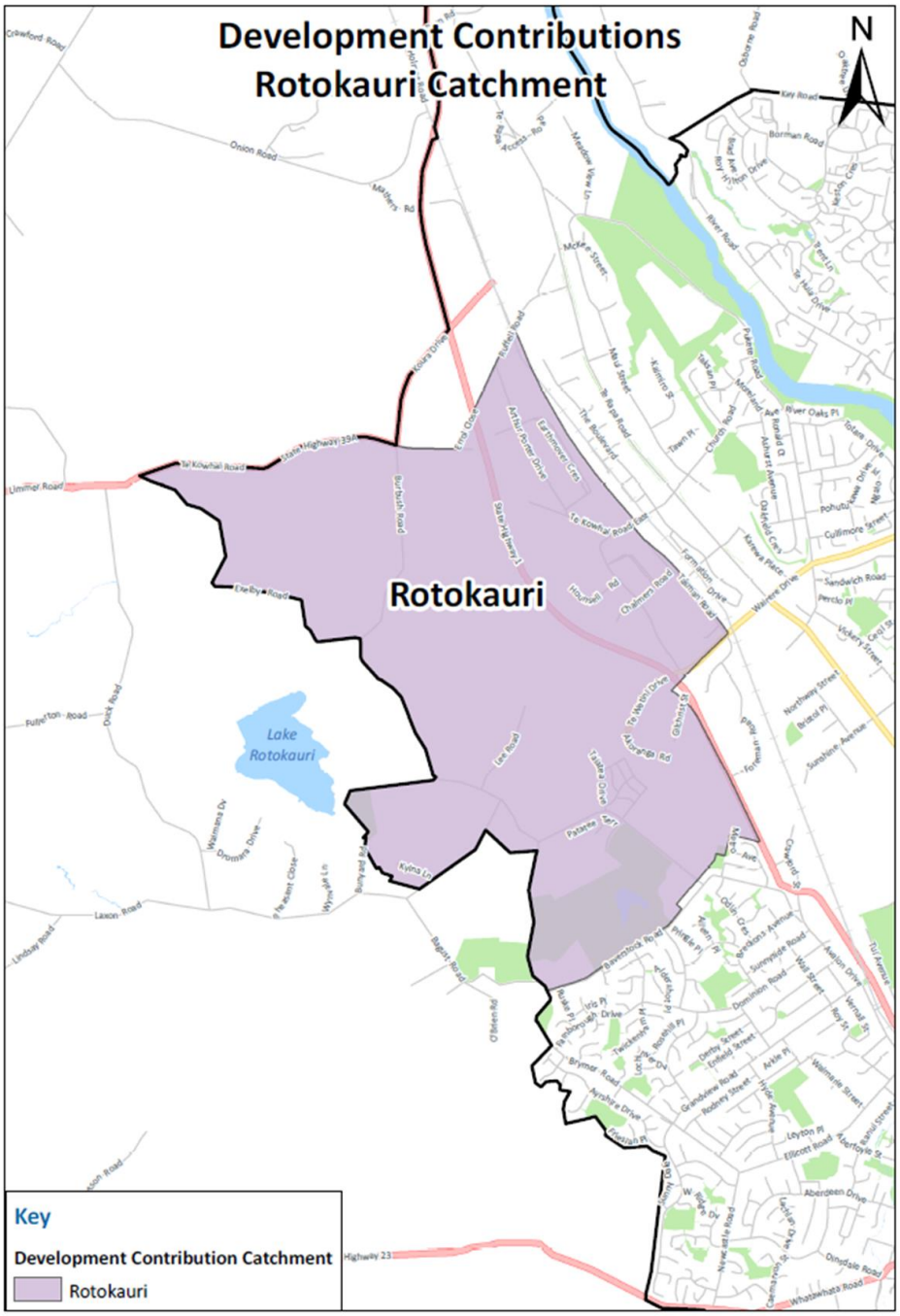
Map 2 – Rototuna catchment

For more detail regarding areas please refer to Council's development contributions GIS viewer.



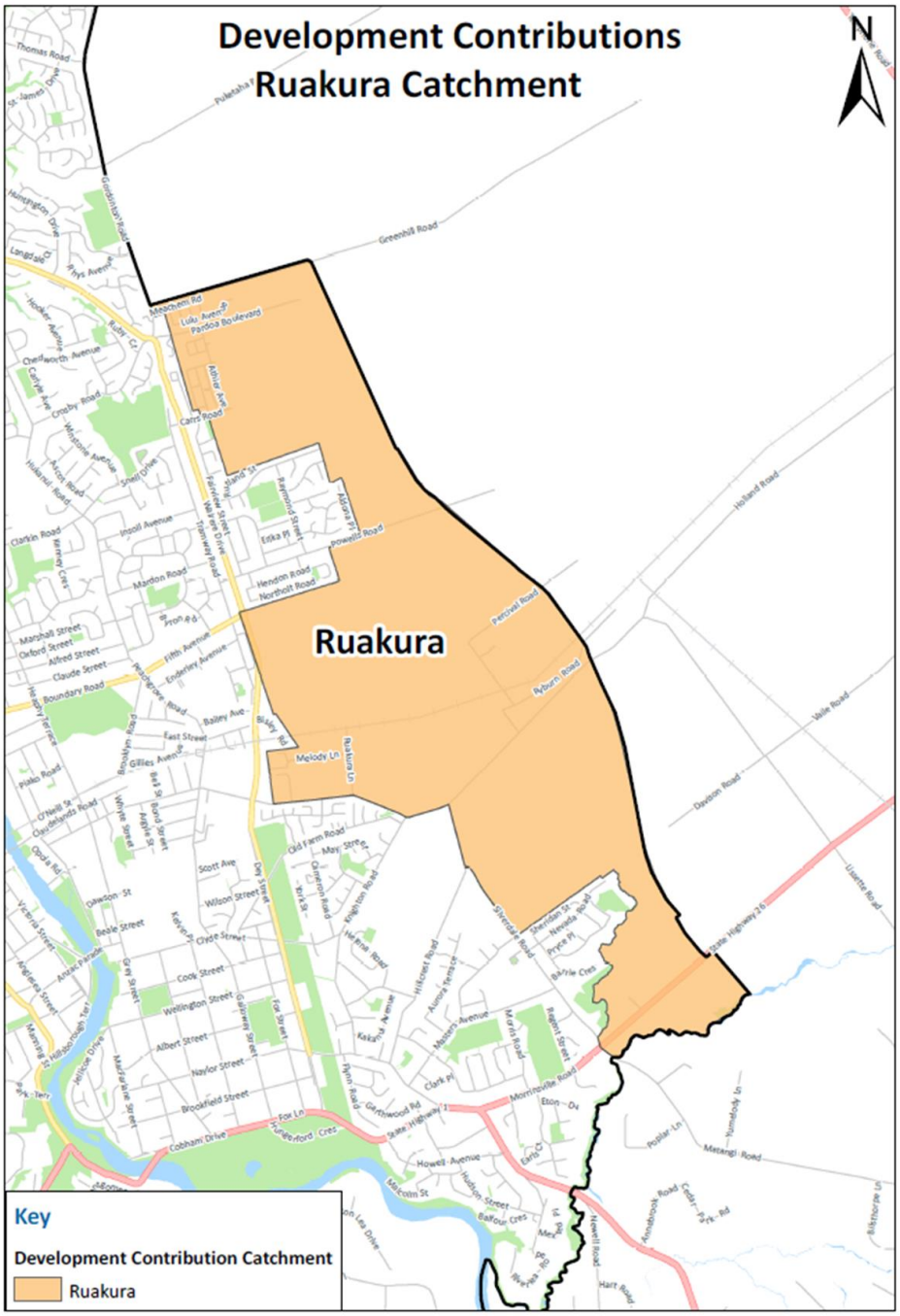
Map 3 – Rotokauri catchment

For more detail regarding areas please refer to Council's development contributions GIS viewer.



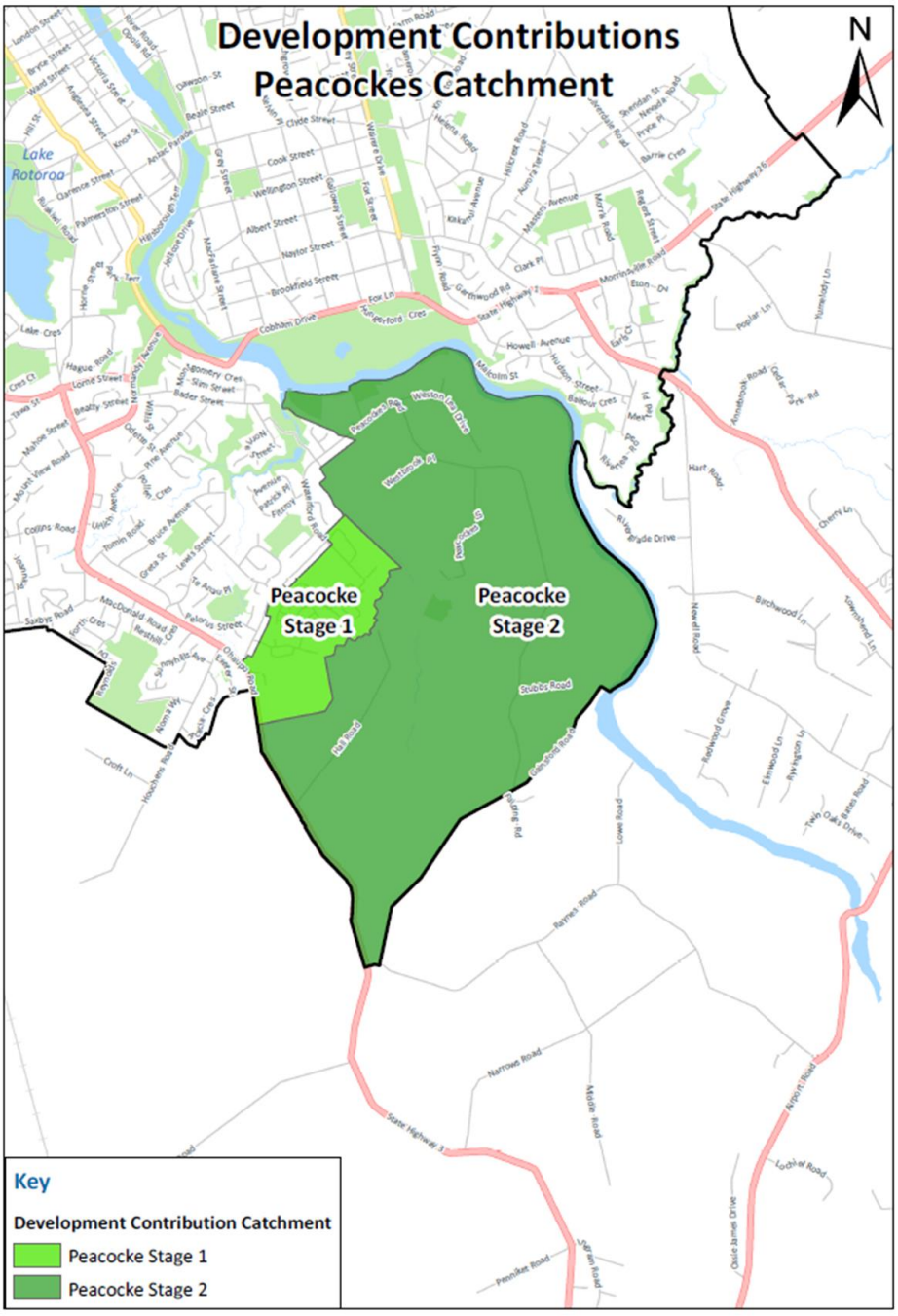
Map 4 – Ruakura Catchment

For more detail regarding areas please refer to Council's development contributions GIS viewer.



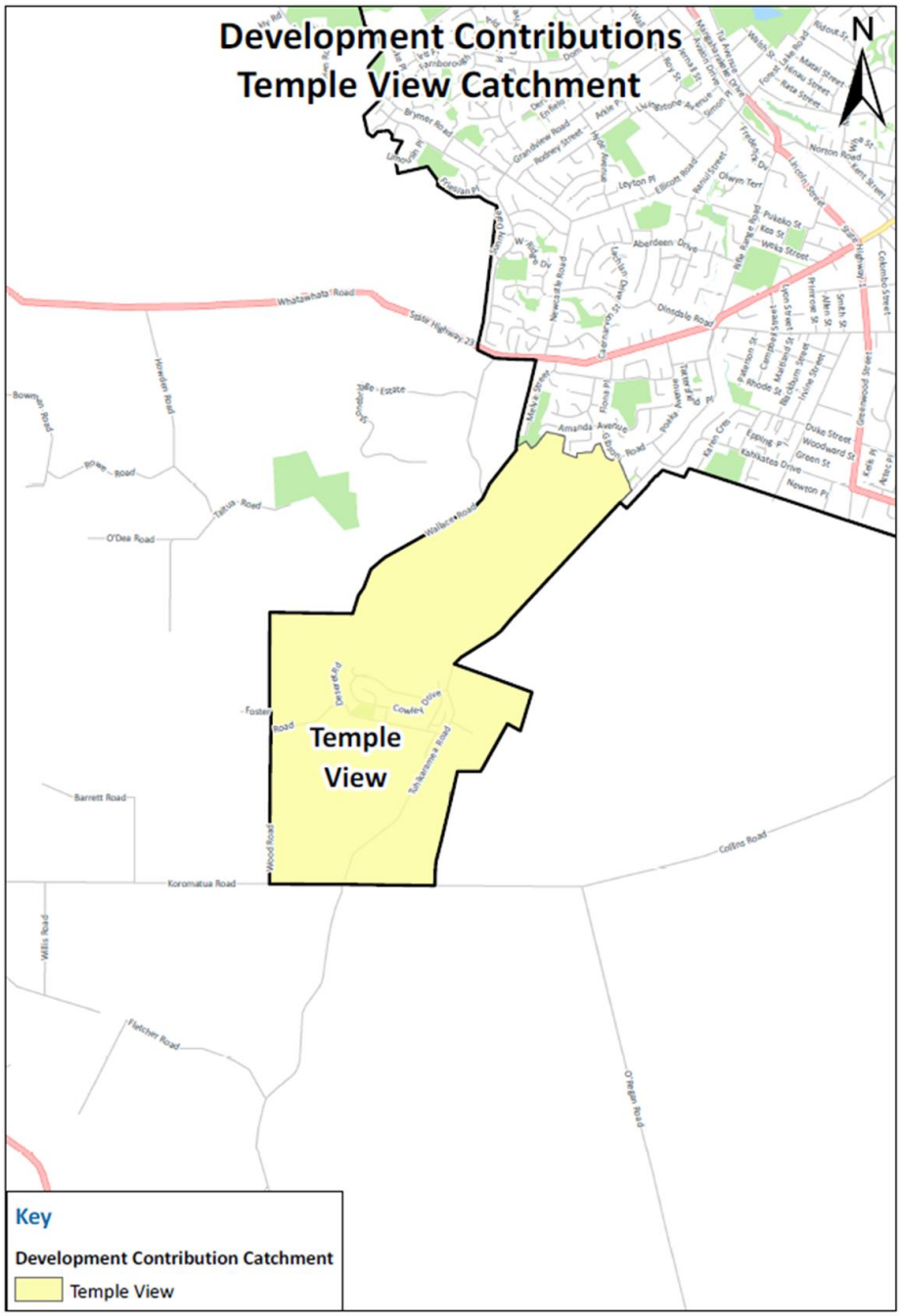
Map 5 – ~~Peacockes~~Peacocke Catchments

For more detail regarding areas please refer to Council's development contributions GIS viewer.



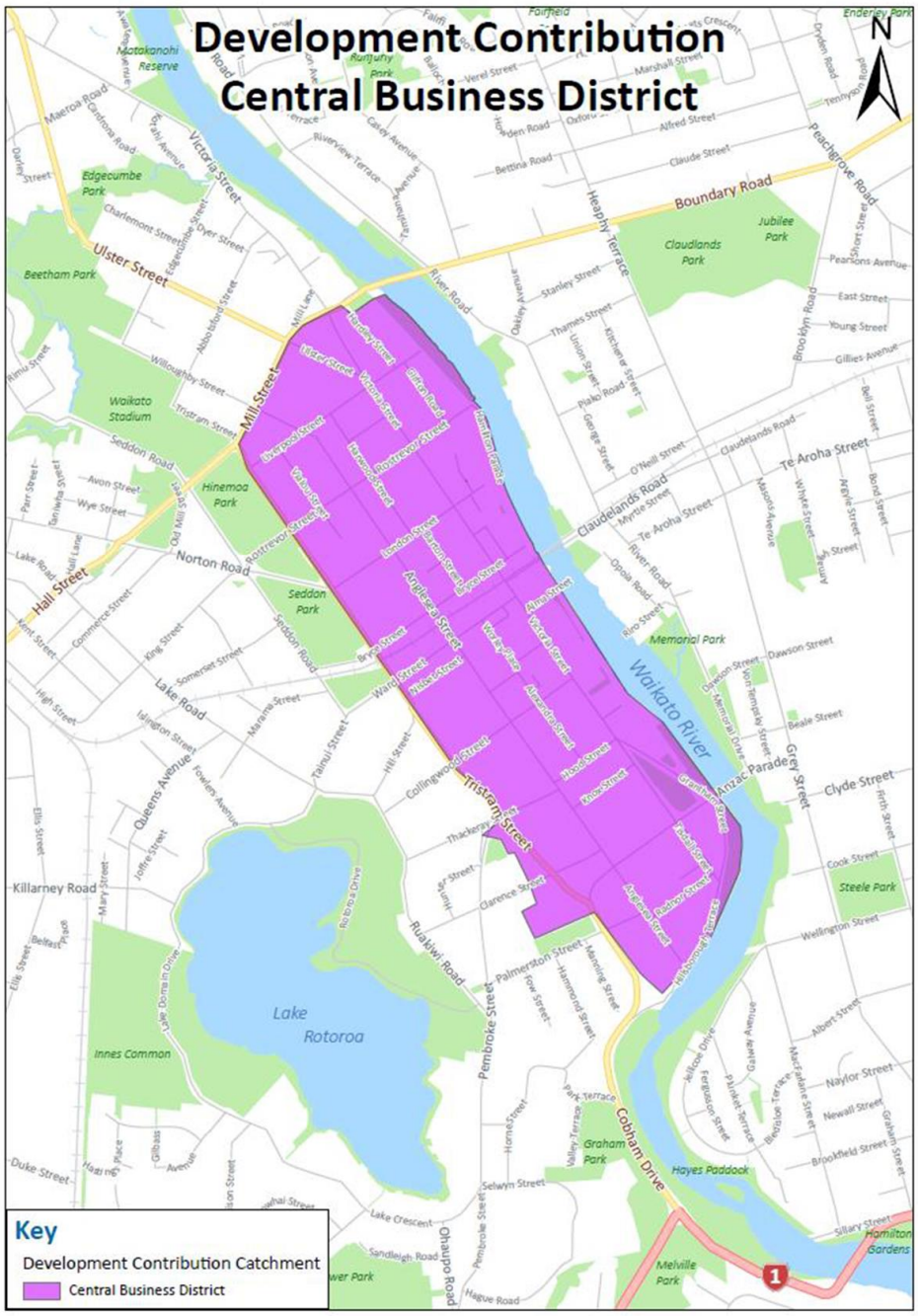
Map 6 – Temple View Catchment

For more detail regarding areas please refer to Council's development contributions GIS viewer.



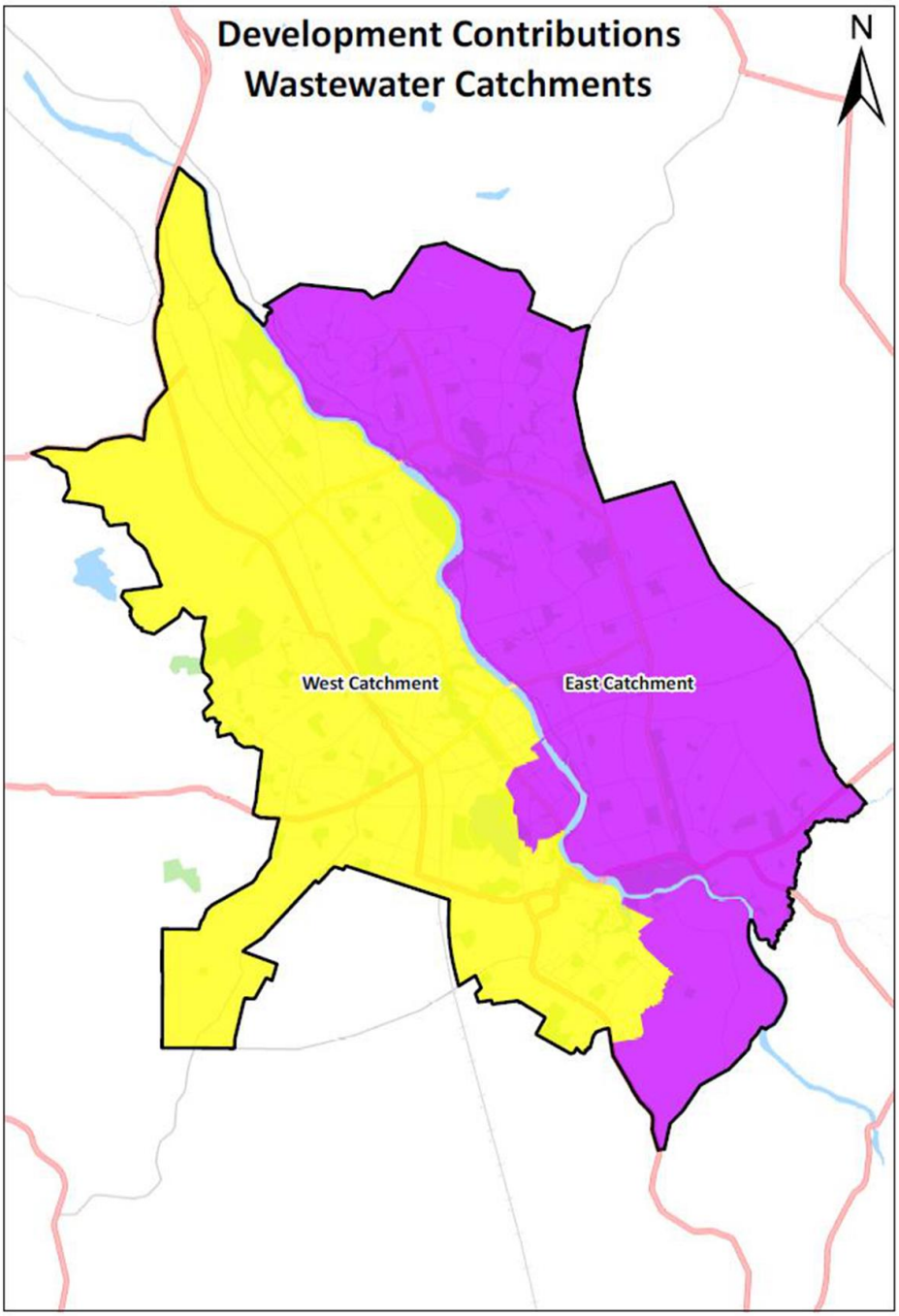
Map 7 – CBD Catchment

For more detail regarding areas please refer to Council's development contributions GIS viewer.



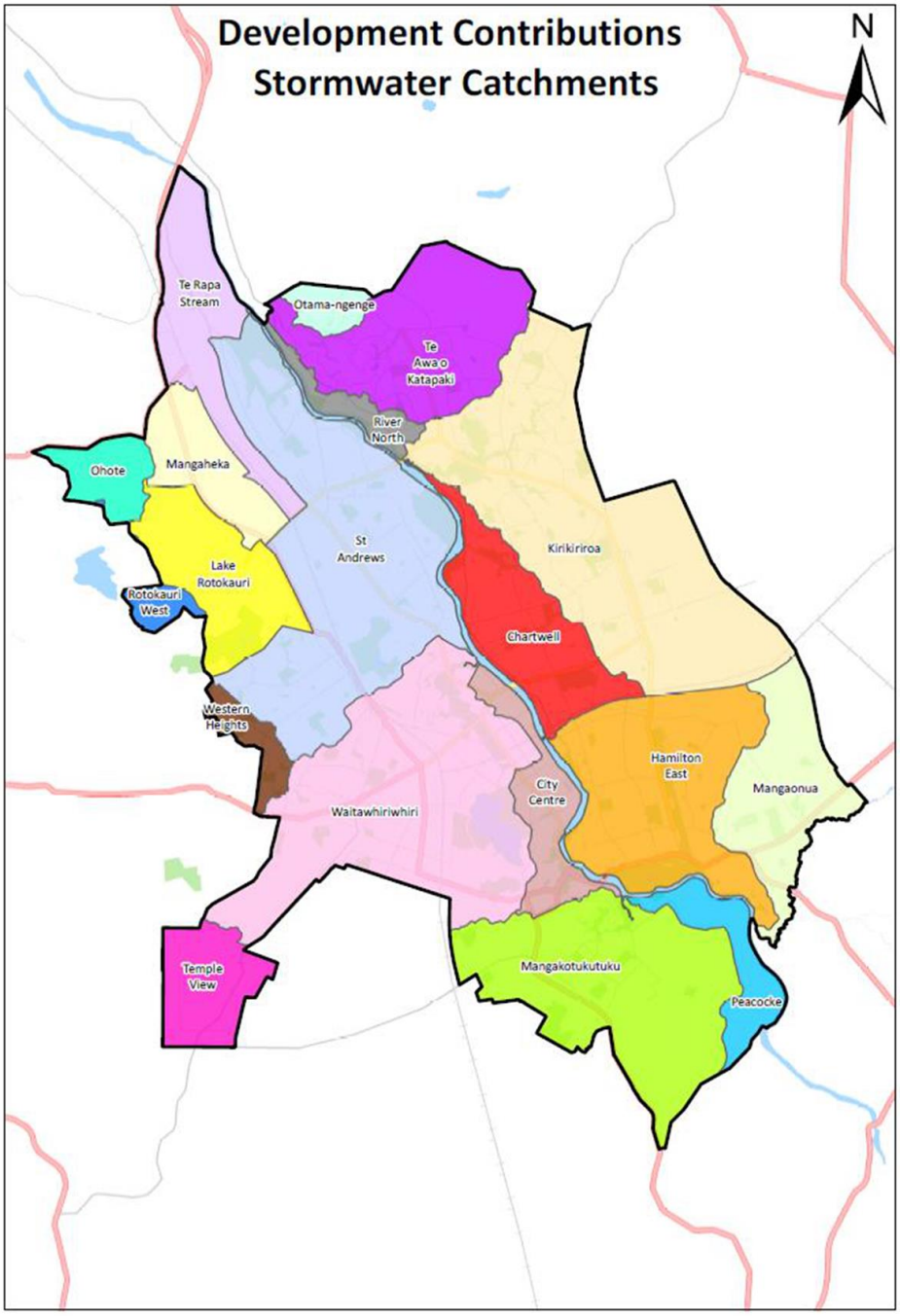
Map 8 – Catchments for Bulk Wastewater Infrastructure

For more detail regarding areas please refer to Council's development contributions GIS viewer.



Map 9 – Catchments for Stormwater Infrastructure

For more detail regarding areas please refer to Council's development contributions GIS viewer.



END

Development Contributions Policy

Consultation Document

2021

Hamilton City Council
Te kaunihera o Kirikiriroa

Welcome
Haere mai

It's great to have you here.

There's a lot going on in our great river city and the next 10 years will see some challenges and opportunities for Hamilton Kirikiriroa.

Hamilton City Council is talking to its community about the key issues we are looking at over the next 10 years that we want your feedback on.

This feedback will help the Mayor and Councillors confirm a 2021-31 Long-Term Plan which runs from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2031.

Alongside the Long-Term Plan, Council is also consulting on other policies which support the Plan and the wider vision and strategy for our city.

One of these policies is our Development Contributions Policy (DC Policy). This policy sets out how we share the costs of growth between the development sector and the general ratepayer. We want your views on the changes we are recommending for the policy.

There are six key changes we are proposing. Detail on these changes, how to find more information, the proposed policy, and how you can have your say is included in this consultation document.

This information is also available at futurehamilton.co.nz.

How it all works

5 March – 7 April

Consultation with the community

13 – 15 April

Verbal submissions

4 – 6 May

Mayor and Councillors discuss feedback from the community

24 – 25 June

Mayor and Councillors confirm the 2021-31 DC Policy

1 July 2021 - 31

Long-Term Plan is in place

Share your voice, shape your city.

With people at the heart of everything we do, our Mayor and Councillors need your feedback before they make their final decisions on the DC Policy. Already Hamiltonians have told us the kind of city they want, and where they want Hamilton to be in the future.

We can't do it alone. We need to shape our city, together.

You can share your voice in a variety of ways:

Online at futurehamilton.co.nz

- Hard copy
- Email
- Video feedback
- In person (detail to come)

Attachment 3 **Item 8**

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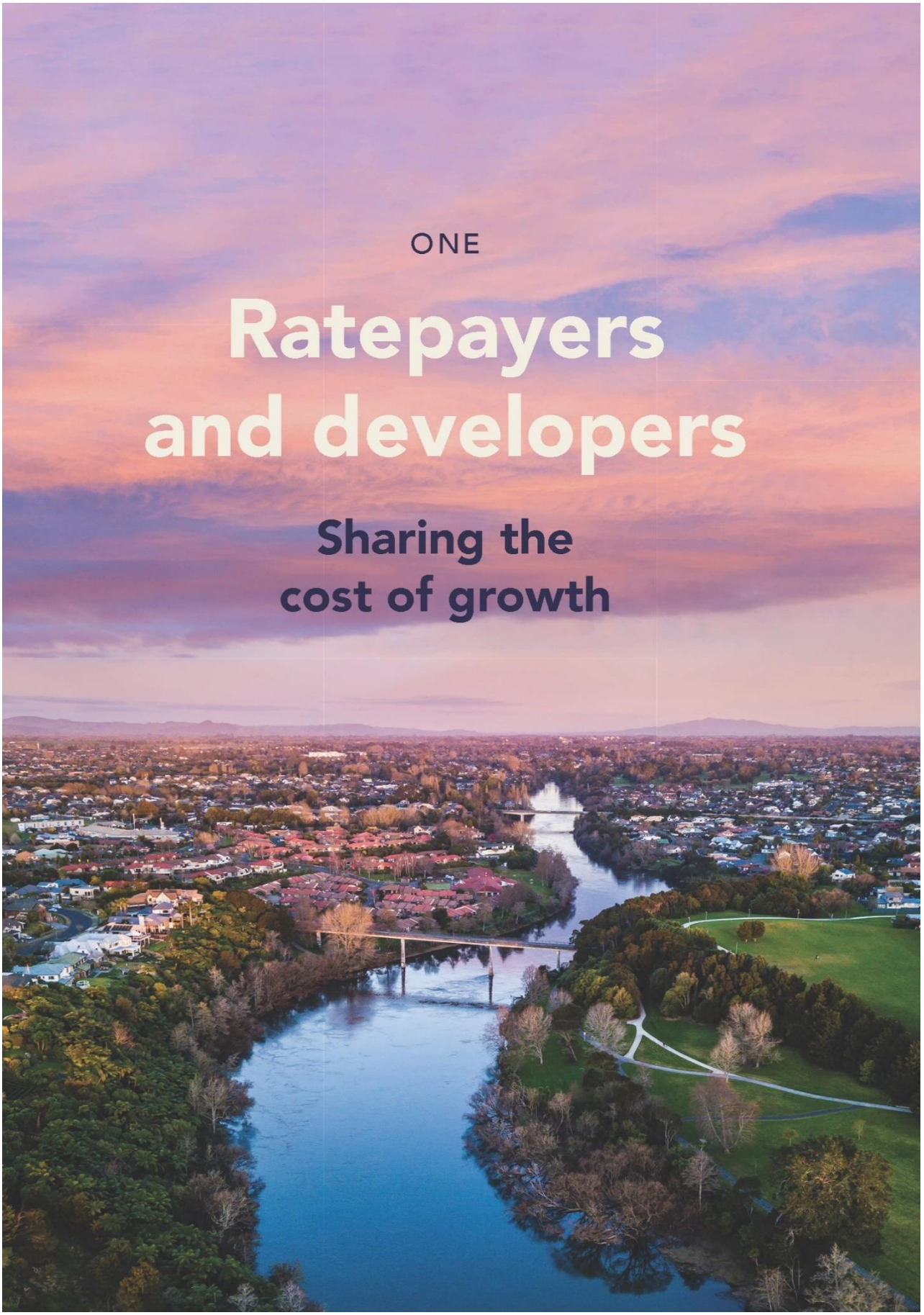

ONE
Ratepayers and developers
Sharing the cost of growth

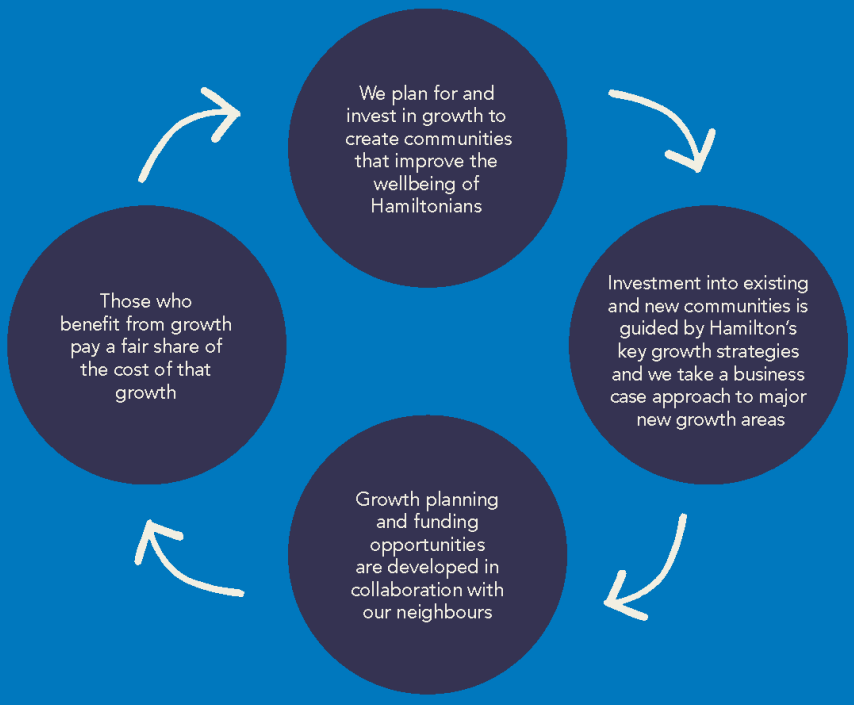
ONE RATEPAYERS AND DEVELOPERS

Enabling our city to grow means we need new or upgraded roads, new recreational areas and more water and waste water pipes. This infrastructure is paid for through a combination of government subsidies, rates from existing ratepayers, rates from future ratepayers, and a charge on the developers. The charge on the developer is called a development contribution, or DC.

Council's DC Policy sets out the costs to enable development in different areas of the city, and how much of those costs are charged to developers.

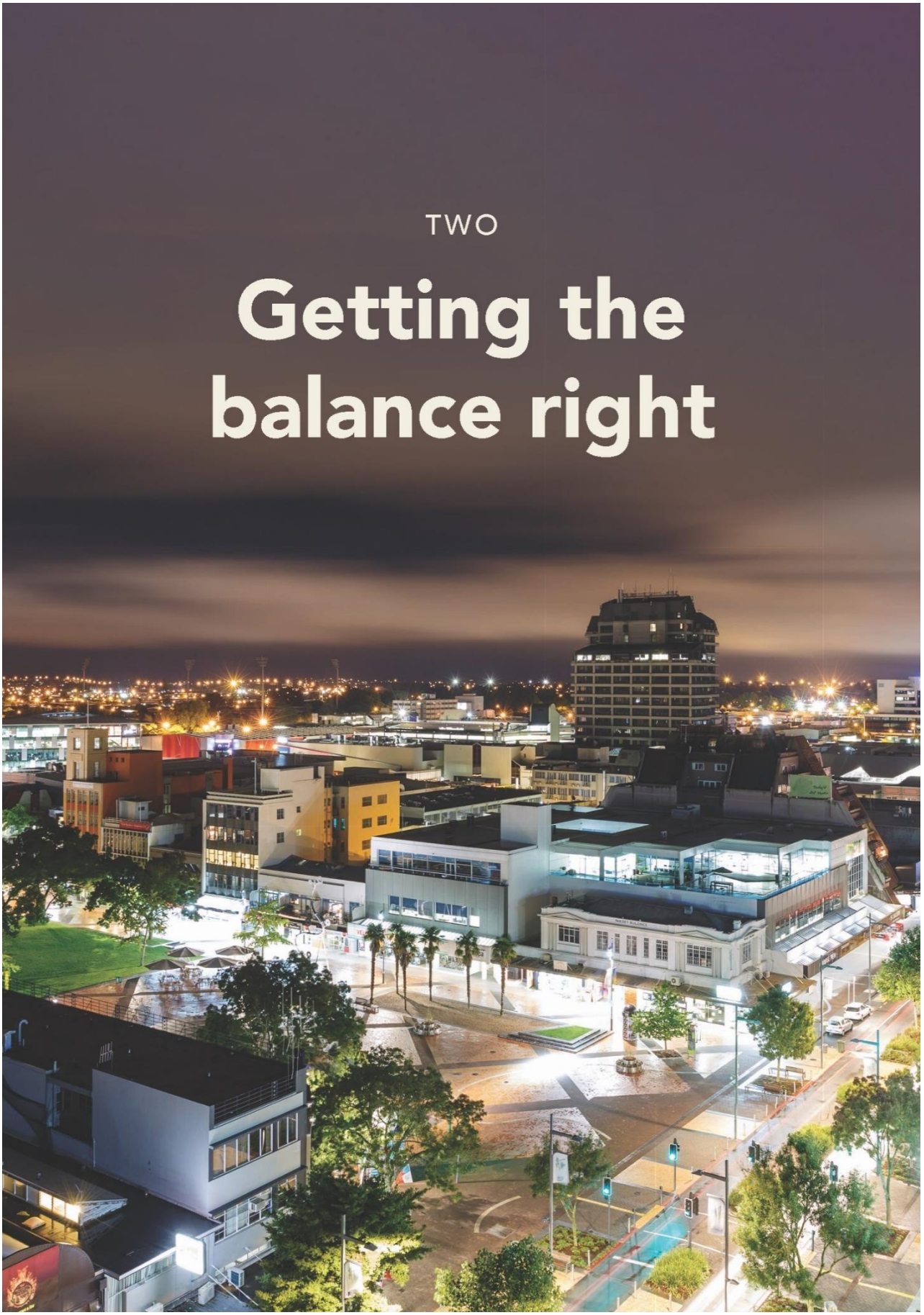
Council has a financial principle that 'those who benefit from growth pay a fair share of the cost of that growth.' In determining that share, Council considers how enabling growth benefits the developer, but also the wider benefit to the people of the city.

GROWTH PRINCIPLES – HOW COUNCIL PLANS FOR GROWTH



TWO

Getting the balance right



TWO GETTING THE BALANCE RIGHT

It is important that Council finds a fair and appropriate balance to the way the costs of growth are shared. Our policy must also consider the long-term effects for the city and all ratepayers and residents.

It is important that Council finds a fair and appropriate balance to the way the costs of growth are shared. Our policy must also consider the long-term effects for the city and all ratepayers and residents.

For example, higher DC charges reduce the amount of growth costs paid by ratepayers but could also mean developers may be less likely to invest in Hamilton if these costs are perceived to be significantly higher than elsewhere. This may mean less growth, fewer jobs and a weaker local economy. It could also mean a reduced housing supply, which makes housing less affordable.

Reduced DC charges could mean faster growth and a stronger economy but would mean a greater share of the costs of growth would be paid by existing ratepayers. A reduction in DC charges in one area does not mean developers in another area pay more. Costs associated with the reduction are funded by Council through other means, largely through the general rate.

One of the ways we are proposing to encourage growth and reduce the financial impact for developers is by transitioning any increase in DC costs across a three-year cycle. Council can also encourage growth in different parts of the city through reducing DCs for certain types of buildings or in some areas. These reductions are called remissions and can be set at different levels. For example, a 50% remission in one area would mean developments in this area would only pay half of the DC charge assessed. This is based on the expectation that the longer-term wellbeing benefits of a targeted approach to growth in certain areas will outweigh the short-term financial benefit of increased DC revenue.

Council's approach is to develop a DC Policy which considers the wider wellbeing of the city's residents, not just the financial considerations.

Getting the balance right means that it is difficult to please everyone. Council is currently responding to a legal challenge to its existing policy and the way it is given effect to. The outcome of that challenge will not be known until later in 2021. In the meantime Council will continue to update its DC Policy as required by legislation and will reflect any outcomes from the legal challenge in subsequent policy updates.

THREE

The proposed changes and what they mean

THREE THE PROPOSED CHANGES AND WHAT THEY MEAN

There are six key changes proposed to our existing policy and several other changes of a minor or technical nature. These changes are designed to support continued growth, fairly share the costs of that growth, and provide for wider community wellbeing in Hamilton.

We recommend you take the time to read the draft DC policy to identify all changes. For information on the data we use to model DC charges, visit <<insert website address>>. You are entitled to make a submission on any part of the draft policy, not just the proposed changes.

Our six recommended changes are detailed below, as well as what these changes would mean in practice and the positive or negative impact on Council's revenue over the period of the Long-Term Plan 2021-31.

A.

CBD Remission

Retaining a reduction of DC charges for development in the central city.

What are we proposing?

Council is recommending we extend the current 66% DC remission in the central city area (CBD) for a further three years ending 30 June 2024. This remission was originally established in 2013 and is due to end in June 2021. The remission was introduced to encourage development in the CBD.

The CBD has seen more growth since the remission's introduction. Some developers have said it has helped make development in the CBD more feasible and has been a deciding factor for some projects.

Advantages: The remission makes it cheaper to develop in the CBD, which is likely to encourage development, improve the overall quality of buildings in the CBD, create more employment opportunities and provide new residential living opportunities. Retaining this remission supports the city's vision to create a central city where people love to be.

Disadvantages: A remission in one area benefits developers in the CBD over those developing elsewhere. Development costs not collected through DCs would be funded through other Council means, largely through the general rate.

Financial impact: The estimated cost of the CBD remission is $10m over three years. This is based on an average of $3m per year with an additional $1m in Year 3 for increased consents lodged before the incentive finishes.

Your view
Should Council extend the existing 66% CBD remission for development in the central city for a further three years? Do you think developments should have to meet additional criteria to be eligible for this remission?

Please let us know your views and any other thoughts you have on this proposal.

B.
High-rise building remission

Introducing a 100% remission of DCs for developments of six or more storeys in the CBD for three years.

What are we proposing?

Increasing the density of urban development in the CBD contributes to increased vibrancy and economic development. Growing up, instead of out, reduces the amount of land we need for development. Increased density also contributes to the viability of mass-transit public transport services.

This proposal is an extension of Proposal 1, which proposes a 66% remission on CBD development. This proposal is intended to encourage developers to build additional storeys to receive the full 100% remission, providing more capacity on the same building footprint and delivering on the identified benefits of increased density.

Advantages: As with the first proposal, this change would reduce the cost to develop in the CBD which is likely to encourage development, improve the overall quality of buildings in the CBD, create more employment opportunities and provide new residential living opportunities. This proposal aligns with the National Policy Statement on Urban Development and supports the city's vision to create a central city where people love to be.

Disadvantages: As with the first proposal, this change would benefit developers in the central city over those developing elsewhere. Development costs not collected through DCs would be funded through other Council means, largely through the general rate.

Financial impact: Introduction of this remission assumes Proposal 1 would be implemented as well. The estimated cost of this remission is $200K - $300K per building more than the remission provided by Proposal 1. Forecasting the number of buildings this may apply to in the next three years has a high degree of uncertainty, but we have provisionally estimated a three-year total cost of $1M.

Please let us know your views and any other thoughts you have on this proposal.

Your view:
Should Council introduce a 100% remission of DCs for CBD developments with six or more storeys for a three-year period ending 30 June 2024?

C.

Charge residential development DCs

For community infrastructure projects.

What are we proposing?

Changes made to the Local Government Act 2002 mean councils can now include some of the costs of additional community infrastructure (such as libraries and cemeteries), in their DC charges. Council is proposing to collect for these costs from residential development in the city.

Council can collect a portion of the costs of these assets, where that portion is directly related to supporting growth. Due to the wide use of these assets by city-wide ratepayers and regional residents, the cost of this infrastructure allocated to the development community is less than for other assets.

Current Long-Term Plan projects eligible for this cost recovery are cemeteries and libraries – if additional community infrastructure projects are included this would change the recoverable amounts.

Advantages: Introducing the charge assists to fund assets which aligns with the city's vision to shape a fun city with lots to do. It supports further development of facilities to support community wellbeing and is consistent with the purpose of DCs. A benefit for general ratepayers is it moves some of the costs of these assets from general rates to the development community.

Disadvantages: Introducing the charge would increase residential DCs and that may have the effect of reducing development in some areas.

Financial impact: The charge would increase Council's DC revenue by around $1.5M over the next 10 years. The community infrastructure DC is currently modelled to be $69-115 per Housing Unit Equivalent (HUE).

Your view:
Should Council charge residential development DCs for community infrastructure projects?

Please let us know your views and any other thoughts you have on this proposal.

D.
Social housing remission

100% remission of residential DCs for registered social housing providers and charitable trusts providing social housing.

What are we proposing?

Housing availability and affordability is a nationwide issue which is also reflected in Hamilton. As one way to support more social housing, Council is recommending we don't charge residential DCs for approved organisations which provide social housing in Hamilton. To be eligible for the 100% remission of charges, the applicant on the consent would need to be a registered Community Housing Provider (CHP) through the Community Housing Regulator Authority, or a registered charitable trust which has as one of its objects the provision of social and/or affordable rental housing. Kainga Ora would be ineligible for this remission.

Advantages: The proposed change would reduce the costs of building social housing in Hamilton and may enable some providers to build more houses. This could contribute to reduced homelessness, reduced housing costs for those with financial challenges, and enhance the city's wider wellbeing and aligns with Council's priority of shaping a city where our people thrive.

Disadvantages: The remission would mean that the portion of the costs of infrastructure and community facilities needed to serve these developments which would ordinarily be recovered from the developer, would instead be funded by the ratepayer. This remission would only be available to social housing providers when they undertake a development themselves. Council needs to be certain that at the time DCs need to be paid that the development is going to be used for long-term social housing. This means that the remission would not apply if social housing providers bought a pre-built property from a third party or build on a section which has already paid DCs, so the proposal may not achieve its goals of supporting some providers.

Financial impact: Indicative discussions suggest fewer than 20 social houses per year would qualify for this remission, and uptake may be less than that. 20 houses per year, with a benchmark of $40,000 per house (DC charges vary across different areas), would mean a reduction in DC revenue of $800,0000 annually or $8M across the Long-Term Plan period. This estimated cost would change based on the numbers of social houses constructed and/or where they were located in the city. There is a risk with this proposal that if significantly more social houses are built than expected the financial impact will fall on the general ratepayer.

Please let us know your views and any other thoughts you have on this proposal.

Your view: Should Council introduce a 100% remission on residential DCs for registered social housing providers and charitable trusts providing social housing? Do you think developments should have to meet additional criteria to be eligible for this remission?

E.
Cap non-residential DC charges

What are we proposing?

Council works out how DC charges are allocated using a model. It uses the cost of infrastructure and community facilities resulting from growth to proportion these costs to each development unit. Council is legally able to charge this DC, however, there are some areas where the infrastructure costs are very high in relation to growth, and applying the modelled DC uniformly would mean some DCs would be significantly higher than in other areas of the city, and/or higher than neighbouring councils. Charging this rate may negatively impact development, despite the area being one of Council's planned growth areas.

Council's approach to growth funding is that those who contribute to or benefit most from the Council's growth investment make a proportionate and equitable contribution to the costs of growth. Non-residential development can generate community benefits including employment, commodities, and commerce. Council believes it is in the community's interests to introduce a cap on charges to support development which deliver these benefits.

Council already has a capped charge in Rotokauri. In the 2019/20 DC Policy, Council considered the base charges generated for the Rotokauri catchment were likely to negatively impact on development in the area and could have materially compromised the Council's investment in infrastructure. The Rotokauri catchment caps are set in the current DC Policy at $15,841 for industrial, $31,935 for commercial, and $39,731 for retail (exclusive of GST) per 100m2 of gross floor area.

Your view
Should Council introduce caps on non-residential DC charges to mitigate very high charges in some areas and thereby encourage development?

The proposed change for the 2021/22 Policy is to extend a cap which would apply to all non-residential DC charges regardless of location in the city.

Council is recommending non-residential DC charges are capped at $20K, $30K and $40K for industrial, commercial and retail development respectively (exclusive of GST) per 100m2 of gross floor area for the total of water, wastewater and transport activities, and correspondingly for stormwater on a site area basis.

See charge graphs pages 22-25.

Advantages: Introducing these caps will help development feasibility where high charges are otherwise prohibitive. The policy change will support growth in growth cells where Council is investing significantly and mitigates the risk of driving new development outside the city. It supports the balanced development of a community with access to local shops and services and reduces the risk of halting development in small but important commercial and retail nodes in new growth cells.

Disadvantages: Regardless of the caps, the costs to Council remain the same. If a cap is introduced, the costs above the cap still need to be recovered, and that recovery will be from the general rate. This would increase the share of growth costs paid by the ratepayer. The proposal would increase the complexity of the DC system and create an inequity between those developers who receive capped charges and those who don't. Capping the charges will mean any future decision to remove or amend the caps could result in a large increase to DCs in some areas.

Financial impact: While non-residential projections are less certain, we estimate that the caps will cost an average of $500,000 per year, or $5m across the Long-Term Plan period.

Introducing caps as proposed will result in a large reduction in DC charges for an individual development. However, as this would apply to relatively few developments, it will not result in a correspondingly large reduction in overall DC revenue.

Please let us know your views and any other thoughts you have on this proposal.

F.
Phased transition to higher DC charges

What are we proposing?

Council is incurring increasing costs to provide infrastructure which has led to higher DCs in new and developing growth areas of Hamilton. The growth costs for infill development have not increased as much, but in some new growth areas the increases are significant.

To increase planning and forecasting certainty for developers and avoid abrupt and large increases in DC charges, Council is proposing to phase any increase in DCs across a three-year period. The proposal aims to minimise disruption for developers and the subsequent slowing of development in some areas. The proposal applies to residential development in the Peacocke 1, Peacocke 2, Rotokauri, Rototuna and Ruakura catchments.

The effect of the policy change would be that the residential charges in greenfield areas will increase from the current charge by one third of the difference between the current charge and the modelled charge each year for three years.

See charge graphs pages 22-25.

Advantages: A smoother transition to a new charging regime allows Council to factor in the additional costs of growth with less of an abrupt impact on the development community. In turn this could support increased development activity and any associated economic and wellbeing benefits. A three-year phased cycle for increases would give greater certainty to developers and additional time for developers to factor the increase in DCs into their development feasibility. The timing of the changes would mean the full DC charge is reached prior to the next Long-Term Plan, which protects options for future council decisions.

Your view
Should Council introduce a phased transition to increased development contribution charges for residential development in the Peacocke 1, Peacocke 2, Rotokauri, Rototuna and Ruakura catchments?

Disadvantages: Introducing this change would add complexity to the DC Policy and reduce revenue from DCs as the planned increase would effectively be subsidised in the first two years of the transition. This revenue reduction will be covered through revenue from rates.

The policy change may lead to a rush of consent lodgement each year to avoid the annual step up to the higher charge. This would not necessarily advance development timeframes as consents do not expire quickly but would create work load pressures for staff - in particular for the Building Unit, the Planning Guidance Unit and the DC assessment team.

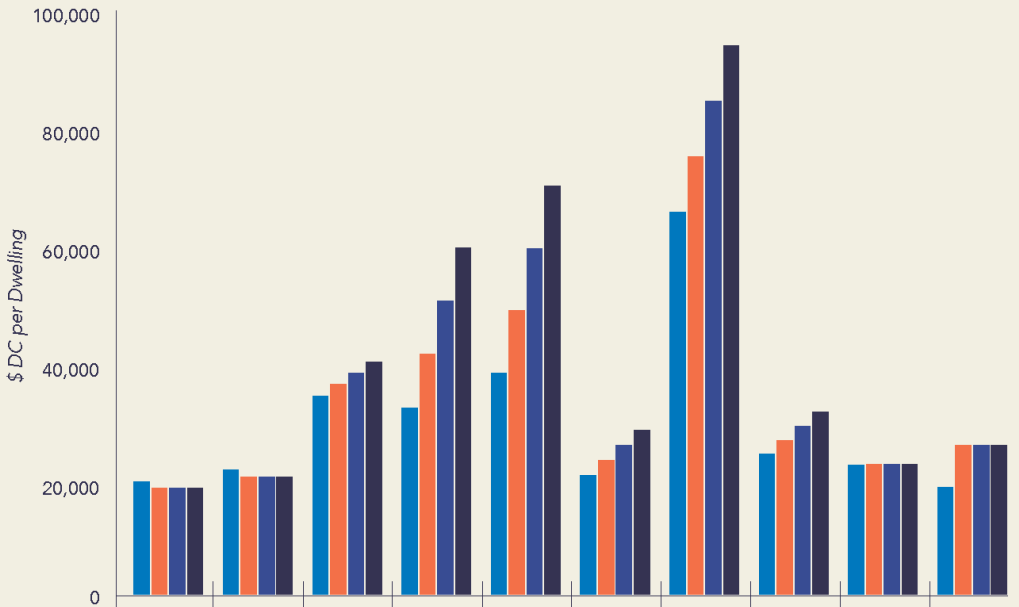
Financial impact: This estimated cost of the introduction of the phased transition is $19M over the Long-Term Plan period.

While this option lowers charges in the first two years of the Long-Term Plan period, the effect of the lowered charges will also play out in later years. This is due to the differences in the timing of the requirement of a DC and the timing of the invoice and payment. For example, building consent DCs are required at the granting of consent but typically not invoiced until the building is completed. These timing differences are due to provisions in the Local Government Act, not the Council policy.

Please let us know your views and any other thoughts you have on this proposal.

Standard residential charge per dwelling

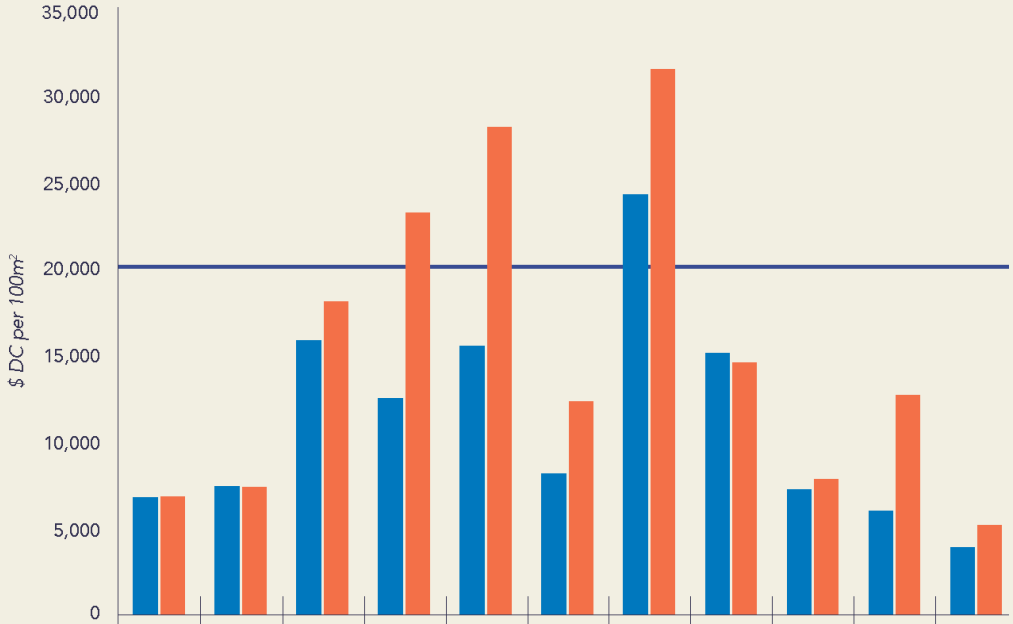
Phased Transition to Higher Charges



Standard residential	Infill East (SW - Chartwell)	Infill West (SW - St Andrews)	Rototuna (SW - Te Awa o Katapaki)	Peacocke 1	Peacocke 2 (SW - Magakotuku tuku)	Ruakura	Rotokauri (Lake Rotokauri)	Rotokauri (Ohote)	Temple View	Te Rapa North
2019/20	19,472	21,545	34,263	32,207	38,200	20,561	65,787	24,199	22,415	18,501
2021/22	18,372	20,343	36,204	41,343	48,869	23,135	75,296	26,605	22,544	25,737
2022/23	18,372	20,343	38,146	50,479	59,537	25,708	84,804	29,011	22,544	25,737
2023/2024	18,372	20,343	40,087	59,615	70,206	28,282	94,313	31,417	22,544	25,737

Council is actively pursuing other financing options to fund growth infrastructure, for example through the Infrastructure Funding and Finance Act 2020. If successful, the DC charges could materially reduce in the areas affected.

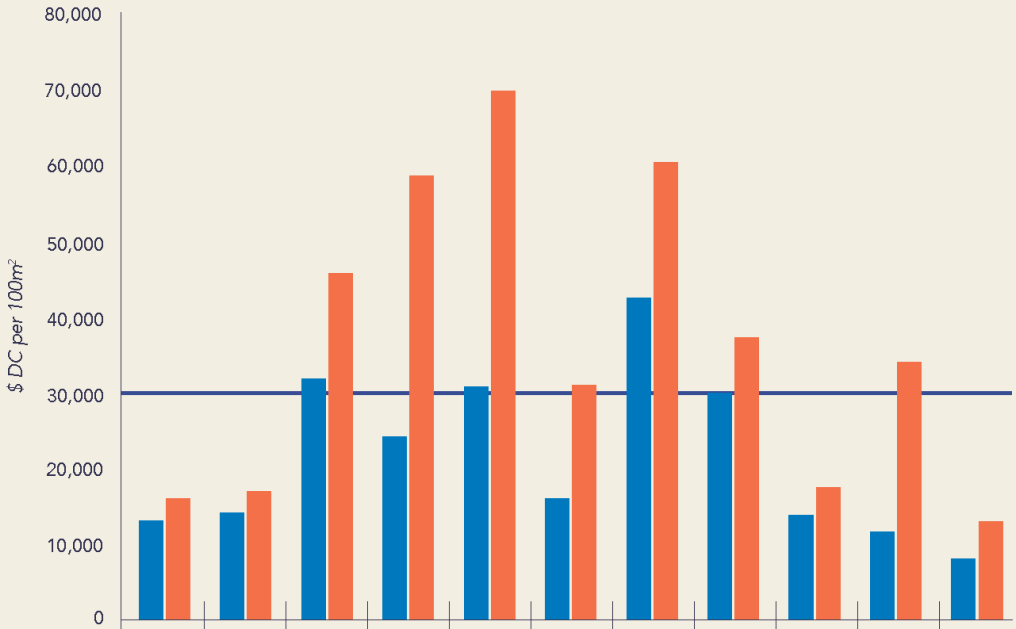
Industrial $DC per 100m²



	Infill East (SW - Chartwell)	Infill West (SW - St Andrews)	Rototuna (SW - Te Awa o Katapaki)	Peacocke 1	Peacocke 2 (SW - Magakotuku tuku)	Ruakura	Rotokauri (Lake Rotokauri)	Rotokauri (Mangaheka)	Temple View	Te Rapa North	Citywide
2019/20 Charges	6,801	7,423	15,841	12,489	15,521	8,144	24,277	15,091	7,263	6,007	3,921
2021/31 LTP - Draft Policy	6,815	7,382	18,066	23,200	28,170	12,324	31,505	14,570	7,838	12,678	5,170
Non Residential Cap	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

Council is actively pursuing other financing options to fund growth infrastructure, for example through the Infrastructure Funding and Finance Act 2020. If successful, the DC charges could materially reduce in the areas affected.

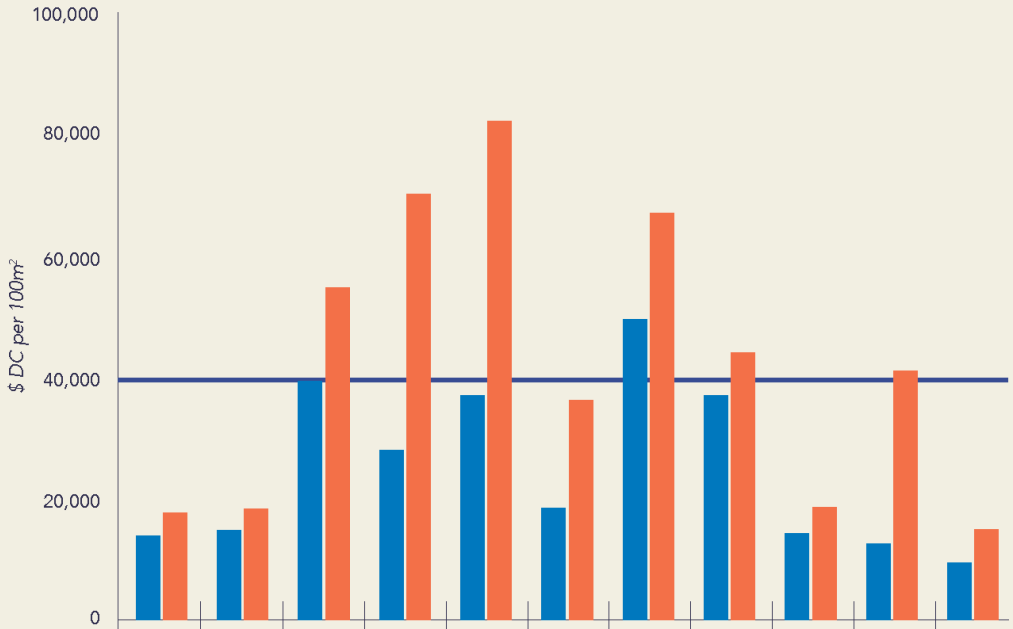
Commercial $DC per 100m²



	Infill East (SW - Chartwell)	Infill West (SW - St Andrews)	Rototuna (SW - Te Awa o Katapaki)	Peacocke 1	Peacocke 2 (SW - Magakotuku tuku)	Ruakura	Rotokauri (Lake Rotokauri)	Rotokauri (Mangahek)	Temple View	Te Rapa North	Citywide
2019/20 Charges	13,138	14,203	31,935	24,300	30,964	16,134	42,683	30,114	13,878	11,690	8,083
2021/31 LTP - Draft Policy	16,064	17,030	45,957	58,895	70,103	31,099	60,640	37,470	17,622	34,206	13,089
Non Residential Cap	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000

Council is actively pursuing other financing options to fund growth infrastructure, for example through the Infrastructure Funding and Finance Act 2020. If successful, the DC charges could materially reduce in the areas affected.

Retail $DC per 100m²



	Infill East (SW - Chartwell)	Infill West (SW - St Andrews)	Rototuna (SW - Te Awa o Katapaki)	Peacocke 1	Peacocke 2 (SW - Magakotuku tuku)	Ruakura	Rotokauri (Lake Rotokauri)	Rotokauri (Mangahek)	Temple View	Te Rapa North	Citywide
2019/20 Charges	14,109	14,976	39,731	28,253	37,289	18,659	49,913	37,344	14,432	12,701	9,646
2021/31 LTP - Draft Policy	17,895	18,518	55,158	70,715	82,799	36,510	67,566	44,396	18,860	41,350	15,086
Non Residential Cap	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000

Council is actively pursuing other financing options to fund growth infrastructure, for example through the Infrastructure Funding and Finance Act 2020. If successful, the DC charges could materially reduce in the areas affected.

FOUR

Other proposed changes

FOUR OTHER PROPOSED CHANGES

In addition to these six key changes there are further changes identified as tracked changes in the draft DC Policy, as well as updates to the inputs that go into our model.

These include:

- removal of clause 12.12 (no refunds on site credits)
- change to the definition of commercial development
- updating a clause relating to invoice timing to reference building consent authorities other than Council
- updating model inputs:
  - growth assumptions
  - interest rates
  - capital programme
  - conversion factors for non-residential transport demand

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Have your say

Please Supply content

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FAQ

Please Supply content

Thank you for your time.

Your views are important to us and will play a part in Council's eventual decisions. If you want further information on this Policy or any of our consultations, please contact us:

Contact details to come:

Policy Consultation Document 2021 - Draft 31
ANGIPOTIK

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Project Information									Funding Sources [$'000] (Inflated) 2001 - 2037 (June)					Funding Sources (% of TC incl. subsidies)		
Project ID	Project Name	Sub Activity	DC Account	HIF Project	Catchment	% costs allocated to catchment	Last Year Capex Chargeable	Total capital cost incl subsidies	Subsidies	Total Cost Net Subsidies	DC Capex	Rates Loan	DC %	Rates %	Other sources %
CBL1001	Hamilton Park Cemetery Burial and Ash Lawn Developm	None	CI	No	Citywide	100%	2031	2,242	-	2,242	981	1,261	44%	56%	0%
CECARENA	Claudelands Arena Construction (524-CECARENA)	City Prosperity	CI	No	Citywide	100%	2031	39,886	-	39,886	3,390	36,495	9%	92%	0%
CEMASH	Ash Burial Extention	Community Services	CI	No	Citywide	100%	2031	312	-	312	277	35	89%	11%	0%
CEMBURIAL	Burial Lawn Extention	Community Services	CI	No	Citywide	100%	2031	43	-	43	38	5	89%	11%	0%
CLA1001	Hamilton Park Cemetery Land Acquisition	None	CI	No	Citywide	100%	2031	3,249	-	3,249	1,422	1,828	44%	56%	0%
CREMATOR	New Cremator	Community Services	CI	No	Citywide	100%	2031	743	-	743	660	84	89%	11%	0%
NEWCREM	New Cremator	Community Services	CI	No	Citywide	100%	2031	398	-	398	353	45	89%	11%	0%
RCF1003-CI - Citywide	Rototuna Village Community Facilities	None	CI	No	Citywide	5%	2031	483	-	483	145	338	30%	70%	0%
RCF1003-CI - Rototuna	Rototuna Village Community Facilities	None	CI	No	Rototuna	95%	2031	9,175	-	9,175	1,835	7,340	20%	80%	0%
WWTHERAPY	Hydrotherapy Pool	Arts & Recreation	CI	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,642	-	1,642	140	1,503	9%	92%	0%
ZEXHIBIT	Zoo Exhibit Programme	Arts & Recreation	CI	No	Citywide	100%	2031	275	-	275	17	258	6%	94%	0%
BRYFARN	124 - Brymer & Farnborough Pks.	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Infill	100%	2031	30	-	30	18	12	62%	39%	0%
CS81001 3-Citywide	Land Acquisition Infill	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	20%	2031	47	-	47	42	5	89%	11%	0%
CS81001 3-Rototuna	Land Acquisition Infill	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Rototuna	80%	2031	188	-	188	167	21	89%	11%	0%
CS810029-LITT-Citywide	Litt Overun	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	60%	2031	962	-	962	829	132	86%	14%	0%
CS810029-LITT-Rototuna	Litt Overun	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Rototuna	40%	2031	641	-	641	553	88	86%	14%	0%
CS810032	Waiwhakareke Park	Destination parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	60	-	60	4	56	6%	94%	0%
CS810067-Infill	Land Purchase - Reserves		Reserves	No	Infill	71%	2031	422	-	422	162	260	39%	62%	0%
CS810067-Peacocke	Land Purchase - Reserves		Reserves	No	Peacocke	21%	2031	127	-	127	109	17	86%	14%	0%
CS810067-Rototuna	Land Purchase - Reserves		Reserves	No	Rototuna	8%	2031	47	-	47	24	24	50%	50%	0%
CS810097	Playgrounds - Hn Domains	Destination parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	335	-	335	54	281	16%	84%	0%
CS810101	Playground Minogue Parks	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	313	100	213	34	179	11%	57%	32%
CS810136	Victoria on the River Development	Destination parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	6,849	-	6,849	1,096	5,753	16%	84%	0%
CS819507-Citywide	Rototuna Park Option 1	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	60%	2031	406	-	406	249	156	62%	39%	0%
CS819507-Rototuna	Rototuna Park Option 1	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Rototuna	40%	2031	270	-	270	199	71	74%	26%	0%
CE15033-Infill	Land Purchase Future Reserves Infill	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Infill	100%	2031	126	-	126	48	77	39%	62%	0%
CE15033-Peacocke	Land Purchase Future Reserves Peacocle	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Peacocke	100%	2031	249	-	249	215	34	86%	14%	0%
CE15033-Rototuna	Land Purchase Future Reserves Rototuna	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	308	-	308	266	42	86%	14%	0%
CE15036-Infill	Playground Development Programme Infill	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Infill	100%	2031	3,136	731	2,405	685	1,720	22%	55%	23%
CE15164-Citywide	Rototuna Sports Park Development	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	60%	2031	221	-	221	136	85	62%	39%	0%
CE15164-Rototuna	Rototuna Sports Park Development	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Rototuna	40%	2031	147	-	147	108	39	74%	26%	0%
CHANGEELL-Citywide	Elliot Park Changing Rooms	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	80%	2031	253	-	253	123	130	49%	51%	0%
CHANGEELL-Infill	Elliot Park Changing Rooms	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Infill	20%	2031	16	-	16	8	8	49%	51%	0%
CHANGEGAL-Citywide	Galloway Park- Changing Rooms	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	90%	2031	127	-	127	39	88	31%	69%	0%
CHANGEGAL-Infill	Galloway Park- Changing Rooms	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Infill	10%	2031	2	-	2	0	1	31%	69%	0%
CLAUDEDV-Citywide	131 - Claudelands Reserve	Destination parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	80%	2031	394	-	394	103	292	26%	74%	0%
CLAUDEDV-Infill	131 - Claudelands Reserve	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Infill	20%	2031	25	-	25	6	18	26%	74%	0%
CLAUDEPOND	Pond & Open Space Develo	Destination parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	212	-	212	76	136	36%	64%	0%
GLENVIEW-Citywide	Glenview Club Land Purchase	Riverside Reserves	Reserves	No	Citywide	20%	2031	21	-	21	10	11	49%	51%	0%
GLENVIEW-Peacocke	Glenview Club Land Purchase	Riverside Reserves	Reserves	No	Peacocke	80%	2031	333	-	333	246	87	74%	26%	0%
LAKTEA	341.0 Lake Domain Tearooms (341-LAKTEA)	Citywide community facilities	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	2,717	-	2,717	170	2,547	6%	94%	0%
LANDPUR2	Land Purchases - Reserves 2	Citywide community facilities	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	163	-	163	46	117	29%	72%	0%
LANDPUR-Entrances	Land Purchase - Reserves	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	379	-	379	108	271	29%	72%	0%
LANDPUR-Infill-Citywide	Land Purchase - Reserves	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	40%	2031	155	-	155	44	111	29%	72%	0%
LANDPUR-Infill-Infill	Land Purchase - Reserves	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Infill	60%	2031	232	-	232	66	166	29%	72%	0%
LANDPUR-Rototuna-Citywide	Land Purchase - Reserves	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	40%	2031	506	-	506	436	70	86%	14%	0%
LANDPUR-Rototuna-Rototuna	Land Purchase - Reserves	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	759	-	759	655	104	86%	14%	0%
LANDPUR-TAOKGULLYCUMB-Citywide	LANDPUR- Land Purchase - Reserves	Gully Reserve	Reserves	No	Citywide	10%	2031	29	-	29	25	4	86%	14%	0%
LANDPUR-TAOKGULLYCUMB-Rototuna	LANDPUR- Land Purchase - Reserves	Gully Reserve	Reserves	No	Rototuna	90%	2031	259	-	259	223	36	86%	14%	0%
LANDPUR-TAOKEsplanade	Land Purchase - Reserves	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	416	-	416	359	57	86%	14%	0%
LANDPUR-TeHikuwai	Land Purchase - Reserves	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	189	-	189	54	135	29%	72%	0%
LINKASH	Ashurst Park	Local community facilities	Reserves	No	Infill	100%	2031	111	-	111	34	77	31%	69%	0%
LINKCDL-Citywide	Rototuna Pedestrian Link	Citywide community facilities	Reserves	No	Citywide	10%	2031	1	-	1	1	0	89%	11%	0%
LINKCDL-Rototuna	Rototuna Pedestrian Link	Local community facilities	Reserves	No	Rototuna	90%	2031	68	-	68	61	8	89%	11%	0%
LINKFAN	Farnborough Park Ped. Link	Local community facilities	Reserves	No	Infill	100%	2031	45	-	45	24	21	54%	46%	0%
LINKSEE	A J Seeley Gully Ped. Link	Local community facilities	Reserves	No	Infill	100%	2031	104	-	104	22	82	21%	79%	0%
LINKTAK-Citywide	Ped.Link Te Awa o Katapaki Esp	Citywide community facilities	Reserves	No	Citywide	10%	2031	1	-	1	0	0	89%	11%	0%
LINKTAK-Rototuna	Ped.Link Te Awa o Katapaki Esp	Local community facilities	Reserves	No	Rototuna	90%	2031	42	-	42	38	5	89%	11%	0%
MANGAITI-Citywide	Mangaiti Reserve	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	40%	2031	1,781	-	1,781	1,536	245	86%	14%	0%
MANGAITI-Rototuna	Mangaiti Reserve	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	2,671	-	2,671	2,304	367	86%	14%	0%
MARIST	157 - Marist Park Development	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	277	-	277	135	142	49%	51%	0%
MILLCHGRM	Mill St Changing Room	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	248	-	248	121	127	49%	51%	0%
MINOGUE	Minogue Park Development - 107	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	257	-	257	22	235	9%	92%	0%
MOLDEV-Citywide	Moonlight Drive Reserve Dev.	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	10%	2031	1	-	1	0	1	49%	51%	0%
MOLDEV-Rototuna	Moonlight Drive Reserve Dev.	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Rototuna	90%	2031	84	-	84	72	12	86%	14%	0%
NSPORT-Citywide	North City - Sports Park (118-NSPORT)	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	60%	2031	586	-	586	360	225	62%	39%	0%
NSPORT-Rototuna	North City - Sports Park (118-NSPORT)	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Rototuna	40%	2031	3,510	-	3,510	2,589	921	74%	26%	0%
PARKDEV	Passive Park Development	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	163	-	163	141	22	86%	14%	0%
PDP1001	Play Spaces Programme	Reserves-Neighbourhood Playground	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	6,794	559	6,234	1,777	4,458	26%	66%	8%
PGFENCE	Boundary Fencing	Citywide community facilities	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	183	-	183	57	126	31%	69%	0%
PGINFILL	Land Acquisition Infill	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Infill	100%	2031	322	-	322	285	36	89%	11%	0%
PLANTHOR-Citywide	Waiwhakareke Planting	Destination parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	90%	2031	176	-	176	37	139	21%	79%	0%
PLANTHOR-Infill	Waiwhakareke Planting	Destination parks	Reserves	No	Infill	10%	2031	2	-	2	0	2	21%	79%	0%
PLAYASH	Ashurst Park Playground	Local community facilities	Reserves	No	Infill	100%	2031	207	-	207	38	169	19%	82%	0%
PLAYBOL	Bolmuir Park Playground	Local community facilities	Reserves	No	Infill	100%	2031	39	-	39	12	27	31%	69%	0%
PLAYBRE	Bremworth Park Playground	Local community facilities	Reserves	No	Infill	100%	2031	36	-	36	11	25	31%	69%	0%
PLAYBRG	Playground - Brymer Glen Res.	Local community facilities	Reserves	No	Infill	100%	2031	44	-	44	14	30	31%	69%	0%
PLAYCHE	Chedworth Park Playground	Local community facilities	Reserves	No	Infill	100%	2031	36	-	36	11	25	31%	69%	0%
PLAYCLA	Playground - Claudelands Park	Citywide community facilities	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	22	-	22	6	16	26%	74%	0%
PLAYCUL	Cullimore Park Playground	Local community facilities	Reserves	No	Infill	100%	2031	39	-	39	12	27	31%	69%	0%
PLAYINN	Innes Common Playground	Citywide community facilities	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	55	-	55	17	38	31%	69%	0%
PLAYMEL	Pine Avenue Playground	Local community facilities	Reserves	No	Infill	100%	2031	76	-	76	22	54	29%	72%	0%
PLAYPAR2	Parana Park Playground	Citywide community facilities	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	180	-	180	47	133	26%	74%	0%
PLAYSWP	Swarbrick Park Playground	Citywide community facilities	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	40	-	40	12	28	31%	69%	0%
PLAYWAKE	Wake Park Playground	Local community facilities	Reserves	No	Infill	100%	2031	35	-	35	11	24	31%	69%	0%
PPD1001	Peacocke Stage 2- Natural Areas / Gullies Land Acquisiti	Reserves-Natural Area	Reserves	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	3,384	-	3,384	1,828	1,557	54%	46%	0%
PPD1002	Peacocke Stage 2- Sports Parks and Reserve Land Acqui	Reserves-Esplanade Reserve	Reserves	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	29,011	-	29,011	21,468	7,543	74%	26%	0%
PPD1003	Peacocke Stage 2- Neighbourhood Playgrounds Develop	Reserves-Neighbourhood Playground	Reserves	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	946	-	946	816	130	86%	14%	0%
PPD1004	Peacocke Stage 2- Public Toilets Development	Reserves-Public Toilets	Reserves	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	507	-	507	437	70	86%	14%	0%
PPD1005-Citywide	Peacocke Network Stage Two - Community/Sports Park		Reserves	No	Citywide	60%	2031	5,825	-	5,825	4,019	1,806	69%	31%	0%
PPD1005-Peacocke 2	Peacocke Network Stage Two - Community/Sports Park		Reserves	No	Peacocke 2	40%	2031	3,883	-	3,883	3,359	524	87%	14%	0%
PPD1006	Peacocke Stage 2- Neighbourhood Parks Land Acquisitic	Reserves-Neighbourhood Park	Reserves	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	7,659	-	7,659	6,606	1,053	86%	14%	0%
PPD1007	Peacocke Stage 2- Cycleways Network Development	None	Reserves	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	2,219	-	2,219	1,586	632	72%	29%	0%
PPD1008	Peacocke Stage 1 - Neighbourhood Parks Land Acquisito	Reserves-Neighbourhood Park	Reserves	No	Peacocke 1	100%	2031	3,423	-	3,423	2,952	471	86%	14%	0%
PPD1009	Peacocke Stage 1 - Natural Areas / Gullies land acquisitic	Reserves-Natural Area	Reserves	No	Peacocke 1	100%	2031	1,175	-	1,175	634	540	54%	46%	0%
RIVERPATH	481 - Upgrade River Walkways	Riverside Reserves	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	200	-	200	32	168	16%	84%	0%
ROTOSPORT-Citywide	Rotokauri Sports Park	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	40%	2031	1,416	-	1,416	1,186	230	84%	16%	0%
ROTOSPORT-Rotokauri	Rotokauri Sports Park	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Rotokauri	60%	2031	2,125	-	2,125	1,780	345	84%	16%	0%
ROTOTUNA	124 - Rototuna Park	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	38	-	38	33	5	86%	14%	0%
ROTOWEST-Citywide	Rototuna West Land Purchases	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	40%	2031	2,905	-	2,905	2,505	399	86%	14%	0%
ROTOWEST-Rototuna	Rototuna West Land Purchases	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	4,426	-	4,426	3,817	609	86%	14%	0%
RPE1001	River Plan		Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	7,649	-	7,649	2,371	5,278	31%	69%	0%
RTP1001	Rototuna Parks - Neighbourhood Parks	None	Reserves	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	2,530	-	2,530	2,183	348	86%	14%	0%
RTP2101	Rototuna Parks - Linear Reserve Development	None	Reserves	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	237	-	237	205	33	86%	14%	0%
SAR1001-Citywide	Clyde Park Cricket Block & Infrastructure		Reserves	No	Citywide	60%	2031	145	-	145	97	49	67%	34%	0%
SAR1001-Rototuna	Clyde Park Cricket Block & Infrastructure		Reserves	No	Rototuna	40%	2031	97	-	97	81	15	84%	16%	0%
SPD1001-Citywide	Mangaiti Sports Park Development		Reserves	No	Citywide	60%	2031	319	-	319	212	107	67%	34%	0%
SPD1001-Rototuna	Mangaiti Sports Park Development		Reserves	No	Rototuna	40%	2031	212	-	212	178	34	84%	16%	0%
SPD1002-Citywide	Hare Puke Park Development		Reserves	No	Citywide	60%	2031	982	-	982	653	329	67%	34%	0%
SPD1002-Rototuna	Hare Puke Park Development		Reserves	No	Rototuna	40%	2031	655	-	655	550	105	84%	16%	0%
SPD1003-Citywide	Rotokauri Sports Park		Reserves	No	Citywide	60%	2031	1	-	1	0	0	67%	34%	0%
SPD1003-Rotokauri	Rotokauri Sports Park		Reserves	No	Rotokauri	40%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	84%	16%	0%
TAITUADEV	Taitua Development - RBO	Citywide Community Facilities	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	167	-	167	39	128	24%	77%	0%
TEAWADEV-Citywide	Te Awa Park Development	Gully Reserve	Reserves	No	Citywide	10%	2031	3	-	3	2	0	89%	11%	0%
TEAWADEV-Rototuna	Te Awa Park Development	Gully Reserve	Reserves	No	Rototuna	90%	2031	206	-	206	183	23	89%	11%	0%
TEMANATU1-Citywide	Te Manatu Reserve - Land	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	40%	2031	190	-	190	164	26	86%	14%	0%
TEMANATU1-Rototuna	Te Manatu Reserve - Land	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	2,567	-	2,567	2,278	289	89%	11%	0%
TEMANATU2-Citywide	Te Manatu Reserve - Land (H)	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	40%	2031	94	-	94	81	13	86%	14%	0%
TEMANATU2-Rototuna	Te Manatu Reserve - Land (H)	Sports Parks	Reserves	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	565	-	565	487	78	86%	14%	0%
TETOETOE	Rototuna Passive Parks	Gully or neighbourhood park	Reserves	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	93	-	93	80	13	86%	14%	0%
TMP1001-Citywide	Te Manatu Park Development		Reserves	No	Citywide	20%	2031	80	-	80	59	21	74%	26%	0%
TMP1001-Rototuna	Te Manatu Park Development		Reserves	No	Rototuna	80%	2031	321	-	321	205	117	64%	36%	0%
TRIDEV	Trinidad Place Reserve Dev.	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	122	-	122	105	17	86%	14%	0%
WAIWHAKA	Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park	Destination parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	100%	2031	247	-	247	15	232	6%	94%	0%

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Project ID	Project Name	Sub Activity	DC Account	HIF Project	Catchment	% costs allocated to catchment	Last Year Capex Chargeable	Total capital cost incl subsidies	Subsidies	Total Cost Net Subsidies	DC Capex	Rates Loan	DC %	Rates %	Other sources %
WAIWHAKA-Infill	Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park	Destination parks	Reserves	No	Infill	10%	2031	3	-	3	1	2	26%	74%	0%
WOODRIDGE-Citywide	Woodridge Reserve (118-WOODRIDGE)	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Citywide	5%	2031	2	-	2	2	0	89%	11%	0%
WOODRIDGE-Rototuna	Woodridge Reserve (118-WOODRIDGE)	Neighbourhood Parks	Reserves	No	Rototuna	95%	2031	620	-	620	551	70	89%	11%	0%
ADVSWBOU	Boulevard - Workstore	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Rapa	100%	2031	538	-	538	475	63	88%	12%	0%
C9609004-Quality / Treatment - Te Awa o Katapak	Rototuna stormwater infrastructure	SW Quality	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	319	-	319	281	37	88%	12%	0%
C9609004-Trunk/ Local - Te Awa o Katapaki	Rototuna stormwater infrastructure	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	1,279	81	1,198	1,057	141	83%	11%	6%
C9609006-Trunk/ Local - Lake Rotokauri	Rotokauri stormwater infrastructure stage 1	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2031	7,326	1,661	5,666	5,000	666	68%	9%	23%
C9609008-Quality / Treatment - Mangakotukutuk	Peacocke stormwater infrastructure stage 1	SW Quality	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	72	-	72	64	8	88%	12%	0%
C9609011-SW - City Centre - Stormwater pipe upg	Stormwater pipe upgrade - growth	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - City Cer	100%	2031	11	-	11	9	2	83%	17%	0%
C9609011-SW - Kirikiriroa - Stormwater pipe upgra	Stormwater pipe upgrade - growth	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	100%	2031	348	-	348	290	58	83%	17%	0%
C9609011-SW - Lake Rotokauri - Stormwater pipe	Stormwater pipe upgrade - growth	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2031	17	12	5	4	1	26%	5%	69%
C9609011-SW - Mangaonua - Stormwater pipe up	Stormwater pipe upgrade - growth	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangao	100%	2031	14	-	14	12	2	83%	17%	0%
C9609011-SW - Otama-ngenge	Stormwater pipe upgrade - growth	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Otama-	100%	2031	11	-	11	9	2	83%	17%	0%
C9609011-SW - Te Awa o Katapaki	Stormwater pipe upgrade - growth	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	6	-	6	5	1	83%	17%	0%
C9609014-SW - City Centre - Integrate Stormwater	Integrate Stormwater network in new areas with existing	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - City Cer	100%	2031	55	-	55	48	6	88%	12%	0%
C9609017	Comprehensive Stormwater Consent Implementation (c	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Citywide	100%	2031	73	-	73	5	68	6%	94%	0%
C9609019-SW - Chartwell	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Chartwe	6%	2031	48	-	48	41	7	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - City Centre	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - City Cer	6%	2031	48	-	48	41	7	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Hamilton East	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Hamilto	6%	2031	48	-	48	41	7	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Kirikiriroa	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	6%	2031	48	-	48	41	7	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Kirikiriroa - Integrated catchment m	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	100%	2031	167	-	167	144	23	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Lake Rotokauri	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	6%	2031	48	-	48	41	7	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Lake Rotokauri - Integrated catchm	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2031	1,033	-	1,033	891	142	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Mangaheka	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangah	6%	2031	48	-	48	41	7	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Mangaheka - Integrated catchmen	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangah	100%	2031	500	-	500	432	69	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Mangakotukutuku	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	6%	2031	48	-	48	41	7	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Mangakotukutuku - Integrated cat	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	517	-	517	446	71	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Mangaonua	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangao	6%	2031	48	-	48	41	7	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Mangaonua - Integrated catchmen	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangao	100%	2031	31	-	31	26	4	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Ohote	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Ohote	6%	2031	48	-	48	41	7	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Otama-ngenge	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Otama-	6%	2031	48	-	48	41	7	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Otama-ngenge - Integrated catchn	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Otama-	100%	2031	77	-	77	66	11	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Peacocke	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Peacoc	6%	2031	48	-	48	41	7	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - River North	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - River Nc	6%	2031	48	-	48	41	7	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Rotokauri West	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Rotokau	6%	2031	48	-	48	41	7	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - St Andrews	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - St Andre	6%	2031	48	-	48	41	7	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Te Awa o Katapaki	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	6%	2031	48	-	48	41	7	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Te Awa o Katapaki - Integrated cat	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	168	-	168	145	23	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Te Rapa Stream	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Rapa	6%	2031	48	-	48	41	7	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Temple View	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Temple	6%	2031	48	-	48	41	7	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Waitawhiriwhiri	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	6%	2031	48	-	48	41	7	86%	14%	0%
C9609019-SW - Waitawhiriwhiri - Integrated catch	Integrated catchment management plans	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	100%	2031	89	-	89	77	12	86%	14%	0%
C9609020	Stormwater master plan		Stormwater	No	SW - Citywide	100%	2031	564	-	564	486	78	86%	14%	0%
CDUSWADP9	Local SW Growth Projects	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Citywide	100%	2031	59	-	59	52	7	88%	12%	0%
CDUSWAGP63	Stormwater Infrastructure	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2031	5	-	5	5	1	88%	12%	0%
CDUSWAPP33	Improve SW Quality	SW Quality	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	45	-	45	5	40	11%	90%	0%
CDUSWCGP23-A-SW - Otama-ngenge	Rototuna SW Infrastructure	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Otama-	25%	2031	9	-	9	8	1	88%	12%	0%
CDUSWCGP23-B-SW - Te Awa o Katapaki	Rototuna SW Infrastructure	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	75%	2031	26	-	26	23	3	88%	12%	0%
ICM1002-Catchment Erosion Control Revenue-SW	Catchment Erosion Control Revenue		Stormwater	No	SW - Chartwe	2%	2031	-	1 -	1 -	1 -	0	0%	0%	100%
ICM1002-Catchment Erosion Control Revenue-SW	Catchment Erosion Control Revenue		Stormwater	No	SW - City Cer	5%	2031	-	3 -	3 -	2 -	0	0%	0%	100%
ICM1002-Catchment Erosion Control Revenue-SW	Catchment Erosion Control Revenue		Stormwater	No	SW - Hamilto	7%	2031	-	4 -	4 -	3 -	0	0%	0%	100%
ICM1002-Catchment Erosion Control Revenue-SW	Catchment Erosion Control Revenue		Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	16%	2031	-	8 -	8 -	7 -	1	0%	0%	100%
ICM1002-Catchment Erosion Control Revenue-SW	Catchment Erosion Control Revenue		Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	9%	2031	-	5 -	5 -	4 -	0	0%	0%	100%
ICM1002-Catchment Erosion Control Revenue-SW	Catchment Erosion Control Revenue		Stormwater	No	SW - Mangah	5%	2031	-	3 -	3 -	2 -	0	0%	0%	100%
ICM1002-Catchment Erosion Control Revenue-SW	Catchment Erosion Control Revenue		Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	14%	2031	-	7 -	7 -	6 -	1	0%	0%	100%
ICM1002-Catchment Erosion Control Revenue-SW	Catchment Erosion Control Revenue		Stormwater	No	SW - Mangao	5%	2031	-	3 -	3 -	2 -	0	0%	0%	100%
ICM1002-Catchment Erosion Control Revenue-SW	Catchment Erosion Control Revenue		Stormwater	No	SW - Ohote	2%	2031	-	1 -	1 -	1 -	0	0%	0%	100%
ICM1002-Catchment Erosion Control Revenue-SW	Catchment Erosion Control Revenue		Stormwater	No	SW - Otama-	3%	2031	-	2 -	2 -	1 -	0	0%	0%	100%
ICM1002-Catchment Erosion Control Revenue-SW	Catchment Erosion Control Revenue		Stormwater	No	SW - Peacoc	4%	2031	-	2 -	2 -	2 -	0	0%	0%	100%
ICM1002-Catchment Erosion Control Revenue-SW	Catchment Erosion Control Revenue		Stormwater	No	SW - Rotokau	2%	2031	-	1 -	1 -	1 -	0	0%	0%	100%
ICM1002-Catchment Erosion Control Revenue-SW	Catchment Erosion Control Revenue		Stormwater	No	SW - St Andre	9%	2031	-	5 -	5 -	4 -	0	0%	0%	100%
ICM1002-Catchment Erosion Control Revenue-SW	Catchment Erosion Control Revenue		Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	7%	2031	-	4 -	4 -	3 -	0	0%	0%	100%
ICM1002-Catchment Erosion Control Revenue-SW	Catchment Erosion Control Revenue		Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	10%	2031	-	5 -	5 -	4 -	1	0%	0%	100%
ICM1002-ICMP Development-SW - Chartwell	ICMP Development		Stormwater	No	SW - Chartwe	2%	2031	28	-	28	25	3	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Development-SW - City Centre	ICMP Development		Stormwater	No	SW - City Cer	5%	2031	69	-	69	62	8	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Development-SW - Hamilton East	ICMP Development		Stormwater	No	SW - Hamilto	7%	2031	97	-	97	86	11	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Development-SW - Kirikiriroa	ICMP Development		Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	16%	2031	221	-	221	197	24	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Development-SW - Lake Rotokauri	ICMP Development		Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	9%	2031	124	-	124	111	14	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Development-SW - Mangaheka	ICMP Development		Stormwater	No	SW - Mangah	5%	2031	69	-	69	62	8	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Development-SW - Mangakotukutu	ICMP Development		Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	14%	2031	194	-	194	172	21	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Development-SW - Mangaonua	ICMP Development		Stormwater	No	SW - Mangao	5%	2031	69	-	69	62	8	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Development-SW - Ohote	ICMP Development		Stormwater	No	SW - Ohote	2%	2031	28	-	28	25	3	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Development-SW - Otama-ngenge	ICMP Development		Stormwater	No	SW - Otama-	3%	2031	41	-	41	37	5	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Development-SW - Peacocke	ICMP Development		Stormwater	No	SW - Peacoc	4%	2031	55	-	55	49	6	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Development-SW - Rotokauri West	ICMP Development		Stormwater	No	SW - Rotokau	2%	2031	28	-	28	25	3	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Development-SW - St Andrews	ICMP Development		Stormwater	No	SW - St Andre	9%	2031	124	-	124	111	14	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Development-SW - Te Awa o Katap	ICMP Development		Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	7%	2031	97	-	97	86	11	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Development-SW - Waitawhiriwhi	ICMP Development		Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	10%	2031	138	-	138	123	15	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Future Projects-SW - Chartwell	ICMP Future Projects		Stormwater	No	SW - Chartwe	2%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Future Projects-SW - City Centre	ICMP Future Projects		Stormwater	No	SW - City Cer	5%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Future Projects-SW - Hamilton East	ICMP Future Projects		Stormwater	No	SW - Hamilto	7%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Future Projects-SW - Kirikiriroa	ICMP Future Projects		Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	16%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Future Projects-SW - Lake Rotokau	ICMP Future Projects		Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	9%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Future Projects-SW - Mangaheka	ICMP Future Projects		Stormwater	No	SW - Mangah	5%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Future Projects-SW - Mangakotuku	ICMP Future Projects		Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	14%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Future Projects-SW - Mangaonua	ICMP Future Projects		Stormwater	No	SW - Mangao	5%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Future Projects-SW - Ohote	ICMP Future Projects		Stormwater	No	SW - Ohote	2%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Future Projects-SW - Otama-ngeng	ICMP Future Projects		Stormwater	No	SW - Otama-	3%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Future Projects-SW - Peacocke	ICMP Future Projects		Stormwater	No	SW - Peacoc	4%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Future Projects-SW - Rotokauri We	ICMP Future Projects		Stormwater	No	SW - Rotokau	2%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Future Projects-SW - St Andrews	ICMP Future Projects		Stormwater	No	SW - St Andre	9%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Future Projects-SW - Te Awa o Kata	ICMP Future Projects		Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	7%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-ICMP Future Projects-SW - Waitawhiriwh	ICMP Future Projects		Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	10%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Kirikiriroa	Kirikiriroa		Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	100%	2031	15	-	15	14	2	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Mangaheka	Mangaheka		Stormwater	No	SW - Mangah	100%	2031	126	-	126	113	14	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Mangakotukutuku	Mangakotukutuku		Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	847	-	847	754	93	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Stormwater Masterplan V2-SW - Chartw	Stormwater Masterplan V2		Stormwater	No	SW - Chartwe	2%	2031	12	-	12	11	1	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Stormwater Masterplan V2-SW - City Cer	Stormwater Masterplan V2		Stormwater	No	SW - City Cer	5%	2031	30	-	30	27	3	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Stormwater Masterplan V2-SW - Hamiltc	Stormwater Masterplan V2		Stormwater	No	SW - Hamilto	7%	2031	42	-	42	37	5	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Stormwater Masterplan V2-SW - Kirikirir	Stormwater Masterplan V2		Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	16%	2031	96	-	96	85	11	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Stormwater Masterplan V2-SW - Lake Ro	Stormwater Masterplan V2		Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	9%	2031	54	-	54	48	6	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Stormwater Masterplan V2-SW - Mangah	Stormwater Masterplan V2		Stormwater	No	SW - Mangah	5%	2031	30	-	30	27	3	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Stormwater Masterplan V2-SW - Mangak	Stormwater Masterplan V2		Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	14%	2031	84	-	84	74	9	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Stormwater Masterplan V2-SW - Mangao	Stormwater Masterplan V2		Stormwater	No	SW - Mangao	5%	2031	30	-	30	27	3	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Stormwater Masterplan V2-SW - Ohote	Stormwater Masterplan V2		Stormwater	No	SW - Ohote	2%	2031	12	-	12	11	1	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Stormwater Masterplan V2-SW - Otama-	Stormwater Masterplan V2		Stormwater	No	SW - Otama-	3%	2031	18	-	18	16	2	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Stormwater Masterplan V2-SW - Peacoc	Stormwater Masterplan V2		Stormwater	No	SW - Peacoc	4%	2031	24	-	24	21	3	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Stormwater Masterplan V2-SW - Rotoka	Stormwater Masterplan V2		Stormwater	No	SW - Rotokau	2%	2031	12	-	12	11	1	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Stormwater Masterplan V2-SW - St Andr	Stormwater Masterplan V2		Stormwater	No	SW - St Andre	9%	2031	54	-	54	48	6	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Stormwater Masterplan V2-SW - Te Awa	Stormwater Masterplan V2		Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	7%	2031	42	-	42	37	5	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Stormwater Masterplan V2-SW - Waitaw	Stormwater Masterplan V2		Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	10%	2031	60	-	60	53	7	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-SW - Chartwell	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Chartwe	9%	2031	947	-	947	744	204	79%	22%	0%
ICM1002-SW - City Centre	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - City Cer	4%	2031	425	-	425	334	91	79%	22%	0%
ICM1002-SW - Hamilton East	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Hamilto	5%	2031	586	-	586	460.00	126	79%	22%	0%
ICM1002-SW - Kirikiriroa	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	10%	2031	1,015	-	1,015	797	218	79%	22%	0%
ICM1002-SW - Lake Rotokauri	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	8%	2031	825	-	825	647.60	177	79%	22%	0%
ICM1002-SW - Mangaheka	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangah	7%	2031	757	-	757	594	163	79%	22%	0%
ICM1002-SW - Mangakotukutuku	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	15%	2031	1,639	-	1,639	1,287	352	79%	22%	0%
ICM1002-SW - Mangaonua	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangao	1%	2031	151	-	151	118	32	79%	22%	0%
ICM1002-SW - Ohote	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Ohote	1%	2031	135	-	135	106	29	79%	22%	0%
ICM1002-SW - Otama-ngenge	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Otama-	1%	2031	82	-	82	64	18	79%	22%	0%
ICM1002-SW - Peacocke	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Peacoc	8%	2031	841	-	841	659.93	181	79%	22%	0%
ICM1002-SW - River North	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - River Nc	0%	2031	32	-	32	25	7	79%	22%	0%
ICM1002-SW - Rotokauri West	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Rotokau	0%	2031	24	-	24	19	5	79%	22%	0%
ICM1002-SW - St Andrews	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - St Andre	7%	2031	730	-	730	573	157	79%	22%	0%
ICM1002-SW - Te Awa o Katapaki	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	7%	2031	780	-	780	613	168	79%	22%	0%

Project ID	Project Name	Sub Activity	DC Account	HIF Project	Catchment	% costs allocated to catchment	Last Year Capex Chargeable	Total capital cost incl subsidies	Subsidies	Total Cost Net Subsidies	DC Capex	Rates Loan	DC %	Rates %	Other sources %
ICM1002-SW - Te Rapa Stream	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Rapa	3%	2031	298	-	298	234	64	79%	22%	0%
ICM1002-SW - Temple View	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Temple	2%	2031	170	-	170	133	36	79%	22%	0%
ICM1002-SW - Waitawhiriwhiri	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	11%	2031	1,130	-	1,130	887	243	79%	22%	0%
ICM1002-SW - Western Heights	stormwater ICMP program	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Wester	1%	2031	92	-	92	72	20	79%	22%	0%
ICM1002-Te Awa o Katapaki	Te Awa o Katapaki		Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	71	-	71	63	8	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Te Rapa North ICMP	Te Rapa North ICMP		Stormwater	No	SW - Te Rapa	100%	2031	373	-	373	332	41	89%	11%	0%
ICM1002-Whatawhiriwhiri	Whatawhiriwhiri		Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	100%	2031	13	-	13	11	1	89%	11%	0%
KIRIGULLY	Kirikiriroa Gully Dev.	SW Quality	Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	100%	2031	306	-	306	270	36	88%	12%	0%
SW548	Rotokauri Pipe Network	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2031	64	-	64	57	8	88%	12%	0%
SW554FDES	Floodway Designation	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2031	4	-	4	4	1	88%	12%	0%
SW573	Peacockes Trunks & Flow Paths	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	10	-	10	9	1	88%	12%	0%
SWBORFLOOD	Borman Rd Flooding	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	7	-	7	6	1	91%	9%	0%
SWBORMEC	Borman Rd East of Cate	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	2,098	-	2,098	1,809	288	86%	14%	0%
SWCAMPBELL	Campbell St	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	100%	2031	89	-	89	79	11	88%	12%	0%
SWCARRING	Carrington Ave	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangac	100%	2031	13	-	13	11	2	88%	12%	0%
SWCHANNEL1	Northern Floodway Channel	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	51	-	51	44	7	86%	14%	0%
SWDOWDING	Dowding St	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - City Cer	100%	2031	58	-	58	51	7	88%	12%	0%
SWDUDLEY	Dudley Tce	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	100%	2031	22	-	22	20	3	88%	12%	0%
SWE1001	Mangaheka -Catchment Erosion control	SW-Swale/Conveyance	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangah	100%	2031	2,365	-	2,365	2,086.89	278	88%	12%	0%
SWE1002	Otamaengenge -Catchment Erosion control	SW-Swale/Conveyance	Stormwater	No	SW - Otama-(	100%	2031	404	-	404	174.71	229	43%	57%	0%
SWE1003	Te Awa o katipaki 2 -Catchment Erosion control	SW-Swale/Conveyance	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	192	-	192	82	110	43%	57%	0%
SWE1004	Waitawhiriwhiri -Catchment Erosion control	SW-Swale/Conveyance	Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	100%	2031	1,191	-	1,191	509	682	43%	57%	0%
SWE1008	Kirikiriroa -Catchment Erosion control	SW-Swale/Conveyance	Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	100%	2031	8,272	-	8,272	4,528.91	3,743	55%	45%	0%
SWE1009	Mangakootukutuku -Catchment Erosion control	SW-Swale/Conveyance	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	3,606	-	3,605	1,902	1,704	53%	47%	0%
SWE2101	Chartwell - Catchment Erosion control	SW-Swale/Conveyance	Stormwater	No	SW - Chartwe	100%	2031	447	-	447	193	254	43%	57%	0%
SWE2103	Hamilton East - Catchment Erosion control	SW-Swale/Conveyance	Stormwater	No	SW - Hamilto	100%	2031	462	-	462	199.89	262	43%	57%	0%
SWFOW1	Fow St Stormwater Extension	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - City Cer	100%	2031	21	-	21	18	2	88%	12%	0%
SWI1001	Borman Road Stormwater	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	10,549	-	10,549	9,363	1,187	89%	11%	0%
SWI1002	Upgrade/new stormwater device SW180 Rototuna	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	3,495	-	3,495	3,102	393	89%	11%	0%
SWI1005	Upgrade/new stormwater device SW181 Rototuna	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	2,595	-	2,595	2,303	292	89%	11%	0%
SWI1006	SW Upsize Programme		Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	1,049	-	1,049	934	115	89%	11%	0%
SWI1007	Upgrade/new stormwater SW79 Lake Magellan Rototun	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	2,839	-	2,839	1,086	1,753	38%	62%	0%
SWI1009	SW Upsize Programme		Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	1,612	-	1,612	1,434	177	89%	11%	0%
SWI1011	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/824 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	1,572	-	1,572	1,395	177	89%	11%	0%
SWI1012	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/825 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	7,615	-	7,615	6,758	857	89%	11%	0%
SWI1013	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/826 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	2,860	-	2,860	2,538	322	89%	11%	0%
SWI1014	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/827 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	2,150	-	2,150	1,908	242	89%	11%	0%
SWI1015	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/823 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	865	-	865	768	97	89%	11%	0%
SWI1016	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/822 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	3,685	-	3,685	3,271	415	89%	11%	0%
SWI1017	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/819 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	2,096	-	2,096	1,860	236	89%	11%	0%
SWI1018	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/820 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	1,213	-	1,213	1,076	136	89%	11%	0%
SWI1019	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/821 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	2,459	-	2,459	2,183	277	89%	11%	0%
SWI1020	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/828 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	926	-	926	822	104	89%	11%	0%
SWI1021	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/829 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	1,524	-	1,524	1,353	171	89%	11%	0%
SWI1022	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/835 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	3,265	-	3,265	2,898	367	89%	11%	0%
SWI1025	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/834 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	1,501	-	1,501	1,333	169	89%	11%	0%
SWI1026	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/833 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	1,234	-	1,234	1,096	139	89%	11%	0%
SWI1027	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/830 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	884	-	884	785	100	89%	11%	0%
SWI1028	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/831 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	536	-	536	476	60	89%	11%	0%
SWI1029	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/832 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	3,690	-	3,690	3,275	415	89%	11%	0%
SWI1030	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/818 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Floodway/Channel	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	21,586	-	21,586	19,158	2,428	89%	11%	0%
SWI1031	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/817 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Floodway/Channel	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	15,721	-	15,721	13,953	1,769	89%	11%	0%
SWI1032	Stormwater Development Upsizing		Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2031	365	-	365	325	40	89%	11%	0%
SWI1033	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/811 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	441	-	441	391	50	89%	11%	0%
SWI1034	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/812 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	594	-	594	527	67	89%	11%	0%
SWI1035	Stormwater Development Upsizing		Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2031	365	-	365	325	40	89%	11%	0%
SWI1036	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/184 Rotokauri Industrial	SW-Management Device	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangah	100%	2031	5,842	-	5,842	5,185	657	89%	11%	0%
SWI1040	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/813 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	2,072	-	2,072	1,839	233	89%	11%	0%
SWI1041	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/838 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Swale/Conveyance	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	596	-	596	529	67	89%	11%	0%
SWI1042	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/814 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Floodway/Channel	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	11,883	-	11,883	10,546	1,337	89%	11%	0%
SWI1043	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/815 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Floodway/Channel	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	12,650	-	12,650	11,227	1,423	89%	11%	0%
SWI1044	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/816 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Floodway/Channel	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	38,588	-	38,588	34,246	4,341	89%	11%	0%
SWI1045	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/111 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Floodway/Channel	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	3,196	-	3,196	2,837	360	89%	11%	0%
SWI1046	Rotokauri Central Swale		Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2031	1,251	-	1,251	1,113	138	89%	11%	0%
SWI1047	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/839 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Swale/Conveyance	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	1,740	-	1,740	1,545	196	89%	11%	0%
SWI1048	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/840 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Swale/Conveyance	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	6,551	-	6,551	5,814	737	89%	11%	0%
SWI1049	Upgrade/New Stormwater SW/841 Rotokauri stage 1	SW-Swale/Conveyance	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	2,284	-	2,284	2,027	257	89%	11%	0%
SWI1051	B. SH3/Dixon Road Intersection and East-West Arterial Stage 1		Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	1,322	-	1,322	1,177	145	89%	11%	0%
SWI1052	Stormwater SW213 peacocks stage 1	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	996	-	996	884	112	89%	11%	0%
SWI1063	Peacockes stormwater SW197 stage 2A	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	2,122	-	2,122	1,883	239	89%	11%	0%
SWI1064	Peacockes stormwater SW198 stage 2A	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	2,931	-	2,931	2,602	330	89%	11%	0%
SWI1068	Peacockes stormwater SW212 stage 2A	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	8,265	-	8,265	7,335	930	89%	11%	0%
SWI1069	C. Extension of Wairere Drive and Bridge over Waikato River to Peacocke North-South Arterial		Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	539	-	539	479	59	89%	11%	0%
SWI1070	Peacockes stormwater SW193 stage 2A	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Peacock	100%	2031	3,441	-	3,441	3,054	387	89%	11%	0%
SWI1071	Peacockes stormwater SW192 stage 2A	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	5,004	-	5,004	4,441	563	89%	11%	0%
SWI2102	Mangaonua Stream Protection	SW-Swale/Conveyance	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangac	100%	2031	4,030	3,030	1,000	433	568	11%	14%	75%
SWI2125	SWWP 334	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	246	-	246	218	28	89%	11%	0%
SWI2127	SWWP 479	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	396	-	396	351	45	89%	11%	0%
SWI2132	SWWP 474	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	297	-	297	264	33	89%	11%	0%
SWI2139	SWWP 358	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	176	-	176	156	20	89%	11%	0%
SWI2141	SWWP 345	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	920	-	920	817	104	89%	11%	0%
SWI2147	SC - 29B	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	167	-	167	148.11	19	89%	11%	0%
SWI2148	SC - 29A	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	254	-	254	225	29	89%	11%	0%
SWI2149	DWQT - 19	SW-Management Device	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	203	-	203	180	23	89%	11%	0%
SWI2150	Water Treatment Zone	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	1,961	-	1,961	1,740	221	89%	11%	0%
SWI2151	SWWP 482	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	164	-	164	146	18	89%	11%	0%
SWI2152	SWWP 481	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	146	-	146	130	16	89%	11%	0%
SWI2153	SWWP 471	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	381	-	381	338	43	89%	11%	0%
SWI2154	SWWP 470	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	418	-	418	371	47	89%	11%	0%
SWI2155	SWWP 376	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	676	-	676	600	76	89%	11%	0%
SWI2159	SWWP 339	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	757	-	757	672	85	89%	11%	0%
SWI2161	SWWP 329	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	571	-	571	506	64	89%	11%	0%
SWI2162	DWQT - 10	SW-Management Device	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	349	-	349	310	39	89%	11%	0%
SWI2163	DWQT - 08	SW-Management Device	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	237	-	237	210	27	89%	11%	0%
SWI2164	DWQT - 06	SW-Management Device	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	52	-	52	47	6	89%	11%	0%
SWI2165	Rotokauri Stormwater Rotokauri Swale Consent and Des	SW-Floodway/Channel	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	9,134	-	9,134	8,106	1,028	89%	11%	0%
SWI2166	Wintec	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	1,504	-	1,504	1,143	361	76%	24%	0%
SWI2167	Te Wetini Dr	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	1,156	-	1,156	1,026	130	89%	11%	0%
SWI2168	SWWP 402	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	582	-	582	517	66	89%	11%	0%
SWI2169	SWWP 401	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	1,393	-	1,393	1,236	157	89%	11%	0%
SWI2170	SWWP 395	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	1,835	-	1,835	1,628	206	89%	11%	0%
SWI2179	Horse Shoe	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2048	4,396	-	4,396	3,901.67	495	89%	11%	0%
SWI2181	SWWP_425	SW-Wetland	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	203	-	203	159	44	79%	22%	0%
SWI2182	OLFP Kirkdale	SW-Floodway/Channel	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	911	-	911	808	102	89%	11%	0%
SWI2183	OLFP Bournbrooke	SW-Floodway/Channel	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	274	-	274	215.07	59	79%	22%	0%
SWI2184	OLFP Borman	SW-Floodway/Channel	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	911	-	911	714.93	196	79%	22%	0%
SWKORIMAK	Korimako St	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	100%	2031	190	-	190	168	22	88%	12%	0%
SWLINKEXT	Extend sw pipe at the Link	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	85	-	85	75	10	88%	12%	0%
SWLORNE	Lorne St / Beatty St Stage 1	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - City Cer	100%	2031	57	-	57	50	7	88%	12%	0%
SWMACFAR	MacFarlane	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Hamilto	100%	2031	27	-	27	24	3	88%	12%	0%
SWMAITL2	Maitland Street (Sayer to Kill	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	100%	2031	71	-	71	62	8	88%	12%	0%
SWMAITLAND	Maitland Street South	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	100%	2031	107	-	107	95	13	88%	12%	0%
SWMANATU1	Te Manatu Detention Pond	SW Quality	Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	100%	2031	473	-	473	408	65	86%	14%	0%
SWMANATU2	Te Manatu Dr Trunk	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	100%	2031	422	-	422	364	58	86%	14%	0%
SWMANNING	Manning St SW extention	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - City Cer	100%	2031	93	-	93	82	11	88%	12%	0%
SWMARAMA	Marama Street	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - City Cer	100%	2031	197	-	197	174	23	88%	12%	0%
SWMINOR	Minor pipeline extensions	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	100%	2031	13	-	13	11	2	88%	12%	0%
SWMITIGATE-SW - Kirikiriroa	Stormwater Impact Mitigation	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	50%	2031	10	-	10	8	1	88%	12%	0%
SWMITIGATE-SW - Te Awa o Katapaki	Stormwater Impact Mitigation	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	50%	2031	10	-	10	8	1	88%	12%	0%
SWN1001-SW - Chartwell	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Chartwe	9%	2031	211	9	202	133.11	69	63%	32%	4%
SWN1001-SW - City Centre	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - City Cer	4%	2031	95	4	91	60	31	63%	32%	4%
SWN1001-SW - Hamilton East	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Hamilto	5%	2031	131	6	125	82.33	42	63%	32%	4%
SWN1001-SW - Kirikiriroa	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	10%	2031	226	10	216	143	73	63%	32%	4%
SWN1001-SW - Lake Rotokauri	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	8%	2031	184	8	176	116	60	63%	32%	4%
SWN1001-SW - Mangaheka	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangah	7%	2031	169	7	161	106	55	63%	32%	4%
SWN1001-SW - Mangakotukutuku	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	15%	2031	365	16	349	230	119	63%	32%	4%

Item 8

Attachment 4

Project ID	Project Name	Sub Activity	DC Account	HIF Project	Catchment	% costs allocated to catchment	Last Year Capex Chargeable	Total capital cost incl subsidies	Subsidies	Total Cost Net Subsidies	DC Capex	Rates Loan	DC %	Rates %	Other sources %
SWN1001-SW - Mangaonua	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangac	1%	2031	34	1	32	21	11	63%	32%	4%
SWN1001-SW - Ohote	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Ohote	1%	2031	30	1	29	19	10	63%	32%	4%
SWN1001-SW - Otama-ngenge	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Otama-	1%	2031	18	1	17	11	6	63%	32%	4%
SWN1001-SW - Peacocke	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Peacock	8%	2031	187	8	179	118	61	63%	32%	4%
SWN1001-SW - River North	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - River No	0%	2031	7	0	7	5	2	63%	32%	4%
SWN1001-SW - Rotokauri West	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Rotokau	0%	2031	5	0	5	3	2	63%	32%	4%
SWN1001-SW - St Andrews	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - St Andre	7%	2031	163	7	155	103	53	63%	32%	4%
SWN1001-SW - Te Awa o Katapaki	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	7%	2031	174	8	166	110	56	63%	32%	4%
SWN1001-SW - Te Rapa Stream	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Rapa	3%	2031	66	3	63	42	22	63%	32%	4%
SWN1001-SW - Temple View	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Temple	2%	2031	38	2	36	24	12	63%	32%	4%
SWN1001-SW - Waitawhiriwhiri	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	11%	2031	252	11	241	159	82	63%	32%	4%
SWN1001-SW - Western Heights	Stormwater network upgrade to allow new Developmen	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Wester	1%	2031	20	1	20	13	7	63%	32%	4%
SWN1002-SW - Chartwell	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Chartwe	9%	2031	726	-	726	552	174	76%	24%	0%
SWN1002-SW - City Centre	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - City Cer	4%	2031	326	-	326	248	78	76%	24%	0%
SWN1002-SW - Hamilton East	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Hamilto	5%	2031	449	-	449	341	108	76%	24%	0%
SWN1002-SW - Kirikiriroa	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	10%	2031	778	-	778	591	187	76%	24%	0%
SWN1002-SW - Lake Rotokauri	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	8%	2031	632	-	632	481	152	76%	24%	0%
SWN1002-SW - Mangaheka	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangah	7%	2031	580	-	580	441	139	76%	24%	0%
SWN1002-SW - Mangakotukutuku	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	15%	2031	1,257	-	1,257	955	302	76%	24%	0%
SWN1002-SW - Mangaonua	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangac	1%	2031	116	-	116	88	28	76%	24%	0%
SWN1002-SW - Ohote	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Ohote	1%	2031	104	-	104	79	25	76%	24%	0%
SWN1002-SW - Otama-ngenge	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Otama-	1%	2031	62	-	62	47	15	76%	24%	0%
SWN1002-SW - Peacocke	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Peacock	8%	2031	644	-	644	490	155	76%	24%	0%
SWN1002-SW - River North	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - River No	0%	2031	25	-	25	19	6	76%	24%	0%
SWN1002-SW - Rotokauri West	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Rotokau	0%	2031	18	-	18	14	4	76%	24%	0%
SWN1002-SW - St Andrews	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - St Andre	7%	2031	560	-	560	425	134	76%	24%	0%
SWN1002-SW - Te Awa o Katapaki	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	7%	2031	598	-	598	454.70	144	76%	24%	0%
SWN1002-SW - Te Rapa Stream	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Rapa	3%	2031	228	-	228	173	55	76%	24%	0%
SWN1002-SW - Temple View	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Temple	2%	2031	130	-	130	99	31	76%	24%	0%
SWN1002-SW - Waitawhiriwhiri	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	11%	2031	866	-	866	658.40	208	76%	24%	0%
SWN1002-SW - Western Heights	Stormwater to facilitate intensification	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Wester	1%	2031	70	-	70	53.40	17	76%	24%	0%
SWN2101	Te Awa O Katapaki Catchment - Flood Management	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	528	-	528	228	299	43%	57%	0%
SWN2102	Manganoua Catchment - Flood Management	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangac	100%	2031	1,727	-	1,727	746.95	980	43%	57%	0%
SWN2103	Mangakootukutuku Catchment - Flood Management	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	1,567	-	1,567	827	740	53%	47%	0%
SWN2104	Kirikiriroa Catchment - Flood Management	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	100%	2031	4,673	-	4,673	2,558	2,114	55%	45%	0%
SWN2105	Chartwell Catchment - Flood Management	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Chartwe	100%	2031	2,374	-	2,374	1,027	1,347	43%	57%	0%
SWN2106	Hamilton East Catchment - Flood Management	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Hamilto	100%	2031	2,433	-	2,433	1,052.37	1,381	43%	57%	0%
SWN2107	Waitawhiriwhiri Catchment - Flood Management	None	Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	100%	2031	5,395	-	5,395	2,306	3,089	43%	57%	0%
SWN2110-SW - Chartwell	Existing Brownfield Device Upgrades	SW-Management Device	Stormwater	No	SW - Chartwe	18%	2031	346	-	346	80	266	23%	77%	0%
SWN2110-SW - City Centre	Existing Brownfield Device Upgrades	SW-Management Device	Stormwater	No	SW - City Cer	8%	2031	155	-	155	36.13	119	23%	77%	0%
SWN2110-SW - Hamilton East	Existing Brownfield Device Upgrades	SW-Management Device	Stormwater	No	SW - Hamilto	11%	2031	214	-	214	50	164	23%	77%	0%
SWN2110-SW - Kirikiriroa	Existing Brownfield Device Upgrades	SW-Management Device	Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	10%	2031	184	-	184	43	142	23%	77%	0%
SWN2110-SW - Mangakotukutuku	Existing Brownfield Device Upgrades	SW-Management Device	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	11%	2031	214	-	214	49.87	165	23%	77%	0%
SWN2110-SW - Mangaonua	Existing Brownfield Device Upgrades	SW-Management Device	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangac	2%	2031	44	-	44	10	34	23%	77%	0%
SWN2110-SW - St Andrews	Existing Brownfield Device Upgrades	SW-Management Device	Stormwater	No	SW - St Andre	14%	2031	267	-	267	62	205	23%	77%	0%
SWN2110-SW - Waitawhiriwhiri	Existing Brownfield Device Upgrades	SW-Management Device	Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	22%	2031	412	-	412	96	316	23%	77%	0%
SWN2110-SW - Western Heights	Existing Brownfield Device Upgrades	SW-Management Device	Stormwater	No	SW - Wester	2%	2031	33	-	33	7.79	26	23%	77%	0%
SWP1001-SW - Chartwell	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Chartwe	9%	2031	209	-	209	185	25	88%	12%	0%
SWP1001-SW - City Centre	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - City Cer	4%	2031	94	-	94	83	11	88%	12%	0%
SWP1001-SW - Hamilton East	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Hamilto	5%	2031	129	-	129	114	15	88%	12%	0%
SWP1001-SW - Kirikiriroa	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	10%	2031	224	-	224	198	26	88%	12%	0%
SWP1001-SW - Lake Rotokauri	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	8%	2031	182	-	182	161	21	88%	12%	0%
SWP1001-SW - Mangaheka	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangah	7%	2031	167	-	167	147	20	88%	12%	0%
SWP1001-SW - Mangakotukutuku	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	15%	2031	362	-	362	320	43	88%	12%	0%
SWP1001-SW - Mangaonua	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangac	1%	2031	33	-	33	29	4	88%	12%	0%
SWP1001-SW - Ohote	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Ohote	1%	2031	30	-	30	26	4	88%	12%	0%
SWP1001-SW - Otama-ngenge	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Otama-	1%	2031	18	-	18	16	2	88%	12%	0%
SWP1001-SW - Peacocke	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Peacock	8%	2031	186	-	186	164	22	88%	12%	0%
SWP1001-SW - River North	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - River No	0%	2031	7	-	7	6	1	88%	12%	0%
SWP1001-SW - Rotokauri West	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Rotokau	0%	2031	5	-	5	5	1	88%	12%	0%
SWP1001-SW - St Andrews	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - St Andre	7%	2031	161	-	161	142	19	88%	12%	0%
SWP1001-SW - Te Awa o Katapaki	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	7%	2031	172	-	172	152	20	88%	12%	0%
SWP1001-SW - Te Rapa Stream	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Rapa	3%	2031	66	-	66	58	8	88%	12%	0%
SWP1001-SW - Temple View	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Temple	2%	2031	37	-	37	33	4	88%	12%	0%
SWP1001-SW - Waitawhiriwhiri	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	11%	2031	250	-	250	220	29	88%	12%	0%
SWP1001-SW - Western Heights	Stormwater network upgrade - growth	SW-Pipe line	Stormwater	No	SW - Wester	1%	2031	20	-	20	17.87	2	88%	12%	0%
SWPEA148	Design Peacocke Stage 1	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	25	-	25	22	3	88%	12%	0%
SWPEA167	Investigation & design detention	Strategic Stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Mangak	100%	2031	36	-	36	32	4	88%	12%	0%
SWPEMBROKE	Pembroke St	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - City Cer	100%	2031	14	-	14	12	2	88%	12%	0%
SWRBRYM	Dominion/Brymer Rd stormwater	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Waitaw	100%	2031	100	-	100	88	12	88%	12%	0%
SWRCANAL	Tuirangi Canal	Strategic Stormwater Infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	113	-	113	97	16	86%	14%	0%
SWRJAMES	St James Park	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	100%	2031	49	-	49	44	6	88%	12%	0%
SWROKMP	Rotokauri Management Plan	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Lake Ro	100%	2031	77	-	77	68	9	88%	12%	0%
SWRSUB	Contributions to Sub	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - River No	100%	2031	68	-	68	60	8	88%	12%	0%
SWRTHOMA	Thomas Road	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Kirikirir	100%	2031	287	-	287	253	34	88%	12%	0%
SWRTRUNKS	Rototuna Trunks	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Awa	100%	2031	24	-	24	21	3	88%	12%	0%
SWRUDY	Boulevard Extension	Trunk or Local stormwater infrastructure	Stormwater	No	SW - Te Rapa	100%	2031	15	-	15	13	2	88%	12%	0%
ADVRDTFD-A-Rototuna	R1-N1 Land purchase transit	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	50%	2031	798	-	798	369	429	46%	54%	0%
ADVRDTFD-B-Citywide	R1-N1 Land purchase transit	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	798	-	798	369	429	46%	54%	0%
ADVRDTHO-A-Rototuna	Thomas Rd	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	377	-	377	316	61	84%	16%	0%
ADVRDTHO-B-Citywide	Thomas Rd	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	168	-	168	140	27	84%	16%	0%
ADVRDWAI	Wairere Dr Stage 3 (Tainui)	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	256	-	256	73	183	29%	72%	0%
AHCP1001	Bus Infrastructure	Public Transport facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	363	-	363	76	287	21%	79%	0%
AHCP1002	Orbiter Bus Shelters	Public Transport facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	53	-	53	6	47	11%	89%	0%
AHCP2001	Cobham Drive Cycleway	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	115	-	115	36	79	31%	69%	0%
AHCP2002	North Eastern Cycleway	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	276	-	276	86	191	31%	69%	0%
AHCP2004	Cycleway Construction 08/09	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	431	-	431	134	297	31%	69%	0%
AHCP2005	River Crossing Deys Park	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	24	-	24	7	16	31%	69%	0%
AHCP2006	Off Road Programme	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	313	-	313	97	216	31%	69%	0%
AHCP2007	South Western Cycleways	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	221	-	221	68	152	31%	69%	0%
AHCP2008	North Western Cycleways	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	47	-	47	15	32	31%	69%	0%
AHCP2010	Mangaiti Gully S1 (-Thomas Rd)	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	54	-	54	17	38	31%	69%	0%
AHCP2011	Te Hikuwai S2(River-Wairere Dr	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	360	20	340	105	234	29%	65%	6%
AHCP2012	Grandview to Minogue	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	51	-	51	16	35	31%	69%	0%
AHCP2013	Fairfield Esp (Cussen St-Bridg	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	358	-	358	111	247	31%	69%	0%
AHCP2023	Beerscourt	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	5	-	5	1	3	31%	69%	0%
AHCP2025	Garnett Ave	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	4	-	4	1	3	31%	69%	0%
AHCP2026	Pukete Rd	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	6	-	6	2	4	31%	69%	0%
AHCP2027	Forest Lake Rd	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	27	-	27	8	19	31%	69%	0%
AHCP2028	Victoria St	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	16	-	16	5	11	31%	69%	0%
AHCP2101	Te Awa Path Stage 1	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,341	-	1,341	84	1,258	6%	94%	0%
AHCP2103	Mangaiti Gully	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	9	-	9	3	6	31%	69%	0%
AHCP2104	Walking Cycling Improvements	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,727	-	1,727	535	1,192	31%	69%	0%
AHCP2105	Te Awa Path Stage 2	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	168	-	168	10	157	6%	94%	0%
AHCP2106	Te Hikawai - Nonsub	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	286	-	286	89	197	31%	69%	0%
AHCR1002	E1 Designation	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	366	-	366	104	262	29%	72%	0%
AHCR1003	E1 Land Purchase	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	5,864	-	5,864	1,671	4,193	29%	72%	0%
AHCR1004	Ring Road Design	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	877	-	877	250	627	29%	72%	0%
AHCR1005	Wairere Dr3 Hukanui to Tramway	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	8,858	-	8,858	2,525	6,333	29%	72%	0%
AHCR1010-A-Infill	Norton Rd - Nonsubsidised	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	60%	2031	695	-	695	198	497	29%	72%	0%
AHCR1010-B-Citywide	Norton Rd - Nonsubsidised	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	309	-	309	88	221	29%	72%	0%
AHCR1013	Wairere Dr SH1 to Pukete	Major Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	22	-	22	6	15	29%	72%	0%
AHCR1014-A-Infill	Norton Rd Subsidisable	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	60%	2031	117	-	117	33	84	29%	72%	0%
AHCR1014-B-Citywide	Norton Rd Subsidisable	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	52	-	52	15	37	29%	72%	0%
AHCR1015	Roundabout Gordonton end	Major Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	261	-	261	74	186	29%	72%	0%
AHCR1017	Wairere (Puk- Resol) Construct	Major Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	585	-	585	167	418	29%	72%	0%
AHCR1018	Ring Road & 4 Laning	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	30,505	4,608	25,897	7,381	18,516	24%	61%	15%
AHCR2002	Ruakura Rd (Peachgrove to E1)	Major Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	182	-	182	52	130	29%	72%	0%
AHCR2015-A-Infill	Te Aroha/Grey Cap	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	50%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	8%	92%	0%
AHCR2015-B-Citywide	Te Aroha/Grey Cap	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	8%	92%	0%
AHCR3001	Massey/Hall Improvements	Major Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	13	-	13	1	12	8%	92%	0%
AHCR3002	Mill St Intersection	Major Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	462	-	462	86	377	19%	82%	0%
AHCR3011-A-Infill	Memorial/Von Tempsky Cap	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	50%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	8%	92%	0%
AHCR3011-B-Citywide	Memorial/Von Tempsky Cap	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	8%	92%	0%
AHCR3013-A-Infill	Naylor/Grey Cap	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	50%	2031	1	-	1	0	1	8%	92%	0%
AHCR3013-B-Citywide	Naylor/Grey Cap	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	1	-	1	0	1	8%	92%	0%

Project ID	Project Name	Sub Activity	DC Account	HIF Project	Catchment	% costs allocated to catchment	Last Year Capex Chargeable	Total capital cost incl subsidies	Subsidies	Total Cost Net Subsidies	DC Capex	Rates Loan	DC %	Rates %	Other sources %
AHCR3019-A-Infill	Grey Claudelands Intersection	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	50%	2031	43	-	43	4	40	9%	92%	0%
AHCR3019-B-Citywide	Grey Claudelands Intersection	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	43	-	43	4	40	9%	92%	0%
AHCR3020	Peachgrove Te Aroha Inters	Major Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	2,714	1,806	908	259	649	10%	24%	67%
AHCR3021-A-Infill	Peachgrove/Hukanui Corridor	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	50%	2031	29	-	29	3	27	9%	92%	0%
AHCR3021-B-Citywide	Peachgrove/Hukanui Corridor	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	29	-	29	3	27	9%	92%	0%
AHCR8001	Te Rapa By-pass	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	11,953	-	11,953	2,211	9,741	19%	82%	0%
C9310143N	New Roading - Rototuna School Collector	New Collector upsize in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	2,284	1,141	1,142	957	186	42%	8%	50%
C9319024	Hamilton Ring Road improvements	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	11,613	4,800	6,813	1,942	4,871	17%	42%	41%
C9319026	Minor improvements to transport network	improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	2,254	1,163	1,091	521	570	23%	25%	52%
C9319028	Bus stop infrastructure	improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	435	299	136	29	108	7%	25%	69%
C9319030	Transport Centre Redevelopment	improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,030	-	1,030	415	615	40%	60%	0%
C9319041	Integration of existing areas with new developments in t	improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	435	-	435	376	60	86%	14%	0%
C9319042-A-Citywide	Roading upgrades & development in Peacocke stage 1	Major Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	60%	2031	46	46 -	0	0	-	0%	0%	100%
C9319042-A-Peacocke 1	Roading upgrades & development in Peacocke stage 1	Major Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Peacocke 1	40%	2031	31	31	0	-	0	0%	0%	100%
C9319042-B-Citywide	Roading upgrades & development in Peacocke stage 1	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	1,165	34	1,131	948	184	81%	16%	3%
C9319042-B-Peacocke 1	Roading upgrades & development in Peacocke stage 1	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Peacocke 1	50%	2031	1,165	34	1,131	948	184	81%	16%	3%
C9319042-C	Roading upgrades & development in Peacocke stage 1	New Collector upsize in Greenfield	Transport	No	Peacocke 1	100%	2031	66	-	66	56	11	84%	16%	0%
C9319043-A-Citywide	Roading upgrades & development in Peacocke stage 2	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	60%	2031	108	-	108	50	58	46%	54%	0%
C9319043-A-Peacocke 2	Roading upgrades & development in Peacocke stage 2	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	40%	2031	72	-	72	33	39	46%	54%	0%
C9319046-A-Citywide	Roading upgrades & development in Rotokauri stage 1	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	60%	2031	868	-	868	401	466	46%	54%	0%
C9319046-A-Rotokauri	Roading upgrades & development in Rotokauri stage 1	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rotokauri	40%	2031	578	-	578	267	311	46%	54%	0%
C9319046-D	Roading upgrades & development in Rotokauri stage 1	Collector Improvements	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	418	-	418	350	68	84%	16%	0%
C9319047-C-Citywide	Roading upgrades & development in Rotokauri stage 1	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	1,397	3	1,394	1,167	226	84%	16%	0%
C9319047-C-Rotokauri	Roading upgrades & development in Rotokauri stage 1	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Rotokauri	50%	2031	1,397	3	1,394	1,167	226	84%	16%	0%
C9319050-A-Citywide	Roading upgrades & development in Rototuna	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	60%	2031	632	197	436	202	234	32%	37%	31%
C9319050-A-Rototuna	Roading upgrades & development in Rototuna	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	40%	2031	422	131	291	134	156	32%	37%	31%
C9319050-B-Citywide	Roading upgrades & development in Rototuna	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	325	-	325	239	86	74%	27%	0%
C9319050-B-Rototuna	Roading upgrades & development in Rototuna	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Rototuna	50%	2031	325	-	325	239	86	74%	27%	0%
C9319050-C-Citywide	Roading upgrades & development in Rototuna	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	1,867	458	1,409	1,180	229	63%	12%	25%
C9319050-C-Rototuna	Roading upgrades & development in Rototuna	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	50%	2031	1,867	458	1,409	1,180	229	63%	12%	25%
C9319050-D	Roading upgrades & development in Rototuna	Collector Improvements	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	2,377	-	2,377	1,990	386	84%	16%	0%
C9319050-E	Roading upgrades & development in Rototuna	New Collector upsize in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	319	-	319	268	52	84%	16%	0%
C9319050-F	Roading upgrades & development in Rototuna	Local Road Improvements	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	187	-	187	166	21	89%	11%	0%
C9319054-A-Citywide	Roading upgrades & development in Ruakura	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	404	-	404	297	107	74%	27%	0%
C9319054-A-Ruakura	Roading upgrades & development in Ruakura	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Ruakura	50%	2031	404	-	404	297	107	74%	27%	0%
C9319062	Traffic signal improvements	Growth cell transport PIFs	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	719	367	352	168	184	23%	26%	51%
C9319063	Integrated transport initiatives	improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	10,397	5,624	4,773	2,279	2,494	22%	24%	54%
C9319066-A	Rotokauri rail/pt interchange		Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	635	-	635	389	246	61%	39%	0%
CDUTADP6	Integrating with New Developme	improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	514	150	364	314	50	61%	10%	29%
CDUTAPP54	Roading Upgrades	New Collector upsize in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	151	98	53	44	9	29%	6%	65%
CDUTAPP55	Roading Upgrades	New Collector upsize in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	32	-	32	27	5	84%	16%	0%
CDUTCP85	The Base Nonsubsidised	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	718	292	426	122	305	17%	42%	41%
CDUTCP86	The Base TGH	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	288	-	288	82	206	29%	72%	0%
CDUTCPP20-Citywide	Patton Contract Borman Rd West	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	708	-	708	593	115	84%	16%	0%
CDUTCPP20-Rototuna	Patton Contract Borman Rd West	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	50%	2031	708	-	708	593	115	84%	16%	0%
CDUTCPP21	Te Rapa Section of Expressway	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	55	-	55	10	45	19%	82%	0%
CDUTCPP51	Ruakura/Peachgrove Upgrade	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	2,385	-	2,385	680	1,705	29%	72%	0%
CDUTCPP52	Te Awa Cycleway Stage 2	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	438	-	438	27	410	6%	94%	0%
CDUTCPP57	CDL Link	New Collector upsize in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	6	-	6	5	1	89%	11%	0%
CDUTCPP58	Te Rapa Section	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,147	-	1,147	212	935	19%	82%	0%
CDUTCPP59	The Base Intersection	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	579	282	297	85	213	15%	37%	49%
CDUTCPP95	Upgrade River Rd Culvert	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,146	605	541	180	361	16%	32%	53%
CDUTIGP17-Citywide	Southern Links Designation	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	60%	2031	2,024	191	1,833	848	985	42%	49%	9%
CDUTIGP17-Peacocke	Southern Links Designation	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Peacocke	40%	2031	1,349	127	1,222	565	657	42%	49%	9%
CDUTLGP87	256 Rotokauri Road Land	New Collector upsize in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	727	-	727	609	118	84%	16%	0%
CDUTLPP18-Citywide	Gilchrest Arterial Road Land	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	60%	2031	1	-	1	0	1	46%	54%	0%
CDUTLPP18-Rotokauri	Gilchrest Arterial Road Land	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rotokauri	40%	2031	1	-	1	0	0	46%	54%	0%
CDUTLPP19	Collector Road Land Purchase	New Collector upsize in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	948	-	948	794	154	84%	16%	0%
CDUTLPP22-Citywide	Land Purchase Gilcrest Arteria	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	60%	2031	353	-	353	163	190	46%	54%	0%
CDUTLPP22-Rotokauri	Land Purchase Gilcrest Arteria	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rotokauri	40%	2031	236	-	236	109	127	46%	54%	0%
CDUTLPP50	Ring Rd Land Purchase	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	45	-	45	13	32	29%	72%	0%
CDUTLPP53	HJV Te Kowhai Rd Land	New Collector upsize in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	586	-	586	491	95	84%	16%	0%
CDUTLPP56	Cumberland Dr Land	New Collector upsize in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	106	-	106	89	17	84%	16%	0%
CNLDBRY	Brymer Rd Upg (Farm-Bav) Land	Collector Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	100%	2031	40	-	40	30	9	76%	24%	0%
CNLDHOR-A-Rototuna	Horsham Drs (N Rdge-Thom)Land	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	19	-	19	14	5	74%	27%	0%
CNLDHOR-B-Citywide	Horsham Drs (N Rdge-Thom)Land	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	8	-	8	6	2	74%	27%	0%
CNLDNSA-A-Rotokauri	North South Arterial	Growth cell transport PIFs	Transport	No	Rotokauri	60%	2031	243	-	243	203	39	84%	16%	0%
CNLDNSA-B-Citywide	North South Arterial	Growth cell transport PIFs	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	108	-	108	90	18	84%	16%	0%
CNLDQUAD	Land Purchase Ruffel to SH1	improvements	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	3,376	-	3,376	2,827	549	84%	16%	0%
CNLDRES-A-Rototuna	Resolution Rd Land Purchase	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	50%	2031	244	-	244	113	131	46%	54%	0%
CNLDRES-B-Citywide	Resolution Rd Land Purchase	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	244	-	244	113	131	46%	54%	0%
CNLDRIV-A-Rototuna	River Rd (Nth Sylv -1858)Land	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	292	-	292	215	77	74%	27%	0%
CNLDRIV-B-Citywide	River Rd (Nth Sylv -1858)Land	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	130	-	130	95	34	74%	27%	0%
CNUNTHOM	Undergrounding Thomas Rd	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	161	-	161	143	18	89%	11%	0%
CNXBOREC-A-Rototuna	Borman (Resolution-Moonlight)	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	30	-	30	25	5	84%	16%	0%
CNXBOREC-B-Citywide	Borman (Resolution-Moonlight)	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	13	-	13	11	2	84%	16%	0%
CNXBOREX-A-Rototuna	Borman Rd (Res Moonlight)	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	1,253	-	1,253	1,049	204	84%	16%	0%
CNXBOREX-B-Citywide	Borman Rd (Res Moonlight)	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	557	-	557	466	90	84%	16%	0%
CNXBORLD-A-Rototuna	Borman Road Land	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	1,564	-	1,564	1,310	254	84%	16%	0%
CNXBORLD-B-Citywide	Borman Road Land	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	695	-	695	582	113	84%	16%	0%
CNXBORM2-A-Rototuna	Borman Rd (Horsham-Gord) I&R	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	35	-	35	29	6	84%	16%	0%
CNXBORM2-B-Citywide	Borman Rd (Horsham-Gord) I&R	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	16	-	16	13	3	84%	16%	0%
CNXBORM3-A-Rototuna	RMA (Res-Sylvester) Land & Cou	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	686	-	686	575	112	84%	16%	0%
CNXBORM3-B-Citywide	RMA (Res-Sylvester) Land & Cou	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	305	-	305	256	50	84%	16%	0%
CNXBORM4-A-Rototuna	Borman (West of Horsham) I&R	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	1	-	1	1	0	84%	16%	0%
CNXBORM4-B-Citywide	Borman (West of Horsham) I&R	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	84%	16%	0%
CNXBORM5-A-Rototuna	Borman (West of Sylvester) I&R	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	3	-	3	2	0	84%	16%	0%
CNXBORM5-B-Citywide	Borman (West of Sylvester) I&R	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	1	-	1	1	0	84%	16%	0%
CNXBORM6-A-Rototuna	Borman Moonlight-Barrington De	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	19	-	19	16	3	84%	16%	0%
CNXBORM6-B-Citywide	Borman Moonlight-Barrington De	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	8	-	8	7	1	84%	16%	0%
CNXBORM-A-Rototuna	Borman Rd - Alignment/Designate	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	2	-	2	1	0	84%	16%	0%
CNXBORMART-A-Rototuna	Borman/Resolution Public Art	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	89	-	89	75	14	84%	16%	0%
CNXBORMART-B-Citywide	Borman/Resolution Public Art	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	40	-	40	33	6	84%	16%	0%
CNXBORM-B-Citywide	Borman Rd - Alignment/Designate	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	1	-	1	1	0	84%	16%	0%
CNXBORWEST-A-Rototuna	Borman West of Sylvester	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	54	-	54	45	9	84%	16%	0%
CNXBORWEST-B-Citywide	Borman West of Sylvester	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	24	-	24	20	4	84%	16%	0%
CNXBRY	Brymer Rd (Farm-Bav) Construct	Collector Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	100%	2031	780	-	780	593	187	76%	24%	0%
CNXCDLLINK	CDL Link	improvements	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	121	-	121	108	14	89%	11%	0%
CNXCHCUL	Church Road Cul-de-Sac	Collector Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	100%	2031	117	-	117	57	60	49%	51%	0%
CNXCHURCH	Church Rd/Maui St Upgrade	Collector Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	100%	2031	513	-	513	263	250	51%	49%	0%
CNXCYCL	Cycleway construction	Cycling facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	31	-	31	10	22	31%	69%	0%
CNXGARN	Garnett Ave Rotary	Collector Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	100%	2031	75	-	75	29	46	39%	62%	0%
CNXGORDES	Gordonton Rd Designation	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	393	-	393	92	301	24%	77%	0%
CNXHAMGD	Cob/Ham Grds Entrance	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,787	-	1,787	375	1,412	21%	79%	0%
CNXHOR3-A-Rototuna	Horsham Drs(N Rdge-Thom)Const	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	359	-	359	264	95	74%	27%	0%
CNXHOR3-B-Citywide	Horsham Drs(N Rdge-Thom)Const	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	160	-	160	117	42	74%	27%	0%
CNXHUK2-A-Rototuna	Hukanui/Horsham Downs construct	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	301	-	301	221	80	74%	27%	0%
CNXHUK2-B-Citywide	Hukanui/Horsham Downs construct	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	134	-	134	98	35	74%	27%	0%
CNXLAKE	Lake Domain Dr (Innes Com)	Local Road Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	100%	2031	154	-	154	25	129	16%	84%	0%
CNXLAND	Miscellaneous land purchases	improvements	Transport	No	Infill	100%	2031	107	-	107	92	15	86%	14%	0%
CNXLDBOR-A-Rototuna	Land Purchase Borman Rd	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	161	-	161	135	26	84%	16%	0%
CNXLDBOR-B-Citywide	Land Purchase Borman Rd	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	71	-	71	60	12	84%	16%	0%
CNXLDE1	E1 Land Purchase	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,447	55	1,392	397	995	27%	69%	4%
CNXLDEAST	Land Purchase East St	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	341	-	341	97	244	29%	72%	0%
CNXLDGREY	Grey/Clyde - Eastgate	improvements	Transport	No	Infill	100%	2031	113	-	113	98	16	86%	14%	0%
CNXLDMAUI	Maui St ext land purchase	improvements	Transport	No	Infill	100%	2031	227	-	227	105	122	46%	54%	0%
CNXLDPG	Land Purchase Peachgrove	Major Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	798	-	798	227	570	29%	72%	0%
CNXLDRIVL	Riverlea Rd Land	Collector Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	100%	2031	40	-	40	29	11	74%	27%	0%
CNXLDRUA	Land Purchase beside Ruakura	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	76	-	76	22	54	29%	72%	0%
CNXLDRUF	Land Purchase Ruffel Rd	improvements	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	30	-	30	25	5	84%	16%	0%
CNXLDTHO-A-Rototuna	Thomas Rd Land Purchase	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	147	-	147	123	24	84%	16%	0%
CNXLDTHO-B-Citywide	Thomas Rd Land Purchase	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	65	-	65	55	11	84%	16%	0%
CNXMAUI	Maui St	Collector Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	100%	2031	85	-	85	39	46	46%	54%	0%
CNXMIDEV	Mill St (Tristram to Hall)	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	279	-	279	79	199	29%	72%	0%
CNXN1S2-A-Rototuna	Resolution Dr Stage 2	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	50%	2031	352	-	352	163	189	46%	54%	0%
CNXN1S2-B-Citywide	Resolution Dr Stage 2	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	352	-	352	163	189	46%	54%	0%

Project ID	Project Name	Sub Activity	DC Account	HIF Project	Catchment	% costs allocated to catchment	Last Year Capex Chargeable	Total capital cost incl subsidies	Subsidies	Total Cost Net Subsidies	DC Capex	Rates Loan	DC %	Rates %	Other sources %
CNXNBC	Te Totara River Crossing	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	375	-	375	174	202	46%	54%	0%
CNXNCITY1	North City(Borman Realign)Cons	Collector Improvements	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	361	-	361	303	59	84%	16%	0%
CNXOLDF	Old Farm Rd	Collector Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	100%	2031	200	-	200	72	128	36%	64%	0%
CNXPARKW	Parkwood Rndabout Church/Maui	Collector Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	100%	2031	40	-	40	20	21	49%	51%	0%
CNXPEA	Southern Links Designation	Growth cell transport PIFs	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	789	274	515	238	277	30%	35%	35%
CNXRES2-A-Rototuna	Resolution Drive	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	50%	2031	711	-	711	329	382	46%	54%	0%
CNXRES2-B-Citywide	Resolution Drive	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	711	-	711	329	382	46%	54%	0%
CNXRIVER1-A-Rototuna	River Rd (Nth Syl-1858) Design	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	195	-	195	143	52	74%	27%	0%
CNXRIVER1-B-Citywide	River Rd (Nth Syl-1858) Design	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	86	-	86	64	23	74%	27%	0%
CNXRIVER2-A-Rototuna	River Rd (Nth Syl-#1858) Const	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	908	-	908	667	241	74%	27%	0%
CNXRIVER2-B-Citywide	River Rd (Nth Syl-#1858) Const	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	404	-	404	297	107	74%	27%	0%
CNXRIVER3-A-Rototuna	River Rd (#1858-Sth Kay) I&R	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	37	-	37	27	10	74%	27%	0%
CNXRIVER3-B-Citywide	River Rd (#1858-Sth Kay) I&R	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	17	-	17	12	4	74%	27%	0%
CNXRLEA	Riverlea Rd	Collector Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	100%	2031	1,386	-	1,386	1,019	367	74%	27%	0%
CNXRUAK	Ruakura Rd	Major Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	47	-	47	21	27	44%	56%	0%
CNXRUFFEL	Ruffel Rd Construction	New Collector upsize in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	1,654	-	1,654	1,216	438	74%	27%	0%
CNXSUBD	Subdivision Associated Work	Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	549	-	549	474	76	86%	14%	0%
CNXTEKOWHAI-A-Rotokauri	Te Kowhai (SH1 Boulvd) Des&Cou	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Rotokauri	50%	2031	54	-	54	24	30	44%	56%	0%
CNXTEKOWHAI-B-Citywide	Te Kowhai (SH1 Boulvd) Des&Cou	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	54	-	54	24	30	44%	56%	0%
CNXTHOM2-A-Rototuna	Thomas Rd(HorshamDwns-Gordonton)	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	591	-	591	495	96	84%	16%	0%
CNXTHOM2-B-Citywide	Thomas Rd(HorshamDwns-Gordonton)	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	263	-	263	220	43	84%	16%	0%
CNXTHOMPR-A-Rototuna	Thomas Rd Extension Stage 3	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	9	-	9	8	1	84%	16%	0%
CNXTHOMPR-B-Citywide	Thomas Rd Extension Stage 3	New Minor Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	4	-	4	3	1	84%	16%	0%
CSLDTEK-A-Rotokauri	Te Kowhai (SH1 Boulevard)Land	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Rotokauri	50%	2031	123	-	123	54	69	44%	56%	0%
CSLDTEK-B-Citywide	Te Kowhai (SH1 Boulevard)Land	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	123	-	123	54	69	44%	56%	0%
CSXBAVE1	Baverstock Rd	Collector Improvements	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	455	-	455	233	222	51%	49%	0%
CSXCHURCH	Church Rd Subsidised	Collector Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	100%	2031	19	-	19	10	9	51%	49%	0%
CSXMIDEV	Mill St Construction	New Major Arterial in Built Environment	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,240	-	1,240	353	887	29%	72%	0%
CSXR1S3	Wairere Dr - Stage 3	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	189	-	189	54	135	29%	72%	0%
CSXSEDD	Seddon Rd upgrade	Local Road Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	100%	2031	300	-	300	116	185	39%	62%	0%
CSXTHOM-A-Rototuna	Thomas Rd Smoothing	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	8	-	8	7	1	84%	16%	0%
CSXTHOM-B-Citywide	Thomas Rd Smoothing	Minor Arterial Improvements	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	4	-	4	3	1	84%	16%	0%
CX554ADES-A-Rotokauri	Roads 0807, 3100, 3101, 3104	Growth cell transport PIFs	Transport	No	Rotokauri	60%	2031	194	-	194	163	32	84%	16%	0%
CX554ADES-B-Citywide	Roads 0807, 3100, 3101, 3104	Growth cell transport PIFs	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	86	-	86	72	14	84%	16%	0%
CX554PTC	Public Transport Centre	Growth cell transport PIFs	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	71	-	71	18	52	26%	74%	0%
CX555LDWE-A-Rototuna	Land Purchase WE Link	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Rototuna	50%	2031	84	-	84	30	54	36%	64%	0%
CX555LDWE-B-Citywide	Land Purchase WE Link	New Major Arterial in Greenfield	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	84	-	84	30	54	36%	64%	0%
FNXCONS	New footpath construction	Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	100%	2031	97	-	97	50	47	51%	49%	0%
HTCBUILD	Transport Centre Upgrade	Public Transport facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	2,719	-	2,719	707	2,012	26%	74%	0%
TNXBUSS	Bus Shelter Construction	Public Transport facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	76	-	76	8	67	11%	89%	0%
TNXCALM	Traffic Calming Projects	Local Road Improvements	Transport	No	Infill	100%	2031	400	-	400	195	205	49%	51%	0%
TNXLCBUS	Lynden Ct Bus Bay	Public Transport facilities	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	27	-	27	6	21	21%	79%	0%
TRN1002-T - Citywide	452 Eastern Pathways - CBD to Uni Link	Transport-Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	75%	2031	8,838	4,489	4,349	478	3,871	5%	44%	51%
TRN1002-T - Infill East	452 Eastern Pathways - CBD to Uni Link	Transport-Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Infill East	25%	2031	2,946	1,496	1,450	159	1,290	5%	44%	51%
TRN1004	Road 0807.5 Rotokauri Road collector Rotokauri stage 1	Transport-Collector Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	482	-	482	404	78	84%	16%	0%
TRN1006-T - Citywide	Road 3123.2 Peacockes stage 2 HIF elements	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	Yes	Citywide	40%	2036	4,312	2,199	2,113	1,822	291	42%	7%	51%
TRN1006-T - Peacocke 2	Road 3123.2 Peacockes stage 2 HIF elements	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	60%	2036	6,468	3,299	3,169	2,733	436	42%	7%	51%
TRN1008-T - Citywide	F. North-South Arterial Road Land		Transport	Yes	Citywide	50%	2031	3,510	1,732	1,778	1,494	285	43%	8%	49%
TRN1008-T - Peacocke 2	F. North-South Arterial Road Land		Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	50%	2031	3,510	1,732	1,778	1,494	285	43%	8%	49%
TRN1009-T - Citywide	Road 0704.6 Peacockes stage 2 HIF element	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	Yes	Citywide	40%	2036	2,170	1,107	1,063	781	282	36%	13%	51%
TRN1009-T - Peacocke 2	Road 0704.6 Peacockes stage 2 HIF element	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	60%	2036	3,255	1,660	1,595	1,172	423	36%	13%	51%
TRN1010-T - Citywide	Road 0704.5 Peacockes stage 2 HIF element	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	Yes	Citywide	40%	2036	1,722	878	844	620	224	36%	13%	51%
TRN1010-T - Peacocke 2	Road 0704.5 Peacockes stage 2 HIF element	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	60%	2036	2,583	1,317	1,266	930	335	36%	13%	51%
TRN1013-T - Citywide	Road 3200.3 New Major arterial Peacockes stage 2	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2036	1,597	-	1,597	1,338	260	84%	16%	0%
TRN1013-T - Peacocke 2	Road 3200.3 New Major arterial Peacockes stage 2	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	50%	2036	1,597	-	1,597	1,338	260	84%	16%	0%
TRN1014-T - Citywide	Road 3200.2 New Major arterial Peacockes stage 2D	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2036	8,481	-	8,481	7,103	1,378	84%	16%	0%
TRN1014-T - Peacocke 2	Road 3200.2 New Major arterial Peacockes stage 2D	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	50%	2036	8,481	-	8,481	7,103	1,378	84%	16%	0%
TRN1015-T - Citywide	Road 3200.5 New Major arterial Peacockes stage 2	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2036	7,830	-	7,830	6,557	1,272	84%	16%	0%
TRN1015-T - Peacocke 2	Road 3200.5 New Major arterial Peacockes stage 2	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	50%	2036	7,830	-	7,830	6,557	1,272	84%	16%	0%
TRN1017-T - Citywide	Road 5466.4 Borman Road Rototuna	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	28	-	28	21	7	74%	27%	0%
TRN1017-T - Rototuna	Road 5466.4 Borman Road Rototuna	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	42	-	42	31	11	74%	27%	0%
TRN1018-T - Citywide	Road 5466.2 Borman Road Rototuna	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	3,656	-	3,656	1,783	1,874	49%	51%	0%
TRN1018-T - Rototuna	Road 5466.2 Borman Road Rototuna	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	5,485	-	5,485	2,674	2,811	49%	51%	0%
TRN1019-T - Citywide	WEX Connection Resolution Drive		Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	2,542	2,374	168	82	86	3%	3%	93%
TRN1019-T - Rototuna	WEX Connection Resolution Drive		Transport	No	Rototuna	50%	2031	2,542	2,374	168	103	65	4%	3%	93%
TRN1020	Road 1328.3 Horsham Downs Road Rototuna	Transport-Collector Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	6,081	-	6,081	3,740	2,341	62%	39%	0%
TRN1021	Road 1328.4 Horsham Downs Road Rototuna	Transport-Collector Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	2,679	-	2,679	1,648	1,031	62%	39%	0%
TRN1022	North City Road Corridor - Borman to Kay		Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	469	-	469	413	56	88%	12%	0%
TRN1023	Road 5475.3 Cumberland Drive new collector Rototuna	Developers	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	204	-	204	176	28	86%	14%	0%
TRN1025	Borman Rd Connection to North Ridge Rd 1405.1	Transport- Local Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	8,215	-	8,215	6,243	1,971	76%	24%	0%
TRN1028	Walking/Cycling Network		Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	805	-	805	608	197	76%	25%	0%
TRN1030	Collector Upsize Programme		Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	23	-	23	17	6	76%	25%	0%
TRN1032	Collector Upsize Programme		Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	136	-	136	103	33	76%	25%	0%
TRN1033	Road 5396.2B North City Road Rototuna	Transport-Collector Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	14,670	-	14,670	9,022	5,648	62%	39%	0%
TRN1034	Road 5396.1 North City Road Rototuna	Transport-Collector Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	6,504	-	6,504	4,000	2,504	62%	39%	0%
TRN1035	Road 3004.4 New collector Rototuna	Developers	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	449	-	449	339	110	76%	25%	0%
TRN1036	Road 3005.1 New collector Rototuna	Developers	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	401	-	401	303	98	76%	25%	0%
TRN1037	Collector Upsize Programme		Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	271	-	271	133	138	49%	51%	0%
TRN1038	Road 3006.1 New collector Rototuna	Developers	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	349	-	349	264	86	76%	25%	0%
TRN1039	Road 3005.2 New collector Rototuna	Developers	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	267	-	267	202	65	76%	25%	0%
TRN1042	Road 1305.2 Peacockes lane Peacockes stage 2A	Transport- Local Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	2,503	-	2,503	1,320	1,183	53%	47%	0%
TRN1043	Road 1305.1 Peacockes lane Peacockes stage 2A	Transport- Local Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	1,162	-	1,162	613	549	53%	47%	0%
TRN1044	Road 3209.2 Western Lea Drive - west Peacockes stage	Transport- Local Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	3,116	814	2,302	1,214	1,088	39%	35%	26%
TRN1045	Road 3213.1 New collector Peacockes stage 2A	Developers	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	1,240	-	1,240	1,088	152	88%	12%	0%
TRN1046	Road 1305.3 Peacockes lane Peacockes stage 2A	Transport- Local Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	2,798	-	2,798	1,476	1,322	53%	47%	0%
TRN1047	Road 1310.1 Stubbs Road Peacockes stage 2A	Transport- Local Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	2,348	-	2,348	1,479	869	63%	37%	0%
TRN1048	Road 3207.1 New Local Road upsizing Peacockes stage 2	Developers	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	810	-	810	711	99	88%	12%	0%
TRN1049	Collector Upsize Programme - Stage 2		Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	1,071	738	334	293	40	27%	4%	69%
TRN1050	Road 1305.4 New Local Road Peacockes stage 2A	Transport- Local Network New Via HCC	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	3,053	1,557	1,496	943	554	31%	18%	51%
TRN1051	Road 3208.3 New collector Peacockes stage 2A	Developers	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	258	-	258	226	32	88%	12%	0%
TRN1052	Road 3208.2 New collector Peacockes stage 2A	Developers	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	498	-	498	437	61	88%	12%	0%
TRN1053-T - Citywide	G. North-South Arterial from East-West Arterial to Peacocke Road		Transport	Yes	Citywide	50%	2031	265	135	130	109	21	41%	8%	51%
TRN1053-T - Peacocke 2	G. North-South Arterial from East-West Arterial to Peacocke Road		Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	50%	2031	265	135	130	109	21	41%	8%	51%
TRN1054-T - Citywide	G. North-South Arterial from East-West Arterial to Peacocke Road		Transport	Yes	Citywide	50%	2031	210	107	103	86	16	41%	8%	51%
TRN1054-T - Peacocke 2	G. North-South Arterial from East-West Arterial to Peacocke Road		Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	50%	2031	210	107	103	86	16	41%	8%	51%
TRN1055-T - Citywide	F. North-South Arterial Road Land		Transport	Yes	Citywide	50%	2031	3,465	1,385	2,079	1,747	333	50%	10%	40%
TRN1055-T - Peacocke 2	F. North-South Arterial Road Land		Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	50%	2031	3,465	1,385	2,079	1,747	333	50%	10%	40%
TRN1056	Road 0676.2 Ohaupo Road Peacockes stage 2A	Transport- Major Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2036	5,917	-	5,917	4,349	1,568	74%	27%	0%
TRN1057-T - Citywide	Road 0704.7 Peacockes Road Peacockes stage 2A	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2036	2,383	-	2,383	1,752	632	74%	27%	0%
TRN1057-T - Peacocke 2	Road 0704.7 Peacockes Road Peacockes stage 2A	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	60%	2036	3,575	-	3,575	2,628	947	74%	27%	0%
TRN1058	Road 3208.1 New collector Peacockes stage 2A	Developers	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	348	-	348	305	43	88%	12%	0%
TRN1059	Road 3206.1 New collector Peacockes stage 2A	Developers	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	359	-	359	315	44	88%	12%	0%
TRN1060	Road 3201.2 New collector Peacockes stage 2A	Developers	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	506	91	414	364	51	72%	10%	18%
TRN1061-T - Citywide	Road 3200.1 New major arterial land Peacockes stage 2	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2036	8,829	-	8,829	7,394	1,435	84%	16%	0%
TRN1061-T - Peacocke 2	Road 3200.1 New major arterial land Peacockes stage 2	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	50%	2036	8,829	-	8,829	7,394	1,435	84%	16%	0%
TRN1062-T - Citywide	Road 3200.6 New major arterial land Peacockes stage 2	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2036	3,590	-	3,590	3,007	583	84%	16%	0%
TRN1062-T - Peacocke 2	Road 3200.6 New major arterial land Peacockes stage 2	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	50%	2036	3,590	-	3,590	3,007	583	84%	16%	0%
TRN1063	Road 1309.1 Collector road upgrade Peacockes stage 2C	Transport-Collector Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	65	-	65	41	24	63%	37%	0%
TRN1071-T - Citywide	Road 0676.4 Major arterial upgrade Peacockes stage 2C	Transport- Major Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Citywide	75%	2036	3,090	-	3,090	1,584	1,507	51%	49%	0%
TRN1071-T - Peacocke 2	Road 0676.4 Major arterial upgrade Peacockes stage 2C	Transport- Major Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	25%	2036	1,030	-	1,030	528	502	51%	49%	0%
TRN1072-T - Citywide	Road 0676.3 Major arterial upgrade Peacockes stage 2C	Transport- Major Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Citywide	75%	2036	14,945	-	14,945	10,985	3,960	74%	27%	0%
TRN1072-T - Peacocke 2	Road 0676.3 Major arterial upgrade Peacockes stage 2C	Transport- Major Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	25%	2036	4,982	-	4,982	3,662	1,320	74%	27%	0%
TRN1073	Road 3204.1 New collector Peacockes stage 2B	Developers	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	293	-	293	257	36	88%	12%	0%
TRN1074-T - Citywide	Road 0704.9 Minor arterial upgrade Peacockes stage 2B	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2036	3,821	-	3,821	2,808	1,012	74%	27%	0%
TRN1074-T - Peacocke 2	Road 0704.9 Minor arterial upgrade Peacockes stage 2B	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	60%	2036	5,731	-	5,731	4,212	1,519	74%	27%	0%
TRN1075-T - Citywide	Road 0704.8 Minor arterial upgrade Peacockes stage 2B	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2036	2,192	-	2,192	1,611	581	74%	27%	0%
TRN1075-T - Peacocke 2	Road 0704.8 Minor arterial upgrade Peacockes stage 2B	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	60%	2036	3,288	-	3,288	2,417	871	74%	27%	0%
TRN1076	Road 3204.2 New collector Peacockes stage 2B	Developers	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	440	-	440	386	54	88%	12%	0%
TRN1077	Road 1315.1 Local Road upgrade Peacockes stage 2B	Transport- Local Network New Via HCC	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	1,213	-	1,213	764	449	63%	37%	0%
TRN1078	Road 1315.4 Local Road upgrade Peacockes stage 2B	Transport- Local Network New Via HCC	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	4,170	-	4,170	2,627	1,543	63%	37%	0%
TRN1079	Road 1315.3 Local Road upgrade Peacockes stage 2B	Transport- Local Network New Via HCC	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	2,389	-	2,389	1,505	884	63%	37%	0%
TRN1080	Road 1315.2 Local Road upgrade Peacockes stage 2B	Transport- Local Network New Via HCC	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	1,974	-	1,974	1,243	730	63%	37%	0%
TRN1081	Road 3102.0 Arthur Porter Drive Rotokauri industrial	Transport- Designations	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	582	297	285	180	106	31%	18%	51%
TRN1092	Road 0132.2 Brymer Road Rotokauri stage 1	Transport-Collector Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	1,943	-	1,943	1,190	753	61%	39%	0%
TRN1093	Road 0132.1 Brymer Road Rotokauri stage 1	Transport-Collector Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	13,234	-	13,234	8,106	5,128	61%	39%	0%
TRN1094	Road 3111.1 New collector Rotokauri stage 1	Developers	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	589	-	589	517	72	88%	12%	0%

Item 8

Attachment 4

Project ID	Project Name	Sub Activity	DC Account	HIF Project	Catchment	% costs allocated to catchment	Last Year Capex Chargeable	Total capital cost incl subsidies	Subsidies	Total Cost Net Subsidies	DC Capex	Rates Loan	DC %	Rates %	Other sources %
TRN1097	Road 3115.2 New collector Rotokauri stage 1	Developers	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	923	-	923	810	113	88%	12%	0%
TRN1098	Road 3116.1 New collector Rotokauri stage 1	Developers	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	179	-	179	157	22	88%	12%	0%
TRN1099-T - Citywide	Road 0807.1 Rotokauri Road Rotokauri stage 1	Transport- Major Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2036	241	123	118	72	46	30%	19%	51%
TRN1099-T - Rotokauri	Road 0807.1 Rotokauri Road Rotokauri stage 1	Transport- Major Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rotokauri	60%	2036	361	184	177	108	69	30%	19%	51%
TRN1124	Road 3114.2 New collector Rotokauri industrial	Developers	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	216	-	216	190	27	88%	12%	0%
TRN1133	Tasman Road Upgrade		Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	2,516	1,509	1,007	886	121	35%	5%	60%
TRN1135	Transport Upsizing Programme		Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	317	-	317	200	117	63%	37%	0%
TRN1136	Tasman Road Upgrade		Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	5,413	1,911	3,502	2,206	1,296	41%	24%	35%
TRN1138	Tasman Road Upgrade		Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	1,823	500	1,323	834	490	46%	27%	27%
TRN1141	Road 3102.2 new collector Road Rotokauri industrial	Transport-Collector Network New Via HCC	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	5,779	-	5,779	3,641	2,138	63%	37%	0%
TRN1143-T - Citywide	Arterial Designations Des1 Rotokauri stage 1	Transport- Designations	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	1,028	194	834	698	136	68%	13%	19%
TRN1143-T - Rotokauri	Arterial Designations Des1 Rotokauri stage 1	Transport- Designations	Transport	No	Rotokauri	60%	2031	1,542	291	1,251	1,048	203	68%	13%	19%
TRN1146-T - Citywide	Road 3101.3 New Minor Arterial Rotokauri stage 1	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2036	6,669	3,401	3,268	2,737	531	41%	8%	51%
TRN1146-T - Rotokauri	Road 3101.3 New Minor Arterial Rotokauri stage 1	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Rotokauri	60%	2036	10,004	5,102	4,902	4,105	797	41%	8%	51%
TRN1147	Road 0357.1 Gilchrist Road collector Rotokauri stage 1	Transport-Collector Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	3,905	-	3,905	3,270	635	84%	16%	0%
TRN1148	Road 0807.4 Rotokauri Road collector Rotokauri stage 1	Transport-Collector Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	5,513	-	5,513	3,253	2,260	59%	41%	0%
TRN1150	Baverstock Road Upgrade		Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	2,540	-	2,540	1,657	883	65%	35%	0%
TRN1152-T - Citywide	Road 3100.4B New Minor Arterial Rotokauri stage 1	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2036	5,175	2,639	2,536	2,124	412	41%	8%	51%
TRN1152-T - Rotokauri	Road 3100.4B New Minor Arterial Rotokauri stage 1	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Rotokauri	60%	2036	7,763	3,959	3,804	3,186	618	41%	8%	51%
TRN1153-T - Citywide	Southern Arterials - Te Wetini & Central		Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	608	-	608	526	82	87%	14%	0%
TRN1153-T - Rotokauri	Southern Arterials - Te Wetini & Central		Transport	No	Rotokauri	50%	2031	608	-	608	526	82	87%	14%	0%
TRN1154-T - Citywide	Road 3104.1B New Major Arterial Rotokauri stage 1	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2036	3,264	-	3,264	2,733	530	84%	16%	0%
TRN1154-T - Rotokauri	Road 3104.1B New Major Arterial Rotokauri stage 1	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Rotokauri	50%	2036	3,264	-	3,264	2,733	530	84%	16%	0%
TRN1155-T - Citywide	Southern Arterials - Te Wetini & Central		Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	607	-	607	510	97	84%	16%	0%
TRN1155-T - Rotokauri	Southern Arterials - Te Wetini & Central		Transport	No	Rotokauri	60%	2031	911	-	911	765	146	84%	16%	0%
TRN1156-T - Citywide	Road 3100.2 New Minor Arterial Rotokauri stage 1	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2036	870	-	870	729	141	84%	16%	0%
TRN1156-T - Rotokauri	Road 3100.2 New Minor Arterial Rotokauri stage 1	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Rotokauri	60%	2036	1,305	-	1,305	1,093	212	84%	16%	0%
TRN1157-T - Citywide	Road 3100.3A New Minor Arterial Rotokauri stage 1	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2036	176	-	176	148	29	84%	16%	0%
TRN1157-T - Rotokauri	Road 3100.3A New Minor Arterial Rotokauri stage 1	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Rotokauri	60%	2036	264	-	264	221	43	84%	16%	0%
TRN1159-T - Citywide	Road 3100.5A New Minor Arterial Rotokauri stage 1	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2036	225	-	225	189	37	84%	16%	0%
TRN1159-T - Rotokauri	Road 3100.5A New Minor Arterial Rotokauri stage 1	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Rotokauri	60%	2036	338	-	338	283	55	84%	16%	0%
TRN1160-T - Citywide	Road 3100.4A New Minor Arterial Rotokauri stage 1	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2036	165	-	165	138	27	84%	16%	0%
TRN1160-T - Rotokauri	Road 3100.4A New Minor Arterial Rotokauri stage 1	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Rotokauri	60%	2036	248	-	248	207	40	84%	16%	0%
TRN1161-T - Citywide	Road 3210.1 Peacockes stage 2 HIF elements	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	Yes	Citywide	40%	2036	4,415	2,251	2,163	1,812	352	41%	8%	51%
TRN1161-T - Peacocke 2	Road 3210.1 Peacockes stage 2 HIF elements	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	60%	2036	6,622	3,377	3,245	2,717	527	41%	8%	51%
TRN1162-T - Citywide	Road 3210.2 Peacockes stage 2 HIF elements	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	Yes	Citywide	40%	2036	2,635	1,344	1,291	1,081	210	41%	8%	51%
TRN1162-T - Peacocke 2	Road 3210.2 Peacockes stage 2 HIF elements	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	60%	2036	3,953	2,016	1,937	1,622	315	41%	8%	51%
TRN1166	Northern River Crossing Designation	Transport- Designations	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	5,991	3,055	2,936	2,459	477	41%	8%	51%
TRN1168	Transport Network Upgrade associated with Developme	Transport-Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	2,505	-	2,505	1,903	601	76%	24%	0%
TRN1168-T - Citywide	Transport Upsizing Programme - Citywide		Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	249	-	249	194	55	78%	22%	0%
TRN1168-T - Infill	Transport Upsizing Programme - Citywide		Transport	No	Infill	50%	2031	249	-	249	132	118	53%	47%	0%
TRN1170	324 Pembroke/Ohaupo Upgrade - Traffic Signals	Transport-Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	4,214	2,149	2,065	516	1,549	12%	37%	51%
TRN1174-T - Citywide	324 Boundary/Heaphy Intersection Upgrade Signals (Cro	Transport-Safety Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	75%	2031	4,880	2,489	2,391	663	1,727	14%	35%	51%
TRN1174-T - Infill East	324 Boundary/Heaphy Intersection Upgrade Signals (Cro	Transport-Safety Improvement	Transport	No	Infill East	25%	2031	1,627	830	797	221	576	14%	35%	51%
TRN1175-T - Citywide	Cross City Connector Designation - Ulster to Wairere	Transport- Designations	Transport	No	Citywide	75%	2031	2,137	1,090	1,047	406	641	19%	30%	51%
TRN1175-T - Infill East	Cross City Connector Designation - Ulster to Wairere	Transport- Designations	Transport	No	Infill East	25%	2031	712	363	349	135	214	19%	30%	51%
TRN1183-T - Citywide	Rotokauri Park and Ride		Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	6,784	4,070	2,714	1,662	1,052	25%	16%	60%
TRN1183-T - Rotokauri	Rotokauri Park and Ride		Transport	No	Rotokauri	50%	2031	6,784	4,070	2,714	1,662	1,052	25%	16%	60%
TRN1188	531 Mass Transit Interchanges	Transport-Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	9,752	4,973	4,778	1,362	3,417	14%	35%	51%
TRN1188-T - Citywide	Mass Transit		Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	103	53	51	15	35	15%	34%	51%
TRN1188-T - Infill	Mass Transit		Transport	No	Infill	50%	2031	103	53	51	15	35	15%	34%	51%
TRN1191	531 Mass Transit Intersection Priority	Transport-Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	8,359	4,263	4,096	1,229	2,867	15%	34%	51%
TRN1191-T - Citywide	Mass Transit		Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	347	177	170	38	132	11%	38%	51%
TRN1191-T - Infill	Mass Transit		Transport	No	Infill	50%	2031	347	177	170	38	132	11%	38%	51%
TRN1194-T - Citywide	452 Eastern Pathways - School Link	Transport-Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	75%	2031	17,063	8,501	8,562	942	7,620	6%	45%	50%
TRN1194-T - Infill East	452 Eastern Pathways - School Link	Transport-Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Infill East	25%	2031	5,688	2,834	2,854	314	2,540	6%	45%	50%
TRN1195-T - Citywide	Biking Plan Central City		Transport	No	Citywide	60%	2031	60	31	29	3	26	5%	44%	51%
TRN1195-T - Infill	Biking Plan Central City		Transport	No	Infill	40%	2031	40	20	20	2	17	5%	44%	51%
TRN1197-T - Citywide	452 Te Awa South River Ride	Transport-Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	75%	2031	4,332	1,955	2,377	202	2,175	5%	50%	45%
TRN1197-T - Infill East	452 Te Awa South River Ride	Transport-Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Infill East	25%	2031	1,444	652	792	67	725	5%	50%	45%
TRN1202	Ring Road - Cambridge to Cobham		Transport	Yes	Citywide	100%	2031	4,845	3,314	1,531	899	631	19%	13%	68%
TRN1227	Mass Transit Corridor Priority	Transport-Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	9,431	4,810	4,621	1,386	3,235	15%	34%	51%
TRN1227-T - Citywide	Mass Transit		Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	921	462	459	103	356	11%	39%	50%
TRN1227-T - Infill	Mass Transit		Transport	No	Infill	50%	2031	921	462	459	103	356	11%	39%	50%
TRN1232	452 Biking and Micromobility Projects Citywide	Transport-Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	55,247	28,176	27,071	5,685	21,386	10%	39%	51%
TRN1232-T - Citywide	452 BP Biking Connectivity Projects		Transport	No	Citywide	80%	2031	4,130	2,131	1,999	420	1,579	10%	38%	52%
TRN1232-T - Infill	452 BP Biking Connectivity Projects		Transport	No	Infill	20%	2031	1,032	533	500	105	395	10%	38%	52%
TRN1244	Gordonton Road Corridor		Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	6,383	2,411	3,972	1,638	2,333	26%	37%	38%
TRN1244-T - Citywide	Gordonton/Puketaha Intersection	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	1,200	-	1,200	300	900	25%	75%	0%
TRN1244-T - Rototuna	Gordonton/Puketaha Intersection	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	1,800	-	1,800	450	1,350	25%	75%	0%
TRN1248-T - Citywide	Ruakura East transport corridor Major arterial Road 700	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	27,502	13,244	14,258	11,941	2,317	43%	8%	48%
TRN1248-T - Ruakura	Ruakura East transport corridor Major arterial Road 700	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Ruakura	50%	2031	27,502	13,244	14,258	11,941	2,317	43%	8%	48%
TRN1251-T - Citywide	Ruakura road urban upgrade	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	2,637	2,046	591	185	406	7%	15%	78%
TRN1251-T - Ruakura	Ruakura road urban upgrade	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Ruakura	60%	2031	3,955	3,070	886	277	609	7%	15%	78%
TRN1262	Rotokauri Park and Ride		Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	2,619	2,405	214	86	129	3%	5%	92%
TRN1264-T - Citywide	Road 3212.1 Peacockes stage 2 HIF elements	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	Yes	Citywide	50%	2036	1,288	657	631	464	167	36%	13%	51%
TRN1264-T - Peacocke 2	Road 3212.1 Peacockes stage 2 HIF elements	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	50%	2036	1,288	657	631	464	167	36%	13%	51%
TRN1265-T - Citywide	Southern Links Major arterials designation provisions - R	Transport- Designations	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	5,249	600	4,648	3,417	1,232	65%	23%	11%
TRN1265-T - Peacocke 2	Southern Links Major arterials designation provisions - R	Transport- Designations	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	50%	2031	5,249	600	4,648	3,417	1,232	65%	23%	11%
TRN1266-T - Citywide	Southern Links Minor Arterials designation provisions - F	Transport- Designations	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	1,354	173	1,182	869	313	64%	23%	13%
TRN1266-T - Peacocke 2	Southern Links Minor Arterials designation provisions - F	Transport- Designations	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	60%	2031	2,032	259	1,773	1,303	470	64%	23%	13%
TRN1267	Road 3201.1 New Collector Road Peacockes stage 1B	Developers	Transport	No	Peacocke 1	100%	2031	311	-	311	273	38	88%	12%	0%
TRN1268-T - Citywide	Road 3212.2 Peacockes stage 2 HIF element	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	Yes	Citywide	50%	2036	50,956	25,987	24,968	17,852	7,116	35%	14%	51%
TRN1268-T - Peacocke 2	Road 3212.2 Peacockes stage 2 HIF element	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	50%	2036	50,956	25,987	24,968	17,852	7,116	35%	14%	51%
TRN1269-T - Citywide	Road 0704.4 Peacockes stage 2 HIF element	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	Yes	Citywide	40%	2036	3,368	1,718	1,650	1,213	437	36%	13%	51%
TRN1269-T - Peacocke 2	Road 0704.4 Peacockes stage 2 HIF element	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	60%	2036	5,052	2,577	2,476	1,820	656	36%	13%	51%
TRN1271	Road 1303.1 Peacockes stage 2 HIF element	Transport- Local Network Upgrade	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	1,882	960	922	809	113	43%	6%	51%
TRN1272	Road 0704.3 Peacockes stage 2 HIF element	Transport- Local Network Upgrade	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	3,023	1,542	1,481	907	574	30%	19%	51%
TRN1273-T - Citywide	Road 3123.1 New Minor Arterial Peacockes stage 1B HIF	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	Yes	Citywide	40%	2036	1,243	634	609	510	99	41%	8%	51%
TRN1273-T - Peacocke 1	Road 3123.1 New Minor Arterial Peacockes stage 1B HIF	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 1	60%	2036	1,865	951	914	765	148	41%	8%	51%
TRN1274-T - Citywide	8. SH3/Dixon Road Intersection and East-West Arterial Stage 1		Transport	Yes	Citywide	50%	2031	2,694	1,390	1,304	802	502	30%	19%	52%
TRN1274-T - Peacocke 1	8. SH3/Dixon Road Intersection and East-West Arterial Stage 1		Transport	Yes	Peacocke 1	50%	2031	2,694	1,390	1,304	1,128	176	42%	7%	52%
TRN1277	Hamilton Transport model	Transport-Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	4,057	2,068	1,990	1,219	771	30%	19%	51%
TRN1278	341 Low Cost Low Risk - Road to Zero	Transport-Safety Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	68,536	34,953	33,583	10,075	23,508	15%	34%	51%
TRN1278-T - Citywide	341 Minor Improvements		Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	3,366	1,766	1,601	120	1,481	4%	44%	52%
TRN1278-T - Infill	341 Minor Improvements		Transport	No	Infill	50%	2031	3,366	1,766	1,601	120	1,481	4%	44%	52%
TRN1279	532 Low Cost Low Risk - PT Improvements	Transport-Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	7,400	3,774	3,626	1,088	2,538	15%	34%	51%
TRN1280	Road 0704.1 Peacockes Road Peacockes stage 1A	Transport-Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Peacocke 1	100%	2031	1,134	63	1,071	549	522	48%	46%	6%
TRN1281	N. Bader Street Corridor		Transport	No	Peacocke 1	100%	2031	1,209	633	576	304	272	25%	23%	52%
TRN1281-T - Infill West	Road 0055.1 Bader street Peacockes stage 1A	Transport-Safety Improvement	Transport	No	Infill West	25%	2031	80	-	80	61	19	77%	24%	0%
TRN1281-T - Peacocke 1	Road 0055.1 Bader street Peacockes stage 1A	Transport-Safety Improvement	Transport	No	Peacocke 1	75%	2031	239	-	239	183	56	77%	24%	0%
TRN1282	341 Low Cost Low Risk - Walking and Cycling	Transport-Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	28,623	14,598	14,025	4,348	9,678	15%	34%	51%
TRN1282-T - Citywide	Integrated Transport Modes		Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	2,703	1,405	1,299	81	1,218	3%	45%	52%
TRN1282-T - Infill	Integrated Transport Modes		Transport	No	Infill	50%	2031	2,703	1,405	1,299	81	1,218	3%	45%	52%
TRN1287	Road 3209.1 Peacockes stage 2 HIF element	Transport- Local Network Upgrade	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	838	427	411	360	50	43%	6%	51%
TRN1298-T - Citywide	452 Tristram/Collingwood Upgrade Traffic Signals	Transport-Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	75%	2031	2,363	-	2,363	650	1,713	28%	73%	0%
TRN1298-T - Infill West	452 Tristram/Collingwood Upgrade Traffic Signals	Transport-Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Infill West	25%	2031	788	-	788	217	571	28%	73%	0%
TRN1308-T - Citywide	Other Intersection Safety and Capacity Upgrades		Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	260	115	144	36	108	14%	42%	44%
TRN1308-T - Infill	Other Intersection Safety and Capacity Upgrades		Transport	No	Infill	50%	2031	260	115	144	36	108	14%	42%	44%
TRN1314-T - Citywide	Road 1328.2 Horsham Downs Road Rototuna	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	1,451	74	1,378	1,068	310	74%	21%	5%
TRN1314-T - Rototuna	Road 1328.2 Horsham Downs Road Rototuna	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	2,177	111	2,067	1,602	465	74%	21%	5%
TRN1315-T - Citywide	Road 5466.1 Borman Road Rototuna	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	2,905	-	2,905	1,416	1,489	49%	51%	0%
TRN1315-T - Rototuna	Road 5466.1 Borman Road Rototuna	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	4,358	-	4,358	2,124	2,233	49%	51%	0%
TRN1316-T - Citywide	Road 1314.1 Kay Road Rototuna	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	72%	29%	0%
TRN1316-T - Rototuna	Road 1314.1 Kay Road Rototuna	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	72%	29%	0%
TRN1318	Road 1314.2A Kay Road Rototuna	Transport-Collector Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	2,573	-	2,573	1,583	991	62%	39%	0%
TRN1319	Road 1314.2B Kay Road Rototuna	Transport-Collector Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	156	-	156	96	60	62%	39%	0%
TRN1420	Road 1314.5 Kay Road Rototuna	Transport-Collector Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	1,692	-	1,692	1,040	651	62%	39%	0%
TRN1421	Road 1314.4 Kay Road Rototuna	Transport-Collector Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	1,551	-	1,551	954	597	62%	39%	0%
TRN1422	Road 1314.3 Kay Road Rototuna	Transport-Collector Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	786	-	786	483	303	62%	39%	0%
TRN1423-T - Citywide	Road 5466.4.1 Borman Road Rototuna	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	762	-	762	560	202	74%	27%	0%
TRN1423-T - Rototuna	Road 5466.4.1 Borman Road Rototuna	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Rototuna	60%	2031	1,142	-	1,142	840	303	74%	27%	0%
TRN1426	Road 3203.2 new collector road Peacockes stage 1A	Developers	Transport	No	Peacocke 1	100%	2031	311	-	311	273	38	88%	12%	0%
TRN1427	Ring Road - Cambridge to Cobham	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2036	52,464	34,982	17,481	11,101	6,381	21%	12%	67%
TRN2105-T - Citywide	HIF Group 7 â€" Peacocke Land Budget	None	Transport	Yes	Citywide	50%	2031	88	45	43	36	7	41%	8%	51%
TRN2105-T - Peacocke 2	HIF Group 7 â€" Peacocke Land Budget	None	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	50%	2031	88	45	43	36	7	41%	8%	51%

Project ID	Project Name	Sub Activity	DC Account	HIF Project	Catchment	% costs allocated to catchment	Last Year Capex Chargeable	Total capital cost incl subsidies	Subsidies	Total Cost Net Subsidies	DC Capex	Rates Loan	DC %	Rates %	Other sources %
TRN2106-T - Citywide	HIF Group 6â€“ Peacocke Land Budget	None	Transport	Yes	Citywide	50%	2031	2,690	1,372	1,318	1,104	214	41%	8%	51%
TRN2106-T - Peacocke 2	HIF Group 6â€“ Peacocke Land Budget	None	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	50%	2031	2,690	1,372	1,318	1,104	214	41%	8%	51%
TRN2107-T - Citywide	HIF Group 5â€“ Peacocke Land Budget	None	Transport	Yes	Citywide	50%	2031	953	486	467	391	76	41%	8%	51%
TRN2107-T - Peacocke 2	HIF Group 5â€“ Peacocke Land Budget	None	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	50%	2031	953	486	467	391	76	41%	8%	51%
TRN2108-T - Citywide	HIF Group 4aâ€“ Peacocke Land Budget	None	Transport	Yes	Citywide	50%	2031	1,264	645	619	519	101	41%	8%	51%
TRN2108-T - Peacocke 2	HIF Group 4aâ€“ Peacocke Land Budget	None	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	50%	2031	1,264	645	619	519	101	41%	8%	51%
TRN2109-T - Citywide	HIF Group 3â€“ Peacocke Land Budget	None	Transport	Yes	Citywide	50%	2031	517	263	253	212	41	41%	8%	51%
TRN2109-T - Peacocke 2	HIF Group 3â€“ Peacocke Land Budget	None	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	50%	2031	517	263	253	212	41	41%	8%	51%
TRN2110-T - Citywide	HIF Group 2â€“ Peacocke Land Budget	None	Transport	Yes	Citywide	50%	2031	2,500	1,275	1,225	1,026	199	41%	8%	51%
TRN2110-T - Peacocke 2	HIF Group 2â€“ Peacocke Land Budget	None	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	50%	2031	2,500	1,275	1,225	1,026	199	41%	8%	51%
TRN2111-T - Citywide	HIF Group 4bâ€“ Peacocke Land Budget	None	Transport	Yes	Citywide	50%	2031	711	362	348	292	57	41%	8%	51%
TRN2111-T - Peacocke 2	HIF Group 4bâ€“ Peacocke Land Budget	None	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	50%	2031	711	362	348	292	57	41%	8%	51%
TRN2115-T - Citywide	Ruakura Road Transpower Land Purchase	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	103	-	103	32	71	31%	69%	0%
TRN2115-T - Ruakura	Ruakura Road Transpower Land Purchase	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Ruakura	60%	2031	155	-	155	48	106	31%	69%	0%
TRN2116-T - Citywide	Ruakura West (HCC Contribution) Road 7000.1	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	14,784	13,500	1,284	658	626	4%	4%	91%
TRN2116-T - Ruakura	Ruakura West (HCC Contribution) Road 7000.1	Transport- Major Arterial Network New	Transport	No	Ruakura	50%	2031	14,784	13,500	1,284	658	626	4%	4%	91%
TRN2121	Rotokauri - Improve Walking & Cycling Facilities	Transport- Collector Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	215	-	215	180	35	84%	16%	0%
TRN2130-T - Citywide	Norton/Seddon/King Roundabout - Cycle improvements	Transport- Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	1,061	541	520	156	364	15%	34%	51%
TRN2130-T - Infill West	Norton/Seddon/King Roundabout - Cycle improvements	Transport- Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Infill West	50%	2031	1,061	541	520	156	364	15%	34%	51%
TRN2131-T - Citywide	341 Ward/Tristram intersection upgrade for travel choic	Transport- Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	75%	2031	1,159	591	568	162	406	14%	35%	51%
TRN2131-T - Infill West	341 Ward/Tristram intersection upgrade for travel choic	Transport- Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Infill West	25%	2031	386	197	189	54	135	14%	35%	51%
TRN2132-T - Citywide	341 Ward/Anglesea intersection upgrade for travel choic	Transport- Safety Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	75%	2031	927	473	454	129	325	14%	35%	51%
TRN2132-T - Infill West	341 Ward/Anglesea intersection upgrade for travel choic	Transport- Safety Improvement	Transport	No	Infill West	25%	2031	309	158	151	43	108	14%	35%	51%
TRN2133	Ward Street - Tristram to Anglesea	Transport- Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	4,590	2,341	2,249	619	1,631	13%	36%	51%
TRN2135	341 Low Cost Low Risk - Other Projects (Smart)	Transport- Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	2,290	1,168	1,122	292	830	13%	36%	51%
TRN2138	Sapper Moore Jones - Theatre Access & Pedestrian Envir	Transport- Local Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,026	-	1,026	256	769	25%	75%	0%
TRN2139	Alexandra Street Upgrade - Hood to Collingwood	Transport- Local Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Citywide	100%	2031	5,135	-	5,135	1,412	3,723	28%	73%	0%
TRN2143-T - Citywide	341 Eastern Pathways - Connections	Transport- Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Citywide	75%	2031	7,308	3,727	3,581	1,531	2,050	21%	28%	51%
TRN2143-T - Infill East	341 Eastern Pathways - Connections	Transport- Capacity Improvement	Transport	No	Infill East	25%	2031	2,436	1,242	1,194	510	683	21%	28%	51%
TRN2146-T - Citywide	Eastern Transport Corridor Specimen Designs	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	1,015	-	1,015	264	751	26%	74%	0%
TRN2146-T - Ruakura	Eastern Transport Corridor Specimen Designs	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Ruakura	50%	2031	1,015	-	1,015	264	751	26%	74%	0%
TRN2147-T - Citywide	Road 7002.1 Webb Drive Upsize to Minor Arterial	Transport- Designations	Transport	No	Citywide	40%	2031	1,256	640	615	531	85	42%	7%	51%
TRN2147-T - Ruakura	Road 7002.1 Webb Drive Upsize to Minor Arterial	Transport- Designations	Transport	No	Ruakura	60%	2031	1,884	961	923	796	127	42%	7%	51%
TRN2150-T - Citywide	Fifth Ave Extension	Transport- Major Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Citywide	50%	2031	13,474	6,872	6,602	5,529	1,073	41%	8%	51%
TRN2150-T - Ruakura	Fifth Ave Extension	Transport- Major Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Ruakura	50%	2031	13,474	6,872	6,602	5,529	1,073	41%	8%	51%
TRN2153-T - Citywide	Road 0704.5B Peacockes stage 2 HIF element (South Sec	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	Yes	Citywide	40%	2036	1,119	571	548	476	73	43%	6%	51%
TRN2153-T - Peacocke 2	Road 0704.5B Peacockes stage 2 HIF element (South Sec	Transport- Minor Arterial Network Upgrade	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 2	60%	2036	1,678	856	822	713	109	43%	6%	51%
TRN2154-T - Citywide	Road 3123.1A New Minor Arterial Peacockes stage 1B HI	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	Yes	Citywide	40%	2036	800	408	392	328	64	41%	8%	51%
TRN2154-T - Peacocke 1	Road 3123.1A New Minor Arterial Peacockes stage 1B HI	Transport- Minor Arterial Network New	Transport	Yes	Peacocke 1	60%	2036	1,200	612	588	492	96	41%	8%	51%
TRN2164	Road 6200.4 Onion Road	Transport- Local Network Upgrade	Transport	No	Te Rapa Nort	100%	2031	152	-	152	126	26	83%	17%	0%
TRN2165	Road 6200.3 Realigned Onion Road Link to Expressway	Transport- Collector Network New Via HCC	Transport	No	Te Rapa Nort	100%	2031	4,046	-	4,046	3,388	657	84%	16%	0%
TRN2166	Road 6200.1 Realigned Onion Road	Transport- Collector Network New Via HCC	Transport	No	Te Rapa Nort	100%	2031	8,091	-	8,091	5,138	2,953	64%	37%	0%
TRN2167	Road 6200.2 Onion Road	Developers	Transport	No	Te Rapa Nort	100%	2031	7,592	-	7,592	6,282	1,310	83%	17%	0%
TRN2169	Road 3213.2 New collector Peacockes stage 2A	Developers	Transport	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	1,082	-	1,082	950	133	88%	12%	0%
ADVWWDOM	Dominion Rd - Grasshopper	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Infill	100%	2031	9	-	9	8	1	88%	12%	0%
ADVWWTAI	Repayment to Tainui	Bulk Wastewater Infrastructure New	Wastewater	No	WW - East	100%	2031	872	-	872	765	107	88%	12%	0%
C9509002	Upgrade wastewater treatment plant systems (SCADA a	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,012	-	1,012	873	139	86%	14%	0%
C9509003	Upgrade wastewater treatment plant (Pukete 3)	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	3,377	-	3,377	2,963	414	88%	12%	0%
C9509007	Wastewater Treatment Plant compliance - minor upgra	LOS driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	2,179	-	2,179	136	2,043	6%	94%	0%
C9519004	Increase capacity of Wastewater pump stations	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,309	-	1,309	327	982	25%	75%	0%
C9519007	Increase capacity of wastewater network in Rototuna	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	1,593	47	1,546	1,357	189	85%	12%	3%
C9519008	Integrate wastewater network in new areas with existing	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	14	-	14	12	2	86%	14%	0%
C9519009	Increase capacity of wastewater network in Rotokaurist	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	1,252	-	1,252	1,099	153	88%	12%	0%
C9519011	Increase capacity of wastewater network in Peacocke St	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 1	100%	2031	1,137	-	1,137	997	139	88%	12%	0%
C9519018	Increase capacity of wastewater network (Far Eastern in	Bulk Wastewater Infrastructure New	Wastewater	No	WW - East	100%	2031	3,112	-	3,112	2,731	381	88%	12%	0%
C9519020-B	Increase capacity of wastewater network (Bulkstorage v	Bulk Wastewater Infrastructure New	Wastewater	No	WW - West	100%	2031	5,820	-	5,820	5,107	713	88%	12%	0%
C9519022	Wastewater master plan	Bulk Wastewater Infrastructure New	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	815	-	815	703	112	86%	14%	0%
CDUWWADP11	Integrate WW Network	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Infill	100%	2031	210	-	210	182	29	86%	14%	0%
CDUWWAP46	PP2 Bioreactor Upgrade	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	978	-	978	844	135	86%	14%	0%
CDUWWAP47	PP2 Screens	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	206	-	206	178	28	86%	14%	0%
CDUWWAPP26	WTP Systems Upgrade	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	456	-	456	393	63	86%	14%	0%
CDUWWAPP37	Pump Station Capacity Increase	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	859	-	859	741	118	86%	14%	0%
CDUWWAPP4	Upgrade Digestor	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	13	-	13	11	2	86%	14%	0%
CDUWWAPP45	WTP Digester Upgrade	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	3,425	-	3,425	2,954	471	86%	14%	0%
CDUWWAPP47	Upgrade Screens	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	34	-	34	29	5	86%	14%	0%
CDUWWAPP74	Ruffell Rd	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	74	-	74	65	9	88%	12%	0%
CDUWWCPP24	Rototuna WW Network	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	947	-	947	831	116	88%	12%	0%
CDUWWDPP76	Peacockes Pumpstation	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Peacocke	100%	2031	25	-	25	22	3	88%	12%	0%
CDUWWGP77	Ruakura Structure Plan	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Ruakura	100%	2031	27	-	27	24	3	88%	12%	0%
COGEN	1.8MW Cogen Facility	LOS driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	995	-	995	85	911	9%	92%	0%
PP2AUTO	Automation Improvements	LOS driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	483	-	483	41	442	9%	92%	0%
PP2BIOREACT	Bioreactor Upgrades	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,196	-	1,196	1,031	164	86%	14%	0%
PP2CAP	Capacity Review	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	7	-	7	6	1	86%	14%	0%
PP2CD	Carbon Dosing	LOS driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	20	-	20	2	18	9%	92%	0%
PP2CHEM	Chemical Dosing	LOS driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	346	-	346	29	317	9%	92%	0%
PP2CIVIL	Secondary civil	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,489	-	1,489	1,284	205	86%	14%	0%
PP2CLARIF	Clarfier Upgrades	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	4	-	4	3	1	86%	14%	0%
PP2DIGEST	3rd 2ndStg Anaerobic Digester	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	5	-	5	5	1	86%	14%	0%
PP2DIGESTER	Digester	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	246	-	246	212	34	86%	14%	0%
PP2DIGMIX	Digester Mixing Upgrade	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	44	-	44	38	6	86%	14%	0%
PP2ELECT	Secondary Elec	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	451	-	451	389	62	86%	14%	0%
PP2GAS	Biogas Storage	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	296	-	296	255	41	86%	14%	0%
PP2INSTR	Secondary instrument	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	240	-	240	207	33	86%	14%	0%
PP2ISP	Interstage Pump	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	228	-	228	196	31	86%	14%	0%
PP2MECH	Secondary Mech	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	995	-	995	859	137	86%	14%	0%
PP2PM	Project Management	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	691	-	691	596	95	86%	14%	0%
PP2RPUMP	Recycle Pumps	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	20	-	20	17	3	86%	14%	0%
PP2SCREEN	Screens	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	43	-	43	37	6	86%	14%	0%
PP2SEC	Clarifer 4 & Bioreactor 4	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	5,043	-	5,043	4,350	693	86%	14%	0%
PP2SOLID	Solid Stream	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	972	-	972	838	134	86%	14%	0%
PP2TEMP	ex Final Effluent	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	207	-	207	179	29	86%	14%	0%
PP2UV	UV Upgrade	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	395	-	395	340	54	86%	14%	0%
PPASSOC	Pukete Associated & Misc	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	410	-	410	76	334	19%	82%	0%
PPBECA	CH2M Beca	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	225	-	225	42	184	19%	82%	0%
PPBIO	Containment Liner - Biosolids	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	63	-	63	12	52	19%	82%	0%
PPCENTRATE	Centrate to treatment Process	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	16	-	16	3	13	19%	82%	0%
PPFLETCH	Fletchers Construction	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	19,352	-	19,352	3,580	15,772	19%	82%	0%
PPMODEL	Process Control Review	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	102	-	102	19	83	19%	82%	0%
PPPAD	Biosolids Pad	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	38	-	38	7	31	19%	82%	0%
PPPLATES	UV Plates	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	8	-	8	1	6	19%	82%	0%
PPPLC	PLC/SCADA	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	38	-	38	7	31	19%	82%	0%
PPPROCESS	Process Control - Digester, low	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	35	-	35	7	29	19%	82%	0%
PPRASWAS	RAS/WAS Pumps	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	14	-	14	3	11	19%	82%	0%
PPSPARES	Spares	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	58	-	58	11	48	19%	82%	0%
PPUVGATES	UV Gates	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	15	-	15	3	12	19%	82%	0%
SRASHMORE	Ashmore	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	58	-	58	51	7	88%	12%	0%
SRBORMAN	Borman Rd	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	688	-	688	604	84	88%	12%	0%
SRBORMDEV	Borman Rd - Developer (CO695)	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	88	-	88	77	11	88%	12%	0%
SRCUMBERLAND	Cumberland	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	758	-	758	665	93	88%	12%	0%
SRFAR5	Far Eastern Interceptor 5	Bulk Wastewater Infrastructure New	Wastewater	No	WW - East	100%	2031	2,221	-	2,221	1,949	272	88%	12%	0%
SRGILCHRIST	Gilchrist Rd to Brymer Rd	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	43	-	43	38	5	88%	12%	0%
SRLINK	The Link	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	39	-	39	34	5	88%	12%	0%
SRMANATU2	Paradise - Horsham Estate	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	348	-	348	305	43	88%	12%	0%
SRPEMBROKE	Pembroke St	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Infill	100%	2031	15	-	15	13	2	88%	12%	0%
SRRIVER2	River Rd	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	1,061	-	1,061	931	130	88%	12%	0%
SRROTOKAURI	Rotokauri Rd to Baverstock	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	4	-	4	4	1	88%	12%	0%
SRSEXTON	Sexton Road	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	19	-	19	17	2	88%	12%	0%
SRSLVEST1	Sylvester/River Rd/The Link	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	407	-	407	357	50	88%	12%	0%
SRSUB	Contribution to Subdivisions	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	49	-	49	43	6	88%	12%	0%
SRTEKOWHAI	Te Kowhai Interceptor Ext	Bulk Wastewater Infrastructure New	Wastewater	No	WW - West	100%	2031	9,060	-	9,060	7,995	1,065	88%	12%	0%
SRTHOM2	Thomas Rd Stage 2	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	41	-	41	36	5	88%	12%	0%
SRTHOM3	Thomas/Borman Catchment	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	53	-	53	46	6	88%	12%	0%
SRTRUNK	Rototuna Trunks	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	67	-	67	59	8	88%	12%	0%
SRVENT-WW - East	Venting of Interceptors	Bulk Wastewater Infrastructure New	Wastewater	No	WW - East	50%	2031	31	-	31	27	4	88%	12%	0%
SRVENT-WW - West	Venting of Interceptors	Bulk Wastewater Infrastructure New	Wastewater	No	WW - West	50%	2031	31	-	31	27	4	88%	12%	0%
SRWEST	Western Interceptor	Bulk Wastewater Infrastructure New	Wastewater	No	WW - West	100%	2031	1,021	-	1,021	901	120	88%	12%	0%

Project ID	Project Name	Sub Activity	DC Account	HIF Project	Catchment	% costs allocated to catchment	Last Year Capex Chargeable	Total capital cost incl subsidies	Subsidies	Total Cost Net Subsidies	DC Capex	Rates Loan	DC %	Rates %	Other sources %
TVLOAN	Templeview - Waipa Loan	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Temple View	100%	2031	1,240	-	1,240	322	918	26%	74%	0%
WTPBIO	Biosolids Disposal	Bulk Wastewater Infrastructure New	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	94	-	94	81	13	86%	14%	0%
WTPBYPASS	By-Pass Treatment	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,165	-	1,165	1,004	160	86%	14%	0%
WTPCOGEN	CoGeneration Project	Bulk Wastewater Infrastructure New	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,708	-	1,708	1,473	235	86%	14%	0%
WTPDO	Dissolved Oxygen	Bulk Wastewater Infrastructure New	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	87	-	87	75	12	86%	14%	0%
WTPLAGOON	Sludge Lagoon	Bulk Wastewater Infrastructure New	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	835	-	835	720	115	86%	14%	0%
WTPOUTFALL	Outfall Remediation	Bulk Wastewater Infrastructure New	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,208	-	1,208	1,042	166	86%	14%	0%
WTPSCADA	Telemetery & SCADA Upgrade	LOS driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	834	-	834	52	782	6%	94%	0%
WTPSCUM	Scum Collection Imps	driven	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	20	-	20	17	3	86%	14%	0%
WW244	Infill Development Budget Only	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Infill	100%	2031	571	-	571	493	79	86%	14%	0%
WW581	Peacocke wastewater trunkmains	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Peacocke	100%	2031	4	-	4	3	0	88%	12%	0%
WWBORMAN7	Borman Rd west to Sylvester Rd	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	395	-	395	347	48	88%	12%	0%
WWC10016	Upgrade/New wastewater WW/3218.1 Rotokauri stage :	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	349	-	349	310	39	89%	11%	0%
WWC10017	Upgrade/New wastewater WW/3201.1 Rotokauri stage :	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	2,394	-	2,394	2,124	269	89%	11%	0%
WWC10018	Upgrade/New wastewater WW/3128.2 Rotokauri stage :	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	87	-	87	77	10	89%	11%	0%
WWC10024	Upgrade/New wastewater WW/3127.3A Rotokauri stage	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	292	-	292	260	33	89%	11%	0%
WWC10025	Upgrade/New wastewater WW/3127.2 Rotokauri stage :	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	72	-	72	64	8	89%	11%	0%
WWC10027	Upgrade/New wastewater WW/3122.1 Rotokauri stage :	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	1,222	-	1,222	1,084	137	89%	11%	0%
WWC10028	Upgrade/New wastewater WW/3132.1 Rotokauri stage :	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	57	-	57	50	6	89%	11%	0%
WWC1003	Wastewater Upsizing Programme		Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	15	-	15	8	7	56%	44%	0%
WWC10032	Ruffell Road Wastewater Upgrade		Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	89%	11%	0%
WWC10035	Upgrade/New wastewater WW/3201.2 Rotokauri stage :	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	168	-	168	149	19	89%	11%	0%
WWC10036	Upgrade/New wastewater WW/3127.1 Rotokauri stage :	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	269	-	269	239	30	89%	11%	0%
WWC10037	Baverstock Road Upgrade		Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	336	-	336	299	37	89%	11%	0%
WWC10040	Upgrade/New wastewater WW/3127.3 Rotokauri stage :	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	247	-	247	219	28	89%	11%	0%
WWC10041	Upgrade/New wastewater WW/3125.1 Rotokauri stage :	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	85	-	85	75	10	89%	11%	0%
WWC10043	B. SH3/Dixon Road Intersection and East-West Arterial Stage 1		Wastewater	No	Peacocke 1	100%	2031	504	-	504	449	55	89%	11%	0%
WWC10043-WW - Peacocke 1	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W1-21 Peacockes stage :	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 1	70%	2031	378	-	378	335	43	89%	11%	0%
WWC10043-WW - Peacocke 2	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W1-21 Peacockes stage :	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	30%	2031	162	-	162	144	18	89%	11%	0%
WWC10044-WW - Peacocke 1	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W1-23 Peacockes stage :	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 1	30%	2031	274	-	274	243	31	89%	11%	0%
WWC10044-WW - Peacocke 2	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W1-23 Peacockes stage :	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	70%	2031	639	-	639	567	72	89%	11%	0%
WWC10045-WW - Peacocke 1	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W1-16 Peacockes stage :	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 1	70%	2031	125	-	125	111	14	89%	11%	0%
WWC10045-WW - Peacocke 2	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W1-16 Peacockes stage :	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	30%	2031	54	-	54	48	6	89%	11%	0%
WWC10046	J. Ohaupo Road Urbanisation		Wastewater	No	Peacocke 1	100%	2031	572	-	572	509	63	89%	11%	0%
WWC10046-WW - Peacocke 1	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W1 PS N17 Peacockes st	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 1	30%	2031	468	-	468	416	53	89%	11%	0%
WWC10046-WW - Peacocke 2	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W1 PS N17 Peacockes st	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	70%	2031	1,093	-	1,093	970	123	89%	11%	0%
WWC1005	Upgrade/New wastewater WW/1129.1 in Rototuna	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	1,708	-	1,708	790	918	46%	54%	0%
WWC1006	Upgrade/New wastewater WW/1204.1 PS in Rototuna	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	780	-	780	263	517	34%	66%	0%
WWC1007	Borman Rd East Ext S1 - WW1124.1		Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	195	-	195	110	85	56%	44%	0%
WWC1008	North City		Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	114	-	114	64	50	56%	44%	0%
WWC1009	North Ridge Road Urban Upgrade		Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	171	-	171	96	75	56%	44%	0%
WWC1010	Upgrade/New wastewater WW/1125.2 in Rototuna	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	855	-	855	586	269	69%	32%	0%
WWC1012	Upgrade/New wastewater WW/1131.2 in Rototuna	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	102	-	102	90	11	89%	11%	0%
WWC1013	Upgrade/New wastewater WW/1124.3 in Rototuna	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	380	-	380	337	43	89%	11%	0%
WWC1055-WW - Infill East	wastewater customer connections	None	Wastewater	No	Infill East	50%	2031	429	429	-	0	-	0%	0%	100%
WWC1055-WW - Infill West	wastewater customer connections	None	Wastewater	No	Infill West	50%	2031	429	429	-	0	-	0%	0%	100%
WWC1059	Storage - FE2 (Stage 1)	WW-BulkStorage	Wastewater	No	WW - East	100%	2031	12,305	-	12,305	10,859	1,446	88%	12%	0%
WWC1060	Ruakura Wastewater Pipeline	WW-Bulk Main	Wastewater	No	Ruakura	100%	2031	9,003	-	9,003	7,990	1,013	89%	11%	0%
WWC1061	Peacockes Transfer PS (Stage 2) HIF	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke	100%	2031	8,643	-	8,643	7,670	972	89%	11%	0%
WWC1062	Peacockes Transfer PS & RM (Stage 1) HIF	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	24,518	-	24,518	21,760	2,758	89%	11%	0%
WWC1070-WW - Infill West	Dinsdale SPS Optimisation		Wastewater	No	Infill West	95%	2031	2,777	-	2,777	1,493	1,284	54%	46%	0%
WWC1070-WW - Temple View	Dinsdale SPS Optimisation		Wastewater	No	Temple View	5%	2031	146	-	146	56	90	38%	62%	0%
WWC1071	Fitzroy PS Upgrade and Diversion	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	WW - West	100%	2031	5,610	-	5,610	3,689	1,922	66%	34%	0%
WWC1072	Western Interceptor - Upper Network	WW-BulkStorage	Wastewater	No	WW - West	100%	2031	21,729	-	21,729	14,287	7,442	66%	34%	0%
WWC1073	Western Interceptor Duplication - Mid Section	WW-Bulk Main	Wastewater	No	WW - West	100%	2031	4,004	-	4,004	3,143	861	79%	22%	0%
WWC1073-WW - Infill West	West WW Network BC Concept Development & Desig		Wastewater	No	Infill West	95%	2031	16,376	-	16,376	8,802	7,574	54%	46%	0%
WWC1073-WW - Temple View	West WW Network BC Concept Development & Desig		Wastewater	No	Temple View	5%	2031	862	-	862	332	530	38%	62%	0%
WWC1074	Storage - Collins Rd PS (Stage 1)	WW-BulkStorage	Wastewater	No	WW - West	100%	2031	12,684	-	12,684	6,754	5,930	53%	47%	0%
WWC1075	Storage - Bremworth Ave (Stage 1)	WW-BulkStorage	Wastewater	No	WW - West	100%	2031	11,379	-	11,379	6,116	5,263	54%	46%	0%
WWC1077	Storage - Howell & Morris (Stage 1)	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	WW - East	100%	2031	9,255	-	9,255	6,085	3,170	66%	34%	0%
WWC1081	Ranfurly PS / Pipe Upgrades	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	WW - East	100%	2031	406	-	406	94	311	23%	77%	0%
WWC1084	Storage - Mid Section Donny Park (Stage 1)	WW-BulkStorage	Wastewater	No	WW - East	100%	2031	15,920	-	15,920	10,467	5,453	66%	34%	0%
WWC1085	Snells PS - Diversion to FEI	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	Infill East	100%	2031	3,713	-	3,713	1,606	2,107	43%	57%	0%
WWC1087	Enderley / 5th Ave - Diversion	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Infill East	100%	2031	4,224	-	4,224	1,827	2,397	43%	57%	0%
WWC1088	Storage - Upper (Steele Park) (Stage 1)	WW-BulkStorage	Wastewater	No	WW - East	100%	2031	22,390	-	22,390	14,722	7,669	66%	34%	0%
WWC1091	Hillsborough PS Upgrade		Wastewater	No	Infill West	100%	2031	4,804	-	4,804	2,582	2,222	54%	46%	0%
WWCAMERON3	Cameron Road	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Infill	100%	2031	8	-	8	7	1	88%	12%	0%
WWFEIWAI	Far Eastern Interceptor - E1	Bulk Wastewater Infrastructure New	Wastewater	No	WW - East	100%	2031	1,081	-	1,081	948	132	88%	12%	0%
WWFLUE	Gas Flue Heat Recovery Sys	Bulk Wastewater Infrastructure New	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	65	-	65	56	9	86%	14%	0%
WWINVER	Inverness Ave	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Infill	100%	2031	13	-	13	11	2	88%	12%	0%
WWM1002	Wastewater master plan	None	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	2,884	-	2,884	2,207	678	77%	24%	0%
WWMANNING	Manning St	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	17	-	17	15	2	88%	12%	0%
WWN1001	Upgrade/New wastewater WW/3205.1 Rotokauri stage	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	57	-	57	50	6	89%	11%	0%
WWN1018-WW - Infill East	Wastewater network upgrade to allow new developmer	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Infill East	50%	2031	788	116	671	596	76	76%	10%	15%
WWN1018-WW - Infill West	Wastewater network upgrade to allow new developmer	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Infill West	50%	2031	788	116	671	596	76	76%	10%	15%
WWN2102	HIF - Northern Pipeline - Crosby to Cobham	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	13,000	-	13,000	11,538	1,463	89%	11%	0%
WWN2103	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/E1-5c Peacocles stage 2	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	200	-	200	178	23	89%	11%	0%
WWN2105	Upgrade/New wastewater WW/1131.1 in Rototuna	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	102	-	102	90	11	89%	11%	0%
WWNORTHCITY	North City Rd - Pump Station	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	19	-	19	17	2	88%	12%	0%
WWP1002-WW - Infill East	Wastewater network upgrade - growth	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Infill East	50%	2031	2,483	-	2,483	1,943	540	78%	22%	0%
WWP1002-WW - Infill West	Wastewater network upgrade - growth	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Infill West	50%	2031	2,483	-	2,483	1,943	540	78%	22%	0%
WWP1003	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W2-19 Peacockes stage	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	358	-	358	318	40	89%	11%	0%
WWP1004	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W2-17 Peacockes stage	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	277	-	277	246	31	89%	11%	0%
WWP1005	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/E2 PS N8 Peacockes stag	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	407	-	407	361	46	89%	11%	0%
WWP1006	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/E2 PS N3 Peacockes stag	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	543	-	543	482	61	89%	11%	0%
WWP1007	Upgrade/new wastewater in WW/W2-1 Peacockes stage	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	745	-	745	661	84	89%	11%	0%
WWP1008	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W2-13 Peacockes stage	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	506	-	506	449	57	89%	11%	0%
WWP1009	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W2-12 Peacockes stage	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	439	-	439	389	49	89%	11%	0%
WWP1010	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/E2-5 Peacockes stage 2A	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	207	-	207	184	23	89%	11%	0%
WWP1011	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/E2-1 Peacockes stage 2A	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	113	-	113	100	13	89%	11%	0%
WWP1012	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/E2-7 Peacockes stage 2A	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	261	-	261	232	29	89%	11%	0%
WWP1013	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W2-8 Peacockes stage 2	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	427	-	427	379	48	89%	11%	0%
WWP1014	Upgrade/new wastewater in WW/W2-2 Peacockes stage	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	169	-	169	150	19	89%	11%	0%
WWP1015	Upgrade/new wastewater in WW/W2-3 Peacockes stage	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	201	-	201	178	23	89%	11%	0%
WWP1016	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/E2-6 Peacockes stage 2A	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	112	-	112	99	13	89%	11%	0%
WWP1017	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W1-12 Peacockes stage	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	419	-	419	372	47	89%	11%	0%
WWP1018	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/E1-4 Peacockes stage 2A	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	536	-	536	475	60	89%	11%	0%
WWP1019	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W1-1 Peacockes stage 2	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	1,951	-	1,951	1,732	220	89%	11%	0%
WWP1020	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W1-2 Peacockes stage 2	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	1,882	-	1,882	1,670	212	89%	11%	0%
WWP1022	Upgrade/new wastewater in WW/W2-20 Peacockes stag	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	285	-	285	253	32	89%	11%	0%
WWP1023	Upgrade/new wastewater in WW/W2-21 Peacockes stag	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	240	-	240	213	27	89%	11%	0%
WWP1025	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W3-10 Peacockes stage	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	8	-	8	7	1	89%	11%	0%
WWP1027	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W3 PS N13 Peacockes st	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	97	-	97	87	11	89%	11%	0%
WWP1029	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W3-4 Peacockes stage 2	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	44	-	44	39	5	89%	11%	0%
WWP1030	Upgrade/new wastewater in WW/W2 PS N12 Peacockes	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	412	-	412	366	46	89%	11%	0%
WWP1031	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W1-24 Peacockes stage	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	501	-	501	445	56	89%	11%	0%
WWP1033	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W3-3 Peacockes stage 2	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	54	-	54	48	6	89%	11%	0%
WWP1034	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/E1-3 Peacockes stage 2A	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	744	-	744	660	84	89%	11%	0%
WWP1035	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W1-3 Peacockes stage 2	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	2,070	-	2,070	1,838	233	89%	11%	0%
WWP1036	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W2-7 Peacockes stage 2	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	1,414	-	1,414	1,255	159	89%	11%	0%
WWP1037	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/E1-1 Peacockes stage 2 (	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	659	-	659	585	74	89%	11%	0%
WWP1038	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W1-8 Peacockes stage 2	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	7,332	-	7,332	6,507	825	89%	11%	0%
WWP1039	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/E1-5a Peacocles stage 2	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	2,216	-	2,216	1,967	249	89%	11%	0%
WWP1040	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W2-6 Peacockes stage 2	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	350	-	350	310	39	89%	11%	0%
WWP1041	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W2-4 Peacockes stage 2	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	57	-	57	51	6	89%	11%	0%
WWP1042	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W1-6 Peacockes stage 2	WW-Bulk Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	1,705	-	1,705	1,513	192	89%	11%	0%
WWP1043	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W1-7 Peacockes stage 2	WW-Bulk Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	807	-	807	716	91	89%	11%	0%
WWP1044	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/E1 PS N3 Peacockes stag	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	285	-	285	253	32	89%	11%	0%
WWP1045	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W2-5 Peacockes stage 2	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	278	-	278	247	31	89%	11%	0%
WWP1046	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/E1-2 Peacockes stage 2 (	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	563	-	563	500	63	89%	11%	0%
WWP1048	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W2-16 Peacockes stage	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	224	-	224	199	25	89%	11%	0%
WWP1049	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W2 PS N9 Peacockes sta	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	1,282	-	1,282	1,138	144	89%	11%	0%
WWP1050	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W2 PS N11 Peacockes st	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	1,949	-	1,949	1,730	219	89%	11%	0%
WWP1051	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W2 PS N10 Peacockes st	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	1,310	-	1,310	1,162	147	89%	11%	0%
WWP1053	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W2-11 Peacockes stage	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	318	-	318	282	36	89%	11%	0%
WWP1055	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W2-9 Peacockes stage 2	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	16,478	-	16,478	14,624	1,854	89%	11%	0%

Item 8

Attachment 4

Project ID	Project Name	Sub Activity	DC Account	HIF Project	Catchment	% costs allocated to catchment	Last Year Capex Chargeable	Total capital cost incl subsidies	Subsidies	Total Cost Net Subsidies	DC Capex	Rates Loan	DC %	Rates %	Other sources %
WWP1056	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/W2-10 Peacockes stage	WW-Trunk Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	785	-	785	697	88	89%	11%	0%
WWP1057	Upgrade/new wastewater WW/E1-5b Peacockes stage 2	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	2,217	-	2,217	1,967	249	89%	11%	0%
WWP2101	Lorne PS Upgrade	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	WW - West	100%	2031	4,625	-	4,625	2,000	2,625	43%	57%	0%
WWP2102	Normandy PS Upgrade	WW-Pumpstation and Rising Main	Wastewater	No	WW - West	100%	2031	2,654	-	2,654	1,148	1,506	43%	57%	0%
WWP2104	WW Strategic BulkStorage Designations	WW-BulkStorage	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	2,827	-	2,827	1,859	968	66%	34%	0%
WWPEASTAGE1	Investigation & design Peacock	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Peacocke	100%	2031	279	-	279	245	34	88%	12%	0%
WWPSTEMPLE	Templeview Upgrade	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Temple View	100%	2031	431	-	431	372	59	86%	14%	0%
WWRIVER3	River Rd - Woodridge south	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	123	-	123	108	15	88%	12%	0%
WWROTWEST	Borman West Pump Station	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	6	-	6	5	1	88%	12%	0%
WWRUFFELL	Ruffell Rd	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	26	-	26	23	3	88%	12%	0%
WWT1003	Upgrade WW Treatment Plant (Pukete 3) b	WW-Treatment Plant	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	4,641	-	4,641	2,611	2,031	56%	44%	0%
WWT1005	Upgrade WW Treatment Plant (Pukete 4)	WW-Treatment Plant	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	44,500	-	44,500	29,259	15,241	66%	34%	0%
WWT1006	Upgrade WW Treatment Plant (Pukete 3) c	WW-Treatment Plant	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	19,387	-	19,387	13,959	5,428	72%	28%	0%
WWT1007	Pukete WWTP Upgrade		Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	29,111	-	29,111	25,909	3,202	89%	11%	0%
WWT2102	Subregional Wastewater Treatment Plant-HCC Share-De	None	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	9,286	-	9,286	8,195	1,091	88%	12%	0%
WWT2104	Upgrade WW Treatment Plant (Pukete 5)a	WW-Treatment Plant	Wastewater	No	Citywide	100%	2031	48,225	-	48,225	31,708	16,517	66%	34%	0%
WWTEANAU	Te Anau	Trunk or Local Wastewater infrastructure	Wastewater	No	Peacocke	100%	2031	1,496	-	1,496	1,290	206	86%	14%	0%
C9409001	Water Demand Management - Dinsdale reservoir zone	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	550	-	550	60	489	11%	89%	0%
C9409004	Water treatment plant compliance - minor upgrades	Water treatment plant upgrade - LOS driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	3,485	-	3,485	218	3,267	6%	94%	0%
C9409005	Rototuna Reservoir and associated bulkmains	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	21,286	-	21,286	18,891	2,395	89%	11%	0%
C9409012	Managing demand for water - upgrade WTP to 140 ML	driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	5,733	-	5,733	5,031	702	88%	12%	0%
C9409024	Update Water model	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	995	-	995	858	137	86%	14%	0%
C9409025	Update Water master plan	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	278	-	278	240	38	86%	14%	0%
C9419006	Upgrade or build new watermains in Rototuna	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	1,231	21	1,210	1,074	136	87%	11%	2%
C9419008	Water pipe upgrade - growth	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	712	-	712	365	347	51%	49%	0%
C9419009	Upgrade or build new watermains in Rotokauri Stage 1	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	5,565	-	5,565	4,939	626	89%	11%	0%
C9419011	Upgrade or build new watermains in Peacocke stage 1	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Peacocke	100%	2031	26	-	26	23	3	89%	11%	0%
C9419014	Integrate watermains in new areas with existing networ	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	7	-	7	6	2	77%	24%	0%
C9419017	Water Demand Management - network water loss	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	2,007	-	2,007	125	1,882	6%	94%	0%
C9419019	Upgrade or build new watermains in Ruakura	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Ruakura	100%	2031	30	-	30	27	3	89%	11%	0%
C9419020	Water Demand Management - Pukete Reservoir Zone	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,085	-	1,085	119	966	11%	89%	0%
CDUWSADP15	Watermain Integration	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	163	-	163	125	38	77%	24%	0%
CDUWSAPP16	Waikato River Extraction Struc	Water treatment plant upgrade - LOS driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	2,724	-	2,724	170	2,554	6%	94%	0%
CDUWSAPP44	WTP Equipment Upgrade	Water treatment plant upgrade - LOS driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,988	-	1,988	124	1,864	6%	94%	0%
CDUWSCGP81	Ruffell Rd Trunk	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	36	13	23	21	3	57%	7%	36%
CDUWSCPP25	Rototuna Bulkmain	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	50	-	50	44	6	89%	11%	0%
CDUWSCPP80	WINTEC Trunk	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	113	-	113	100	13	89%	11%	0%
CDUWSDGP82	Rotokauri Water Network Model	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	75	-	75	67	8	89%	11%	0%
CDUWSIPP78	Rotokauri Reservoir Designatio	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	36	-	36	32	4	89%	11%	0%
New A-W - Citywide - A	Ruakura Reservoir	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	54%	2031	502	-	502	445	56	89%	11%	0%
New A-W - Citywide - B	Ruakura Reservoir	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	46%	2031	427	-	427	47	380	11%	89%	0%
WS265	Rototuna Reservoir/bulkmain	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	42	-	42	37	5	89%	11%	0%
WS549	Rotokauri Water Trunkmains	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	837	-	837	743	94	89%	11%	0%
WS593	Peacocke water supply trunkmain	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Peacocke	100%	2031	20	-	20	17	2	89%	11%	0%
WS595	Infill Upgrades	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	4	-	4	2	2	51%	49%	0%
WSALBERT2	Albert St (Grey-McFarlane)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	44	-	44	22	21	51%	49%	0%
WSASCOT1	Ascot Rd (#8 Ryan #7 Read)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	18	-	18	9	9	51%	49%	0%
WSASCOT2	Ascot Rd (Read - Snell)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	7	-	7	4	4	51%	49%	0%
WSASCOT3	Ascot Road/Winstone Ave	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	29	-	29	15	14	51%	49%	0%
WSAUROR3	Aurora Tce- End Odonohue 923	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	47	-	47	24	23	51%	49%	0%
WSBAVER3	Baverstock Stage 3	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	58	-	58	30	29	51%	49%	0%
WSBLACK3	Blackburn St (Killarney - Saye	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	40	-	40	21	20	51%	49%	0%
WSBLACK4	Blackburn (Sayer-Rhode) #3753	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	84	-	84	43	41	51%	49%	0%
WSBMAUTO	Bulkmain Valve Automation	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	20	-	20	18	2	89%	11%	0%
WSBMDEY	Dey St	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,842	-	1,842	944	898	51%	49%	0%
WSBMEAST	Eastern bulk watermain augment	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	2,192	-	2,192	1,946	247	89%	11%	0%
WSBMHNSTH	750mm Bulkmain-WTS - Dixon/Oha	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	2,330	-	2,330	2,068	262	89%	11%	0%
WSBMHNSTH2	750mm Bulkmain-Dixon/Oha - Res	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,767	-	1,767	1,569	199	89%	11%	0%
WSBMNAY	New 600mm Bulk Main	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,027	-	1,027	911	116	89%	11%	0%
WSBMNEW	Newcastle Bulkmain	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	51	-	51	45	6	89%	11%	0%
WSBMON	Network Bulk Monitoring	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	20	-	20	18	2	89%	11%	0%
WSBMWAIR	Rototuna/Resolution/Wairere BM	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	2,152	-	2,152	1,910	242	89%	11%	0%
WSBMWAIR3	Wairere Dr 3 Huk - Carrs	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,772	-	1,772	1,573	199	89%	11%	0%
WSBORMAN2	Borman Rd (Horsham west 400m)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	63	-	63	32	31	51%	49%	0%
WSBORMAN3	Borman Rd	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	126	-	126	65	61	51%	49%	0%
WSBORMAN4	Borman Rd	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	179	-	179	92	87	51%	49%	0%
WSBRYMER	Brymer Rd	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	169	-	169	87	83	51%	49%	0%
WSBRYMERRES	Rotokauri water reservoir	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	73	-	73	65	8	89%	11%	0%
WSBURROW2	Burrows Place	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	43	-	43	22	21	51%	49%	0%
WSCAMER3	Cameron Rd, (Old Farm-Clyde)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	116	-	116	60	57	51%	49%	0%
WSCAMPB3	Campbell St #473, 3058 & 3059	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	81	-	81	41	39	51%	49%	0%
WSCAMPB4	Campbell (Massey - Killarney)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	86	-	86	44	42	51%	49%	0%
WSCARR3	Carrington Ave (Gazely-Baffles	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	21	-	21	11	10	51%	49%	0%
WSCARR4	Carrington Ave-Baffles-Silverd	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	34	-	34	17	17	51%	49%	0%
WSCARR5	Carrington-Vesty-Gazely 9161	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	26	-	26	13	13	51%	49%	0%
WSCASEY4	Casey #14	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	29	-	29	15	14	51%	49%	0%
WSCHESTER1	Chesterman Rd (#30 Hudson)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	12	-	12	6	6	51%	49%	0%
WSCHESTER2	Chesterman Rd (#30 Olympia Pl)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	7	-	7	4	3	51%	49%	0%
WSCHESTER3	Chesterman Rd /Norma Pl	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	19	-	19	10	9	51%	49%	0%
WSCUMBER1	Cumberland	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	66	-	66	34	32	51%	49%	0%
WSCUMBER2	Cumberland Dr Stage 2	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	33	-	33	17	16	51%	49%	0%
WSDALE4	Dalethorpe (Clarkin-Strowan)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	10	-	10	5	5	51%	49%	0%
WSDALET1	Dalethorpe Ave/ Woodstock Rd	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	15	-	15	8	7	51%	49%	0%
WSENDER2	Enderley-Peachgrove-Halifax	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	70	-	70	36	34	51%	49%	0%
WSFARRING	Farrington/Wentworth	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	43	-	43	22	21	51%	49%	0%
WSFIFTH2	Fifth 5x Rds-Spencer	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	114	-	114	58	55	51%	49%	0%
WSFORD2	Ford Street Watermain 150dia	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	34	-	34	17	17	51%	49%	0%
WSFOW1	Fow St #1020	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	52	-	52	26	25	51%	49%	0%
WSGARTH1	Garthwood Ave 1	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	55	-	55	28	27	51%	49%	0%
WSGARTH2	Garthwood 2	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	50	-	50	26	25	51%	49%	0%
WSGAZEL2	Gazeley Ave	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	20	-	20	10	10	51%	49%	0%
WSGORDON4	Gordonton Rd ST4 Sth Puketaha	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	88	-	88	45	43	51%	49%	0%
WSGORDON5	Gordonton Rd ST5 Puketaha Thomas	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	133	-	133	68	65	51%	49%	0%
WSGORDST2	Gordonton Rd Stage 2	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	130	-	130	67	63	51%	49%	0%
WSGREY4	Grey (Well-Albert) #124	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	60	-	60	31	29	51%	49%	0%
WSHAMM1	Hammond St #750	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	5	-	5	3	3	51%	49%	0%
WSHAMM3	Hammond St	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	17	-	17	9	8	51%	49%	0%
WSHD3	Horsham Downs (71-91)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	54	-	54	28	26	51%	49%	0%
WSHD4	Horsham Downs Rd (#91 to Nor	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	102	-	102	52	50	51%	49%	0%
WSHHR	Hukanui Rd (Thomas-Rototuna)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	63	-	63	32	31	51%	49%	0%
WSHINAU2	Hinau St (Lafferty - Miro)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	13	-	13	7	6	51%	49%	0%
WSHORNE2	Horne St #43-42	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	10	-	10	5	5	51%	49%	0%
WSHORSHEXT	Horsham Downs Rd ext trnk main	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	6	-	6	3	3	51%	49%	0%
WSHUDSON	Hudson St (#48a-Chesterman)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	16	-	16	8	8	51%	49%	0%
WSLORN1	Lorne St, (13 Lorne-Hospital's	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	37	-	37	19	18	51%	49%	0%
WSLORNE1	LORNE ST, (13 Lorne-Hospital's	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	4	-	4	2	2	51%	49%	0%
WSLORNE2	Lorne. (Hospital's 200mm conne	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	43	-	43	22	21	51%	49%	0%
WSLOVEL1	Lovelock Pl (#5-Ascot Rd)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	6	-	6	3	3	51%	49%	0%
WSMACFAR3	MacFarlane St PR 600	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	66	-	66	34	32	51%	49%	0%
WSMAITL2	Mailand St (Sayer - Cul de sac	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	35	-	35	18	17	51%	49%	0%
WSMAITL3	Maitland St-Killarney-Sayer	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	32	-	32	17	16	51%	49%	0%
WSMARAM2	Marama S Replacement #1227	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	61	-	61	31	30	51%	49%	0%
WSMAUI	Maui St	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	31	-	31	16	15	51%	49%	0%
WSMAY1	May ST (CAMERON-GREENSBORO)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	34	-	34	17	17	51%	49%	0%
WSMETN	Water Meters - New	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	21	-	21	19	2	89%	11%	0%
WSNEWCAS2	Newcastle(The Dales-Whatawhata	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	4	-	4	2	2	51%	49%	0%
WSNEWCAST	Newcastle Rd	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	121	-	121	62	59	51%	49%	0%
WSNIXON1	Nixon Street 1	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	34	-	34	17	17	51%	49%	0%
WSNIXON2	Nixon Street 2	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	42	-	42	22	21	51%	49%	0%
WSNIXON5	Nixon Street 5	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	84	-	84	43	41	51%	49%	0%
WSNORCUL	Norton Rd Cul de sac	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	26	-	26	13	13	51%	49%	0%
WSNORTON	Norton Rd ex transportation	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	309	-	309	159	151	51%	49%	0%
WSP1001	Establish Hillcrest 2027 Zone	WS-Distribution Main	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	157	-	157	84	72	54%	46%	0%
WSP1002	Upgrade/Build new watermain WTR/1125.1 Rototuna	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	119	-	119	105	13	89%	11%	0%
WSP1003	Trunk Main Upsizing Programme		Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	46	-	46	41	5	89%	11%	0%
WSP1004	Upgrade/Build new watermain WTR/1126.3 Rototuna	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	515	-	515	457	58	89%	11%	0%

Attachment 4

Item 8

Project ID	Project Name	Sub Activity	DC Account	HIF Project	Catchment	% costs allocated to catchment	Last Year Capex Chargeable	Total capital cost incl subsidies	Subsidies	Total Cost Net Subsidies	DC Capex	Rates Loan	DC %	Rates %	Other sources %
WSP1005	Upgrade/Build new watermain WTR/1124.1 Rototuna	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	1,022	-	1,022	907	115	89%	11%	0%
WSP1006	Upgrade/Build new watermain WTR/1123.2 Rototuna	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	118	-	118	105	13	89%	11%	0%
WSP1007	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/2123.2 Peacockes	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	9	-	9	8	1	89%	11%	0%
WSP1008	Upgrade/Build new watermain WTR/1120.1 Rototuna	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	1,941	-	1,941	1,723	218	89%	11%	0%
WSP1009	Upgrade/Build new watermain WTR/1123.1 Rototuna	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	125	-	125	111	14	89%	11%	0%
WSP1010	Upgrade/Build new watermain WTR/1130.1 Rototuna	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	968	-	968	859	109	89%	11%	0%
WSP1011	Upgrade/Build new watermain WTR/1131.1 Rototuna	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	325	-	325	288	37	89%	11%	0%
WSP1012	Kay & Horsham Downs - from Reservoir to Borman		Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	421	-	421	374	46	89%	11%	0%
WSP1013	Kay & Horsham Downs - from Reservoir to Borman		Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	143	-	143	127	16	89%	11%	0%
WSP1014	Trunk Watermain Installation Programme		Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	133	-	133	118	15	89%	11%	0%
WSP1016	Trunk Watermain Installation Programme		Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	1,361	-	1,361	1,211	150	89%	11%	0%
WSP1017	North Ridge Road Urban Upgrade		Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	92	-	92	82	10	89%	11%	0%
WSP1018	Borman Rd East Ext S1 - Water 1126.1/1126.2		Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	209	-	209	186	23	89%	11%	0%
WSP1019	Trunk Watermain Installation Programme		Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	277	-	277	246	30	89%	11%	0%
WSP1022	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/2125.1 Peacockes	WS-Distribution Main	Water	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	1,228	-	1,228	1,090	138	89%	11%	0%
WSP1023	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/2132.4 Peacockes	WS-Trunk Main	Water	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	311	-	311	276	35	89%	11%	0%
WSP1024	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/2124.2 Peacockes	WS-Distribution Main	Water	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	1,029	-	1,029	913	116	89%	11%	0%
WSP1025	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/2132.3 Peacockes	WS-Trunk Main	Water	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	1,135	-	1,135	1,007	128	89%	11%	0%
WSP1026	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/2132.2 Peacockes	WS-Trunk Main	Water	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	662	-	662	588	75	89%	11%	0%
WSP1027	Upgrade/new distribution main 2124.1 Peacockes stage	WS-Distribution Main	Water	Yes	Peacocke 1	100%	2031	904	-	904	803	102	89%	11%	0%
WSP1028	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/2131.1 Peacockes	WS-Trunk Main	Water	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	755	-	755	670	85	89%	11%	0%
WSP1029	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/2132.1 Peacockes	WS-Trunk Main	Water	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	300	-	300	266	34	89%	11%	0%
WSP1030	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/2124.3 Peacockes	WS-Trunk Main	Water	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	510	-	510	453	57	89%	11%	0%
WSP1031	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/2130.3 Peacockes	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	124	-	124	110	14	89%	11%	0%
WSP1035	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/2135.6 Peacockes	WS-Distribution Main	Water	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	91	-	91	81	10	89%	11%	0%
WSP1036	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/2135.5 Peacockes	WS-Distribution Main	Water	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	323	-	323	286	36	89%	11%	0%
WSP1037	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/2132.5 Peacockes	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	234	-	234	208	26	89%	11%	0%
WSP1038	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/2130.2 Peacockes	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	545	-	545	483	61	89%	11%	0%
WSP1039	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/2130.1 Peacockes	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	1,022	-	1,022	907	115	89%	11%	0%
WSP1041	Upgrade/Build new watermain WTR/1138.1 Rototuna	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	1,883	-	1,883	1,671	212	89%	11%	0%
WSP1056	Upgrade/Build new watermain WTR/3143.2 Rotokauri S	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	648	-	648	575	73	89%	11%	0%
WSP1066	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/10120.1 Rotokauri	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	143	-	143	127	16	89%	11%	0%
WSP1067	Trunk Watermain Installation Programme		Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	568	-	568	506	63	89%	11%	0%
WSP1069	Southern Arterials - Te Wetini & Central		Water	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	196	-	196	98	98	50%	50%	0%
WSP1070	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/3129.3 Rotokauri s	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	140	-	140	124	16	89%	11%	0%
WSP1071	Southern Arterials - Te Wetini & Central		Water	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	381	-	381	339	42	89%	11%	0%
WSP1075	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/3131.2 Rotokauri s	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	2,117	-	2,117	1,879	238	89%	11%	0%
WSP1076	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/3131.1 Rotokauri s	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	666	-	666	591	75	89%	11%	0%
WSP1078	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/3127.5 Rotokauri s	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	50	-	50	45	6	89%	11%	0%
WSP1079	Upgrade/Build new watermains WTR/3130.1 Rotokauri s	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	1,554	-	1,554	1,379	175	89%	11%	0%
WSP1080	Upgrade/new watermain 2121.2 Peacockes stage 1A	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Peacocke 1	100%	2031	103	-	103	92	12	89%	11%	0%
WSP1083	DMAs - Fairfield Reservoir Zone		Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	940	-	940	411	529	44%	56%	0%
WSP1084	Hillcrest Booster PS	WS-Reservior and Bulk Mains	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	63	-	63	34	29	54%	46%	0%
WSP1088	Establish Pukete Zone	WS-Distribution Main	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	84	-	84	45	39	54%	46%	0%
WSP1110	Waiora 2 WTP Upgrade	WS-Treatment Plant	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	29,300	-	29,300	25,711	3,589	88%	12%	0%
WSP1116	Water master plan	None	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,146	-	1,146	876	269	77%	24%	0%
WSP1117	water network upgrade - growth	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	7,867	-	7,867	6,117	1,750	78%	22%	0%
WSP1118	Water network upgrade to allow development	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	1,274	299	974	757	217	59%	17%	24%
WSP1120	Ruakura Reservoir & Bulkmains		Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	9,884	-	9,884	8,796	1,087	89%	11%	0%
WSP1121	Ruakura 21ML Reservoir online in 2031 - Number 2	WS-Reservior and Bulk Mains	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	17,085	-	17,085	14,992	2,093	88%	12%	0%
WSP1132	DMAs - Ham South Reservoir Zone		Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	767	-	767	238	529	31%	69%	0%
WSP1139	Upgrade/build new water mains in Ruakura	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Ruakura	100%	2031	1,345	-	1,345	1,194	151	89%	11%	0%
WSP1144	Ruakura Reservoir & Bulkmains		Water	No	Ruakura	100%	2031	288	-	288	257	32	89%	11%	0%
WSP1147	Ruakura Reservoir & Bulkmains		Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	8,700	-	8,700	7,743	957	89%	11%	0%
WSP1151	DMAs - Newcastle Reservoir Zone		Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	13	-	13	6	7	44%	56%	0%
WSP1154	Newcastle Demand Management Area Zone	WS-Distribution Main	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	16,810	-	16,810	7,186	9,624	43%	57%	0%
WSP1155	DMAs - Newcastle Reservoir Zone		Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	0	-	0	0	0	44%	56%	0%
WSP1156	DMAs - Newcastle Reservoir Zone		Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	2	-	2	1	1	44%	56%	0%
WSP1157	DMAs - Newcastle Reservoir Zone		Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	13	-	13	6	8	44%	56%	0%
WSP1160	Upgrade/Build new watermain WTR/1124.2 Rototuna	WS-Trunk Main	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	1,237	-	1,237	1,098	139	89%	11%	0%
WSP2101	Peacocke Strategic Waters HIF Loan Reconciliation	None	Water	Yes	Peacocke 2	100%	2031	937	384	553	491	62	52%	7%	41%
WSP2102	Upgrade/Build new watermain WTR/3147.1 Rotokauri S	WS-Distribution Main	Water	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	722	-	722	641	81	89%	11%	0%
WSP2105	Upgrade/Build new watermain WTR/3145.1 Rotokauri S	WS-Distribution Main	Water	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	362	-	362	322	41	89%	11%	0%
WSP2120	Eastern Reservoirs Bulk Ring Mains - 2x 750mm (Peacock	WS-Bulk Main	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	8,518	-	8,518	5,153	3,364	61%	40%	0%
WSP2124	Waiora 3 - Compliance/Resilience	WS-Treatment Plant	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	650	-	650	359	291	55%	45%	0%
WSP2137	Washwater Upgrade	WS-Treatment Plant	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	3,340	-	3,340	2,931	409	88%	12%	0%
WSPATER2	Paterson St # 3180	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	74	-	74	38	36	51%	49%	0%
WSPEMB2	Pembroke St-Hunter-Clarence	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	69	-	69	35	34	51%	49%	0%
WSPINE4	Pine Ave-Urlich Ave cul de sac	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	14	-	14	7	7	51%	49%	0%
WSPINE5	Pine Ave-Urlich Pollen	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	9	-	9	5	4	51%	49%	0%
WSPRIMR1	Primrose St #402	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	91	-	91	47	45	51%	49%	0%
WSRESOLUT1	Resolution Dr (Discov-Borman)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	71	-	71	36	35	51%	49%	0%
WSRHNSTH	New Hamilton South Reservoir	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	4,372	-	4,372	3,771	601	86%	14%	0%
WSRIVER3	River Rd (Stages 3 & 4)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	144	-	144	74	70	51%	49%	0%
WSRIVER4	River Rd (Stage 4)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	9	-	9	5	5	51%	49%	0%
WSRIVERRD4	River Rd (Nth Sylvester)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	84	-	84	43	41	51%	49%	0%
WSRLAND	Rototuna Reservoir Site	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	389	-	389	345	44	89%	11%	0%
WSROTO1	Rototuna Rd CallumCt-HukanuiRd	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	20	-	20	10	10	51%	49%	0%
WSROTOIND1	Avalon to Tasman Industrial	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	4	-	4	2	2	51%	49%	0%
WSROTOK1	Rotokauri Rd (#172 to #204)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rotokauri	100%	2031	126	-	126	65	61	51%	49%	0%
WSROTOKGEN	Rotokauri - Future Growth	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	21	-	21	19	2	89%	11%	0%
WSRSTHPUMP	Pumps Ham Sth Reservoir	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	234	-	234	202	32	86%	14%	0%
WSRTUNARES	Rototuna Reservoir	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	400	-	400	355	45	89%	11%	0%
WSRUAKURA1	Watermain Ruakura Rd	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	278	-	278	142	136	51%	49%	0%
WSRUFFTM-W - Infill	Ruffell Rd Trunkmain	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	50%	2031	14	-	14	7	7	51%	49%	0%
WSRUFFTM-W - Rotokauri	Ruffell Rd Trunkmain	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rotokauri	50%	2031	14	-	14	12	2	89%	11%	0%
WSSAYER4	SAYER (PATERSON - CAMPBELL) Nt	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	18	-	18	9	9	51%	49%	0%
WSSAYER5	Sayer (Paterson - Campbell) St	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	17	-	17	9	9	51%	49%	0%
WSSAYER6	Sayer Campbel-Maitland. # 1509	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	21	-	21	11	10	51%	49%	0%
WSSTPAUL2	S Pauls Rd/Fend St/Balmoral St	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	19	-	19	10	9	51%	49%	0%
WSSUB	Contributions to Subdividers	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	98	-	98	50	48	51%	49%	0%
WSTANIW2	Taniwha/Wye Sts/Torrington Ave	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	22	-	22	11	11	51%	49%	0%
WSTERAPA7	Ruffel Rd (Quadrant Develp)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	73	-	73	37	35	51%	49%	0%
WSTHOMAS	Thomas Rd	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	138	-	138	71	67	51%	49%	0%
WSTMPLVTM	Temple View Trunkmains Duplica	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Temple View	100%	2031	987	-	987	876	111	89%	11%	0%
WSTNEWCWT	New Clearwater Tank for disinf	Water treatment plant upgrade - LOS driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	1,898	-	1,898	190	1,708	10%	90%	0%
WSTRUNKS	Trunk Mains - Budget Only	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	4	-	4	2	2	51%	49%	0%
WSURLIC1	Urlich Ave-#46 Ohaupo	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	26	-	26	13	13	51%	49%	0%
WSWAIRERE1	Wairere Dr (Hunt Dr East)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	675	-	675	346	329	51%	49%	0%
WSWELLING4	Wellington Street	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	40	-	40	20	19	51%	49%	0%
WSWENT	Wentworth Dr	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	61	-	61	31	30	51%	49%	0%
WSWENT1	Wentworth Drive	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Rototuna	100%	2031	11	-	11	5	5	51%	49%	0%
WSWINST1	Winstone Ave (Crosby-Ascot)	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	14	-	14	7	7	51%	49%	0%
WSWORDS1	Wordworth Cres	Trunk or Local water infrastructure	Water	No	Infill	100%	2031	35	-	35	18	17	51%	49%	0%
WTR304	Reservoir capital improvements	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	75	-	75	67	8	89%	11%	0%
WTRFLOW	Inlet/Outlet Flow meters	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	7	-	7	6	1	89%	11%	0%
WTRFLWMT	Online flowmeters	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	13	-	13	12	1	89%	11%	0%
WTRINSTR	Online Pressure,Cl2,instrument	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	5	-	5	4	1	89%	11%	0%
WTROLPCL	Online Pressure & Chlorine	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	31	-	31	28	4	89%	11%	0%
WTRSHTOFFVLV	Reservoir shutoff valves	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	6	-	6	5	1	89%	11%	0%
WTRSTBGEN	Res Emergency Power	Bulk Water Infrastructure New	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	297	-	297	264	33	89%	11%	0%
WTS556	WTS Growth	driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	307	-	307	269	38	88%	12%	0%
WTSALUMDE	Alum Sludge Dewatering	Water treatment plant upgrade - LOS driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	320	-	320	32	288	10%	90%	0%
WTSALUMTANK	Alum Sludge Storage Tank	Water treatment plant upgrade - LOS driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	26	-	26	2	24	6%	94%	0%
WTSBLKDEL	Alum & Fluoride bulk delivery	Water treatment plant upgrade - LOS driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	43	-	43	3	41	6%	94%	0%
WTSCHMDELV	Alun/Fluoride delivery	Water treatment plant upgrade - LOS driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	107	-	107	7	100	6%	94%	0%
WTSEMELEC	WTS Emergency Electricity Supp	Water treatment plant upgrade - LOS driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	814	-	814	51	763	6%	94%	0%
WTSHIGHVSD	High Lift VSD	Water treatment plant upgrade - LOS driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	51	-	51	3	48	6%	94%	0%
WTSHLVSD	Highlift Variable speed drive	Water treatment plant upgrade - LOS driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	75	-	75	5	70	6%	94%	0%
WTSMDP	WTS - Upgrade	driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	411	-	411	41	370	10%	90%	0%
WTSPLC	PLC Upgrade	Water treatment plant upgrade - LOS driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	36	-	36	2	34	6%	94%	0%
WTSPUMPSTN	WTS Capital Imps - Pumpstation	Water treatment plant upgrade - LOS driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	27	-	27	3	24	10%	90%	0%
WTSRADIO	WTS Capital Imp - Radios	Water treatment plant upgrade - LOS driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	7	-	7	1	6	10%	90%	0%
WTSSTBLKAL	HFA Tank & Alum Bulk	Water treatment plant upgrade - LOS driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	4	-	4	0	3	10%	90%	0%
WUPALUM	Alum Dosing System	Water treatment plant upgrade - LOS driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	28	-	28	3	26	10%	90%	0%
WUPASSEQ	Associated Equipment	driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	33	-	33	3	29	10%	90%	0%

Item 8

Attachment 4

Project ID	Project Name	Sub Activity	DC Account	HIF Project	Catchment	% costs allocated to catchment	Last Year Capex Chargeable	Total capital cost incl subsidies	Subsidies	Total Cost Net Subsidies	DC Capex	Rates Loan	DC %	Rates %	Other sources %
WUPDESIGN	Project Design - GHD03108	driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	2,453	-	2,453	245	2,208	10%	90%	0%
WUPFILTER	Filter Upgrade	driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	431	-	431	378	53	88%	12%	0%
WUPGAC	Activated Carbon - 0480	driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	535	-	535	53	481	10%	90%	0%
WUPINST	Instrumentation & Sampling	driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	142	-	142	14	128	10%	90%	0%
WUPMODULE	Module Room	driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	105	-	105	10	94	10%	90%	0%
WUPOVHEAD	Project Overheads	driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	384	-	384	38	345	10%	90%	0%
WUPPLC	(PLC) Control System	driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	226	-	226	23	203	10%	90%	0%
WUPPOLY	Polymer Make-Up System	driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	45	-	45	4	40	10%	90%	0%
WUPPUMP	Pump Supply	driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	274	-	274	27	246	10%	90%	0%
WUPSAND	Sand Supply	driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	59	-	59	6	53	10%	90%	0%
WUPUV	UV Module - 0454	driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	623	-	623	62	560	10%	90%	0%
WUPVSD	Variable Speed Drive	driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	36	-	36	4	33	10%	90%	0%
WUPWORKS	Main Contract-Un Gooderd0108	driven	Water	No	Citywide	100%	2031	14,542	-	14,542	1,454	13,088	10%	90%	0%
	TOTAL		Total					2,524,556	438,800	2,085,756	1,377,418	708,337	55%	28%	17%

Council Report

Committee: Council **Date:** 25 February 2021

Author: Greg Carstens **Authoriser:** Jen Baird

Position: Growth, Funding & Analytics Unit Manager **Position:** General Manager City Growth

Report Name: Draft Growth Funding Policy

Report Status	*Open*

Purpose - *Take*

1. For the Council to adopt the draft Growth Funding Policy ("draft Policy") and Growth Funding Policy Consultation Document for the purpose of community consultation, alongside the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Staff Recommendation - *Tuutohu-aa-kaimahi*

2. That the Council:

   a) adopts the draft Growth Funding Policy (**Attachment 1** of the staff report) and the Growth Funding Policy Consultation Document (**Attachment 3** of the staff report) for community consultation, alongside the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan; and

   b) notes that community consultation on the draft Growth Funding Policy will take place from 5 March 2021 to 7 April 2021.

Executive Summary - *Whakaraapopototanga matua*

3. The Growth Funding Policy ("the Policy") is currently being reviewed.

4. The Policy directs Council decision-making in respect to growth projects and associated infrastructure where those projects are not aligned with Council's Long-Term Plan.

5. For the purpose of preparing a draft Growth Funding Policy ("draft Policy"), Council resolved at its 9 December 2020 meeting to:

   i. make it clear that the Council is open to discussing potential IFF proposals before they go to the Government;

   ii. include reference to the NPS-UD and related Unfunded Growth Projects;

   iii. address changes to the purpose of local government (the four wellbeings);

   iv. refer to the Operative District Plan, Future Proof and the Hamilton Urban Growth Strategy;

   v. leverage strategic planning including the Hamilton-Waikato Metro Spatial Plan; and

   vi. align strategically to the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Growth Principles, the draft Financial Strategy and the draft Development Contributions Policy.

6. The attached draft Policy (**Attachment 1**) incorporates the changes resolved by Council at their meeting of 9/10 December 2020. For a tracked change version of the draft Policy see **Attachment 2**.

7. The recommended updates to the draft Policy are not structural, rather they update refences to existing plans and polices.

8. The Council sought a legal review, which concludes that the draft Policy amendments are lawful and that the draft Policy is in a form appropriate for community consultation.

9. Pending Council resolution, consultation on the draft Policy will commence on 5 March 2021 for four weeks, ending 7 April 2021, alongside the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Background - *Koorero whaimaarama*

10. The Council, like other high growth councils in New Zealand, faces significant challenges in providing and funding infrastructure to service growth. Council, through its Long-Term Plan and 30-Year Infrastructure Strategy provides a pipeline of services supply.

11. There are a range of land developers who want to advance land supply prior to Council infrastructure investment timeframes. This out-of-sequence growth is typically not strategically aligned to the Council's long term planning, and would place additional financial burden on Council. This may occur because when out-of-sequence development goes ahead and despite the Council's intentions, it may directly or indirectly commit the Council to unplanned capital expenditure in the form of upsizing local infrastructure and in the longer term upgrading water and wastewater headworks and network infrastructure in order to achieve community outcomes. The Council must balance growth investment with Our Vision for Hamilton Kirikiriroa and our other priorities.

12. Council, within its constrained budget, strives to ensure that the city is developed holistically and not in a fragmented fashion.

13. The Policy is reviewed every 3 years as per best practice. It was last reviewed in 2016. The 2019 review was deferred to 2020 so it could be reviewed alongside the development of the draft 2021–31 LTP, the capital programme and the Development Contributions Policy, to ensure alignment.

14. The purpose of the current Policy is to:

    - direct Council decision-making in respect to growth projects and associated infrastructure where those projects are not aligned with Council's Long-Term Plan, in a manner which has no adverse impact on its Long-Term Plan and long-term financial sustainability; and
    - align Council decision-making with the purpose of local government as defined in 10(1)b of the LGA 2002: to meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses.

15. The Policy applies to projects that are:

    - not funded in the Council's Long-Term Plan ("Unfunded Growth Projects"); or
    - funded projects that will start earlier than planned; or
    - funded projects that are beyond the planned scale, scope and/or cost anticipated in the Long-Term Plan.

16. The Policy sets out the criteria for allowing Unfunded Growth Projects to occur.

Discussion - *Matapaki*

17. For the purpose of preparing a draft Growth Funding Policy, Council resolved at its 9 December 2020 meeting to:

    i. make it clear that the Council is open to discussing potential IFF proposals before they go to the Government;
    ii. include reference to the NPS-UD and related Unfunded Growth Projects;
    iii. address changes to the purpose of local government (the four wellbeings);
    iv. refer to the Operative District Plan, Future Proof and the Hamilton Urban Growth Strategy;
    v. leverage strategic planning including the Hamilton-Waikato Metro Spatial Plan; and
    vi. align strategically to the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Growth Principles, the draft Financial Strategy and the draft Development Contributions Policy.

18. The attached draft Policy (**Attachment 1**) incorporates the changes resolved by Council at their meeting of 9/10 December 2020. For a tracked change version of the draft Policy see **Attachment 2**.

19. The Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act 2020 (IFF) gained royal assent in August 2020. This act aims to provide a funding and financing model to support the provision of infrastructure for housing and urban development that supports functioning urban land markets and reduces the impact of local authority financing and funding constraints.

20. The IFF part funds infrastructure outside of the local authority fiscal envelope. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) is established that enables debt finance to be raised from the private sector and repaid through a levy on future homeowners who benefit from the infrastructure. Any person may propose that a levy be authorised to fund eligible costs relating to eligible infrastructure.

21. The draft Policy broadly outlines what IFF is and states that "Council will collaborate with IFF proposers where the proposal aligns with the private development agreement criteria set out below."

22. The National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD) came into effect in August 2020, replacing the NPS on Urban Development Capacity 2016. The NPS-UD recognises the importance of well-functioning urban environments and the need to provide sufficient development capacity to meet the different needs of the community.

23. Council needs to ensure that the draft Policy aligns with the NPS-UD. To address this, it includes:

> *"in response to the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD), Council will consider unanticipated or out-of-sequence development and plan changes where the development will add significant capacity and contribute to a well-functioning urban environment."*

24. The purpose of the draft Policy has been amended to reflect the updated purpose of local government (Section 10(1)) in the LGA:

> *"The purpose of this Growth Funding policy is to:*
>
> *a) direct Council decision-making in respect of growth projects and associated infrastructure where those projects are not aligned with Council's Long-Term Plan (LTP), in a manner which has no adverse impact on its LTP and long-term financial sustainability; and*
>
> *b) align Council decision-making with the purpose of local government as defined in section 10(1)b of the Local Government Act 2002: to promote the social, economic,*

environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future."

25. Council is working closely with neighbouring councils to ensure there is an integrated approach and common vision for the region. It is important that the Policy directs infrastructure investment decision-making in alignment with this strategic planning. The draft Policy has been amended to reference this strategic planning, including the Hamilton-Waikato Metro Spatial Plan (MSP).

26. The MSP is a tool to shape how Hamilton and the neighbouring communities within Waipā and Waikato districts grow and develop in the long term to ensure cultural, social, economic and environmental prosperity, provide for population growth and development, and densification that is both up and out, and address housing affordability and choice.

27. Other strategies and policies are also being updated to incorporate the MSP. The Future Proof Strategy is a 30 year growth management and implementation plan for the Hamilton, Waipa and Waikato sub-region. The Strategy is currently undergoing updates which include incorporating the MSP and Hamilton to Auckland Corridor Plan. The Updated Future Proof Strategy will undergo public consultation before being adopted by Future Proof.

28. The draft Policy aligns with the Long Term Plan Growth Principles, the Financial Strategy and the Development Contributions Policy. It has been updated so that outdated references are amended.

29. Pending Council resolution, formal consultation on the Policy will commence on 5 March 2021 for four weeks, ending 7 April 2021. See the consultation document, attachment 3.

Financial Considerations - *Whaiwhakaaro Puutea*

30. there are no direct financial considerations for this report, the Policy directs the Council's decision-making in respect to Unfunded Growth Projects. These decisions can have material financial implications for Council.

31. Unfunded Growth Projects can cause financial pressure on Council; however, the delivery of these projects through the Policy often generates efficiencies that make the growth infrastructure less expensive for Council than if it were to be provided by Council alone.

Legal and Policy Considerations - *Whaiwhakaaro-aa-ture*

32. Council staff have sought a legal review, which concludes that the draft Policy amendments are lawful and that the draft Policy is in a form appropriate for public consultation.

Wellbeing Considerations - *Whaiwhakaaro-aa-oranga tonutanga*

33. The purpose of Local Government changed on 14 May 2019 to include promotion of the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future ('the 4 wellbeings').

34. Updating the Policy to reflect the LGA 2002 changes will ensure Council is consistent with that purpose. The changes to the Policy will ensure that future growth funding decisions also align with this purpose.

35. There are no specific social, environmental or cultural considerations for this policy review, other than those that arise due to the incorporation of the wellbeings into the draft Policy.

Economic wellbeing

36. The Policy directs Council's decision-making with respect to Unfunded Growth Projects. Generally speaking, funding more infrastructure in Hamilton enables more land development. With more land development comes more growth and the corresponding economic

opportunities will unfold. Funding infrastructure is not without its trade-offs to the Council's financial situation. As such, the Policy helps guide decision-making that considers these trade-offs.

Risks - *Tuuraru*

37. The risk of not making the suggested changes is that the draft Policy will have outdated references in it, be inconsistent with and in some cases will contradict, other Council policies and Government direction.

38. The risk associated with adopting the draft Policy for consultation under the LGA is considered low. The Council will consult on the proposed Policy in accordance with statutory requirements, and will have the opportunity to incorporate any feedback received from the community into the final Policy.

39. Council would increase its risk of legal challenge if it does not review and consult on this policy.

Significance & Engagement Policy - *Kaupapa here whakahira/anganui*

Significance

40. Given the statutory requirement to consult, staff have not considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy to assess the significance of recommendation(s) in this report.

Engagement

41. As per the recommendation, staff seek Council's approval for the draft Policy to go out for community consultation for four weeks from 5 March to 7 April 2021, alongside the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Attachments - *Ngaa taapirihanga*

Attachment 1 - Draft Growth Funding Policy

Attachment 2 - Draft Growth Funding Policy (track-changed)

Attachment 3 - Growth Funding Policy Consultation Document

First Adopted	**1 July 2013**
Revision Dates / version	29 September 2016 / Version 2
Next review date	2023
Engagement required	Sections 82-87 LGA 2002
Document number:	D-2979420
Related policies	Development Contributions Policy; LTP; Financial Strategy; Infrastructure Strategy; Revenue and Financing Policy
Sponsor/Group:	General Manager City Growth

Growth Funding Policy

Purpose

1. The purpose of this Growth Funding policy is to:
   a. direct Council decision-making in respect of growth projects and associated infrastructure where those projects are not aligned with Council's Long-Term Plan (LTP), in a manner which has no adverse impact on its LTP and long term financial sustainability; and
   b. align Council decision-making with the purpose of local government as defined in section 10(1)b of the Local Government Act 2002: to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

Introduction

2. One of the ways the Council manages and facilitates growth is through its Long-Term Plan capital programme ("LTP"). The LTP identifies and sequences the capital projects to be funded by Council during the life of the LTP ("Funded Projects").
3. The Council's funding and financial policies, including its revenue and financing policy, and its development contributions policy, establish the main revenue sources for Funded Projects as set out in the LTP.
4. In accordance with its financial strategy and the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council cannot incur significant capital or development operating expenditure in respect of growth-related projects unless they are funded projects provided for in the LTP.
5. Occasionally, Council may be requested to provide support or enable developments and the provision of associated public or private infrastructure that are:
   a. not funded projects; or
   b. funded projects but which are proposed to commence earlier than the sequencing and timing established in the LTP; and/or
   c. funded projects but which are now proposed to occur beyond the scale, scope and cost prescribed or anticipated for those projects in the LTP;

   and in these respects, are considered unfunded growth projects ("Unfunded Growth Projects").
6. This policy directs Council decision-making on how to manage Unfunded Growth Projects.
7. Further, and in response to the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD), Council will consider unanticipated or out-of-sequence development and plan changes where the development will add significant capacity and contribute to a well-functioning urban environment.
8. Council will collaborate with Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act 2020 (IFF) proposers where the proposal aligns with the private development agreement criteria set out below.

Policy

9. Council will enable Unfunded Growth Projects to occur provided an agreement is entered into between Council and the developer(s) responsible for the Unfunded Growth Project ("Private Developer Agreement").
10. All Private Developer Agreements must be approved by the Council and where necessary shall be subject to Council's Annual Plan or LTP decision-making processes.

Private Developer Agreements will address the following criteria:

11. **Alignment with the city and sub-regional growth and land-use strategies:**
    a. The development aligns with Council's long-term growth planning, land use and development strategies, including but not limited to the Operative District Plan and Hamilton Urban Growth Strategy; and
    b. The development aligns with the sub-regional strategies, including but not limited to the Hamilton Waikato Metro Spatial Plan, Future Proof, and the development meets the requirements of the Waikato Regional Policy Statement.
12. **Integrated and sustainable infrastructure:**
    a. All resource consent conditions and designation conditions are, or will, be complied with.
    b. The developer is responsible for the provision of all infrastructure required, regardless of whether it vests in Council or not.
    c. The sizing and design of the development and its associated infrastructure is the most efficient way to deliver on the Council's intended strategic outcomes for infrastructure at a City and Sub-Regional level.
    d. The infrastructure provided by the developer meets the Council's required standards and is integrated with Council's existing and intended infrastructure network.
    e. Any impacts on City infrastructure both within and outside of the development area, including head works and networks, levels of service and utilisation of planned network capacity are addressed by the developer.
13. **Financial neutrality and overall fairness/equity:**
    a. Unfunded Growth Projects including the consideration and negotiation of private developer agreements, should not increase Council's expenditure net of new revenue beyond that provided for in the Council's LTP and will include consideration of the value to developers created by Council decisions relating to the development proposal.
    b. The Council's capital expenditure programme, revenue and debt parameters and the overall long-term financial sustainability of the City is not compromised.
    c. The extent to which new growth created by the Unfunded Growth Projects or development compromises cost recovery for current and future development contribution debt is adequately mitigated by financial or other offsetting benefits to the Council. Where IFF funding is available and a proposal requires the Council to incur additional costs such the provision of infrastructure not funded in its LTP, the Council's overall financial position shall not be compromised.
    d. Unfunded Growth Projects which impose, or are likely to impose, financial loss on the Council including those which extend outside the LTP parameters shall be considered from an economic perspective using life cycle cost/benefit analysis.

14. **Recognition of Benefits:**

a. The Private Developer Agreement shall recognise that development associated with Unfunded Growth Projects brings both costs and benefits to the city.

b. In addition to the life cycle cost/benefit analysis required under clause 14(e) above, Council will have regard to:

1) the extent that Unfunded Growth Projects improve the social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing of Hamiltonians.

2) benefits derived from Council requirements to upsize infrastructure to either meet Council's strategic outcomes or accommodate growth unrelated to the development.

3) benefits of development which contribute to a well-functioning urban environment, well-connected transport corridors, and which meets the criteria set out under Subclause (3) of the NPS-UD.

4) relevant benefits derived from development associated with Unfunded Growth Projects may be recognised in a remission of development contributions under Section 18 of the Development Contributions Policy. The value of any remission will be determined by Council and recorded in any Private Developer Agreement.

First Adopted	**1 July 2013**
Revision Dates / version	29 September 2016 / Version 2
Next review date	2023
Engagement required	Sections 82-87 LGA 2002
Document number:	D-2979420
Related policies	Development Contributions Policy; LTP; Financial Strategy; Infrastructure Strategy; Revenue and Financing Policy
Sponsor/Group:	General Manager City Growth

Growth Funding Policy

Purpose

1. The purpose of this Growth Funding policy is to:
   a. direct Council decision-making in respect of growth projects and associated infrastructure where those projects are not aligned with Council's ~~10-Year~~Long-~~-~~Term Plan (LTP), in a manner which has no adverse impact on its ~~10-Year Plan~~LTP and long term financial sustainability; and
   b. align Council decision-~~-~~making with the purpose of local government as defined in section 10(1)b of the Local Government Act 2002: to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future. ~~to meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses.~~

Introduction

2. One of the ways the Council manages and facilitates growth is through its ~~10 Year~~Long-~~-~~Term Plan capital programme ("~~10-Year Plan~~LTP"). The ~~10-Year Plan~~LTP identifies and sequences the capital projects to be funded by Council during the life of the ~~10-Year Plan~~LTP ("Funded Projects").
3. The Council's funding and financial policies, including its revenue and financing policy, and its development contributions policy, establish the main revenue sources for Funded Projects as set out in the ~~10-Year Plan~~LTP.
4. In accordance with its financial strategy and the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council cannot incur significant capital or development operating expenditure in respect of growth-~~-~~related projects unless they are funded projects provided for in the ~~10-Year Plan~~LTP.
5. Occasionally, Council may be requested to provide support or enable developments and the provision of associated public or private infrastructure that are:
   a. not funded projects; or
   b. funded projects but which are proposed to commence earlier than the sequencing and timing established in the ~~10-Year Plan~~LTP; and/or
   c. funded projects but which are now proposed to occur beyond the scale, scope and cost prescribed or anticipated for those projects in the ~~10-Year Plan~~LTP;

   and in these respects, are considered unfunded growth projects ("Unfunded Growth Projects").
6. ~~Council requires a~~ This policy ~~to~~ directs ~~its~~ Council decision-making on how to manage Unfunded Growth Projects. ~~This policy provides that direction.~~
7. Further, and in response to the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD), Council will consider unanticipated or out-of-sequence development and plan changes where

the development will add significant capacity and contribute to a well-functioning urban environment.

8. Council will collaborate with Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act 2020 (IFF) proposersals where the proposal aligns with the private development agreement criteria set out below.

Policy

6.9. Council will enable Unfunded Growth Projects to occur provided an agreement is entered into between Council and the developer(s) responsible for the Unfunded Growth Project (""Private Developer Agreement"").

10. All Private Developer Agreements must be approved by the Council and where necessary shall be subject to Council's Annual Plan or 10-Year PlanLTP decision-making processes.

7.

Private Developer Agreements will address the following criteria:

8.11. **Alignment with the city and sub-regional growth and land-use strategies:**

a. The development aligns with Council's long-term growth planning, land use and development strategies, including but not limited to the Proposed Operative District Plan and, Hamilton Urban Growth Strategy and Future Proof; and

a. The development aligns with the sub-regional strategies, including but not limited to the Hamilton Waikato Metro Spatial Plan, Future Proof;, and

b. Tthe development meets the requirements of the Waikato Regional Policy Statement.

9.12. **Integrated and sustainable infrastructure:**

a. All resource consent conditions and designation conditions are, or will, be complied with.

b. The developer is responsible for the provision of all infrastructure required, regardless of whether it vests in Council or not.

c. The sizing and design of the development and its associated infrastructure is the most efficient way to deliver on the Council's intended strategic outcomes for infrastructure at a City and Sub-Regional level.

d. The infrastructure provided by the developer meets the Council's required standards and is integrated with Council's existing and intended infrastructure network.

e. Any impacts on City infrastructure both within and outside of the development area, including head works and networks, levels of service and utiliszation of planned network capacity are addressed by the developer.

10.13. **Financial neutrality and overall fairness/equity:**

a. Unfunded Growth Projects including the consideration and negotiation of private developer agreements, should not increase Council's expenditure net of new revenue beyond that provided for in the Council's 10-Year PlanLTP and will include consideration of the value to developers created by Council decisions relating to the development proposal. .

b. The Council's capital expenditure programme, revenue and debt parameters and the overall long-term financial sustainability of the City is not compromised.

The extent to which new growth created by the Unfunded Growth Projects or development compromises cost recovery for current and future development contribution debt is adequately mitigated by financial or other offsetting benefits to the Council.

c. Where IFF funding is available and a proposal requires the Council to incur additional costs such the provision of infrastructure not funded in its LTP, the Council's overall financial position shall not be compromised.

d. Unfunded Growth Projects which impose, or are likely to impose, financial loss on the Council including those which extend outside the ~~10-Year Plan~~LTP parameters shall be considered from an economic perspective using life cycle cost/benefit analysis.

~~11.~~14. **Recognition of Benefits:**

a. The Private Developer Agreement shall recognise that development associated with Unfunded Growth Projects brings both costs and benefits to the city.

b. In addition to the life cycle cost/benefit analysis required under clause ~~4~~12.3.3~~(d)~~14(e) above, Council will ~~have regard to~~have regard to:

1) the extent that U~~u~~nfunded Growth Projects improve the social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing of Hamiltonians.

2) benefits derived from Council requirements to~~ring~~ upsize~~ing~~ ~~of~~ infrastructure to either meet Council's strategic outcomes or accommodate growth unrelated to the development. ~~will be recognised in the Private Developer Agreement.~~

3) benefits of development which contribute to a well-functioning urban environment, ~~a~~is well-connected ~~along~~ transport corridors, and which meets the criteria set out under Subclause (3) of the NPS-UD~~NPS-UD~~.

~~I.~~4) relevant benefits derived from development associated with Unfunded Growth Projects may be~~Development associated with Unfunded Growth Projects will create additional demand on city infrastructure and will attract development contributions under Council's Development Contributions Policy. The total calculated Development Contributions may be the subject of~~recognised in a remission of development contributions under Section 1~~3~~8 of the Development Contributions Policy ~~in recognition of relevant benefits derived from development associated with Unfunded Growth Projects~~. The value of any remission will be determined by Council and recorded in any Private Developer Agreement.

Growth Funding Policy

Consultation Document

2021

Hamilton City Council
Te kaunihera o Kirikiriroa

Welcome
Haere mai
Waikato Museum

It's great to have you here

There's a lot going on in our great river city and the next 10 years will see some challenges and opportunities for Hamilton Kirikiriroa.

Hamilton City Council is talking to its community about the key issues we are looking at over the next 10 years that we want your feedback on.

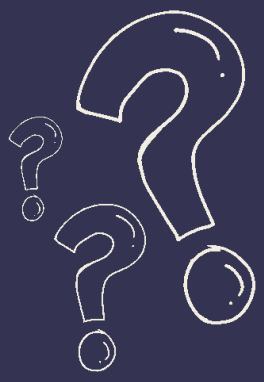
This feedback will help the Mayor and Councillors confirm a 2021-31 Long-Term Plan which runs from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2031.

Alongside the Long-Term Plan, Council is also consulting on other policies which support the Plan and the wider vision and strategy for our city.

One of these policies is our Growth Funding Policy. This policy directs Council's decision-making for growth projects and associated infrastructure where those projects are not aligned with Council's Long-Term Plan. We want your views on some changes we are recommending for the policy.

Council is proposing five key changes. These are not substantial changes, rather they update references to reflect the current planning and funding environment. Detail on these changes, how to find more information, the draft policy, and how you can have your say is included in this consultation document.

This information is also available at futurehamilton.co.nz.



How it all works

5 March – 7 April

Consultation with the community

13 – 15 April

Verbal submissions

4 – 6 May

Mayor and Councillors discuss feedback from the community

24 – 25 June

Mayor and Councillors adopt the Growth Funding Policy

1 July 2021 - 31

Growth Funding Policy is in place

Share your voice, shape your city.

With people at the heart of everything we do, our Mayor and Councillors need your feedback before they make their final decisions about the Growth Funding Policy. Already Hamiltonians have told us the kind of city they want, and where they want Hamilton to be in the future.

We can't do it alone. We need to shape our city, together.

You can share your voice in a variety of ways:

Online at futurehamilton.co.nz

- Hard copy
- Email
- Video feedback
- In person (detail to come)

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What does our Growth Funding Policy do?

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Encourage open conversations with Council about potential infrastructure, funding and finance proposals before they go to the Government.

Two B - 13

Include reference to the National Policy Statement on Urban Development.

Two C - 14

Update the purpose of local government to include the four wellbeings as per the amendments to the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

Two D - 15

Update references to the District Plan (now operative), Future Proof and the Hamilton Urban Growth Strategy.

Two E - 16

Ensure alignment with strategic planning including the Hamilton-Waikato Metro Spatial Plan.

ONE

What does our Growth Funding Policy do?

ONE WHAT DOES OUR GROWTH FUNDING POLICY DO?

Our Growth Funding Policy (GF Policy) directs Council's decision-making for growth projects and associated infrastructure where those projects are not aligned with Council's Long-Term Plan. It supports Council in making decisions about unfunded growth in a way that is affordable and doesn't cost ratepayers extra money.

Council plans for the draft Growth Funding Policy ("the draft Policy") to become operative on 1 July 2021.

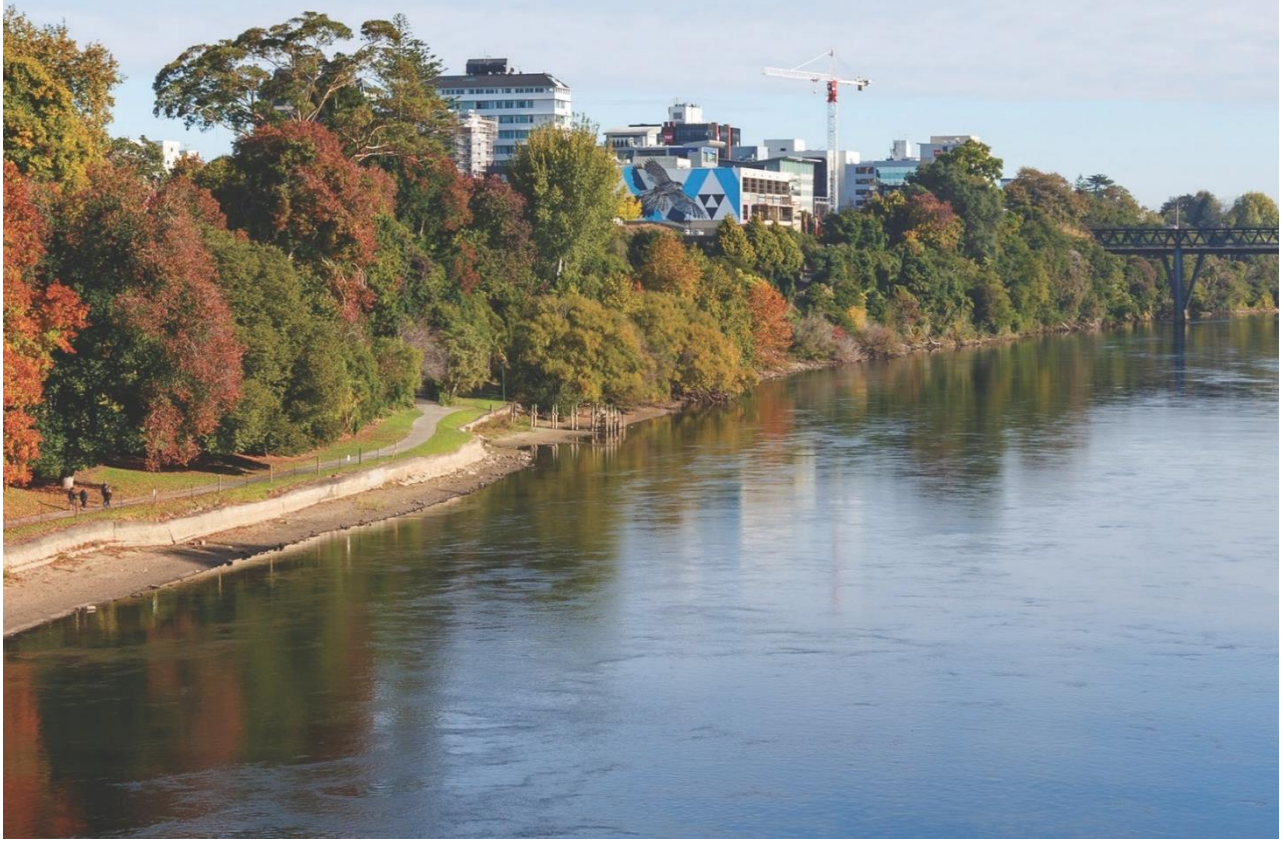
The draft Policy can be viewed at link

The GF Policy aligns with the Long-Term Plan Growth Principles (shown below) adopted by Council.

GROWTH PRINCIPLES – HOW COUNCIL PLANS FOR GROWTH

TWO

The proposed changes and what they mean



TWO THE PROPOSED CHANGES AND WHAT THEY MEAN

Five key changes are proposed to the existing GF policy. These are not substantial changes, rather they update references to reflect the current planning and funding environment.

Our five recommended changes are detailed below, with background on each change to explain it. Council considers the rest of the Policy to be fit-for-purpose. We encourage you to review the draft Policy in its entirety to see all the proposed changes. You are entitled to make a submission on any part of the draft policy, not just the proposed changes.

AMENDMENT A

Including Infrastructure Funding and Finance Act 2020 proposals

The Infrastructure Funding and Finance Act 2020 (IFF) is a new financing tool that Council can use to fund infrastructure projects without affecting its debt-to-revenue levels. It could be used to support growth across the city.

We want to make it clear within the draft Policy that Council is open to discussing potential IFF proposals before they go to Government.

Background

The IFF came into effect in August 2020. This Act provides a funding and financing model to support the provision of infrastructure for housing and urban development. The IFF provides opportunities for local councils, Maaori and iwi, and developers to partner and deliver infrastructure, free of the council's debt limits or from charging high upfront costs to developers.

The IFF allows private capital to part-fund infrastructure. An entity known as a Special Purpose Vehicle is established, which enables debt finance to be raised from the private sector and repaid through a levy on the future homeowners who benefit from the infrastructure.

Any person may propose that a levy be authorised to fund eligible costs relating to eligible infrastructure. Council is proposing to make it clear within the draft Policy that the Council is open to discussing potential IFF proposals before they go to the Government. This is intended to signal that Council wants to support innovative infrastructure funding solutions, help support better proposals and provide clarity on how to collaborate with the Council on proposals.

Proposed Growth Funding Policy Amendments

The Council proposes to include reference to the IFF and Council's willingness to talk to those interested in putting forward a proposal to Government.

AMENDMENT B

Including the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD)

The NPS-UD directs councils to enable a greater supply of land for growth and ensure that they are responsive to demand while meeting the diverse needs of communities. As a result, the Council proposes to include reference to the NPS-UD and related unfunded growth projects in the draft Policy.

As a result, the Council proposes to include reference to the NPS-UD and related unfunded growth projects in the draft Policy.

Background

The NPS-UD came into effect in August 2020, replacing the NPS on Urban Development Capacity 2016. The NPS-UD recognises the importance of well-functioning urban environments and the need to provide enough development capacity to meet the different needs of the community.

Hamilton is a Tier 1 local authority under the NPS-UD and, as such, must ensure that planning rules are co-ordinated across urban areas and do not constrain growth. The NPS-UD requires local authorities to be responsive to unanticipated or out-of-sequence development where the development is well connected, will add significant capacity and contribute to a well-functioning urban environment. The Council needs to ensure that the draft Policy aligns with the NPS-UD.

Proposed Growth Funding Policy Amendments

The Council proposes to include reference to the NPS-UD and related unfunded growth projects.

AMENDMENT C

Updating the purpose of local government

The purpose of local government in the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) has been updated. Council proposes to update the draft Policy to reflect this change.

Background

The purpose of local government (LGA section 10(1)) was updated in May 2019 to include the promotion of social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing (the 'four wellbeings') of communities in the present and for the future. We propose amending the GF Policy to include emphasis on the four wellbeings.

Proposed Growth Funding Policy Amendments

The Council proposes to include reference to the four wellbeings in the draft Policy.

AMENDMENT D

Updating references to the District Plan

The existing GF Policy became operative before the District Plan – meaning the references are outdated. The Council proposes to update all references to the District Plan to reflect that it is now operative.

Background

The District Plan became operative on 18 October 2017; the existing GF Policy came into effect in 2016. References within the GF Policy are therefore to the Proposed District Plan. This needs to be updated to reflect that the District Plan is now operative.

Proposed Growth Funding Policy Amendments

Council proposes to update references to the "Proposed District Plan" to the "Operative District Plan".

AMENDMENT E

Ensure alignment with regional strategic planning

Hamilton and the Waikato region are growing fast and strategic planning across council boundaries is important to support and unlock our region's potential. Council proposes changes to ensure alignment with, and include references to, the strategic planning that is happening across the region.

Background

Council has been working closely with neighbouring councils to ensure there is an integrated approach and common vision for the region. It is important that the GF Policy directs infrastructure investment decision-making in a way that aligns with this strategic planning.

The Hamilton-Waikato Metro Spatial Plan (MSP) is one example. It is a tool to shape how Hamilton and the neighbouring communities within Waipā and Waikato districts grow and develop in the long term to ensure cultural, social, economic and environmental prosperity, provide for population growth and development that is both up and out, and, address housing affordability and choice.

Proposed Growth Funding Policy Amendments

Council proposes to ensure the draft Policy aligns with strategic regional planning and includes references to these plans.

Thank you for your time.

Your views are important to us and will play a part in Council's eventual decisions. If you want further information on this Policy or any of our consultations, please contact us:

Contact details to come:

STOP

Hamilton City Council
Garden Place, Private Bag 3010, Hamilton

/HamiltonCityCouncil
@hamiltoncitycouncil
07 838 6699
hamilton.govt.nz

Council Report

Committee: Council **Date:** 25 February 2021

Author: Julie Clausen **Authoriser:** Sean Hickey

Position: Unit Manager Strategy and Corporate Planning **Position:** General Manager Strategy and Communications

Report Name: 2021-2031 Long Term Plan Underlying Information, Consultation Document and Engagement Plan

Report Status	*Open*

Purpose - *Take*

1. For the Council to adopt the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Consultation Document.
2. For the Council to adopt the underlying information for the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.
3. To inform the council of the engagement approach for the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan consultation period.

Staff Recommendation - *Tuutohu-aa-kaimahi*

4. That the Council:
   a) receives the report;
   b) adopts the following underlying information relied on as the basis for drafting the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Consultation Document:
      i. Draft 2021-51 Infrastructure Strategy;
      ii. Draft 2021-31 Financial Strategy;
      iii. Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan prospective financial statements;
      iv. Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan disclosure statement;
      v. Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan significant forecasting assumptions;
      vi. Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan funded capital projects list;
      vii. Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan unfunded capital projects list;
      viii. Draft 2021-31 Council Controlled Organisations statement; and
      ix. Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan performance measures.
   c) receives the Audit NZ audit opinion on the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Consultation Document;
   d) adopts the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Consultation Document;

e) approves staff to commence formal consultation on the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan from 5 March 2021 to 7 April 2021;

f) notes verbal submissions on the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan will be heard by the Council on 13, 14 and 15 April 2021;

g) notes deliberations on the feedback from formal public consultation on the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan are scheduled on 4-5 May 2021 and that 6 May 2021 will be reserved as a back-up day for further deliberations should this be required.

Executive Summary - *Whakaraapopototanga matua*

5. On 9-10 December 2020 Council approved a draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget (hereafter referred to in this report as the draft Long-Term Plan). This draft Long-Term Plan provided the basis for staff to prepare the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Consultation Document (the Consultation Document) and underlying information.

6. The next step in the Long-Term Plan process is the formal public consultation phase, which the Council previously resolved to run from 5 March 2021 to 7 April 2021.

7. Elected Members through a working group consisting of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chair of the Finance Committee and Chair of the Hearings and Engagement Committee, have supported staff by providing oversight of the development of the Consultation Document.

8. The Consultation Document has been ordered by the five priorities and discusses the key projects under each priority, and options for projects that council wishes to seek community views on. In addition to feedback on the options, the community is also encouraged to provide feedback to Council on other projects under each of the priorities.

9. The key projects we are seeking community feedback on are:

- providing more and safer routes for walking, biking, scooting and skating;
- upgrading two roads in the north of the city;
- expanding Hillcrest Library;
- increased funding for creative initiatives;
- charging for commuter parking around the city;
- building a new walking and cycling bridge across the Waikato River linking the central city and eastern side of the river;
- building a second jetty at Hamilton Gardens;
- increasing swim space at Waterworld;
- charging for car-parking at Hamilton Gardens; and
- restoring our gully systems.

10. The Consultation Document also provides information on our Financial Strategy, including rates implications and seeks community feedback on these.

11. Audit New Zealand are in the process of completing their audit of the Consultation Document and underlying information, and are scheduled to provide their opinion and audit clearance at the council meeting on 25 February 2021.

12. The Consultation Document is scheduled for review by the Office of the Auditor-General (OAG) on 15-17 February 2021, as part of the standard audit review process. Any changes arising from this process will be tabled at the council meeting on 25 February 2021.

13. Audit New Zealand are seeking to issue a non-standard audit opinion, with two emphasis of matter paragraphs. The first emphasis of matter paragraph relates to the ongoing three waters reform and will be included in all local authorities' audit opinions. The second emphasis of matter paragraph relates to Council's proposed savings plan. Audit New Zealand are seeking to

include an emphasis of matter paragraph in their opinion to highlight the uncertainty surrounding the savings plan. The inclusion of this additional paragraph in the audit opinion is subject to a review process which isn't expected to be completed until 22 February 2021. Audit New Zealand will be present to speak to Council and provide details on the opinion being issued.

14. The approval of the Consultation Document, underlying information, draft Revenue and Financing Policy Consultation Document and other supporting policies, draft Development Contributions Policy and draft Growth Funding Policy (separate reports) at this meeting is essential to finalising the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan on time.

15. Any changes to these documents (other than minor wording or formatting changes) will result in a requirement to have them re-audited and will delay the formal consultation period. The process for re-auditing would take up to four weeks.

16. This would disrupt the expectations of the community and the preparations made for consultation (including scheduled community events) in the planned timeframe.

17. Alongside consultation on the draft Long-Term Plan, Council is also consulting on:

- Draft Revenue and Financing Policy (a separate report is to be presented at this meeting)
- Draft Development Contributions Policy (a separate report is to be presented at this meeting)
- Draft Growth Funding Policy (a separate report is to be presented at this meeting)

18. Staff consider the approval of the Consultation Document and underlying information to progress towards the development of the final Long-Term Plan is of high significance. Staff confirm that the recommendations in this report comply with the Council's legal requirements.

Background - *Koorero whaimaarama*

19. Over the past 12 months, Elected Members have received information and given direction on a comprehensive range of issues and topics to develop the draft Long-Term Plan budget.

20. The draft Long-Term Plan budget was approved in December 2020 and is the basis for consultation with the community on the matters proposed for inclusion in the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

21. The Consultation Document (Attachment 1 – 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Consultation Document) is a requirement of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). Its purpose is to provide an effective basis for the public to participate in Council's decision-making process.

22. The LGA sets out the content to be included in the Consultation Document, which must be presented in a concise and simple way. The focus is on providing an outline of the matters proposed for inclusion in the long-term plan, explaining the important issues, and options for the community

23. The LGA also requires the Council to adopt the underlying information that underpins the Consultation Document.

24. Council appointed a Working Group of Elected Members at the 9-10 December 2020 deliberations meeting, to support staff in the development of the Consultation Document. The Working Group included Mayor Southgate, Deputy Mayor Taylor, Councillor Pascoe, and Councillor Gallagher.

25. The Working Group have meet three times between December 2020 and February 2021, and provided written feedback to staff on the Consultation Document.

26. All Elected Members were briefed on the Consultation Document on 9 February 2021. Feedback received was considered by staff and the Working Group and where appropriate has been reflected in the final draft document.

27. Elected Members have also been briefed, and have given staff direction on, key elements of the underlying information. This includes, for example, the draft 2021-51 Infrastructure Strategy and the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan performance measures.

28. The Consultation Document and underlying information have been subject to a five week audit process. At the time of writing the audit was in its final stages, with Audit New Zealand going through a review process in relation to their audit opinion. Further changes to the Consultation Document may arise as a result of Audit New Zealand's review processes – any changes will be tracked, and an updated Consultation Document provided to Elected Members ahead of the adoption meeting.

29. The Consultation Document adopted by Council must include an audit opinion. This opinion will be circulated to Elected Members as soon as it is available.

30. Audit New Zealand are seeking to issue a non-standard audit opinion in relation to our Consultation Document and underlying information. Audit New Zealand have proposed to include two emphasis of matter paragraphs within their opinion. The first relates to the three waters reform and is a standard inclusion in all local authorities' consultation document audit opinions. The second emphasis of matter paragraph will be used to highlight the uncertainties surrounding our savings assumption.

31. The emphasis of matter in relation to our savings assumption is consistent with the 2018-28 Long-Term Plan, which also included an unmodified audit opinion with an emphasis of matter paragraph in relation to Council's proposed savings plan.

Consultation Document

32. The Consultation Document has been ordered by the five priorities and discusses the key projects under each priority, and then presents options for some projects where we want to understand the community's views. In addition to feedback on the options, the community is also encouraged to provide feedback to Council on other projects under each of the priorities.

33. The key projects we are seeking community feedback on are:

- providing more and safer routes for walking, biking, scooting and skating;
- upgrading two key roads in the north of the city;
- expanding Hillcrest Library;
- increased funding for creative initiatives;
- charging for commuter parking around the city;
- building a new walking and cycling bridge across the Waikato River linking the central city and eastern side of the river;
- building a second jetty at Hamilton Gardens;
- increasing swim space at Waterworld;
- charging for car-parking at Hamilton Gardens; and
- restoring our gully systems.

34. The Consultation Document also provides information on our Financial Strategy, including rates implications and seeks community feedback on these.

35. The community and stakeholders will be asked questions in relation to each of the matters above as part of the formal consultation process. The submissions form and consultation questions are included as Attachment 2 - 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Consultation Document Submission Form to this report.

36. Photoshoots across the city are ongoing, once completed, some of the images included in the Consultation Document attached to this report will be changed. The final Consultation Document for Council approval will be circulated ahead of the meeting.

Underlying information

37. This report recommends the Council adopt the following underlying information:

- Draft 2021-51 Infrastructure Strategy;
- Draft 2021-31 Financial Strategy;
- Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan prospective financial statements;
- Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan disclosure statement;
- Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan significant forecasting assumptions;
- Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan funded capital projects list;
- Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan unfunded capital projects list;
- Draft 2021-31 Council Controlled Organisations statement; and
- Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan performance measures.

38. The underlying information listed in paragraph 37 above and the draft Revenue and Financing Policy, draft Funding Needs Analysis, draft Rating Policy, draft Rates Remissions and Postponements Policy, draft Growth Funding Policy and draft Development Contributions Policy represent the information upon which the Consultation Document is built.

39. The underlying information needs to be approved by Council before Audit New Zealand can release their opinion and clear the Consultation Document for public consultation.

40. The draft policies attached to the proposed Revenue and Financing Policy Consultation Document, proposed Growth Funding Policy Consultation Document and proposed Development Contributions Consultation Document also form part of the underlying information for the Consultation Document and are presented in separate reports for the Council to consider.

41. The underlying information will be publicly available on the FutureHamilton website, which is being used to host the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan consultation.

42. Draft 2021-31 Infrastructure Strategy (Attachment 3)

43. The LGA requires all councils to produce an Infrastructure Strategy (the Strategy) that covers at least 30 years. This is to ensure due consideration is given to appropriately planning, managing, maintaining and developing Council assets into the future.

44. The Infrastructure Strategy gives an estimate of the Council's likely future infrastructure needs. It includes the projects identified in the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan and indicates other projects further out. The purpose of the Strategy is to identify the:

- significant infrastructure challenges facing the Council over the next 30 years; and
- principal options for managing those challenges and the implications of those options.

45. As part of the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan development, work has been undertaken to review and update asset information and plans. This work has been fundamental to the development of the Strategy and forms the information relied on for forecasts and estimates. The 10-Year forecasts for the management and renewal of assets were workshopped with the Council through the development of the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

46. The draft Strategy identifies the following key challenges and focus areas for addressing them:

- increasing compliance, capacity and resilience of the three water network;
- enabling and funding of infrastructure for growth;

- increasing requirements and expectations relation to climate change and natural hazards;
- increasing requirements and expectations for transport mode shift; and
- affordability – now and for the future.

47. The key challenges and focus areas have been discussed by Council as part of 2021-31 Long-Term Plan briefings. They have been developed by reflecting the discussions of Council through the draft Long-Term Plan development. Feedback from Audit New Zealand has also been incorporated into this draft Strategy at various stages throughout its development.

48. The draft Infrastructure Strategy is designed to be a simple guide for the community that shows how Council intends to manage and invest in the City's infrastructure including what will be required, when, and how much it will cost. It also helps the Council understand a longer-term view of likely financial requirements by providing estimated financial forecasts for the management of assets beyond the 10-Years of its budget.

49. To set out a sustainable capital works programme that provides for growth, the Strategy aligns with the draft Financial Strategy and draft 2021-31 Long Term Plan for the first ten years. Beyond 2031 there is greater uncertainty around the timing, value and funding of projects. This uncertainty will reduce at each triennial Long-Term Plan and Infrastructure Strategy review.

50. The Infrastructure Strategy is being produced in a designed document and this will be available for the consultation period. The designed version of the attached Infrastructure Strategy document will be circulated to Elected Members if available ahead of the meeting on 25 February 2021.

51. <u>Draft 2021-31 Financial Strategy (Attachment 4)</u>

52. As part of the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan process, Council has reviewed its Financial Strategy. The purpose of the Financial Strategy is to facilitate prudent financial management and outline the overall approach to managing Council's finances.

53. The proposed changes to the Financial Strategy reflect the outcomes of Council's decisions through the Long-Term Plan process, including formal budget deliberations on 9/10 December 2020.

54. The Financial Strategy has been adapted to respond to a number of challenges, including:

- continued pressure and demand on existing infrastructure and services which is forecast to continue;
- increasing policy and legislation requirements imposed by central government including new direction on growth, water services, transport and climate change; and
- increasing costs to maintain infrastructure assets.

55. The Financial Strategy includes the following metrics:

- *Limit on debt:* Debt-to-revenue ratio will be set at 300% for the year ending June 2022 and decreasing 5% for each of the next four years to 280% for the year ending June 2026 and beyond
- *Limit on rates increases:* average rates increase to existing ratepayers will not exceed 8.9% in 2021/22, and from 2022/23 onwards average rates increase to existing ratepayers will not exceed 4.9%
- *Limit on rates:* rates will not exceed 0.627% of Hamilton's rateable capital value
- *Balancing the books:* the everyday costs of running the city will be met from everyday revenues.

56. Draft 2021-31 prospective financial statements including Funding Impact Statements (Attachment 5)

57. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and in compliance with LGA regulations. These statements reflect the decisions made at Council's draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget meetings in December 2020 and any items raised by Audit New Zealand.

58. The financial statements reconcile to the capital programme in the Infrastructure Strategy, Financial Strategy targets and limits and the implications of the Rating and Development Contribution Policy proposals.

59. Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan disclosure statement (Attachment 6)

60. The Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations prescribe how every council shall measure and disclose certain key financial metrics. The intent of these regulations is to develop a set of consistently calculated and therefore comparable information on which to assess and benchmark the financial performance of councils across the country.

61. The draft Disclosure Statement attached to this report has been updated to reflect the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget decisions made by Council in December 2020 and any items raised by Audit New Zealand.

62. Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan significant forecasting assumptions (Attachment 7)

63. The Council adopted draft significant forecasting assumptions in November 2020, and recommended staff make some minor changes and clarifications to the forecast assumptions. These changes have been addressed in Attachment 7. Since then, Audit New Zealand have also requested some minor matters be addressed in these assumptions.

64. The following changes have been made to the assumptions previously agreed and are reflected in Attachment 7 to this report:

- three waters reform assumption updated to reflect feedback from Elected Members;
- boundary change assumption updated to reflect feedback from Elected Members;
- development contributions revenue assumption added to reflect decisions made at 9/10 December 2020 Council meeting;
- rates revenue assumption added to reflect decisions made at 9/10 December 2020 Council meeting;
- savings assumption added; and
- sensitivity analysis added.

65. Draft 2021-31 funded capital projects list (Attachment 8)

66. Long-Term Plans must include a list of capital projects by activity. The attached list of capital projects reflects the decisions of Council at the draft Long-Term Plan budget deliberations held in December 2020. The list of capital projects is consistent with those in the draft 2021-51 Infrastructure Strategy.

67. The funded capital projects list is referenced in the Consultation Document under each priority and will be publicly available on the FutureHamilton website, which is being used to host the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan consultation.

68. Draft 2021-31 unfunded capital projects list (Attachment 9)

69. A list of unfunded capital projects following the budget deliberations held in December 2020 has also been included as underlying information to the Consultation Document. There is no legislative requirement to make this information available as part of the Consultation Document process, however, this information has been included as it is considered of interest to our communities and stakeholders.

70. The unfunded capital project list is referenced in the Consultation Document under each priority and will be publicly available on the FutureHamilton website, which is being used to host the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan consultation.

71. Draft Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs) statement (Attachment 10)

72. All Long-Term Plans need to include a statement that outlines Council's significant policies and objectives in relationship to ownership and control of those organisations it controls. The nature and scope of the activity of the CCO and key performance indicators must also be identified in this statement.

73. The performance information in the attachment is based on previous Statement of Intents prepared by the CCOs that is subject to amendment. Updated information from the CCOs is expected at the end of April and final figures will be included in the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan put forward for adoption on 24 June 2021.

74. Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan performance measures (Attachment 11)

75. The final Long-Term Plan must include group of activity statements that outline the services the Council will provide to the community. The performance measures used to monitor and measure the provision of these services must sit alongside those statements.

76. This report presents the performance measures for approval. The Council will have the opportunity to consider the full group activity statements as the development of the final Long-Term Plan progresses.

77. The performance measures have been reviewed since the last Long-Term Plan and are now more aligned to our five priorities and wellbeing outcomes.

78. The performance measures include a number of mandatory measures required by the LGA in relation to water supply, wastewater, stormwater and transport.

79. The draft performance measures have been discussed with Elected Members throughout the development of the draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan. The performance measures attached to this report reflect the feedback received from Elected Members.

80. Supporting information relating to draft Revenue and Financing Policy Consultation Document and supporting financial policies, draft Development Contributions Policy and draft Growth Funding Policy

81. Consultation is also being run on the draft Revenue and Financing Policy, the draft Development Contributions Policy and draft Growth Funding Policy. These consultations are being run separately but concurrently with that of the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Consultation Document.

82. There are several draft policies and documents upon which draft budgets have been built that act as supporting information for the documents being consulted on, but that are not presented in this report.

83. Instead, these policies are put forward for the approval of Council in the separate reports presented at this Council meeting and considered in this agenda.

84. The policies and supporting information included in those reports for approval are:

- Draft 2021-31 Revenue and Financing Policy;
- Draft 2021-31 Funding Needs Analysis;
- Draft Rates Funding Impact Statement;
- Draft 2021-31 Rate Remissions and Postponements Policy;
- Draft 2021-31 Rating Policy;
- Draft 2021 Development Contributions Policy; and
- Draft Growth Funding Policy.

Consultation and engagement

85. Developing a Long-Term Plan is of high significance in that it affects the lives of all the people who live, work or visit Hamilton in some way. This Council recognises the importance of this process and is planning a proactive approach to engaging the community and key stakeholders in consultation on the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Consultation Document.

86. Council commenced engagement with the community in December 2019 with the 'what do you love about Hamilton' campaign followed with the 'How can we make Hamilton an even better place to be?' campaign in March – April 2020. The feedback from these campaigns have helped inform the vision and five priorities. The Long-Term Plan Consultation Document will seek feedback on the projects which have been included in the budget to deliver to the vison and the five priorities.

87. The engagement will use digital communication with an engaging online presence using the futurehamilton.co.nz website to tell the story of what we are proposing and consulting on, as well as face-to-face events. During the consultation period, we will:

- Empower our customer facing teams to tell the Long-Term Plan story.
- Hold small and large activations across the city.
- Attend key stakeholder presentations and meetings.
- Attend large external events.

88. Face-to-face engagement with the community will only go ahead under COVID-19 Alert Level 1. As Alert Level 2 requires physical distancing of 2m from strangers, this would prevent practical and effective engagement in the community. If Hamilton is under Alert Level 2 or higher, Council will look to replace face-to-face engagement events, presentations and meetings with virtual options.

89. The engagement will be promoted through the digital formats of:

- Website – Futurehamilton.co.nz
- Social media – Facebook, Linkedin, video, Neighbourly, Linkedin etc.
- Instagram stories and 'lives' – go out onsite and go 'behind the scenes' with our teams.
- Google – search ads and display ad.
- Live town hall – Q&A on Facebook.
- Videos – short, sharp videos outlining the Long-Term Plan and our projects.
- Artificial intelligence (AI) - using the AI technology we are developing a pop-up/chat bot which will allow us to ask people questions based off the consultation document and people to ask questions and receive an answer. This pop-up can be used on our website and across our social channels such as Facebook.
- Other - digital billboards, bus shelters and screens across the city.

90. The engagement will also be promoted through:

- Posters – in businesses, at our facilities, customer services etc.
- Consultation document – will follow the same look and feel as our previous phases of LTP engagement.
- A0 posters across the city.
- Newspaper – Simple advertising in key papers, both paid and community.

- Media stories – Our Hamilton and media releases.
- Council collateral – include friendly URL on letters going out, rates bills etc.
- Stakeholder letters – templated letters which will be sent from the Office of the Mayor.
- Partnership approach with Mediaworks (The Breeze) - a series of stories, profiles and radio spots.
- Radio advertising – a mix of Mediaworks and NZME stations.

91. Engagement feedback will be captured from:

- Formal submission forms (online and hardcopy)
- Social media
- Phone calls
- Emails and letters
- Videos
- Feedback from engagement events

92. The formal consultation period is from 5 March – 7 April 2021, with verbal submission on 13-15 April 2021.

2021-31 Long-Term Plan critical path

93. Following adoption of the Consultation Document, underlying information, draft Revenue and Financing Policy Consultation Document and other supporting policies, draft Development Contributions Policy and draft Growth Funding Policy (separate reports) at this meeting, formal consultation will begin on 5 March 2021.

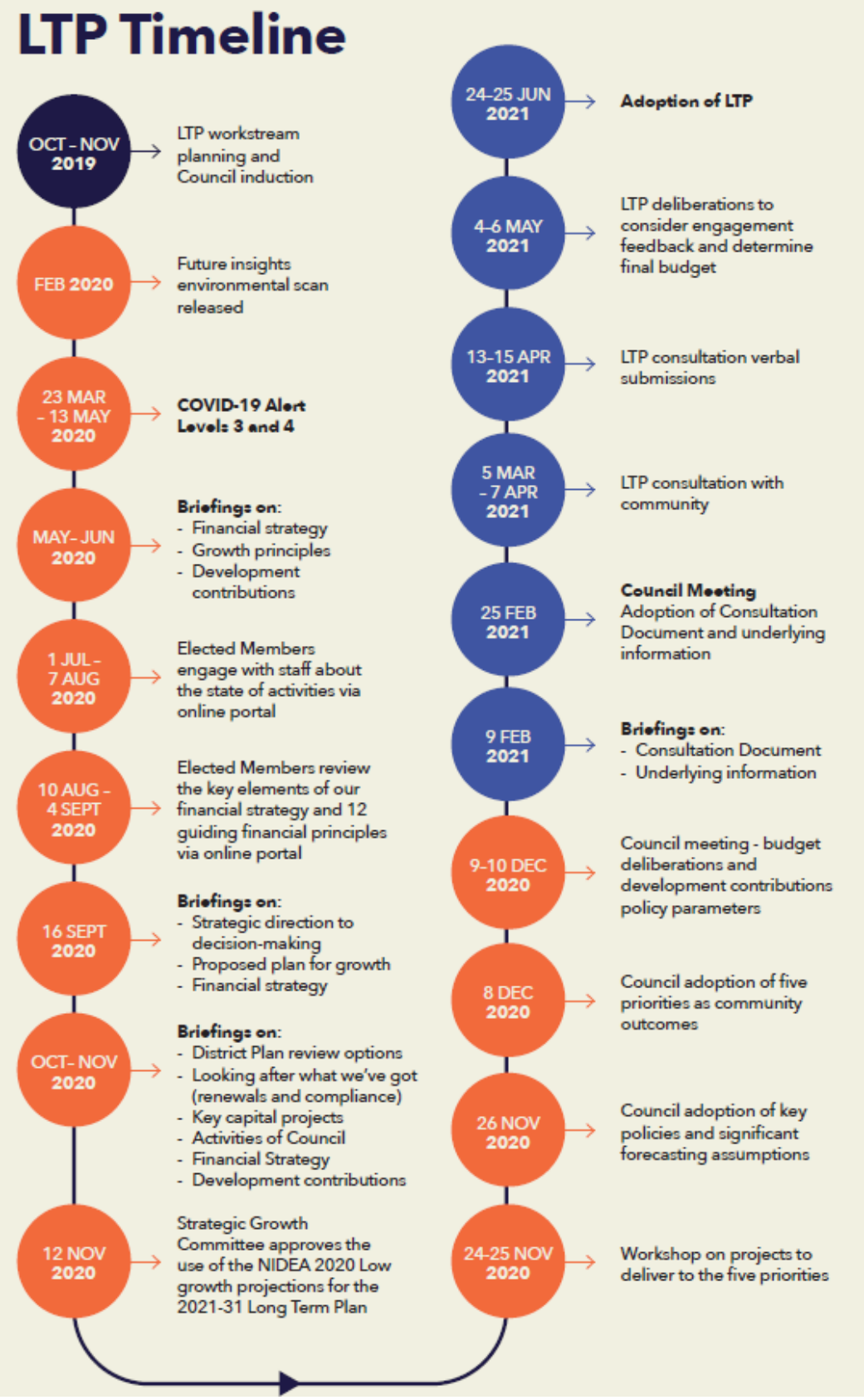
94. Following the closure of the consultation period and prior to verbal submissions being heard, staff will collate and analyse the submissions. From this work staff will produce a submissions analysis report for Elected Members that identifies key themes from the feedback received. This will be provided to elected members ahead of the verbal submissions on 13-15 April 2021.

95. Through the first part of April 2021, Elected Members are asked to consider the submissions, submissions analysis report and hear verbal submissions. Following the verbal submissions, Elected Members will be asked to indicate the items they would like staff to provide more information on. An Elected Member workshop is scheduled on 20-21 April 2021.

96. Staff will then produce a deliberation report due to be discussed at the Council meeting on 4-5 May 2021. During these deliberations, resolutions are expected on proposed changes to finalise the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan. There is one back up day reserved for further discussion if needed (6 May 2021).

97. The 2021-31 Long-Term Plan then undergoes a final audit and will be presented for adoption on 24 June 2021. Figure 1 below shows how the decisions of this meeting fit in to the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan critical path.

Figure 1: 2021-31 Long-Term Plan critical path



Options

98. No options are available for Council to consider because there is a requirement to consult with the public under the LGA.

99. The recommendations in this report, along with those in the draft Revenue and Financing Policy report and Development Contributions Policy reports, supports the ability of Council to lawfully:

    - adopt a final 2021-31 Long-Term Plan by the legislative deadline of 30 June 2021;
    - ensure the lawful setting and assessing of rates; and
    - charge development contributions.

Financial Considerations - *Whaiwhakaaro Puutea*

100. This is a regular operating activity funded through the 2018-28 Long-Term Plan.

Legal and Policy Considerations - *Whaiwhakaaro-aa-ture*

101. Staff confirm that the Consultation Document complies with the Council's legal and policy requirements.

Wellbeing Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro-aa-oranga tonutanga

102. The purpose of Local Government changed on the 14 May 2019 to include promotion of the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future ('the 4 wellbeings').

103. The subject matter of this report has been evaluated in terms of the 4 wellbeings during the process of developing this report as outlined below.

104. The recommendations set out in this report are consistent with that purpose.

Risks – *Tuuraru*

105. Changes to the Consultation Document on 25 February 2021

106. The approval of the Consultation Document, underlying information, draft Revenue and Financing Policy Consultation Document and other supporting policies, draft Development Contributions Policy and draft Growth Funding Policy (separate reports) at this meeting is essential to finalising the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan on time.

107. Any changes to these documents (other than minor wording or formatting changes) will result in a requirement to have them re-audited and will delay the formal consultation period. The process for re-auditing would take up to four weeks and would include the requirement for the Consultation Document to be resubmitted to the Office of the Auditor-General for hot review. This would likely also result in additional audit costs.

108. This would disrupt the expectations of the community and the preparations made for consultation (including scheduled community events) in the planned timeframe.

109. The ability of staff and external auditors to deliver the final 2021-31 Long-Term Plan on time and to a good standard would be compromised and create reputation risk for the Council.

110. Communication

111. The draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan is of high public interest and there are likely to be strong views for and against different elements of the plan. A communications plan is in place to help people access accurate information, to understand what is being proposed and to ensure they know how they can have their say.

Significance & Engagement Policy - *Kaupapa here whakahira/anganui*

Significance

112. Given the statutory requirement to consult, staff have not considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy to assess the significance of recommendation(s) in this report.

Engagement

113. There is a statutory requirement to consult, in accordance with section 93A of the LGA.

Attachments - *Ngaa taapirihanga*

Attachment 1 - 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Consultation Document

Attachment 2 - 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Consultation Document Submission Form

Attachment 3 - Draft 2021-51 Infrastructure Strategy

Attachment 4 - Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Financial Strategy

Attachment 5 - Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Propsective Financial Statements

Attachment 6 - Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Disclosure Statement

Attachment 7 - Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Significant Forecasting Assumptions

Attachment 8 - Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Funded Capital Projects List

Attachment 9 - Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Unfunded Capital Projects List

Attachment 10 - Draft 2021-31 Council Controlled Organisations Statement

Attachment 11 - Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan Performance Measures

Shaping Hamilton Kirikiriroa together

Our vision in action
Ka hua. Ka puaawai. Ka ora

'Dreams are realised when people take ownership for creating, fostering and giving life to the vision.'

2021/22 - 2030/31 Long-Term Plan
Consultation Document

Hamilton City Council
Te kaunihera o Kirikiriroa

It's an exciting time for Hamilton Kirikiriroa.

You've told us what you want for our great river city and now it's time to make it happen.

We've used your feedback to form our plans for the next 10 years and now we need you to share your voice and shape your city.

Welcome, haere mai

It's great to have you here.

There's a lot going on in our great river city and like any metro city, the next 10 years will see some challenges and opportunities for Hamilton Kirikiriroa.

This consultation document outlines the key issues and opportunities we will be faced with over the next 10 years that we want your feedback on. If you want to delve into more detail, there's heaps of supporting information at futurehamilton.co.nz/links

This feedback will help the Mayor and Councillors confirm the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan which runs from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2031.

What the community tells us will also be available at futurehamilton.co.nz

How it all works

- **5 March – 7 April**
  Community consultation – when we want to hear from you
- **13 – 15 April**
  Verbal submissions – your chance to talk about what you've told us
- **4 – 6 May**
  Mayor and Councillors consider all the feedback from the community
- **24 – 25 June**
  Mayor and Councillors confirm the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan
- **1 July**
  The 2021-31 Long-Term Plan is in place.

Share your voice, shape your city.

With people at the heart of everything we do, our Mayor and Councillors need your feedback before they make their final decisions about the next 10 years. We need to shape our city, together.

As always, we love talking to you and hearing what you think about the future for Hamilton Kirikiriroa.

From 5 March – 7 April, you'll be able to have your say on our long-term plans and you'll be able to share your voice.

At the same time as this Long-Term Plan consultation, we are also after your feedback on the following topics:

Revenue and Financing Policy

This outlines how Council has determined the sources of funding for its capital and operating expenditure.

Development Contributions Policy

This determines how we charge development contributions so that a fair share of infrastructure costs (such as new or upgraded roads, water and wastewater pipes and recreational areas) are paid for by those undertaking development.

Growth Funding Policy

This directs how we make decisions about potential new growth projects and infrastructure (like pipes and roads) where these projects are not aligned with our Long-Term Plan.

You can find out about these on futurehamilton.co.nz

Have your say

1. Visit futurehamilton.co.nz

While you're there you can check out what your rates are proposed to be for 2021/22 too…. and if you prefer you can upload your feedback via video.

2. Send us your thoughts

You can send us an email with your ideas to ltp@hcc.govt.nz or pop them in the post and send to:

Freepost 172189, Hamilton City Council, Long-Term Plan, Private Bag 3010, Hamilton, 3240

3. We'll be out and about across the city

Come and chat to us at one of our pop up events (link to schedule)

4. Message us on our Facebook, LinkedIn or Instagram pages.

Shaping our city, together

Paula Southgate
Mayor of Hamilton

Teenaa koutou katoa, greetings

I am very pleased to put this draft Long-Term Plan to you for your consideration.

Your Councillors have made a number of difficult choices and decisions and there are still more to come. We were all determined to put proposals to you which build upon the vision we all have for our city. But we must take our financial challenges, as well as issues of affordability for ratepayers, into account.

This draft Long-Term Plan has already been influenced by the people of Hamilton Kirikiriroa. The five priorities laid out here and the specific proposals we are putting to you for feedback reflect what people in our city have already told us. Our community wants us to make progress in key areas including embracing the Waikato River, revitalising our central city and investing in easier and safer ways to get around Hamilton. The community is also urging us to enhance our natural environment and address climate change, while continuing to support business within our city. Those priorities and aspirations represent huge opportunities to improve the wellbeing of all Hamiltonians.

But we simply cannot afford to do everything, or to do everything as quickly as we might like. Council is absolutely commited to looking after the assets we already have and we will invest what's necessary to ensure city facilities are well maintained. We will also continue to invest in quality core infrastructure like roads, water and community facilities that allow us to go about our daily lives.

Hamilton, however, like other growth cities, is facing mammoth costs in relation to water and compliance. Many of these costs are beyond our control with much of this work required by law to address issues around growth, climate change and transportation. We want to be very transparent about the impact of this on our ratepayers so have proposed a separate compliance targeted rate, in addition to our general rate. In the meantime, we are continuing to work with government to seek solutions which will reduce the burden on our ratepayers in the future.

Finally, I have personally been very clear that I wish this Long-Term Plan to be one that everyone in our city can provide feedback on. We've done all we can to make it as easy as possible for people to share their views so please share your voice and shape our city.

Before we make any decisions, you have my assurance that your Councillors will be listening carefully to the feedback received.

I look forward to what you have to say and to building a city in which all of us can thrive.

Our vision for Hamilton Kirikiriroa

Ka hua. Ka puaawai. Ka ora.

Everything we do is aimed at improving the wellbeing of Hamiltonians.

Over the past 18 months, we have been talking to you (a lot!) to understand what you love about Hamilton Kirikiriroa and what would make our city an even better place to be.

We've used your feedback to create five long-term priorities for Hamilton Kirikiriroa over the next decade. These priorities reflect what you said is important to you, your family and your neighbourhood.

The five priorities for our city are:

1. **A city that's easy to live in**
2. **A city where our people thrive**
3. **A central city where people love to be**
4. **A fun city with lots to do**
5. **A green city.**

Our 2021-31 Long-Term Plan sets out how we will deliver on our priorities for the next decade. Our plan focuses on looking after the assets we already have and how we can make our great river city an even better place to be.

Now it's time for you to have your say on how we intend to deliver these priorities for our city.

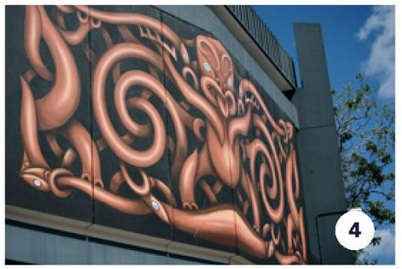
We want to know what you think about the options for the projects included here, or anything else you want us to do!

A glance at the next 10 years

- Over the next 10 years we're proposing to spend $3.7 billion on the 'everyday' costs of running the city. These include making sure your rubbish and recycling is collected, maintaining our roads and footpaths, keeping our sports parks ready to play on and lots more.
- We are also proposing to invest $2.5 billion on capital projects to look after existing assets (like playgrounds and footpaths), building new infrastructure (like roads and water pipes) and new community projects (like libraries and parks).
- Providing drinking water to your tap and taking away your wastewater and stormwater makes up about a third of our total budget. We expect these costs to continue to increase due to government legislation, regulations, standards, and policies around how councils deliver these services. On top of this, we need to keep expanding our networks and treatment plants to meet the increasing demand for water services as our city grows. To highlight Council's costs to do this work, we have taken funding out of what we collect from general rates and ring-fenced it as a new targeted rate called the compliance rate.
- As a growing city, we need to plan so Hamilton develops the way our community wants, as well as meet new requirements set by central government. This means we are required to do a comprehensive review of our District Plan to make sure it provides the best outcomes. We have also highlighted these costs by including them as part of the new compliance targeted rate.
- To help pay for this, in 2021/22 we're proposing a total average rates increase to existing ratepayers of 8.9%. This is made up of an average 4.4% general rates increase and a new targeted compliance rate that will collect $9.6 million in the first year, the equivalent of a 4.5% average rates increase.

- Funding for development at the Hamilton Gardens is proposed to remain at the same amount but from July 2021 would be collected through the general rate rather than the current targeted rate.
- You can find out exactly what your rates are proposed to be by entering your address at futurehamilton.co.nz
- A key principle of our financial strategy is to balance the books – so that everyday costs of running the city are paid for by our everyday revenues. Our draft plans will see us balance the books from 2024/25.
- We're forecasting our debt-to-revenue ratio to peak at 278% in 2025/26. This is within our debt-to-revenue ratio limit for that year.

There are some key projects we want your views on



1. Providing more and safer routes for walking, biking, scooting and skating
2. Upgrading two key roads in the north of the city
3. Expanding the Hillcrest Library
4. Increased funding for creative initiatives
5. Charging for commuter parking around the city
6. Building a new walking and cycling bridge across the Waikato River linking the central city and eastern side of the river
7. Building a second jetty at Hamilton Gardens
8. Increasing swim space at Waterworld
9. Charging for parking at the Hamilton Gardens
10. Improving our gully systems.

You can have your say at futurehamilton.co.nz or via the other ways to share your voice outlined on page 5.

Share your voice. Shape your city.

The following pages summarise how we plan to deliver on our priorities.

For each priority we want your feedback on different options for some specific projects. The preferred options have been included in our draft budget for the next 10 years.

We are also keen to hear if you have any other ideas you would like to share.

Your feedback will help Councillors determine whether their preferred options are the right ones so Council can make the right decisions to shape Hamilton Kirikiriroa's future.

Let's get started!

PRIORITY ONE

Shaping

a city that's easy to live in

Ahuahungia teetehi taaone e tau ai te noho ki roto

"Have more arts and culture facilities."

Dejin, Frankton

You told us

Hamiltonians have lots of ideas about what would improve our city. Here's some of what they said.

"Create a walkable city with more focus on alternative modes of transport."

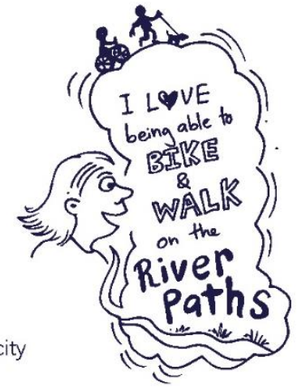
Nevada, Whitiora

"An integrated transport plan designed by the community which recognises the variety of transport options with safe corridors."

Raymond, Chartwell

What we want

We want a city that's easy to live in, explore, and connect.



Our plans for the next 10 years

We will be creating and investing in strong and lively communities in a city that's easy to get around in – no matter what your transport choice.

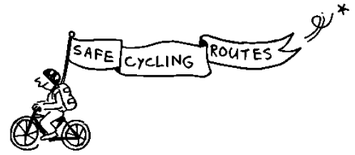
Here are some of the ways that we're investing in our city over the next 10 years:

- $22 million on providing spaces to connect and discover through our six libraries and online e-book collection
- $10 million to complete the new Rototuna Village community facility, including a library and community space
- Around $66 million to look after our footpaths and making them safer by removing trip hazards; and keeping our street lights turned on
- $76 million to make our intersections and roads safer
- $28 million on public transport initiatives such as improving bus reliability so buses run on time, easy access to buses and bus stops and public transport hubs which will help with congestion across the city
- $69 million on more on and off-road cycleways and paths so we can explore and discover our city
- $110 million on building our newest vehicle, pedestrian and cycling bridge over the Waikato River to link the new Peacocke community with our city and eastern suburbs.

You can see the list of projects we've included in our budget and will be funded by rates at futurehamilton.co.nz/fundedprojects

There's also projects we considered but haven't included in our budgets. You can view this list at futurehamilton.co.nz/unfundedprojects

Is there a project you really want us to do, or not do? Let us know in the feedback form.



Share your voice

There are some specific projects we would like your feedback on before we confirm our budget for the next 10 years.

The project

Provide more safer routes for biking, scooting and skating

You've told us you want a city that's easier and safer to get around.

Encouraging safe and easy alternatives to driving helps us ease traffic congestion, keep our people safer and reduce the impact on our environment.

In addition to the $69 million we mentioned above for on and off road cycleways and paths, we're also developing a prioritised programme of projects and actions that will make it safer for people to bike, scoot and skate around our city. These actions include things like building cycleways, bike/scooter parking and charging stations and delivering safety programmes.

This programme will be finalised later this year as part of the business case being developed in conjunction with Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency. We'll identify which projects are the highest priority and will be tackled first.

The total cost of the programme is $55 million.

This is made up of $28 million from Council (funded through debt) and will have an impact on rates. We will be seeking co-investment from Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency for the balance.

If co-investment from Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency isn't available, we will review and prioritise the projects to get the most impact from our investment of $28 million. This means some projects would be delayed.

The options

This is Council's preferred option

Option 1: Providing more safer routes for biking, scooting, and skating

We're proposing to invest $55 million over the next 10 years to make our city safer to bike, scoot and skate around. We're expecting the $55 million will be spread fairly evenly across the 10 years so we will spend $24.5 million in the first five years (2021/22 – 2025/26) and $30.7 million in the second five years (2026/27 – 2030/31). This means we can get onto the work quickly and make some real progress soon.

We know Hamiltonians want more options to get around and explore our city. We're a compact and relatively flat city which make it a perfect place to bike, scoot and skate. We're excited about these projects and believe the scale of this programme is a great opportunity to transform the way people across our city move around.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**$20 per year from 2021/22** This option has been included in the proposed budget

Option 2: Slow it down

This option means we would spend the same amount of money overall ($55 million, with half coming from Waka Kotahi) but slow down the spend in the first five years of our plan. Instead of spending $24.5 million in the first five years, we would only spend $15 million and then more in the second five years.

This option means we would see a lot less happen over the next few years. Progress will be slower and we don't think this will meet the aspirations Hamiltonians have for their city.

Slowing the project down means we would need to borrow less in the first five years, so the amount we need from rates to fund the debt would be $4 less per year (difference between $20 per year and $16 per year).

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**$16 per year from 2021/22**

What do you think?

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

** Rates figures are included to provide an indicative impact to an average residential property. Individual property changes will vary dependent upon property value and rating category. The calculation of the rates impact includes the capital cost, debt servicing costs and the ongoing operational costs from the project.

The project

Upgrading the Gordonton Road/Puketaha Road intersection

Gordonton Road between Wairere Drive and Thomas Road has a history of safety concerns and has become increasingly busy with traffic as more people have chosen to live in Rototuna and the neighbouring Waikato district.

Gordonton Road is currently classed as a rural road – meaning it was typically designed for lower traffic volumes, and has no footpaths. With continued growth in the area, further roading improvements are needed to improve safety for all road users including pedestrians and cyclists.

Over the past three years, several projects have been completed along the road to improve safety. Work has begun on a shared walking and cycling path within the Huntington and St James areas (which runs parallel to Gordonton Road) and Council has also programmed funding this year (2021) to start upgrading the Darjon Drive intersection with a small roundabout.

To address some of the other safety issues along Gordonton Road, we're proposing to build a small roundabout at the intersection of Gordonton Road/Puketaha Road.

The total cost of the roundabout is $3 million.

This would be funded by Council through debt (borrowed money) and will have an impact on rates.

The options

This is Council's preferred option

Option 1: Upgrade the Gordonton Road/Puketaha Road intersection in 2021/22

We've heard from lots of you that this intersection needs to be upgraded to make it safer for all road users. So, we're proposing to upgrade this intersection starting in 2021/22. It will include installing a small roundabout at the Gordonton Road/Puketaha Road intersection. This option doesn't include creating a link to St James Drive.

The project is not seen as a priority by Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency which means we will not receive any funding subsidy and all costs will need to be met by Council.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**$4 per year from 2021/22** This option has been included in the proposed budget

Option 2: Do it later

This option means pushing the project out beyond the 10 years of this Long-Term Plan.

This would allow us to assess whether the opening of the Waikato Expressway and the upgrade to the Darjon Drive intersection would reduce the current safety risks Council is concerned about.

Delaying the project may mean we could potentially seek co-investment from Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency.

Not spending on this project means we would need to borrow less, so the amount we need from rates to fund the debt would be $4 less per year.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**↓$4 per year from 2021/22**

What do you think?

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

** Rates figures are included to provide an indicative impact to an average residential property. Individual property changes will vary dependent upon property value and rating category. The calculation of the rates impact includes the capital cost, debt servicing costs and the ongoing operational costs from the project.

The project

Upgrading the Borman Road/Horsham Downs Road intersection

As the Rototuna neighbourhood has grown, there has been increasing concern around the safety and number of cars using the roads in the area. This is causing residents to use other roads which have not been designed for this amount of traffic. This causes new safety risks.

To help with these safety risks, we're proposing to complete the final sections of Borman Road and to upgrade the Horsham Downs Road/Borman Road intersection. Once complete this key transport connection will link Kay Road in the west to Gordonton Road in the east.

Council has proposed starting this work in 2024/25.

The second part of the project will be extending Borman Road from Kimbrae Drive to Horsham Downs Road. Council has proposed starting this work in 2029/30.

The total cost of the upgrade is $11 million.

This is funded by Council through debt (borrowed money) and will have an impact on rates.

This is Council's preferred option

The options

Option 1: Upgrade the Borman Road/Horsham Downs Road intersection in 2024/25

This option means Council will start the project in 2024/25.

This project is unlikely to be a priority for Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency which means we will not receive any co-investment.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**$9 per year from 2024/25** This option has been included in the proposed budget

Option 2: Do it sooner

This option means Council will start the project in 2021/22.

Starting work sooner means the intersection will be ready for the development happening in the area. We know some members of the community want these works to start sooner.

The cost of the project would be slightly less (due to inflation), but the impact on rates would be sooner, from 2021/22 onwards. The preferred option only includes this impact from 2024/25 onwards.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**$7 per year from 2021/22**

What do you think?

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

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The project

Expanding the Hillcrest Library

We love our libraries and last year around 514,000 people visited our libraries across the city.

Hillcrest Library is one of our smallest libraries but is well used and loved by the local community. The library is now running at capacity and often becomes overcrowded at peak times, especially after school hours and on Saturdays. It's expected this library will get busier, especially when people start to live in the new Peacocke community. We also expect to see more Hillcrest Library users from 2023 when the new bridge across the Waikato River opens.

Expanding the library will mean we increase our collection size and offer more books and products for our community to discover and enjoy. We're also going to create a 'makerspace' area – which is a collaborative work space for making, learning, exploring and sharing that uses high-tech and no-tech tools.

The library is on Masters Street and surrounded by Council-owned shops tenanted on short-term leases. Council has long intended to refurbish the library and extend into the Council-owned shops, but this work has been delayed due to financial constraints.

The total cost of the expansion is $5 million.

This is funded by Council through debt (borrowed money) and will have an impact on rates.

The options

This is Council's preferred option

Option 1: Expand the Hillcrest Library in 2027/28

We're proposing to expand the Hillcrest Library in 2027/28.

Although the new bridge over the Waikato River will be open in 2023, the Peacocke community will take a few years to grow. We want to make sure our libraries continue to be engaging places for our community to connect and discover. We believe that for now, the library is suitable as it is but look forward to an expansion in 2027/28 to meet the needs of the growing communities in the Hillcrest area.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**$10 per year from 2027/28** This option has been included in the proposed budget

Option 2: Do it sooner

This option means we will expand the Hillcrest Library three years earlier in 2024/25.

This option means we will have a bigger library in place soon after the new bridge opens. This will offer an enhanced library service to our existing community as well as for those moving into the Peacocke community.

While doing it sooner means the project would cost slightly less overall (due to inflation), we would have to borrow earlier and increase the proposed rates from 2024/25. The preferred option only includes this impact from 2027/28 onwards.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**$9 per year from 2024/25**

What do you think?

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

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PRIORITY TWO

Shaping

a city where our people thrive

Ahuahungia teetehi taaone e puaawai ai ngaa taangata katoa

"Make Hamilton a city that's easy to build and invest in."

Mohammed

You told us

Hamiltonians have lots of ideas about what would improve our city. Here's some of what they said.

"Have more jobs opportunities so that young adults can stay in Hamilton after finishing university. More affordable homes."

Sarah, Hillcrest

"Accept all people so they can express who they are and feel a sense of belonging."

Corey

What we want

We want to actively create opportunities for our people to thrive in their jobs, careers, and lives so they can leverage the wonderful lifestyle and opportunities our city has to offer.

Our plans for the next 10 years

We'll continue to support local agencies such as Hamilton and Waikato Tourism, Hamilton Central Business Association and Te Waka and work closely with our iwi, government and private partners to make sure our city and wider region thrive.

Here are just some of the ways that we're investing in our city over the next 10 years:

- $16 million through grant programmes to community groups and events, including creative art initiatives
- $15.4 million to review our District Plan which sets out where and how development can happen in our city and what we need to do to deliver on our environmental responsibilities. More detail on this is available in the finance section.
- $79 million (from 2028-31) to open the Ruakura growth areas to put in connecting roads for new industrial areas.
- $30 million in 2021/22 to open the Ruakura West Road which is jointly funded with Tainui Group Holdings Ltd and the government's Provincial Development Unit.
- $9 million over 2021 to 2024 to identify future wastewater solutions for the region in partnership with neighbouring councils and iwi organisations. The cost to build any new plant identified through a regional approach will be beyond the 10 years of this plan.

You can see the list of projects we've included in our budget and will be funded by rates at futurehamilton.co.nz/fundedprojects

There's also projects we considered but haven't included in our budgets. You can view this list at futurehamilton.co.nz/unfundedprojects

Is there a project you really want us to do, or not do? Let us know in the feedback form.

Item 10 Attachment 1

Share your voice

There are some specific projects we would like your feedback on before we confirm our budget for the next 10 years.

The project

Creative sector funding

We're proposing to set up a creative sector funding trial which includes Council putting up some money towards creative initiatives in the city, but it would only be distributed if it can be matched by creative sector funding.

This is a new initiative to support arts and cultural groups and initiatives in our city.

The total cost of this initiative is $300,000.

This is funded by Council through rates.

This is Council's preferred option

The options

Option 1: Set up a creative sector funding trial of $100,000 for three years

We're proposing to set up a creative sector match-funding trial of $100,000 per year for three years.

This proposal relies on our funding being matched with external funding of $100,000 per year for three years (2021/22 – 2023/24).

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**$1 per year from 2021/22** This option has been included in the proposed budget

Option 2: Keep as is

This option means we won't create a new fund.

The arts sector would be able to continue to seek funding from Council through our existing grant programmes.

Not spending on this project means we would need less rates revenue, so the amount we need from rates would be on average $1 less per ratepayer per year.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**↓$1 per year from 2021/22**

What do you think?

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

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The project

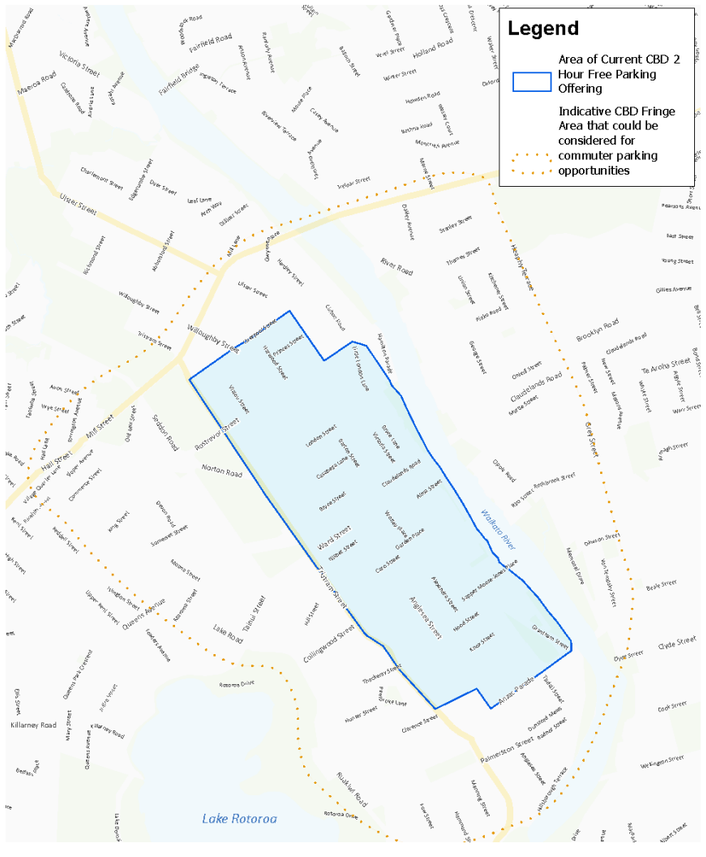
Introduce paid commuter parking around the fringe of the central city

There are a number of hot spot areas across the city where commuters park while they are at work. These are around the edges of the central city and around key workplaces such as Waikato Hospital.

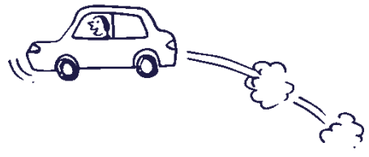
The most highly used areas include Memorial Avenue and areas along River Road, the streets around Hamilton Girls' High School and Seddon Park, Pembroke Street plus more.

Commuters currently park in these areas at no cost and with no time limits. Any decision would consider the needs of residents in the area.

The expected revenue from this initiative is $1.6 million per year.



This map is indicative only. Consultation with residents and businesses in the area would be undertaken before any final decisions are made.



The options

This is Council's preferred option

Option 1: Introduce paid commuter parking around the fringe of the central city

We've identified approximately 2000 car parking spaces that could be changed from free all-day parking to paid parking. The charge would average between $5 to $8 per day (depending on the street) and it's expected will generate around $1.6 million in revenue per year for Council.

Payments would be made through the Pay My Park app so no parking infrastructure would be required. The revenue will go towards public transport and mode-shift initiatives which provide opportunities for people to get to and from work without needing their cars. This could include improving the reliability of buses and better access to buses and invest in more public transport hubs. These initiatives will help to reduce the congestion in the city and will also be better for our environment.

If we go ahead with this option, we will share with you more details once we have formed up a more detailed plan of where commuter parking will be charged and how much the rates will be.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**↓$21 per year from 2021/22** This option has been included in the proposed budget

Option 2: Keep as is

This option involves keeping our parking charging as it is now. If we do not receive the revenue from this initiative, we will need to delay and reprioritise our spending on transport and mode shift projects to reduce our costs by $1.6 million per year.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**$0 per year from 2021/22**

What do you think?

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

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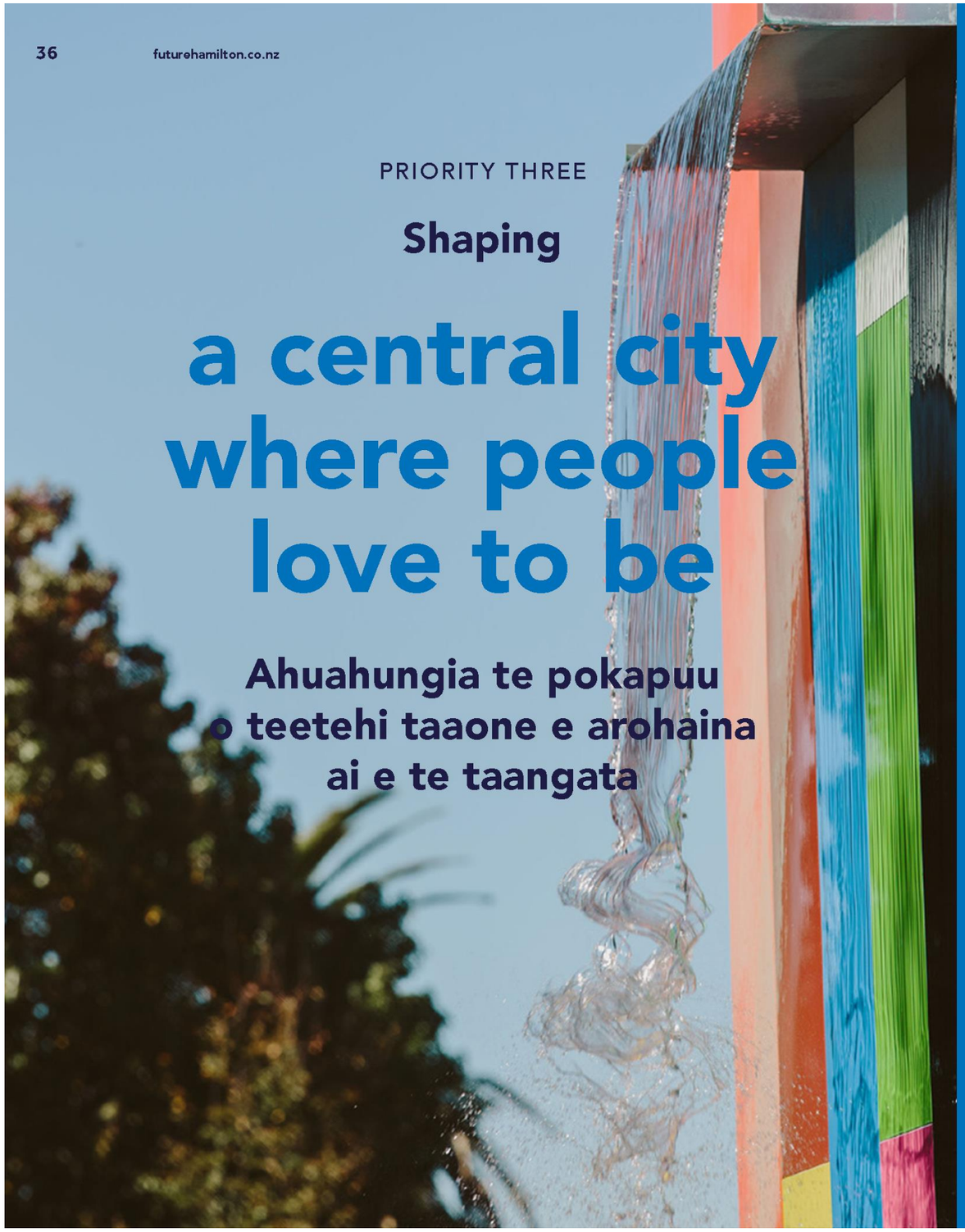
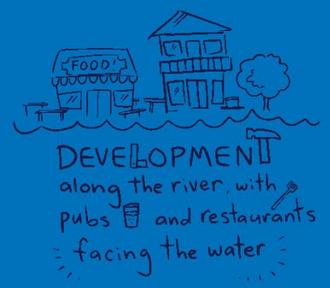


PRIORITY THREE

Shaping

a central city where people love to be

Ahuahungia te pokapuu o teetehi taaone e arohaina ai e te taangata



"Develop a city that celebrates the river and faces it."

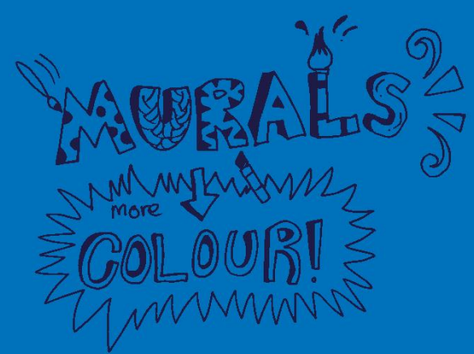
Chase

You told us

Hamiltonians have lots of ideas about what would improve our city. Here's some of what they said.

"Bring the CBD to life, people need to live there. Lots of people. Business downstairs, accommodation upstairs."

Nona, Hillcrest



What we want

We want our central city to be the beating heart of Hamilton Kirikiriroa which always has something going on for our diverse communities to come together and enjoy.

Our plans for the next 10 years

We'll continue to invest in our central city by focusing on opening it up to the Waikato River, encouraging people to live and work in the central city and make it easy to access and move around in. We'll also continue supporting and providing funding for central city activations such as the Hamilton Central Business Association events programme and the annual Christmas parade and Christmas tree installation.

Here are just some of the ways that we're investing in our city over the next 10 years:

- $1 million to revitalise and refresh the site of the former Municipal Pool
- $5 million to upgrade Embassy Park so there is a strong connection to the Waikato River and the new Waikato Regional Theatre when it opens in 2023.
- $11 million to make a number of intersections within the central city safer such as Tristram Street and Collingwood Street, Ward Street (Tristram Street and Anglesea Street end), Sapper Moore-Jones Place and Victoria Street. We will be seeking co-investment from Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency for some of these projects, meaning ratepayers will not have to pay the full cost.

You can see the list of projects we've included in our budget and will be funded by rates at futurehamilton.co.nz/fundedprojects

There's also projects we considered but haven't included in our budgets. You can view this list at futurehamilton.co.nz/unfundedprojects

Is there a project you really want us to do, or not do? Let us know in the feedback form.

Item 10
Attachment 1

Share your voice

There are some specific projects we would like your feedback on before we confirm our budget for the next 10 years.

The project

New walking and cycling bridge across the Waikato River

Rotary Hamilton has partnered with Momentum Waikato to lead a project to construct a new walking and cycling bridge across the Waikato River.

The bridge will create a new way for people to walk, bike, scoot and skate to and from the central city and the eastern side of the river, schools in Hamilton East and The University of Waikato.

Council will only be a key financial contributor to the project on the basis that the remaining funding is sought from a range of external partners.

The total cost of the bridge is $28 million.

We propose $11 million of this will be funded by Council through debt (borrowed money) which will have an impact on rates. We anticipate around $17 million will be funded by external partners.

This is Council's preferred option

The options

Option 1: Contribute $11 million to the new walking and cycling bridge

We're proposing to invest $11 million to go towards the $28 million project and will cap Council's contribution to this level. Other partners will be expected to contribute the remaining $17 million.

Making it easy for people to get into and explore our central city is one of our key focus areas and we believe a new bridge is a fantastic way to make it happen, while also drawing attention to one of Hamilton's best assets, the Waikato River. It will provide a safe way for Hamiltonians to walk, cycle, scoot or skate to and from the eastern side of the river which will take pressure off our roads and off our car parks.

Although it will be a partner project, it's important Council takes the lead. By contributing a capped amount, Council will encourage external partners to commit to and contribute to the project.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**$21 per year from 2021/22** This option has been included in the proposed budget

Option 2: Spend more

This option would see us increase our funding from $11 million to $13 million. Our contribution would be capped at this level and funded by debt. This means Council could provide greater assurance that the project would go ahead.

Council would be providing more funding to help get this project underway and as a result it could happen quicker. Investing more would mean we have to borrow more, so the amount we need from rates to fund the project and debt would be $5 more per year (difference between $21 and $26).

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**$26 per year from 2021/22**

What do you think?

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

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PRIORITY FOUR

Shaping

a fun city with lots to do

Ahuahungia teetehi taaone ngahau e tini ai ngaa kaupapa papai hei whai

"An active and expanding music and arts community with lots of central family events."

Steve

You told us

Hamiltonians have lots of ideas about what would improve our city. Here's some of what they said.

"Have a huge, creative and diverse festival to celebrate the many cultures in Kirikiriroa: Food, dance, people and music."

Suha, Dinsdale

What we want

We want Hamilton Kirikiriroa to be an even better place for everyone to play, with things to do or see around every corner.

Our plans for the next 10 years

We're continuing to invest in the places and spaces that make our city fun to live in and that attract others to come and spend time here.

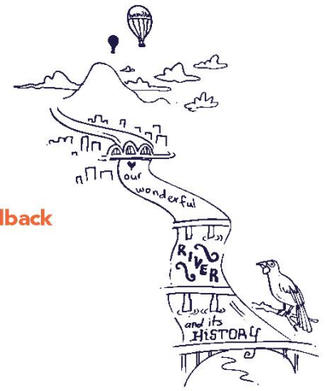
Here are just some of the ways that we're investing in our city over the next 10 years:

- Around $81 million to keep looking after and upgrading our playgrounds, community parks, sports parks and open spaces
- $4 million in 2021/22 to create a new vibrant park space (in line with our West Town Belt Masterplan) on the Founders Theatre site.
- $22 million in 2024/25 and $7 million in 2029/30 to secure land for sports parks and open spaces in the Peacocke community
- Around $69 million on our stadium buildings to continue to make sure they are fit for purpose, including an upgrade to the lights at FMG Stadium Waikato and the air conditioning system at Claudelands Event Centre
- $6 million to complete a shared entry area that links Hamilton Zoo and Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park in 2021/22 and 2022/23
- $8 million to deliver new and improved animal enclosures and habitats at Hamilton Zoo across the next six years
- $15 million for further development of themed gardens at the Hamilton Gardens (funded by the general rates instead of the current targeted rate)
- $4 million to improve the Victoria Street entrance to the Waikato Museum in 2023/24 and $8 million to create an entrance from the Waikato River to the Museum in 2027/28

You can see the list of projects we've included in our budget and will be funded by rates at futurehamilton.co.nz/fundedprojects

There's also projects we considered but haven't included in our budgets. You can view this list at futurehamilton.co.nz/unfundedprojects

Is there a project you really want us to do, or not do? Let us know in the feedback form.



Share your voice

There are some specific projects we would like your feedback on before we confirm our budget for the next 10 years.

The project

Second boat jetty at Hamilton Gardens

Hamiltonians love spending time in and around the Waikato River. In particular, the section of the river next to Hamilton Gardens is incredibly popular with boat users and people swimming and jumping off the river banks.

There have been ongoing concerns about safety in the area so we want to improve this by building a second boat jetty. We have an amazing opportunity to make better use of our river and a second jetty will help us to achieve this by providing more river transport options.

The total cost of the new jetty is $3 million.

This will be funded by Council through debt (borrowed money) and will have an impact on rates.

This is Council's preferred option

The options

Option 1: Build the new jetty at Hamilton Gardens in 2026-28

Council is planning to build the new jetty in 2026/27 to 2027/28.

We've budgeted $3 million for this project which would include the construction of the second jetty and fully accessible pathways linking it to Hamilton Gardens facilities and carparks.

This will better open up Hamilton Gardens to the Waikato River and provide opportunities for people to easily, and safely, travel from the Gardens to our central city and beyond.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**$6 per year from 2026/27** This option has been included in the proposed budget

Option 2: Do it sooner

To improve safety quicker, we could build the new jetty sooner in 2021/22 to 2022/23.

While this option means the project would cost less (due to inflation), doing it sooner may mean we would have to increase rates earlier (from 2021/22) to help fund the upgrade.

The preferred option only includes this impact from 2026/27 onwards.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**$4 per year from 2021/22**

What do you think?

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

** Rates figures are included to provide an indicative impact to an average residential property. Individual property changes will vary dependent upon property value and rating category. The calculation of the rates impact includes the capital cost, debt servicing costs and the ongoing operational costs from the project.

The project

Increasing recreational swim space at Waterworld

Hamiltonians love to swim! Last year, more than 271,000 people visited our pools at Waterworld in Te Rapa and Gallagher Aquatic Centre in Melville. Our pools are jam-packed with people making the most of being able to cool off and have fun in a safe environment.

Our growing population is resulting in more demand all year round for recreational swimming space in our city and we're expecting this to continue over the next 10 years. Both of our pool complexes have a mixture of indoor and outdoor pools. Outdoor pools are highly used in summer but not suitable for the cooler months. In short, we just don't have enough recreational pool space to meet our needs.

We have a couple of options to address the need for recreational swim space and need to balance this with what's affordable for our ratepayers. Our preferred option is to build a seasonal dome over the outdoor pool at Waterworld.

The total cost of the seasonal dome is $6 million.

This is funded by Council through debt (borrowed money) and will have an impact on rates.

The options

This is Council's preferred option

Option 1: Increase recreational swim space by putting a seasonal dome over the outdoor pool at Waterworld in 2023

Our preferred option involves increasing recreational swim space in our city by putting a seasonal dome over the outdoor pool (Lido Pool) at Waterworld. A seasonal dome is a removable structure that covers the pool and means our outdoor pool will be useable in winter. We've budgeted $6 million for this option.

We're aware that at some point we will need an additional pool to keep up with our growing population but due to budget constraints, we think the installation of a seasonable dome is a sensible solution. At this stage, there is no new pool planned for the next 10 years.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**$13 per year from 2021/22** This option has been included in the proposed budget

Option 2: Build a new leisure pool at Waterworld

This option means that instead of investing in a new seasonal dome, we would invest in a brand new indoor pool at Waterworld. This would provide the city with additional swimming space but is not our preferred option due to the high cost of the project.

This option would cost $26 million , funded by debt, and will have an impact on rates. Work on the new pool would begin in 2026/27. Building a new leisure pool at Waterworld means we would not need to borrow the money for the seasonal dome ($6 million), but instead we would need to borrow for the new pool ($26 million).

This option means for the first four years (2021/22 to 2024/25) the impact on the proposed rates would be $13 less than Option 1. However, from 2025/26 the impact on the proposed rates will be $50 per year.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**$50 per year from 2025/26**

What do you think?

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

** Rates figures are included to provide an indicative impact to an average residential property. Individual property changes will vary dependent upon property value and rating category. The calculation of the rates impact includes the capital cost, debt servicing costs and the ongoing operational costs from the project.

The project

Charging for car parking at Hamilton Gardens

Regarded as one of our city's jewels, Hamilton Gardens attracted more than 371,000 visitors to the enclosed gardens last year. While COVID-19 has had an obvious impact on the number of overseas visitors we receive, our local visitor numbers have remained steady.

As well as investing $15 million in new themed gardens, we're also proposing to invest $500,000 per year on improving and adding new services and facilities. Services and facilities are things like directional signage, apps to give visitors more information, mobility options, shade structures etc – things that make the Gardens a more enjoyable and accessible place to be.

In recent years we have considered many ways to increase revenue at Hamilton Gardens to offset the costs to ratepayers and to enhance the services and facilities at the Gardens. This has included looking at options such as charging non-Hamiltonians a fee to visit the themed gardens and charging tour buses for parking.

In this Long-Term Plan, we're proposing to charge for car parking to cover the $500,000 annual investment required to improve these services and facilities. The $15 million for the continued development of the Gardens would be funded out of the general rate rather than through a targeted rate.

The total revenue over 10 years is expected to be $4.75 million.

The options

This is Council's preferred option

Option 1: Charge for car parking at Hamilton Gardens

We're proposing to charge for car parking at Hamilton Gardens from 1 January 2022. Each car would be charged $5 and each tour bus would be charged $20, bringing in an estimated $500,000 each year. This charge would not apply to designated disability car parks.

New parking technologies that recognise vehicle license plates would be used. For example, the technology could allow for those who have purchased goods at the Information Centre or food at the Gardens Café to be exempt from any parking charge.

Half of this revenue ($250,000) would be used to enhance existing services and facilities and the other half ($250,000) would be used to fund new services and facilities.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**↓$3 per year from 2021/22** Reduction of $3 per year. This option has been included in the proposed budget

Option 2: Keep as is

This option means we will continue to have free parking at Hamilton Gardens.

This means we won't have any funding to invest in new or enhanced services and facilities we have planned.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**$0 per year from 2021/22**

What do you think?

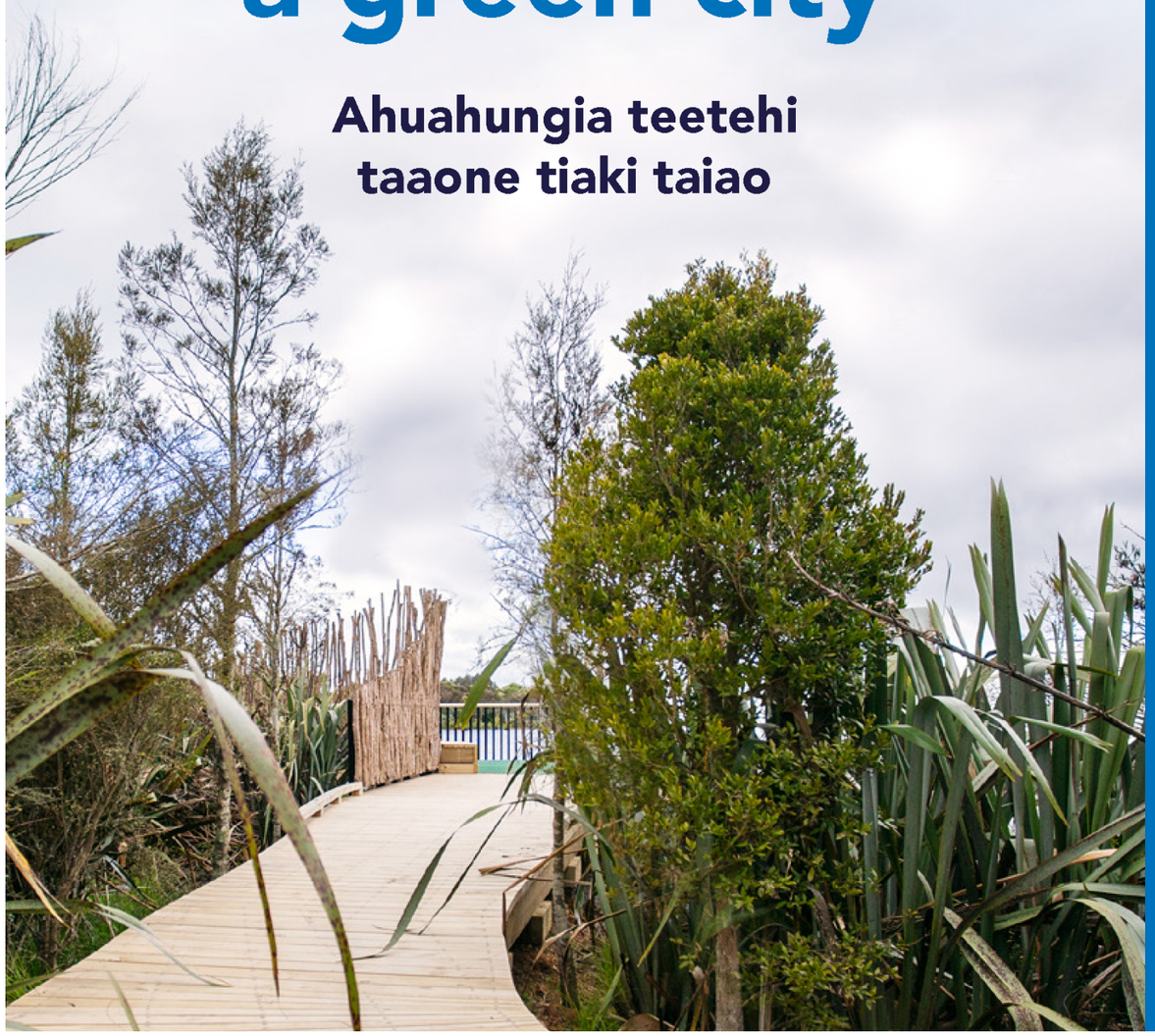
Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

** Rates figures are included to provide an indicative impact to an average residential property. Individual property changes will vary dependent upon property value and rating category. The calculation of the rates impact includes the capital cost, debt servicing costs and the ongoing operational costs from the project.

PRIORITY FIVE

Shaping a green city

Ahuahungia teetehi taaone tiaki taiao



"Restore more native trees by subsidising people to plant them."

Kiri, Silverdale

You told us

Hamiltonians have lots of ideas about what would improve our city. Here's some of what they said.

"Focus on restoring the city's gullies and improving public access to them, looking into making them pest-free attractions."

Benjamin, St Andrews

What we want

We want to do it right together, so our city will get better by the day and we can leave a legacy we can all be proud of.

Our plans for the next 10 years

Hamiltonians have told us that investing in a city that can be enjoyed for generations is crucial. Shaping a green city involves investing more in our city's natural areas, having a clear response to climate change and managing a safe and resilient water supply that doesn't impact the Waikato River.

In September 2020, Council formally adopted the 2020/2021 Climate Change Action Plan. As a result, we have a new programme of activities to reduce our emissions as a Council. These activities include investing in more efficient lighting, air conditioning and heating across our sites and improving the efficiency of our vehicle fleet. We're also proposing to reduce our use of natural gas as renewable energy production increases.

In December 2020, Council also adopted the Nature in the City Strategy. This has given us direction for investment in projects to restore, grow and care for nature across the city. We're focussing on increasing native vegetation cover within the city's gully network to create thriving habitats for native plant and animal life. We want nature to thrive in Hamilton and nurture us wherever we are.

Here are just some of the ways that we're investing in our city over the next 10 years:

- Around $145 million to maintain our existing wastewater network, storage and plants
- An additional $256 million to upgrade and expand our wastewater network, storage and plants to meet the demands of the growing city and compliance costs
- Around $102 million to maintain our existing water network, storage and treatment plants
- An additional $103 million to upgrade and expand our water treatment plant, water storage and water networks
- $21 million to manage our existing stormwater run-off into the Waikato River

- An additional $147 million to upgrade and expand our stormwater systems across the city
- $1.4 million in new pathways at Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park in 2026/27
- $1 million to change the water inlets at Lake Rotoroa into wetlands to filter the stormwater runoff that flows into the lake.

You can see the list of projects we've included in our budget and will be funded by rates at futurehamilton.co.nz/fundedprojects

There's also projects we considered but haven't included in our budgets. You can view this list at futurehamilton.co.nz/unfundedprojects

Is there a project you really want us to do, or not do? Let us know in the feedback form.

Share your voice

There are some specific projects we would like your feedback on before we confirm our budget for the next 10 years.

The project

Gully restoration

Restoring our gullies is a crucial step in making Hamilton Kirikiriroa truly a green city. There's already a lot of great work going on in the city by a variety of community groups who are committed to shaping a green city.

In 2020/21, we spent $110,000 supporting these groups and we invest $210,000 each year on plants for our gullies.

As a Council, we're proposing to invest $29 million to restore and maintain our city's main gully systems, improve access through paths and boardwalks as well as establishing a biodiversity monitoring and reporting programme and supporting the community to care for and restore nature.

This includes capital expenditure (funded by debt) and operating costs (funded by rates).

This is Council's preferred option

The options

Option 1: Invest $29 million to restore and improve our gullies

As a Council we have a responsibility to look after our environment and an opportunity to invest in our city that can be enjoyed for generations. We've budgeted $29 million to restore and improve our gullies across the city over the next 10 years.

This option includes $20 million of capital investment investment (funded by debt) to open access via boardwalks and remove weeds and replant underdeveloped gullies. This option is supported by a further $9 million in operational costs (funded by rates) which will go towards the monitoring and reporting programmes and to support our amazing volunteers.

The preferred option has a staged investment with less funding in the first five years. A staged investment would allow time to plan, design and work with community groups on the proposed gully restoration.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**$48 per year from 2021/22** This option has been included in the proposed budget

Option 2: Speed it up

This option would still invest $29 million but spreads the spending evenly across the next 10 years.

This means we would spend more in the first five years than our preferred option, and less in the final five years. Because the impact on rates is averaged across the 10 years, the total cost to ratepayers for both options is the same.

What this means for your rates:

Amount included in your rates (average, incl GST)**	**$48 per year from 2021/22**

What do you think?

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

** Rates figures are included to provide an indicative impact to an average residential property. Individual property changes will vary dependent upon property value and rating category. The calculation of the rates impact includes the capital cost, debt servicing costs and the ongoing operational costs from the project.

The finances*

Our draft Long-Term Plan sets out our proposed Financial Strategy for how Council will sustainably fund its projects and services over the next 10 years.

Our Financial Strategy considers the increasing costs of a growing city and how those costs should be shared between Council, our partners, and developers.

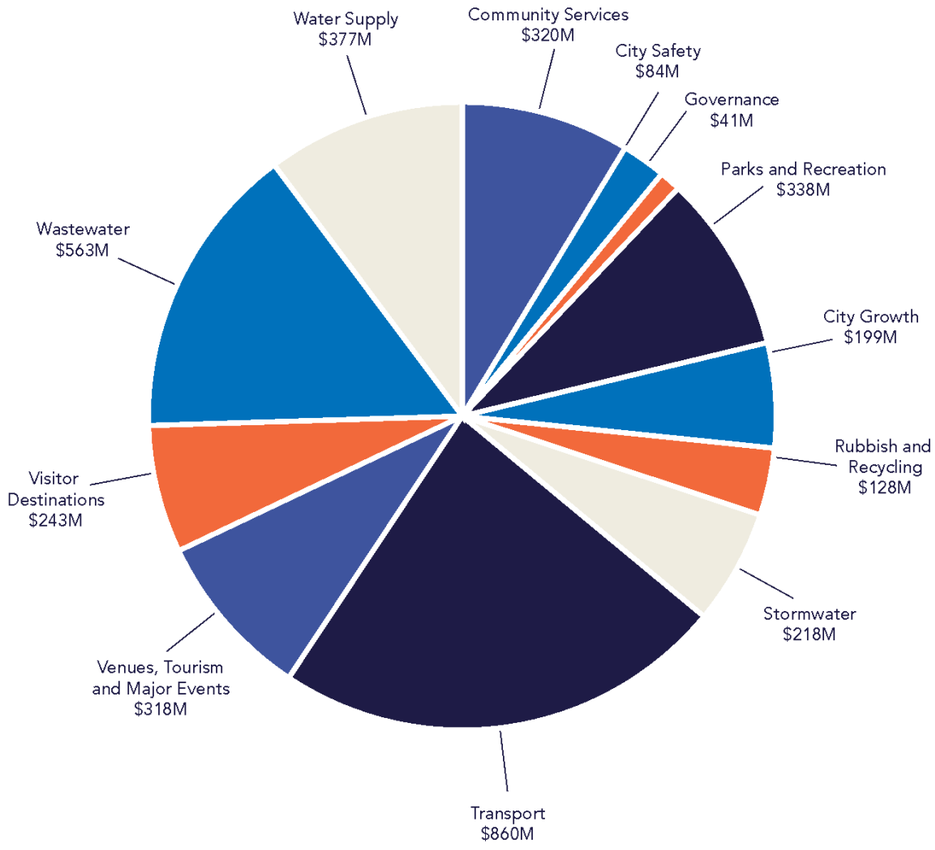
It also takes into account affordability and certainty for ratepayers.

* COVID-19 This Long-Term Plan assumes COVID-19 Alert Level 1 for Year 1 (July 2021-June 2022). From Year 2 (2022/23), we have based our budget on a post-COVID-19 'new normal' operating context. We have forecast a decrease in revenue in Year 1 at our venues (FMG Stadium Waikato, Claudelands and Seddon Park), our community facilities, and through our consenting activities.

What we're planning to spend

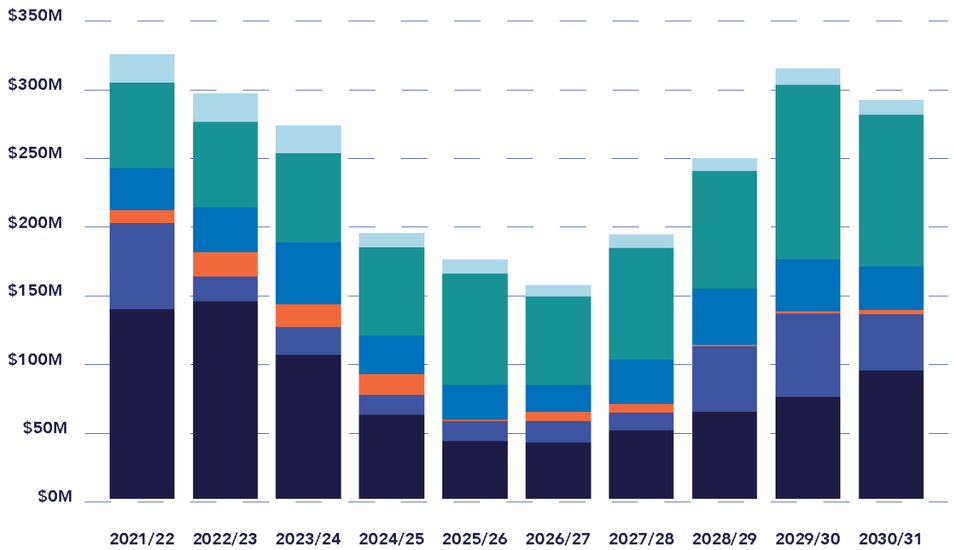
To keep the city running, we will spend $3.7 billion over the next 10 years.

Total operating expenditure over 10 years



Item 10
Attachment 1

We will also invest $2.5 billion in capital projects.



- A city that's easy to live in
- A city where our people thrive
- A central city where people love to be
- A fun city with lots to do
- A green city
- Corporate capital

Rates

To have your say on our proposed rating structure, go to futurehamilton.co.nz/revenuefinancepolicy.

To address the challenges our city is facing over the next 10 years, and help deliver what you've told us would make Hamilton Kirikiriroa even better, in 2021/22 we're proposing a total average rates increase to existing ratepayers of 8.9%.

This is made up of a 4.4% average increase to the general rate. We've also highlighted Council's costs to help deliver work driven by central government in our water services and District Plan by taking funding out of what we collect from general rates and ring-fencing it as a new targeted rate called the compliance rate. This is equivalent to a 4.5% average rates rise.

After year one, the annual average rates increase to existing ratepayers would be 4.9% (made up of both the general and targeted rates) every year.

The rates increases seek to balance affordability to ratepayers while tackling the challenges of being one of New Zealand's fastest-growing cities. It also covers stricter water and planning compliance work required by central government.

COMPLIANCE TARGETED RATE

The compliance targeted rate will cover:

1. increasing costs in our water services*
2. the cost of changing our District Plan as a result of legislation introduced by central government.

We've introduced the compliance targeted rate because we believe it enables us to clearly pull out and explain what costs are associated with our water services and changes to our District Plan.

***Government Three Waters Reform**

Government is working through a reform of the way that water, wastewater and stormwater is managed in New Zealand. Under a signed MOU, Council is collaborating with central government on the reform programme, which proposes significant changes in the future provision of Three Water services in New Zealand in coming years. If implemented, these changes would materially impact some of the information in this document. No changes have yet been confirmed and this consultation document has been prepared on the basis that Council's management of these services will continue.

Water services (also known as three-waters) refers to how Council supplies clean drinking water, and treats and disposes of stormwater and wastewater.

Water services

The government's increasing emphasis on water regulation and compliance are driving up the cost for all councils to deliver water services to their communities.

Our Council is no different. We need to make sure our drinking water network has more capacity and resilience (like building new water storage reservoirs and upgrading our treatment plant). We also need to continue ensuring that the processed wastewater and stormwater that goes into the Waikato River from our city is of the very high standard required.

Over the next 10 years these requirements have a significant impact on our budget and we've estimated about $7.5 million per year to cover this. It is this cost that we are planning to cover with the new compliance targeted rate.

The cost of providing our current water services is built into the general rate. Last year this cost more than $80 million.

A district plan sets the framework for managing land use and development in our city. It provides rules for creating new communities and for further developing our current ones.

Making changes to our District Plan

A number of new government requirements are forcing significant (and costly) changes to our District Plan over the next few years. While the requirement to make these changes is beyond Council's control, this presents an opportunity for us to redefine what Hamilton Kirikiriroa will look like in the future.

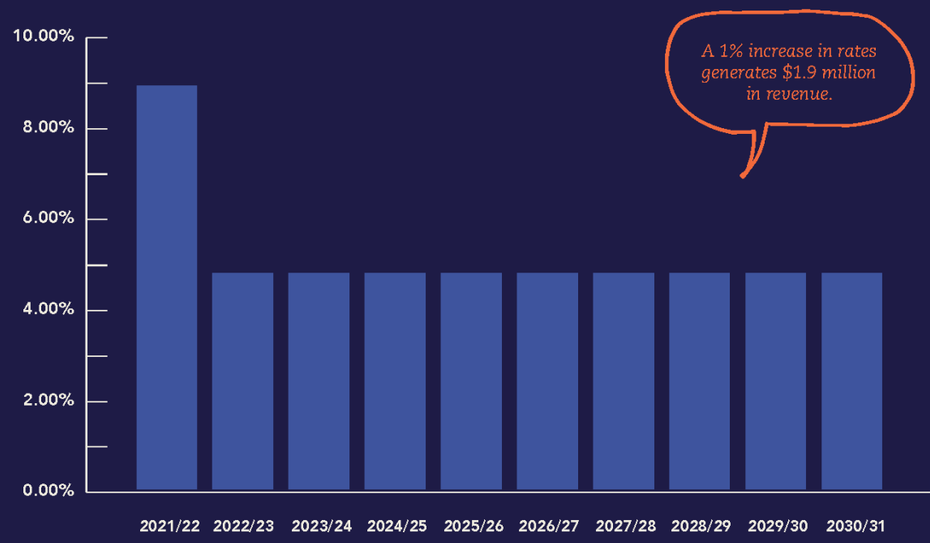
Based on what Hamiltonians have told us, Council is determined to make sure the revised District Plan delivers good urban design across our city, improves housing affordability and diversity, and enables a city that grows up and out in the appropriate places – all while protecting and enhancing our natural spaces and improving transport choice and accessibility.

We've budgeted $15.4 million to overhaul the District Plan. Of this, $12.4 million is to pay for work required by government and this is what is covered in the compliance targeted rate. This work will be undertaken (and the cost incurred) over the duration of the Long-Term Plan, but the portion of the compliance targeted rate aimed at District Plan costs will only be collected over the first five years.

Annual rates increases

From 1 July 2022 the average rates increase is proposed to be 4.9% each year. For 2026/27, once the costs to fund the District Plan have been collected, the rates collected for the compliance targeted rate will decrease and the general rate will increase meaning the average remains at 4.9%.

Average rates increases to existing ratepayers by year.



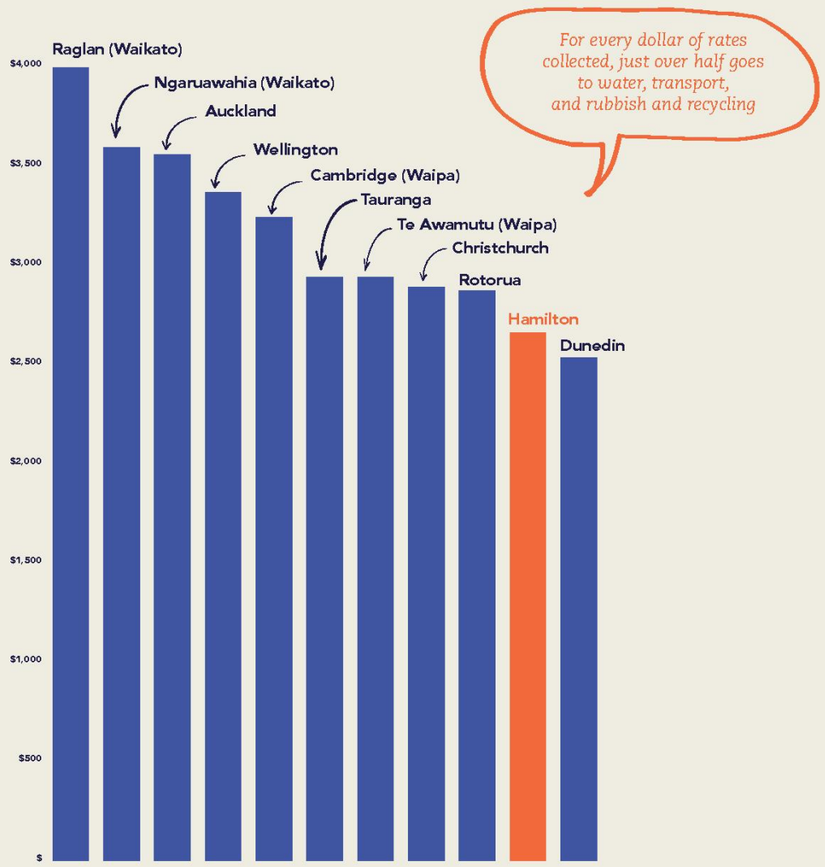
A 1% increase in rates generates $1.9 million in revenue.

To have your say on our proposed rating structure, go to futurehamilton.co.nz/revenuefinancepolicy

Rates - how do we compare?

Even with rates increases of previous years, Hamilton's average residential rates have remained lower than other growing cities and neighbouring councils.

Average residential rates comparison 2020/21



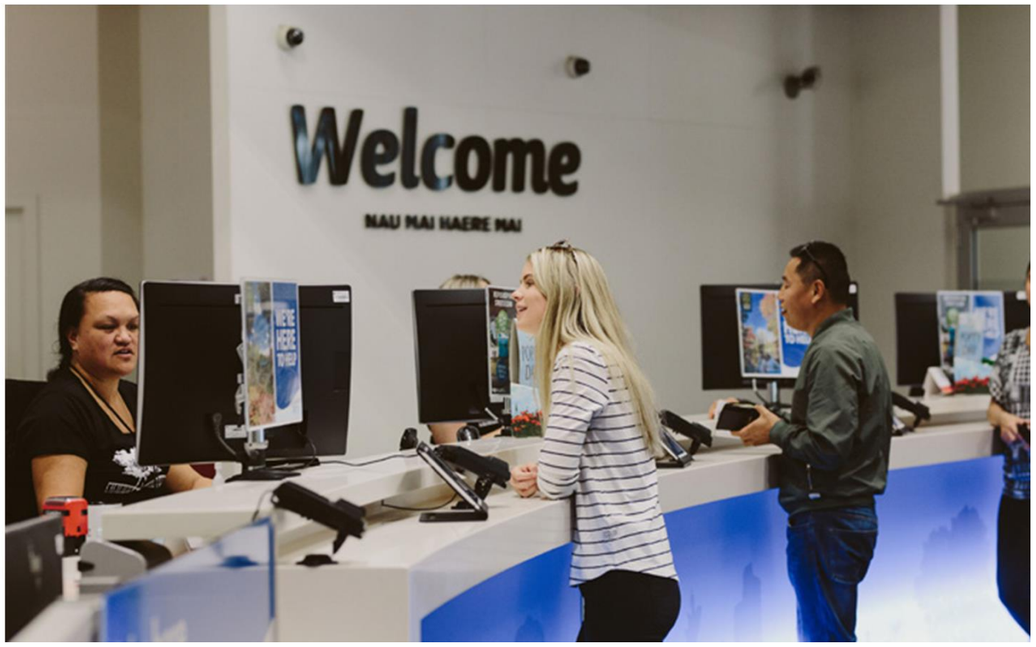
We have included comparisons with Ngaruawahia and Raglan (Waikato District Council) and Cambridge and Te Awamutu (Waipa District Council) as houses in these towns receive largely the same water services as houses in Hamilton, and property types are similar.

Costs savings

We have budgeted for costs savings over the 10 years of the Long-Term Plan, with a total value of $106 million. These savings are expected to be achieved through:

- digital transformation
- business efficiencies
- strategic procurement
- property savings
- capital programme delivery optimisation.

Given the size and diversity of our activities, along with opportunities to partner with central and other local government, businesses and the community, we are confident these savings can be achieved. It is our intention these savings will be achieved without changing the services the community receives.



Our financial strategy

Balancing the books measure

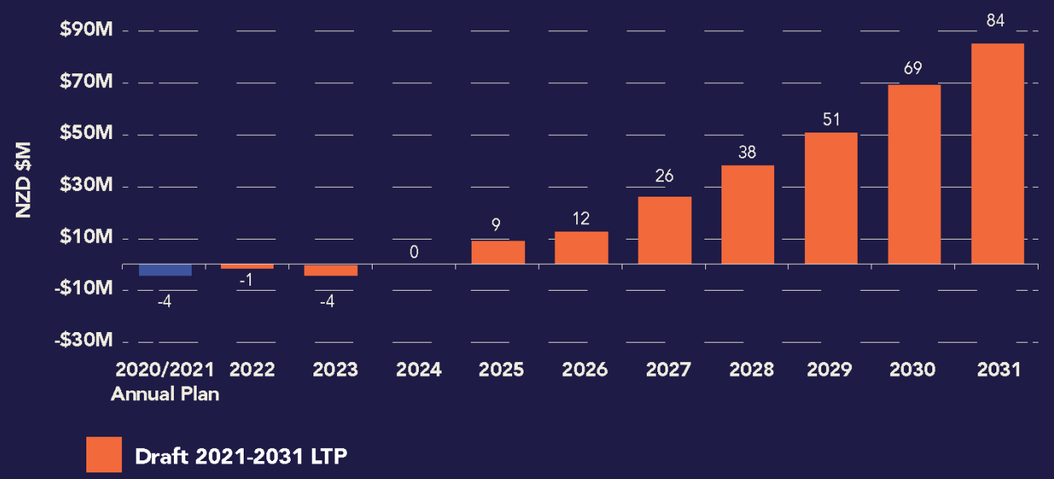
Over 10 years, it costs around $3.7 billion in what we call everyday costs to keep Hamilton Kirikiriroa running each year.

A key principle of our Financial Strategy is to balance the books – this means that everyday costs of running the city are paid for by our everyday revenues. Everyday revenues are rates paid by property owners, fees and charges when people use a Council service, like dog registration or building consents, and grants and subsidies for our operating activities

If we're not balancing the books, it means we're borrowing money (debt) to cover the shortfall. This also means we also have to cover the interest costs on the debt, and our ability to borrow money for future projects is limited. And future generations of Hamiltonians would be helping to fund services that only current residents are receiving, which isn't sensible, sustainable, or fair.

For these reasons, we want everyday costs to be covered by everyday revenues as soon as possible. This Long-Term Plan will see us balance the books in 2024/25.

Balancing the books



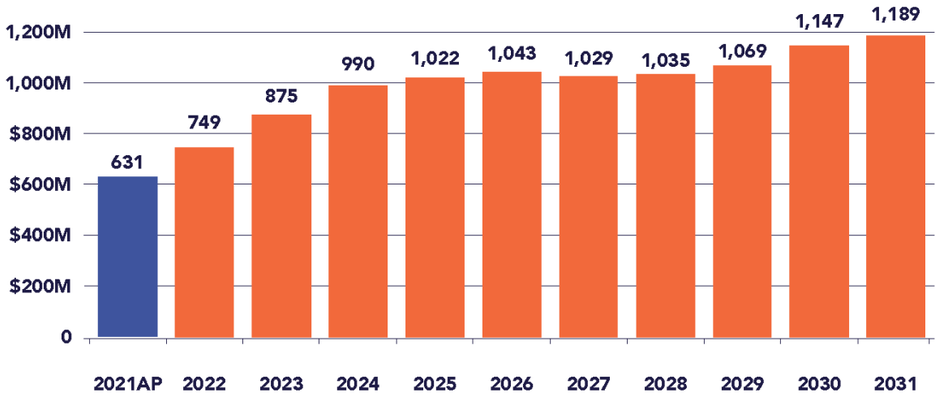
Net debt is the money we owe our lenders, less cash.

Debt

Most councils in New Zealand have debt. Debt is where we borrow money to pay for the entire cost of infrastructure (things like the new bridge over the Waikato River) up front.

Using the bridge example, borrowing money means we can build the bridge now but can spread the payment over many years – meaning that costs are paid by generations of residents who, over time, all benefit from the investment. This is fair because its means that the cost of major infrastructure isn't falling solely on current Hamilton ratepayers.

Net debt



Debt-to-revenue ratio

Our Financial Strategy sets debt-to-revenue ratio limits to manage how much we are borrowing (debt) and our ability to pay it back (revenue). Our main source of borrowing is the Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA). The LGFA has its own limits for how much it will lend based on how much revenue the council it is lending to has coming in.

This draft Plan proposes following the LGFA maximum levels by:

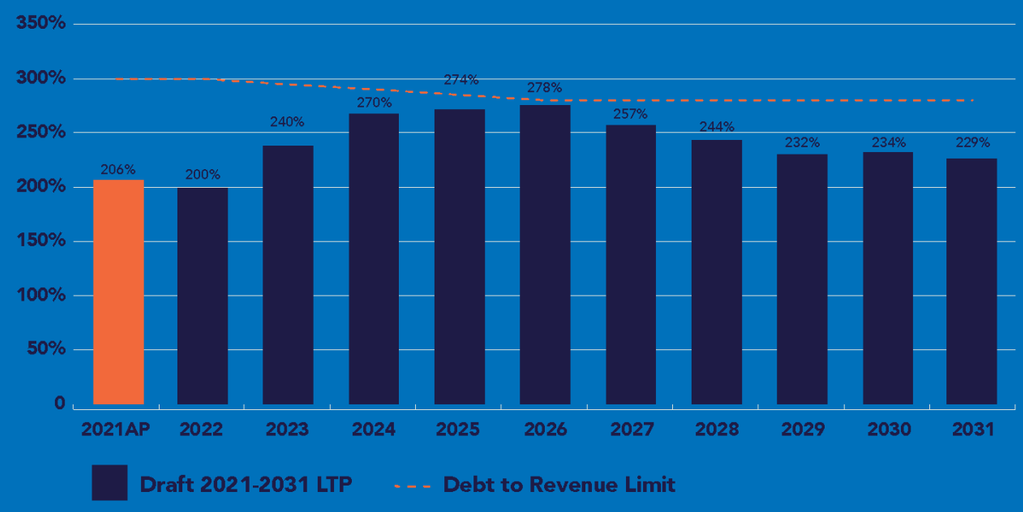
- resetting Council's net debt-to-revenue limit to 300% for 2021/22
- then decreasing by 5% each year until 2025/26 where we will remain at 280% from 2026/27 to 2031/32.

Revenue is income received by Council, including rates, user charges, development contributions and investments.

Unless we use our maximum debt capacity, we simply cannot afford to build the critical infrastructure our city needs. And we're not alone in this position. Other high-growth councils are also considering (and some are proposing) adopting the LGFA maximum limit to address the same challenges we are facing.

We're forecasting to have some headroom between our forecast debt-to-revenue ratio and the LGFA limit in the initial years of the Long-Term Plan, however, the ratio wis near the maximum limit from 2024/25 to 2025/26. In those years, we will be unable to take on more debt, unless we generate additional revenue.

Debt-to revenue ratio



You can find out much more detailed information on our finances in our Financial Strategy at futurehamilton.co.nz/financialstrategy

What do you think?

Tell us your feedback on our Financial Strategy.

The average residential rates in 2020/21 is $2530 incl GST.

Rates tables

You can find out what your proposed rates will be for 2021/22 by going to futurehamilton.co.nz and typing in your address.

The % rates change varies due to the impact of incorporating the Hamilton Garden targeted rate into the general rate.

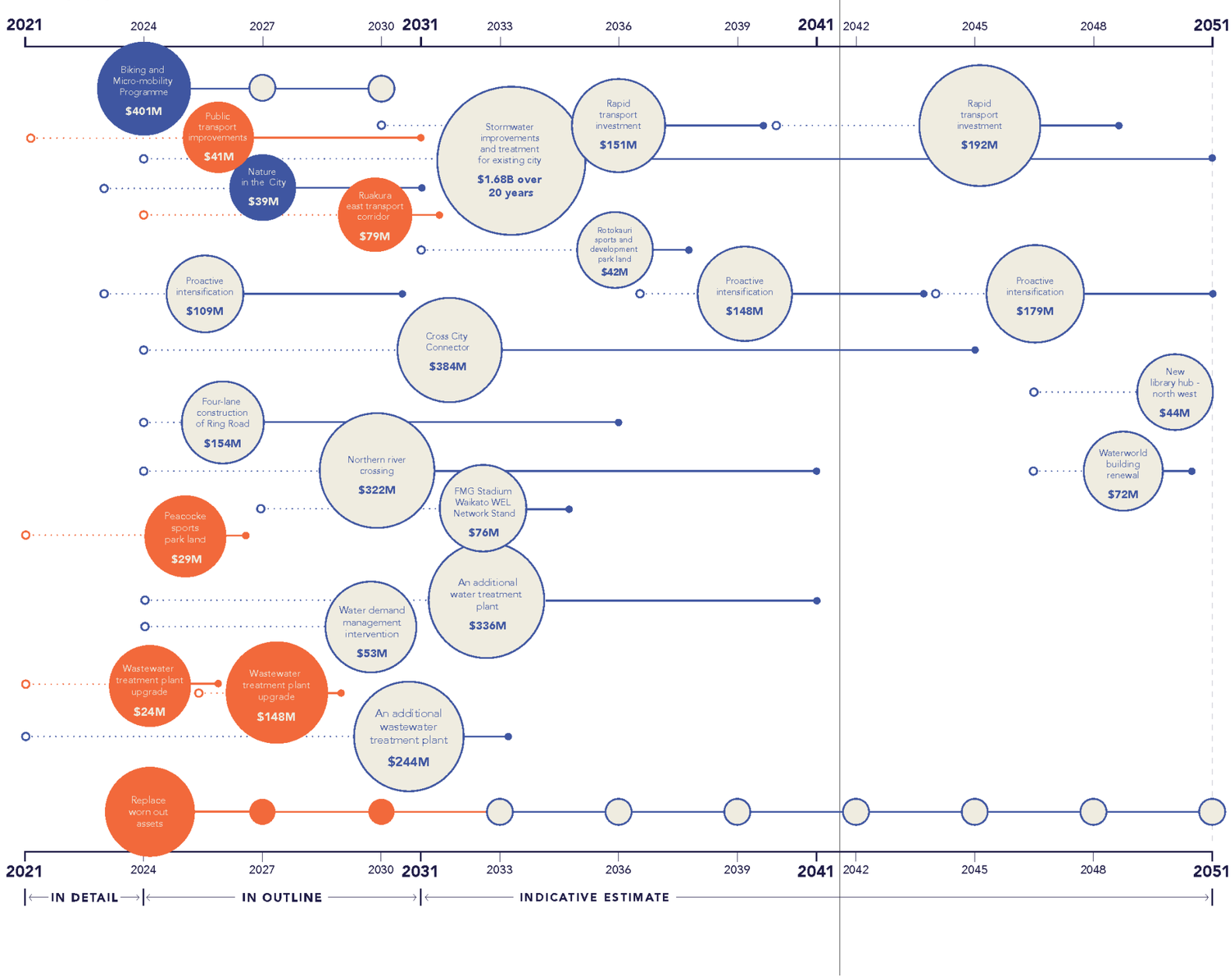
General rate differential category	2018 Capital Value	Total rates 2020/2021	Total rates 2021/2022	Total rates change incl GST	Total rates change %
Residential	365,000	1,807	1,962	155	8.6%
Residential	435,000	2,048	2,226	178	8.7%
Residential	530,000	2,376	2,585	209	8.8%
Residential	670,000	2,859	3,114	255	8.9%
Residential	820,000	3,376	3,608	304	9.0%
Other	490,000	1,800	1,953	153	8.5%
Other	1,005,000	3,118	3,393	275	8.8%
Other	2,960,000	8,113	8,854	741	9.1%
Commercial	190,000	2,283	2,483	200	8.8%
Commercial	374,500	3,967	4,327	360	9.1%
Commercial	640,000	6,391	6,981	589	9.2%
Commercial	1,375,000	13,103	14,327	1,225	9.3%
Commercial	2,962,000	27,593	30,189	2,596	9.4%
BID Commercial	188,000	2,552	2,742	190	7.5%
BID Commercial	700,000	7,007	7,621	613	8.8%
BID Commercial	3,268,000	29,354	32,088	2,735	9.3%

Item 10 Attachment 1

Looking beyond – the next 30 years

Significant capital expenditure decisions required

Timeline of major projects



Key

- Included in budget for long term plan
- Not included in budget for long term plan
- Partly funded in budget for long term plan
- Date decision is required for capital investment (estimated)
- Planning phase for capital investment
- Date for conclusion of major capital investment

Alongside our plans for the next decade, we're also planning for what the city will need in 30 years' time. We've outlined the big infrastructure decisions we anticipate will need to be made between 2021 and 2051.

As one of the fastest-growing cities in New Zealand, we have to make sure the right infrastructure is in place at the right time. Our plans will help to keep Hamilton Kirikiriroa as a great place to live, work, play and visit – and make the most out of the opportunities we have as a city.

We need to keep looking after what we have and be ready to enhance and build new facilities when and where these are needed. We can't do it alone so having a plan and strategy is a much-needed beacon to our city partners we'll need to work with.

More information on each of these big investments can be found in the 30-Year Infrastructure Strategy at hamilton.govt.nz/long-termplan

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Maangai Maaori

Norm Hill

Infrastructure Operations Committee
Environment Committee
CBD/River Plan Advisory Group

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Hemi Rau

Finance Committee
Strategic Risk and Assurance Committee

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Te Pora Thompson-Evans

Community Committee
Economic Development Committee

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Olly Te Ua

Community Committee
Economic Development Committee
Stategic Growth Committee

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James Whetu

Strategic Growth Committee

E james.whetu@council.hcc.govt.nz

Audit opinion

Hamilton City Council uses double vowels in te reo Maaori to represent a long vowel sound as it is the preference of Waikato-Tainui.

Contact us

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Monday to Friday 7.45am to 5pm
Call centre open 24/7

/hamiltoncitycouncil
@hamiltoncitycouncil
/company/hamilton-city-council

Hamilton City Council
Te kaunihera o Kirikiriroa

YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD
Share your voice.
Shape your city.

futurehamilton.co.nz

Shaping Hamilton Kirikiriroa together

Submission form

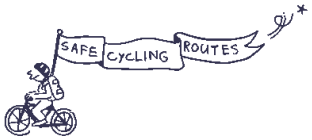
Now that you've read what we are proposing to spend in the next 10 years, it's time to share your voice! For each project, tick the box of the option you support.

Is there another project you really want us to do, or not do? Let us know in the comment spaces.

Hamilton City Council
Te kaunihera o Kirikiriroa

PRIORITY ONE:

A city that's easy to live in



Provide more safer routes for biking, scooting and skating

- ◯ **Option 1:** Provide more safer routes for biking, scooting and skating by investing $55 million over the next 10 years

  This is Council's preferred option.

- ◯ **Option 2:** Slow it down by investing less of the $55 million in the first five years and more in the last five years

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

Upgrading the Gordonton Road/ Puketaha Road intersection

- ◯ **Option 1:** Spend $3 million to upgrade the Gordonton Road/Puketaha Road intersection in 2021/22

  This is Council's preferred option.

- ◯ **Option 2:** Do it later by pushing the project beyond the 10 years of this Long-Term Plan

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

Upgrading the Borman Road/ Horsham Downs Road intersection

- ◯ **Option 1:** Spend $11 million to upgrade the Borman Road/Horsham Downs Road intersection in 2024/25

  This is Council's preferred option.

- ◯ **Option 2:** Do it sooner and start the project in 2021/22

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

Expanding the Hillcrest Library

- ◯ **Option 1:** Spend $5 million to expand Hillcrest Library in 2027/28

  This is Council's preferred option.

- ◯ **Option 2:** Do it sooner and expand Hillcrest Library in 2024/25

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

PRIORITY TWO:

Shaping a city where our people thrive

Creative sector funding

- ◯ **Option 1:** Set up a creative sector funding trial of $100,000 for three years

  This is Council's preferred option.

- ◯ **Option 2:** Keep as is and fund Council's contribution to the arts sector through existing grant programmes

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

Introduce paid commuter parking around the fringe of the central city

- ◯ **Option 1:** Introduce paid commuter parking around the fringe of the central city to generate $1.6 million of revenue to fund alternative transport initiatives

  This is Council's preferred option.

- ◯ **Option 2:** Keep as is with no additional revenue to fund alternative transport initiatives

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

PRIORITY THREE:

A central city where people love to be

New walking and cycling bridge across the Waikato River

- ◯ **Option 1:** Contribute $11 million to the new walking and cycling bridge

  This is Council's preferred option.

- ◯ **Option 2:** Spend more by increasing our contribution to $13 million

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

PRIORITY FOUR:

A fun city with lots to do

Second boat jetty at Hamilton Gardens

- ◯ **Option 1:** Spend $3 million to build a new jetty at Hamilton Gardens in 2026-28

  This is Council's preferred option.

- ◯ **Option 2:** Do it sooner by building a new jetty in 2021-23

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

Increasing recreational swim space at Waterworld

- ◯ **Option 1:** Increase recreational swim space by spending $6 million to build a seasonal dome over the outdoor pool at Waterworld in 2023

  This is Council's preferred option.

- ◯ **Option 2:** Spend $26 million to build a new indoor leisure pool at Waterworld from 2026/27

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

Charging for car parking at Hamilton Gardens

- ◯ **Option 1:** Charge $5 for cars and $20 for tour buses to park at Hamilton Gardens to generate $500,000 for improved services and facilities

  This is Council's preferred option.

- ◯ **Option 2:** Keep as is and have free parking at Hamilton Gardens but not fund any new or enhanced services or facilities

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

PRIORITY FIVE:

A green city

Gully restoration

- ◯ **Option 1:** Invest $29 million to restore and improve our gullies, with less investment in the first five years and more in the last five years

  This is Council's preferred option.

- ◯ **Option 2:** Speed it up by still investing $29 million with the funding spread evenly across the 10 years

Tell us which option you prefer, or let us know if you have any other ideas.

The finances

We're proposing to balance our books in 2024/25 and reset our debt-to-revenue ratio to 300% for 2021/22 then decreasing by 5% each year until 2025/26 where we will remain at 280% from 2026/27 to 2030/31.

Rates are proposed to increase by an average of 8.9% in 2021/22 and 4.9% annually until 2030/31.

Tell us your feedback on our Financial Strategy.

Do you have anything else to say about our plan for shaping Hamilton Kirikiriroa?

Have more to add? Feel free to attach any supporting documents.

About you

This section tells us a bit more about you. By capturing this information, we will be able to better understand who is, and isn't, providing feedback.

Privacy statement

The Local Government Act 2002 requires submissions to be made available to the public. Your name and/or organisation will be published with your submission and made available in a report to elected members and to the public. Other personal information supplied will be used for administration and reporting purposes only. Please refer to Council's Privacy Statement at hamilton.govt.nz for further information.

Contact details

We will use this to get in touch with you if you would like the opportunity to talk to us about your submission in person.

Name

Organisation
(if responding on behalf of)

My suggestion supports the views of
(organisation/interest group)

Phone

Email

What is your age group? (at your last birthday)

- ◯ **Under 16**
- ◯ **16-19**
- ◯ **20-24**
- ◯ **25-29**
- ◯ **30-34**
- ◯ **35-39**
- ◯ **40-44**
- ◯ **45-49**
- ◯ **50-54**
- ◯ **55-59**
- ◯ **60-64**
- ◯ **65-69**
- ◯ **70-74**
- ◯ **75-79**
- ◯ **80+**

What ethnic group do you identify with?
(tick all that apply)

- ☐ **NZ European**
- ☐ **Maaori**
- ☐ **Indian**
- ☐ **Chinese**
- ☐ **Samoan**
- ☐ **Filipino**
- ☐ **Tongan**
- ☐ **Cook Islands Maori**
- ☐ **South African**
- ☐ **British**
- ☐ **Other** (If other please specify)

Which of the following best describes your household situation? (Please select one item)

- ◯ Living alone
- ◯ Household with dependants (e.g. children/other family)
- ◯ Household with no dependants (e.g. no children/no other family)
- ◯ Living with others that are not family

Where do you live?
I live in Hamilton, my suburb is

I live outside of Hamilton

- ◯ **Waipa**
- ◯ **Waikato**
- ◯ **Elsewhere in New Zealand**
- ◯ **Overseas**

Would you like the opportunity to talk to us about your submission in person?

- ◯ **Yes**
- ◯ **No**

The Long-Term Plan verbal submissions are being held on 13 to 15 April 2021. We will be in touch to arrange a date and time.

That's it! You're all done!

Leave this form at any Council facility or send to

Freepost 172189, Hamilton City Council, Long-Term Plan, Private Bag 3010, Hamilton, 3240

What's next?

Staff will collect and analyse all feedback at the end of the submission period. On 4 to 6 May 2021, Elected Members will consider all the views and make decisions based on your feedback.
The 2021/31 Long-Term Plan will be confirmed on 24-25 June 2021 and be in place from 1 July 2021.

Draft 2021-51 Infrastructure Strategy

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Executive Summary

Introduction:

Hamilton is one of the fastest growing cities in New Zealand, fuelled by an attractive lifestyle and strong economic prospects. Our community has great expectations for leveraging these opportunities to make Hamilton an ever-better place to live, work, play and visit.

Hamilton City Council shares that ambition. The *Metro Spatial Plan* describes how the city and wider region might look in 100 years to accommodate a population of around 500,000 and *Our Vision for Hamilton* sets out our priorities as we move towards this. They are:

1. A city that's easy to live in
2. A city where people thrive
3. A central city where people love to be
4. A fun city with lots to do
5. A green city

The *2021 – 2051 Infrastructure Strategy* sets out the key opportunities and challenges for delivering on this vision and the infrastructure investments planned to meet them over the next thirty years.

Council currently manages a $4.5b portfolio of assets and this is expected to grow significantly over the next 30 years. This is a significant investment in our city and Council is focussed on optimising this investment to improve the wellbeing of Hamiltonians.

This means balancing multiple considerations including environmental impacts, the desire for improved amenity, central government legislation and risk mitigation. It also requires us to make compromises – we simply can't afford to do everything the community would like us to do.

Challenges:

There are a number of specific issues addressed through the Infrastructure Strategy:

Increasing compliance, capacity and resilience of three waters network

There is a need for significant new infrastructure to be able to deliver on increasing standards for the management of water and to help deliver on the Vision for the Waikato River. This includes additional water and wastewater treatment plants to cater for demand in the subregion and to improve resilience.

There is an increasing need to majorly improve stormwater infrastructure to improve both the capacity of the older parts of the city and to treat stormwater before discharging into the Waikato River.

Enabling and funding of infrastructure for growth

Demand for new housing and employment areas in Hamilton continues at a high level. We need to grow at a rate of over 1200 new houses every year, for the next 10 years, to meet forecast demand and new legislation from Central Government requires council to invest in strategic infrastructure to meet this demand plus a factor of 20%.

Some of this increase in population and employment can be accommodated in the current city – but not all. As any capacity in the existing networks gets used up there will be a need for significant investment in the infrastructure of the existing city to support this intensifying development.

When there is a need to replace and make bigger infrastructure in the existing built up city, this is very expensive. Council will need to do more of these works to enable the city to keep growing in existing suburbs and manage the effects of this development.

Increasing requirements and expectations relating to climate change & natural hazards

Continued climate change impacts the type of infrastructure we need – both to minimise our impact (i.e. to support reduced carbon emissions) and to mitigate the effect of climate change on the city, for example increased erosion of water courses and gullies.

Although Hamilton is less impacted by natural hazard risks than other parts of the country, we are not immune and need to keep improving the resilience of our infrastructure to such risks, especially earthquakes.

Increasing requirements and expectations for transport mode shift

The desire for everyone to be able to get around the city easily and safely requires us to look at walking, cycling, public transport, Micromobility, freight movements and car-based transport holistically, not as individual or competing components.

The Waikato Expressway will also be completed within 12 months which will change the way we move into, around and through the city. We need to monitor this and identify what future investment is required to maintain an efficient and effective transport network.

Affordability – now and for and future

Sitting across the top of these specific challenges is the broader issue (affecting all councils) of funding the required infrastructure to address them.

The infrastructure funding challenges for Hamilton are expected to increase over the horizon of this strategy as rates increases to existing ratepayers are already forecast to be higher than increases to inflation and household incomes.

We need to do things differently to make it work over the longer term – these changes will need to be marked and significant – incremental and minor changes to how we plan, deliver and fund infrastructure will not be enough. Affordability will be an issue for Council as an organisation but ultimately for ratepayers, service users and developer and our partners as the city develops.

Our response:

The infrastructure challenges faced by Hamilton City Council are multi-pronged and so too is our approach in meeting these.

Looking after what we have

We have made it a priority to look after what we have – that is to maintain and renew our existing assets to meet current and anticipated needs of our community. Although Hamilton is still relatively 'young', parts of the city are getting to an age where there is need to replace a large number of assets as they reach the end of their life.

Council has planned and forecasted renewals of its current assets, over the next 30 years. The renewal of assets is continually reprioritised based on the greatest need and risk.

Water, wastewater and stormwater

Changes to the Water sector have been signalled by central government and Hamilton City Council is actively supporting moves toward the development of regional and national solutions to managing water.

We have also identified $336m for an additional water treatment plant, $244m for an additional wastewater treatment plant and over $1.6b of investment over 20 years in stormwater improvements to the existing city.

Transport

Council is changing its focus on the type of infrastructure investments it is making to improve moving around the city. More investment is public transport and infrastructure for other modes such as walking and cycling has been included in the plan for the next 10 years. The plan includes part funding of $401m for a biking and micromobility programme, and $41m on public transport improvements.

Significant investment is planned to create an integrated transport network that supports all forms of transport. At the same time, many of the investments in expanding and new strategic transport corridors are not funded within the 10 years of Councils Long Term Plan, they have been identified as investment that are likely to be required over the long term.

These longer term investments include $384m for a cross-city connector, $154m for four-lane construction of the Ring Road, $222m for a Northern River crossing and over $300m for rapid transport improvements.

Community and event facilities

Our visitor destinations and community facilities need investment to make them modern and fit-for-purpose. Key projects identified in the Infrastructure Strategy include $76m for development of the WEL stand at FMG Waikato Stadium, $44m for a new library hub in the northwest and $72m for renewing buildings at Waterworld.

Parks and recreation

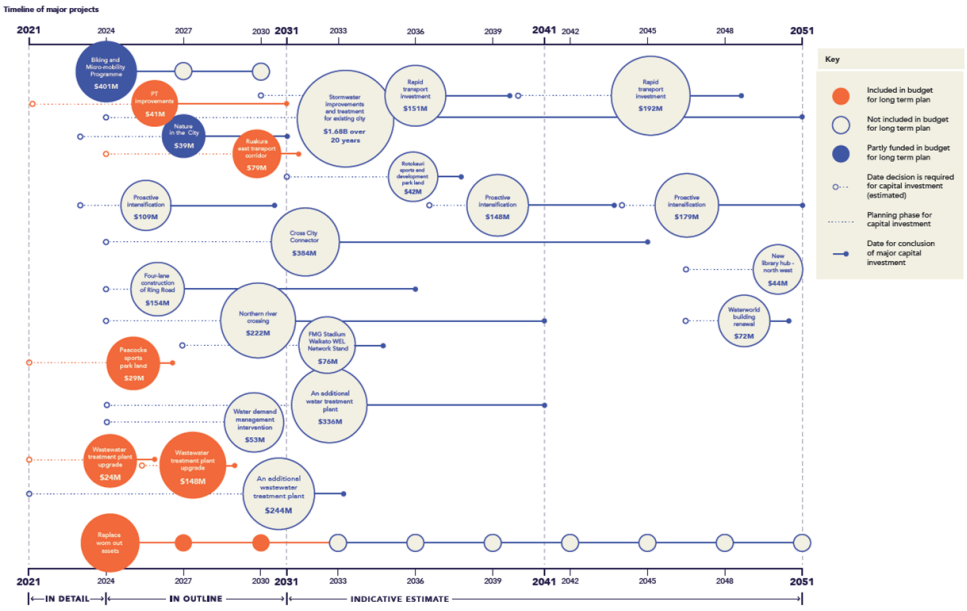
Council has earmarked nearly $20m to deliver the first part of its Nature in the City strategy at a full cost of $39m. This work is focussed initially on the city's gully network to help restore the city's biodiversity.

We have also planned significant investment in land purchase and park development in Rotokauri and Peacocke to support growing communities in those areas.

A summary of key infrastructure projects and timing is shown below:

Looking beyond – the next 30 years

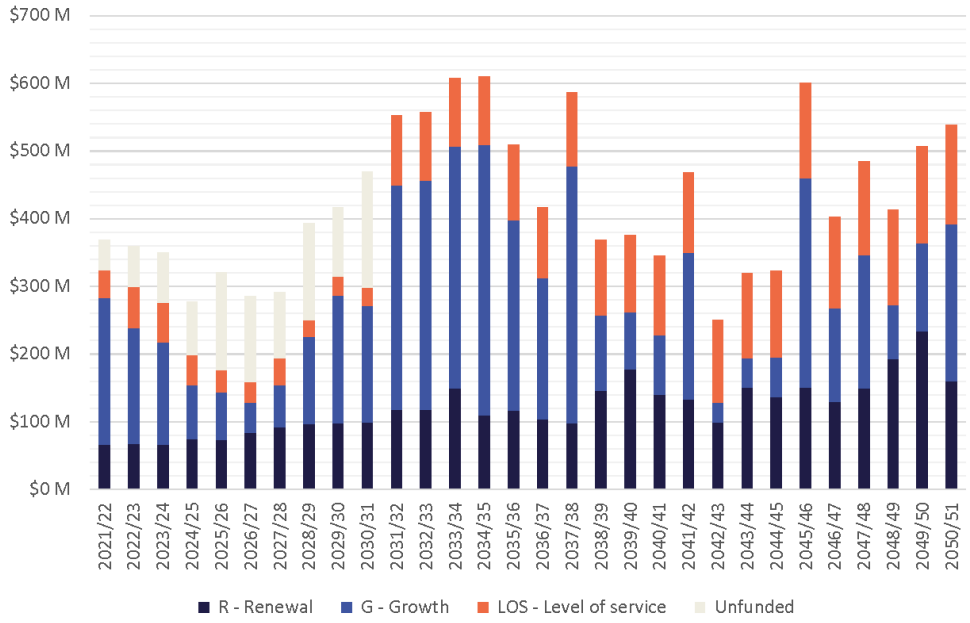
Significant capital expenditure decisions required



Financial strategy

Capital investment

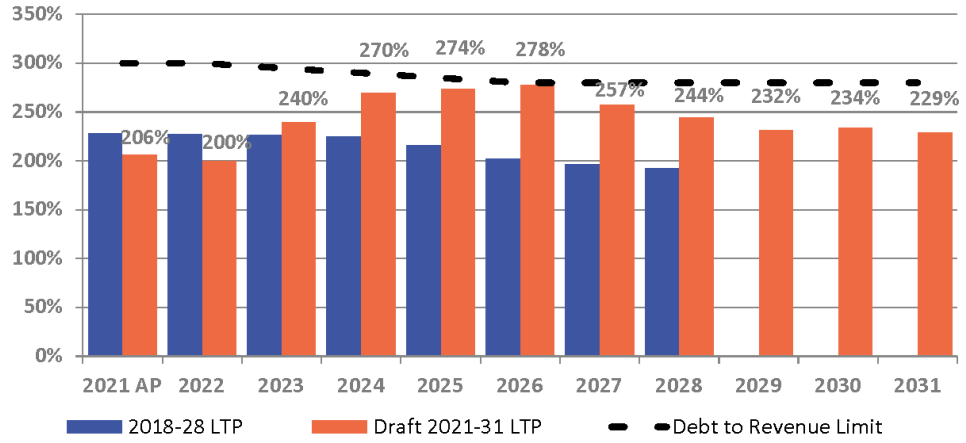
The estimated requirement for capital investment over the next 30 years is estimated at $12.8b, as shown in graph below:



This includes $1.07b of 'unfunded' infrastructure in the first ten years of the plan – these are projects which the council would like to do but are unaffordable within the current financial strategy.

Debt

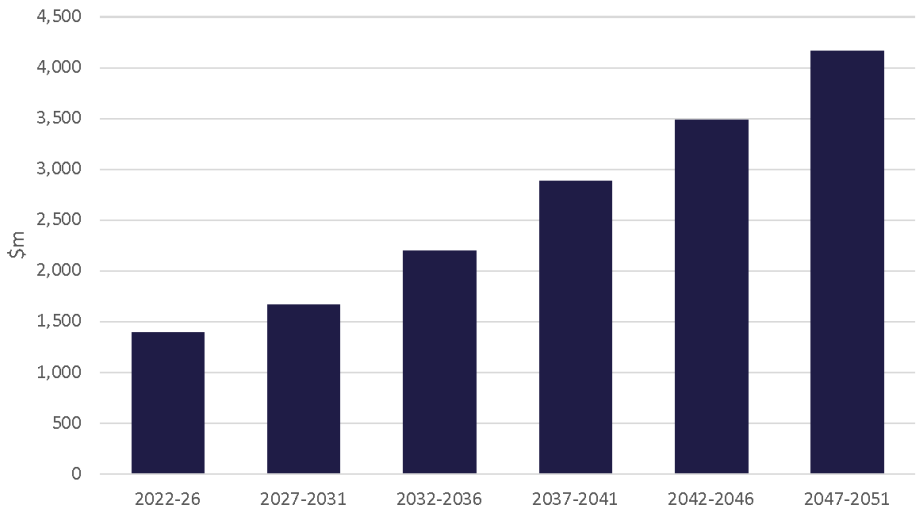
To fund the increased level of investment in new and existing assets over the next ten years, Council expects to increase its debt, but remain below a prudent debt to revenue limit of 280%.



Operational forecasts

Estimated Operating expenditure for thirty years is expected to increase in line with the growth in asset value as shown in the graph below.

The forecasted operational costs include estimates of what it will cost to deliver the services that we currently provide. There is significant increase associated within asset related costs of interest, depreciation and maintaining new assets.



New funding models

New funding models are being explored, particularly for growth infrastructure. These models mean that other parties may end up providing and charging for necessary infrastructure. While this might mean that development can occur – the infrastructure will come at a cost.

We are also actively exploring ways to capture the increase in value of land from Council zoning decisions and using this to help pay for the necessary infrastructure to develop the area.

We are also partnering with others to deliver improvements to the city – this may take the form of working with philanthropic groups to fund / co-fund certain community infrastructure.

About the Strategy

Key Terms

Activity management plan (AMP)	A long-term plan which is a written representation of the intended asset management programmes over the whole life the assets to provide a specific level of service in the most cost-effective manner.
Service level	The amount or quality of a service or activity that is provided to the community. Also referred to as 'level of service'.
Renewal	A replacement of an existing asset at the end of its useful economic life.
Core network infrastructure	Infrastructure that is required to deliver water, wastewater, stormwater or transportation services.
Financial strategy	The Council's agreed long-term approach to financial management as contained in the 10-Year Plan.
Strategic infrastructure	Significant infrastructure that is required to allow the development of growth cells or ongoing development of within the city. Is generally provided by the Council.
Local infrastructure	Infrastructure that is required to provide services within a development, generally provided by developers. This can be either public infrastructure vested in the Council or private infrastructure.
Community infrastructure	Infrastructure and buildings that are needed to provide community services such as aquatic facilities, playgrounds and libraries.
Public infrastructure	Infrastructure that is owned and managed by the Council or another public entity. Public infrastructure may have been constructed by developers and vested in the Council.
Private infrastructure	Infrastructure that is not owned or managed by the Council or another public entity.
HIF	Housing Infrastructure Fund is a central government backed funding arrangement that provides 10-year interest free funding for specified growth projects.

General Assumptions

The Infrastructure Strategy has been prepared using the following overall assumptions which are consistent with the significant forecasting assumptions contained in the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Overall assumptions

Assumption	Level of uncertainty and potential impact
All financial information in this Strategy includes inflation unless stated otherwise.	High degree of uncertainty as based on long-term inflation forecasts that are likely to change and errors would have a compounding effect over time. Increased or decreased inflation could have a material impact on the accuracy of financial forecasts. This would result in the need to either decrease or increase funding in order to continue to deliver the same service levels and programme. Inflation rates used for the first 10 years are outlined in the 2021-31 Long Term Plan assumptions. The following annual inflation rates have been used beyond year 10: Operational expenditure 2.9% Capital expenditure: 2.4%
Forecast capital expenditure is based on gross (total project) costs.	Medium level of uncertainty. Some projects may attract funding from other sources. These sources may include subsidies, grants or be part funded by developers. This could have a significant impact on the final cost of projects to the Council.
Forecast operational expenditure is based on anticipated gross cost to the Council and include indirect costs of providing the service (including depreciation, interest costs and overheads).	High level of uncertainty as revenue from operational activities is not included and is difficult to forecast a long term. The potential impact of this uncertainty is relatively low, as adjustments can be made to budgets as trends in revenue are monitored and can be predicted over the shorter term.
An additional extra 12,500 houses over the next 10 years and 32,000 over the next 30 years are required to meet the housing needs for additional people	Medium level of uncertainty as based on independent demographic projections. These could be materially impacted by unforeseen changes to migration patterns – both international and domestic. This could significantly alter the nature and timing of infrastructure required to support growth.
Waka Kotahi Transport Agency subsidies continue as currently provided at a rate of 51% subsidy for eligible projects	Medium level of uncertainty as based on assumed subsidy rates. Changes to rates or project eligibility criteria would have a large impact on the net cost of transport projects for the Council.
There will be no significant changes to legislation that would impact on the need for and nature of infrastructure.	High level of uncertainty as some legislative change is probable over the 30 years of the Strategy. The potential impact of future changes could be high if legislation results in additional required expenditure to comply with new standards, new funding opportunities / mechanisms or if it requires the Council to deliver higher service levels than planned at this point.

Assumption	Level of uncertainty and potential impact
New resource consents for three waters activities and the Waikato River are renewed and with similar conditions.	High degree of uncertainty as the impact of Healthy Rivers planning regime is new and was not in place when current consents were gained. If there was a requirement for significantly higher discharge standards, this will likely result in the need for additional unplanned expenditure.
There will not be any natural disasters resulting in widespread damage or remedial work to the Council's infrastructure.	Medium level of uncertainty as natural disasters cannot be foreseen and can have a significant impact on infrastructure and financial requirements for remedial works. While the Council is insured for natural hazards, this would not fully cover the costs of a highly-damaging event.
There is sufficient capacity within the professional services and contractor market to undertake the capital programme.	High level of uncertainty as there are high levels of forecasted capital expenditure from other central and local government agencies in the upper North Island as well as ongoing strong demand for new housing and development. Impact could be high as budgets may not be sufficient to undertake the works as planned. Council has included a higher capital inflation rate in its budget (forecasted by BERL) to help mitigate this risk.
There is no significant change to service delivery models for any of the activities in this Strategy.	High level of uncertainty as the Council is working with Government to consider a separate entity for the operation and management of water and wastewater services.
Basis for preparation of Financial forecasts	The capital programme budgets have been developed using a base estimate plus a nominal contingency (50 percentile cost accuracy). This approach is consistent with previous Long term Plans and results in budget provisions which assume a risk management approach to actual costs.

Assumptions relating to each infrastructure activity area are provided in the activity areas of this Strategy.

The Strategy's Purpose

The purpose of the 30-year Infrastructure Strategy (the Strategy) is to identify significant infrastructure challenges for Hamilton City Council (the Council) over the next 30 years, and to identify the principal options for managing those challenges and the implications of those options.

The Strategy outlines how the Council intends to manage its infrastructure assets, including the need to renew or replace existing assets, respond to growth or decline in demand for services, and provide for the resilience of its assets.

It takes a long-term view of the City's future infrastructure needs and is a statement of current assumptions and thinking on that will be required to address the major issues facing the city over the next 30 years.

The strategy is not a comprehensive 30-year programme of works. While it draws on the long-term planning of the Asset Management Plans for Councils activities, the first 10 years funded and unfunded programme is of a higher confidence and completeness than indicative estimates for beyond year 10. These estimates will be refined and change over future Infrastructure Strategies.

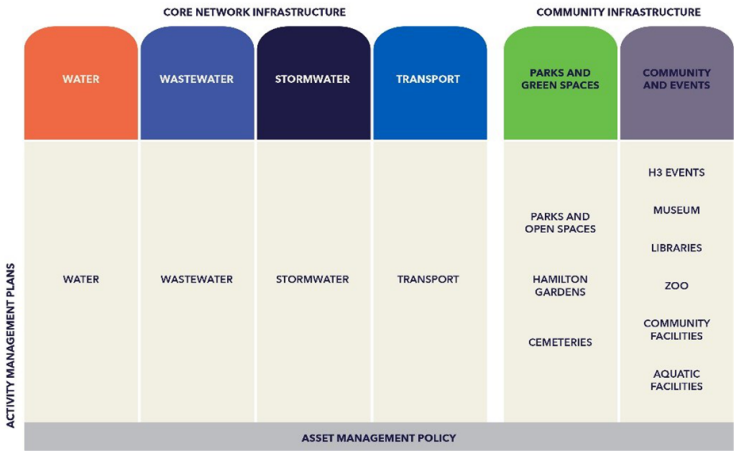
Structure of the Strategy

The Strategy outlines the Council's approach to managing and investing in the City's infrastructure including what will be required, when, and how much it will cost across the following infrastructure categories:

- Water
- Wastewater
- Stormwater
- Transport
- Parks and Recreation
- Community and Events

The Strategy categories draws together information from 13 infrastructure related Activity Management Plans (AMPs) of the Council.

Figure 1: Infrastructure Strategy Categories

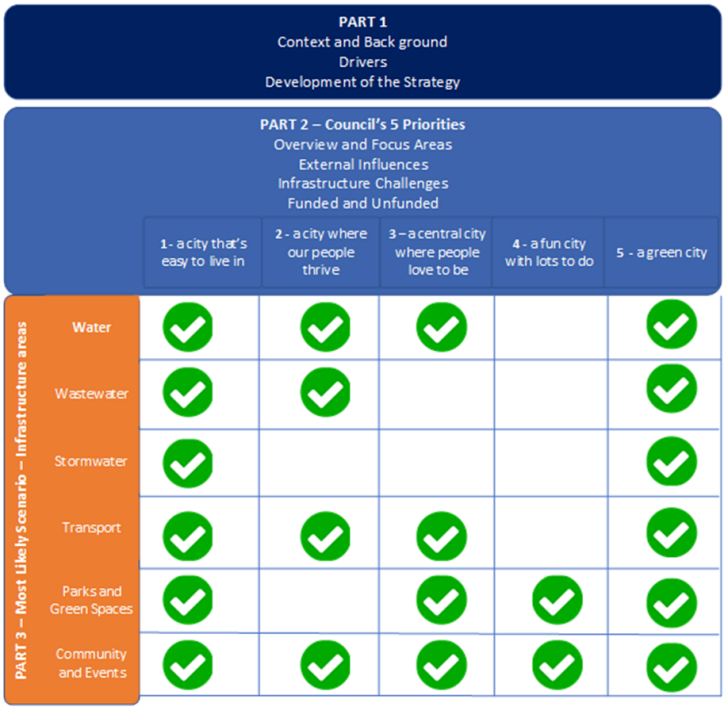


The Strategy has been presented in three parts.

- **Part 1** provides context and background to the strategy. It outlines Councils Infrastructure portfolio, how the strategy was developed and the drivers for investment in infrastructure. It includes an overview of the significant capital investment decisions that will be required.
- **Part 2** sets out how infrastructure delivers on the five community 'priorities' that Council has identified:
    - Shaping a city that's easy to live in – Ahuahungia teetehi taaone e tau ai te noho ki roto
    - Shaping a city where our people thrive – Ahuahungia teetehi taaone e puaawai ai ngaa taangata katoa
    - Shaping a central city where people love to be – Ahuahungia te pokapuu o teetehi taaone e arohaina ai e te taangata
    - Shaping a fun city with lots to do – Ahuahungia teetehi taaone ngahau e tini ai ngaa kaupapa papai hei whai
    - Shaping a green city - – Ahuahungai teetehi taaone tiaki taiao

  This section in the Infrastructure Strategy restates Council's vision for Hamilton and investment planned for each priority.
- **Part 3** forecasts infrastructure requirements for the next 30 years by the four core network infrastructure and two community infrastructure activity groupings shown above. This part also outlines the basis for these estimates and assumptions used in their development.

Figure 2: Infrastructure Strategy Parts



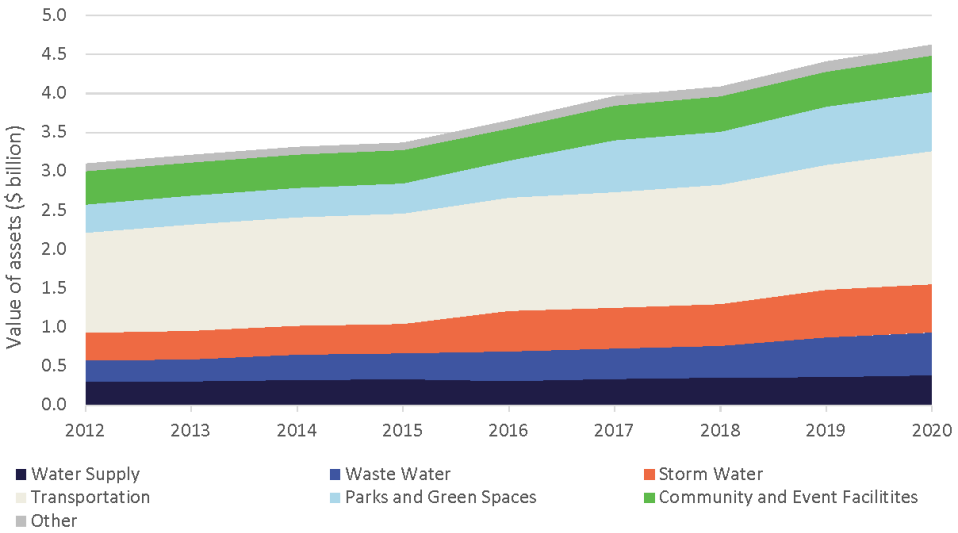
Council's Infrastructure Portfolio

Council is responsible for a large number and value of assets in order to provide services to the community.

Increased number and value of assets

The portfolio comprises over $3 Billion of Core Infrastructure assets and over $1 Billion of Community infrastructure. Since 2012 the value of Councils assets has increased by nearly 50% from around $3 Billion to $4.5 Billion.

Figure 3: Value of Council assets by activities 2012-2020



Council's asset base increases over time through two main mechanisms:

- New assets are created by Council through the capital works programme
- New assets are created by another party and vested in Council – generally this is as a result of development activity and assets are infrastructure to service new areas and increases in demand for services.

Over recent years, there has been a significant increase in both the scale of Council's capital works programme and the value of assets that have been vested in Council. This is forecast to continue over the coming years.

The value of Councils asset base is also impacted by periodic revaluation of Council's assets. Revaluations occur between every 1-3 years depending on the asset class.

The combined effect of new assets being created, and revaluations of Council owned assets has seen an increase of over 46% since 2021 in the value of the portfolio (from $2.29bn in 2012 to $3.35bn in 2020).

While all asset classes have had an increase in values, the largest increases in asset values have been seen in Parks and Green Space and Wastewater assets.

Asset values are anticipated to increase in the future due the rising costs of infrastructure and improvements to asset data and revaluation methodologies.

An ongoing challenge for Council and the community will be having the ability to operate, maintain and renew greater number of assets within the financial capacity available and defined in Council's current and future Financial Strategies.

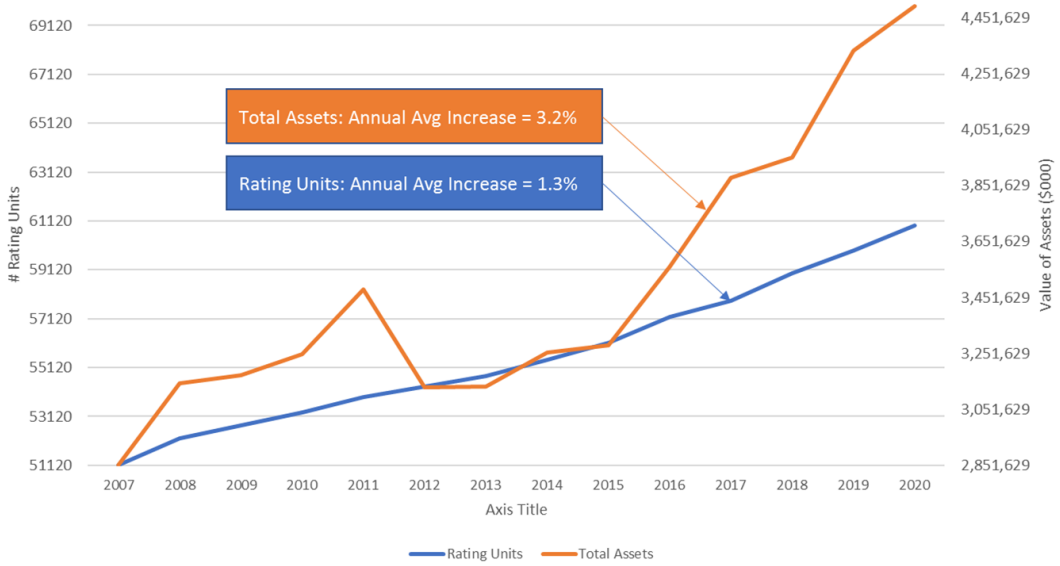
Ability to fund new assets

This growth in value of Council's assets - and the associated costs to maintain and operate them - is faster than the increase in the ratepayer-base to pay for them. Council is therefore planning in its

Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan to increase revenue through its setting of rates, fees and charges or other forms of funding to meet the difference.

The figure below compares the annual rate of increase between the value of Council assets and the number of rating units within the city. This shows that the growth in Council's asset base is increasing faster than new ratepayers and means that all other things being equal, additional revenue is required from existing ratepayers and sources.

Figure 4: Average increase in value of Council assets and Rating units 2007 -2020



Between 2012 and 2015 the growth rates were similar. However, during this post Global Financial Crisis period, there was a significantly constrained programme of new infrastructure and this level of investment was not sustainable over a longer term as Council needed to increase investment to meet community and development needs for a growing city.

To enable the city to grow, Council needs to invest in large strategic infrastructure up front and ahead of developers investing in more local infrastructure. As the city grows in multiple directions that demand for this up front strategic infrastructure ahead of development adds to the Council asset base growing faster than revenue to pay for the investment.

Setting the scene

Council's Infrastructure Story is one that is much wider and more complex than what is required to be included in the 30-year Strategy. However, it is important to acknowledge the environment in which councils are operating to fully appreciate the huge challenges being experienced not only by Hamilton City Council, but all councils.

Infrastructure funding models of Local Government in their current form is challenging over the long term. There are significant challenges with affordability as councils are revenue constrained taking rating affordability into context with aging assets and higher standards consistently being required.

A step change and re-think on local government funding and infrastructure provision is required as the current model is unsustainable and does not address the challenges facing the sector. Councils are finding it difficult to deliver on government and community aspirations for liveable and thriving communities.

The already signalled reforms of the waters sector are a key first step in this required reshaping for infrastructure management, funding and service delivery. Decisions on the future delivery of water services will have a significant impact on the ability of Councils to efficiently deliver other services to meet community aspirations.

However, we currently operate within a defined financial and regulatory environment that limits how we can deal with these issues.

This Strategy has been developed on the basis that Council will continue to deliver all of its current services and therefore discussion, direction and estimates are provided for all current three waters activities of Council.

Key Drivers

In developing the Strategy, a number of contextual drivers have been taken into account that impact on the planning and delivery of infrastructure. As a broad theme, many of these drivers relate to increased requirements from central government legislation and policy direction.

The key drivers can be summarised as:

1: Increasing compliance, capacity and resilience costs to deliver our business particularly three waters

2: Legislative requirements to enable growth

3: Increasing requirements and expectations relating to climate change

4: Increasing requirements and expectations for transport mode shift

The 2021-31 Long-Term Plan has been developed to balance the impacts of these drivers and the financial capacity of Council and the community as defined by Council's Financial Strategy.

While the Draft Long-Term Plan contains many capital projects and programmes to respond to the below drivers, not all responses have been able to be accommodated within the available funding. The implications of the key capital projects that are unfunded in the 10 years of the Long-Term Plan are outlined in the activity sections of this Strategy (from page XX).

Driver 1: Increasing compliance, capacity and resilience costs to deliver our Three Waters business

Council budgets are significantly challenged by the increasing costs to comply with various legislation and standards. Although this applies in multiple parts of our business, its budget impacts are most keenly felt in our Three Waters business - Water Supply, Wastewater and Stormwater.

Central government has initiated a process of three waters regulatory reform which has seen the development of legislation to establish a new Water Services Regulator, Taumata Arowai, that will oversee and enforce a new drinking water regulatory framework with additional oversight for wastewater and stormwater networks.

A review of the Drinking Water Standards of New Zealand is currently underway, and a new Water Services bill is proposed. Once the bill is enacted, it will impose new duties, obligations and functions

for drinking water suppliers, particularly around risk management, giving effect to Te Mana o te Wai, training and competency of operational staff and response to customer complaints.

New national environmental standards for freshwater and a new National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management came into effect in September 2020 and aim to prevent further loss and degradation of freshwater habitats and introduce further controls on high risk activities.

Waikato Regional Council are currently proposing an amendment to the Waikato Regional Plan, Healthy Rivers Wai Ora Plan Change 1, which looks to implement new objectives, policies and rules to manage discharges and give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management and Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato - the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River.

To maintain our current level of service to the community and meet the growth challenge, whilst complying with more stringent safety, traffic management and environmental standards, significant additional investment is required in both our Three Waters infrastructure investments and our Three Waters operations over the next 10 years and beyond.

Driver 2: Legislative requirements to enable growth

The continued attraction of Hamilton as a place to live and do business has, as similar for the other growing cities in New Zealand, resulted in changes in central government direction through the National Policy Statement on Urban Development. This requires Council to provide a defined development capacity and infrastructure to support this growth. This requirement for investment in infrastructure to enable urbanisation, and the commitment to our new communities like Peacocke has added additional investment pressure.

The other facet of recent government reforms driving increased costs for Council in this Long Term Plan is the requirement to make significant changes to our District Plan.

A review of Council's District Plan has been included in the early years of the Draft Long-Term Plan. The outcome of this review is not known yet but in anticipation a funding provision for infrastructure to support land use changes and there is also a high likelihood that additional provision will be required.

Hamilton city is geographically small and meeting demand for growth is being considered in the context of surrounding areas through the collaborative development of the Hamilton-Waikato Metropolitan Plan (Metro Spatial Plan). This Plan recognises Hamilton is at the core of a metropolitan area which extends from Taupiri in the north to Te Awamutu and Cambridge in the south. The Metro Spatial Plan looks at a scenario of 500,000 people living in this area over the next 100 years.

The Metro Spatial Plan considers how we can best plan for our long-term future to maintain and improve our liveability through the way we grow and how we move around. It sets the broader context of land use that is given effect through District Plans and infrastructure planning and investment decisions.

Driver 3: Increasing requirements and expectations relating to climate change

In 2019 the Government passed the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act providing a framework for New Zealand to contribute to global efforts to limit global warming. The legislation included various targets for New Zealand to reduce its net emissions in line with the Paris Agreement. The Act also included disclosure requirements for councils in relation to our adaptation action, highlighting that councils are responsible for incorporating climate change impacts into their asset management. Furthermore, in December 2020 the Government declared a climate change emergency and committed to a carbon-neutral government by 2025.

In September 2020, Hamilton City Council adopted its 2020/2021 Climate Change Action Plan which set out our targets for our Council emissions and a roadmap to meet our climate change responsibilities these targets.

Driver 4: Increasing requirements and expectations for transport mode shift

The final Government Policy Statement on Land Transport 2021 (GPS) was released in September 2020. It will come into effect 1 July 2021 and has been used as an input into Council planning for the Transportation activity along with the Regional Transport Committee in the development of the Regional Land Transport Plan.

The GPS outlines the direction for Government investment into the land transport system from the National Land Transport Fund (NLTF) over the next 10 years. It influences decisions on how money from the NLTF will be invested across activity classes by Waka Kotahi – New Zealand Transport Agency via co-investment with Approved Organisations such as Council. It also guides local government and Waka Kotahi on the type of activities and projects that should be included in the Regional Land Transport Plan and the National Land Transport Programme for delivery across both the State Highway and local road networks.

The priorities of the GPS 2018 included a significant shift towards different modes of transport. The GPS 2021 develops this further. Waka Kotahi – New Zealand Transport Agency and Hamilton City and partners in have recently developed the Hamilton-Waikato Metro Area Mode Shift Plan to describe how a balanced transport system can be developed.

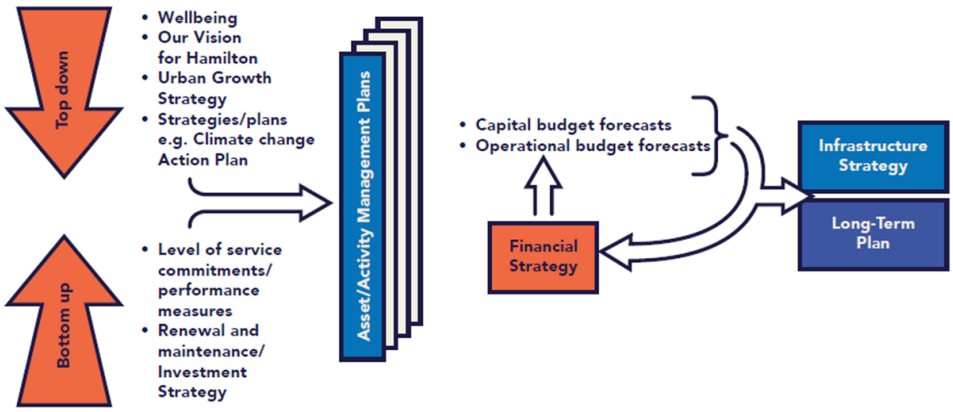
In the Draft 2021-31 Long-term Plan Council has aligned its Transportation activity and investments to the direction outline in the GPS as much as possible to deliver on these outcomes and maximise available funding to deliver these outcomes.

Changes in transport mode shift to public transport, walking and cycling will also help to achieve reduction in carbon from transport activities and contribute to climate change mitigation actions.

How the Strategy was developed

Council has developed its Infrastructure Strategy from both a 'bottom up' and 'top down' approach. What this means is that Council considers the strategic context, and external environment in which infrastructure exists, at the same time that it develops operational requirements, responses and forecasts through developing its Asset management Plans to create a 30-year infrastructure strategy.

Figure 5: Development of the Infrastructure Strategy



Capital and operational forecasts that are developed in initial Asset Management Plans are moderated based on affordability as defined in the Council's Financial Strategy. This may take a few iterations of optimising the programme to ensure that the 10-Years of the Long-Term Plan balances the wants, needs and risks facing the community with affordability for current and future ratepayers and users.

The Infrastructure Strategy outlines investments that are both funded and unfunded in the first 10 years as well estimates of longer term investments in infrastructure that are anticipated.

Hamilton Waikato Metro Spatial Plan

The Hamilton Waikato Metropolitan Spatial Plan (MSP) is a vision and framework for how Hamilton City and the neighbouring communities within Waipā and Waikato districts will grow and develop over the next 100 years. It is a key direction setting document for the future development of Hamilton and its surrounds. It is a new approach to planning for the long-term future across territorial boundaries and jurisdictions.

As it sets out land use strategy for the longer term, this has a major impact on future infrastructure requirements and as such the MSP is a major top down influence on the preparation of this Infrastructure Strategy.

The Metro Spatial Plan has clearly identified future development opportunities and what needs to be put in place to deliver on these. It sets out a future metro area made up of development nodes with increased density around rapid transit corridors, taking into account areas we want to protect and preserve.

The plan will enable infrastructure investors, including councils, to invest in the right places at the right times with the aim of providing affordable housing options, employment opportunities, and safe and more liveable communities and a wide range of economic benefits for development and growth.

Carefully planning how the metropolitan core and its centres grow means we can ensure a population scale and distribution that supports the delivery of transformative infrastructure for our area from metro-scale wastewater management solutions to a high-quality public transport network planned around where and how communities will grow. Carefully managed growth will also limit negative outcomes including further environmental deterioration, increasing housing costs and CO2 emissions from transport, and will contribute to restoring the health and well-being of the Waikato River and the environment

The MSP targets future population growth areas suitable for medium to high density housing and mixed-use areas. These are purposefully located alongside current and future transport infrastructure that can provide a high-quality transport network whether that be walking, cycling or by rapid and frequent public transport connections.

The MSP will also deliver on objectives outlined in the Government's Urban Growth Agenda (UGA) designed to remove barriers to the supply of land and infrastructure and allow cities to grow up and out and the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020. It supports the Hamilton-Auckland Corridor (H2A) connecting two of New Zealand fastest growing cities and ensuring well-functioning urban areas for all people, communities and future generations.

Figure 6: Metro Spatial Plan – Drivers and Implementation

The Plan's Vision

The vision for the Hamilton-Waikato metro area is to be a highly liveable and sought-after place to live in New Zealand. The metro area will be a place where our people can easily access employment, education and health facilities, serviced by reliable and efficient

The plan identifies several transformational moves, all of which require, or have an impact on the planning and provision of infrastructure within Hamilton:

- Waikato River - celebrating the Waikato River as the defining ecological feature connecting the metro area to the heart of a blue-green network supporting environmental and recreational use and creating a sense of place.
- A radical transport shift - a multi-modal transport network, connecting the metro area and facilitating a radical shift to using public transport through the establishment of a rapid and frequent public transport network shaped around where and how our communities will grow.
- A vibrant metro core and lively metropolitan centres - growing Hamilton central city as our civic, administrative, cultural and commercial metro core, alongside lively metropolitan centres, well connected by public transport and safe walking and cycling networks, where people can afford to live, work and play.
- A strong and productive economic corridor - establishing an economic corridor that links the highly productive employment areas between Ruakura, Hamilton central city and north to Horotiu and Ngaruawahia.
- Iwi aspirations - enhancing the environmental health and wellbeing of the Waikato River in accordance with Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato – Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River, while supporting iwi in embracing social and economic opportunities within the metro area with a specific emphasis on Hopuhopu and Ruakura.
- Thriving communities and neighbourhoods - enabling quality denser housing options that allow our natural and built environments to coexist in harmony increasing housing affordability and housing choice to meet the needs of growing and changing communities

Taking the Metro Plan direction as a starting point and overlaying Councils priorities, the Infrastructure Strategy has developed a 30 year Infrastructure Strategy that will deliver on aspirations of the future metro area.

At a high level, this includes significant investment in the transport network to move towards a rapid transit/PT future, waters investment in sub-regional solutions, and network infrastructure to support increased housing densities in identified locations.

PART 2: Council's Five Priorities

In December 2019, Council commenced a conversation with the community to understand what is important to them to improve their wellbeing. The conversations with community resulted in the development of the vison for Hamilton as outlined in 'Our Vision for Hamilton Kirikiriroa' which identifies five priorities:

Shaping a city that's easy to live in – Ahuahungia teetehi taaone e tau ai te noho ki roto

Shaping a city where our people thrive – Ahuahungia teetehi taaone e puaawai ai ngaa taangata katoa

Shaping a central city where people love to be – Ahuahungia te pokapuu o teetehi taaone e arohaina ai e te taangata

Shaping a fun city with lots to do – Ahuahungia teetehi taaone ngahau e tini ai ngaa kaupapa papai hei whai

Shaping a green city – Ahuahungai teetehi taaone tiaki taiao

Within each priority, five key focus areas have been identified to provide a more comprehensive description of the outcomes Council wants to achieve. The five focus areas for each Priority are

outlined under each Priority in the following section. The proposed budget for both the 2021-31 Long-term Plan, and the 2021-2051 Infrastructure Strategy have been developed to make the biggest impact on the five Priorities and identify a number of projects that will deliver on community wellbeing.

This direction builds on the growth focused direction of the previous Council's decisions and reinforces the objective of looking after our existing infrastructure while increasing investment to improve the wellbeing of our community.

The 5 Priorities have impacted planning and investment decisions in the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan for:

- Looking after what we've got – Renewals
- Developing our Services – Level of Service increases
- Meeting additional Demand for Growth.

Priority 1. A city that's easy to live in

Ahuahungia teetehi taaone e tau ai ten oho ki roto

What we want

We want a city that's easy to live in, explore and connect.

Hamilton is small enough to enjoy a strong sense of community but big enough to be vibrant and interesting.

As we continue to evolve into a metropolitan centre, we have the game-changing opportunity to become a 20-minute city.

A 20-minute city is about creating liveable neighbourhoods with local access to amenity that is important to residents.

It's also about linking existing destinations, facilities, places of work and education with safe walking, cycling and public transport connections so our residents can safely access most of the things they need within 20 minutes.

We want our children to be able to cycle safely to school and for people of all ages and abilities to easily access different neighbourhoods, from one side of the Waikato River to the other – by whatever transport option we choose.

People in our city want to live in lively, safe communities with shared identities and public facilities such as libraries, playgrounds and community hubs accessible to everyone. It should be easy for us all to look after our mental and physical health by enjoying our city's green and open spaces, including the Waikato River paths and stunning places like the Hamilton Gardens.

By investing in cyclepaths and accessways, and utilising our beautiful gully network, we will be able to create a city that our people can easily enjoy and explore. But we'll also need improvements in public transport – so we'll work with partners like Waikato Regional Council to get better bus services.

And we'll need to focus on delivering the amenities and services that build strong communities, both in our existing neighbourhoods and for our new ones, as well as supporting a mix of housing types, including affordable housing.

It's about finding the right balance between revitalising our established neighbourhoods with investing in new liveable suburbs required for the number of new people choosing to call Hamilton home.

Focus areas

1. We'll prioritise building connected and safe walkways and cycleways that allow us to move around our city quickly and easily and bring our neighbourhoods together.
2. We'll revitalise our existing neighbourhoods and invest in the creation of our new neighbourhoods to make sure we have a liveable, sustainable city
3. We'll encourage new developments in Hamilton to include a mix of housing, including affordable housing options.
4. We'll enable and support strong public transport connections which help Hamiltonians get easy access to essential services such as education, health centres and supermarkets
5. We'll put more focus on our neighbourhoods having a community identity and supporting community spaces across our city

External Influences on delivering this priority

External influence document/website	Focus/purpose of document	How it impacts delivery of this priority
National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020	The NPS-UD 2020 requires councils to plan well for growth and ensure a well-functioning urban environment for all people, communities and future generations It removes restrictive barriers to development to allow growth 'up' and 'out' in locations that have good access to existing services, public transport networks and infrastructure.	It has set timelines for delivery over the next 2 years and requires changes to the District Plan to increase residential intensification, provide for a mix of housing options around key centres (hubs), remove minimum parking requirements and to enable additional public transport. All of these changes impact on the timing and delivery of infrastructure. Council is also required to prepare a Future Development Strategy to spatially identify where long term growth should happen.
Kainga Ora – Homes and Communities **&** **Urban Development Act 2020**	The Urban Development Act 2020 provides a streamlined approval process for complex and transformative development projects and gives Kainga Ora (the Crown agency to transform housing and urban development) with a tool-kit of development and land acquisition powers.	It brings together multiple processes into a single, more streamlined process. This will result in the planning, infrastructure and funding for a project being agreed up front, providing greater certainty and coordination for developers and investors.
Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019	Provides a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies that: • Contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels. • Allow New Zealand to prepare for, and	Highlights the shared responsibility for responding to climate change, and influences investment in alternative transport options.

	adapt to, the effects of climate change.	
Review of the Resource Management Act	The report from the Resource Management Review Panel recommends repealing the Resource Management Act 1991 and replacing it with two Acts, a Natural and Built Environment Act and a Strategic Planning Act, as well as proposing a new Managed Retreat and Climate Change Adaptation Act. It also recommends that planning be undertaken co-operatively by councils at a regional level, involving a spatial strategy and a combined plan (which includes the current regional policy statements, regional plans and district plans).	Changes to the HCC Planning Framework in 2021/22 as a result of the NPS-UD and other requirements will now also need to be cognisant of the emerging RMA changes.

Key infrastructure challenges we're facing

Transportation

- Developing our current transport system to have less reliant on cars, to encourage increased use of alternative modes and saving future costs for transport and meeting climate change targets and objectives
- Building a complete inclusive transport system that balances different mode choices and population characteristics
- Delivering on Vision Zero and making the transport system safer to reduce serious injuries and deaths

Parks & Open Spaces

- Completing the strategic connections between and through existing parks – connecting the city's neighbourhoods and centres

Libraries

- Having the right facilities to deliver modern library services and delivering these in facilities with other services for the community
- Ensuring that as city grows and develops our libraries network is optimal with size and number of facilities
- Meeting changing community expectations for collections and investment in new technology

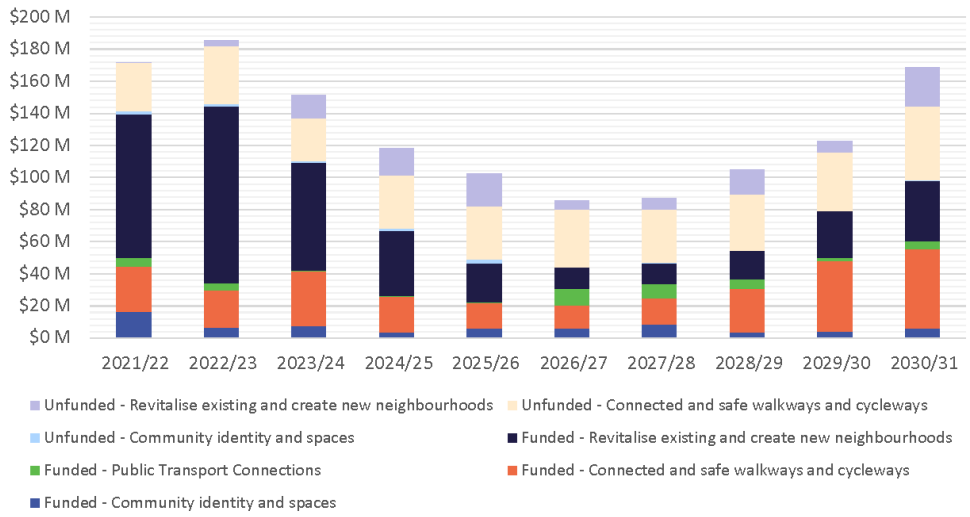
Water and Wastewater

- Ensuring that the necessary infrastructure is available to support the implementation of the land use strategy including the redevelopment of identified existing parts of the city

Delivering in the next 10 Years

The following graph shows the capital investment that is both funded and unfunded to deliver the focus areas of this priority

Figure 7: A city that's easy to live in - Funded and Unfunded Capital forecasts 2021-2031



Priority 2. A city where our people thrive

Ahuahungia teetehi taaone e puaawai ai ngaa taangata katoa

What we want

We want to actively create opportunities for our people to thrive in their jobs, careers, and lives so they can leverage the wonderful lifestyle and opportunities our city has to offer.

Our city is welcoming and offers jobs and opportunities for everyone.

Hamilton already has many advantages and an economy that looks better placed than most to withstand some of the challenges facing other parts of New Zealand. We are located in the middle of the country's 'Golden Triangle' between Auckland and Tauranga and we have plans well in place to become New Zealand's most important logistics hub.

We are already working closely with central government, iwi and our neighbouring councils like Tauranga, Auckland, Waikato and Waipaa to make sure our region continues to flourish. When Hamilton thrives, our wider region thrives. So we'll continue to advocate for Hamilton – and Hamiltonians – every chance we get.

We are already home to world-class businesses across a range of sectors, bringing opportunities, jobs and investment, including for our young people. We are a tech-savvy city, with the digital know-how to deliver research and development on the world stage.

Increasingly, our city is a place where people and businesses want to come, stay, and grow. Our attractive lifestyle, based upon a vibrant city that's easy to live in, means more and more people want to be here.

Young people are now coming to our city (and in some cases, returning home) to find good jobs, buy homes, raise families and become part of our community. This, along with more than 160 ethnic groups making up our city, adds a valuable diversity to Hamilton which brings opportunities and benefits for all Hamiltonians.

We want Hamilton to continue to build on its growing reputation as a centre of excellence within innovation, training, smart and tech-sector industries. We need the infrastructure and support services in place to nurture and promote sustainable businesses that add value to our city.

Focus areas

- We'll work with partners like central government and other councils to specifically deliver fast and efficient transport connections to connect Hamilton quickly to places like Auckland and Tauranga.
- We'll look beyond our borders and work with our regional partners to maximise the opportunities from Hamilton being the hub of the Waikato region.
- We'll make sure our economic strength is further leveraged and that Hamilton is known as a great place to work and do business.
- We'll empower and enable our diverse communities to share their voice, and shape their city.
- We'll invest in the right infrastructure to make sure Hamilton is a great place for businesses to succeed.

External Influences on delivering this priority

External influence document/website	Focus/purpose of document	How it impacts delivery of this priority
Hamilton to Auckland Corridor Plan (H2A)	The H2A Plan aims to ensure planning is undertaken in an integrated way based on communities of interest rather than existing council boundaries. It provides a framework for development to help manage growth in a way that provides access to the services people need, while protecting and enhancing the corridor's natural and cultural assets.	The Plan identifies a number of key projects across the corridor addressing waters, transport, and access to jobs and housing.
Hamilton - Waikato Metro Spatial Plan	The MSP spatially sets out how and where Hamilton City and the neighbouring communities within Waipā and Waikato districts should grow and develop, and how people should move around long-term to ensure social, economic and environmental prosperity.	It is one of the key projects identified in the H2A Corridor Plan and sets out the long-term growth framework for Hamilton and the surrounding areas with a focus on dense nodal development around rapid transit routes.
Future Proof	A 30-year growth management for the Hamilton, Waipā and Waikato sub-region.	The Future Proof Strategy is being updated this year to incorporate Metro Spatial Plan outcomes, the FDS under the NPS-UD, and RPS updates. There will be joint consultation under the LGA in 2021.
Government Policy	The GPS sets the Government's	The GPS dictates where Waka

Statement on Land Transport 2021	priorities for land transport investment over the next 10-year period. It also sets out how money from the National Land Transport Fund (NLTF) is spent on activities such as public transport, rail, state highway improvements, local roads, and road safety.	Kotahi Transport Agency will invest funding which has an impact on the transportation projects that council delivers if it wishes to access Waka Kotahi subsidy. This GPS focuses on road safety, better transport choices, moving freight and tackling climate change.
2021-24 National Land Transport Programme **Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP)**	The National Land Transport Programme (NLTP) is a three-year programme of planned activities and a 10-year forecast of revenue and expenditure prepared by the Waka Kotahi Transport Agency to give effect to the GPS. The NLTP is a partnership between the Transport Agency, which invests NLTF funding on behalf of the Crown, and local government, which invests local funding on behalf of ratepayers. An RLTP sets out a region's land transport objectives, policies, and measures for at least 10 financial years, and is prepared by the Regional Transport Committee.	All proposed transport projects have been assessed for inclusion within the NLTP and prioritised through the Transport Agency's Investment Assessment Framework (IAF) according to their value for money and alignment with the priorities, objectives and expected results within the GPS. The RLTP describes the region's long-term vision and identifies its short- to medium-term investment priorities. It also includes a regional programme of transport activities proposed for funding over the next three to six years.
Arataki **Waka Kotahi NZTA 2021-2031 10-Year View of the Land Transport System**	Arataki is a 10-year view of what is needed to deliver on the government's current priorities and long-term objectives for the land transport system.	The place-based summaries provide a shared evidence base and translate government objectives into regional approaches.
Growth Funding Policy	The purpose of the Growth Funding policy is to direct Council decision-making in respect of growth projects and associated infrastructure where those projects are not aligned with Council's 10-Year Plan,	Opportunities to cater for growth in the form of out of sequence development sometimes arise, and this policy allows council to equitably collect funding to invest in required infrastructure.

The infrastructure challenges we're facing

Water Supply

- Ensuring that the cities water treatment plant capacity can keep pace with demand for water from the city and sub regional customers
- Increasing the amount of water treated while the physical footprint of water treatment plant site is reaching capacity of the site
- Improving resilience of system given there is a single plant to treat water for the city
- Ensuring appropriate physical resilience of plant & reservoirs in significant seismic event
- Improving the ability to extract from river in when in low flow
- Completing implementation of the city's water zones to help efficient operation of the network
- Building new reservoirs in the right place at the right time for water storage to support new development

Wastewater

- Improving the capacity and resilience of the treatment and reticulation system in the existing built environment to meet increasing demand and standards
- Ensuring treatment can keep pace with demand given the physical footprint of the treatment plant site through demand management and onsite treatment
- Improving seismic performance of key plant & reticulation assets
- Improving resilience of system given there is a reliance on a single treatment plant and need to service high water users

Stormwater

- Ensuring that new greenfield areas that require strategic investment can be serviced with appropriate infrastructure balancing the amount of land used for treatment and treatment quality provided
- Optimising and realising treatment locations and infrastructure to lessen whole of life costs and optimise land for development and other uses
- Reflecting and acknowledging Iwi values in the management and treatment of stormwater

Transportation

- Enabling growth and economic development at the right pace while managing congestion and demands for transport investment earlier than planned
- Ensuring the transport network has the ability into the future to support city's economic development and movement of people and freight
- Protecting future opportunities and corridors for rapid transit - delivering on the Metro Spatial Plan vision
- Completing the strategic transport network for people and freight around and through the city
- Advocating for the completion of and managing the changes to the State Highway network through and around the city
- Responding to need for urbanisation of infrastructure in areas on the edge and outside the boundary of Hamilton – ensuring the network remains appropriate and safe

Cemeteries

- Ensuring there is enough land secured to keep delivering burial services for future generations

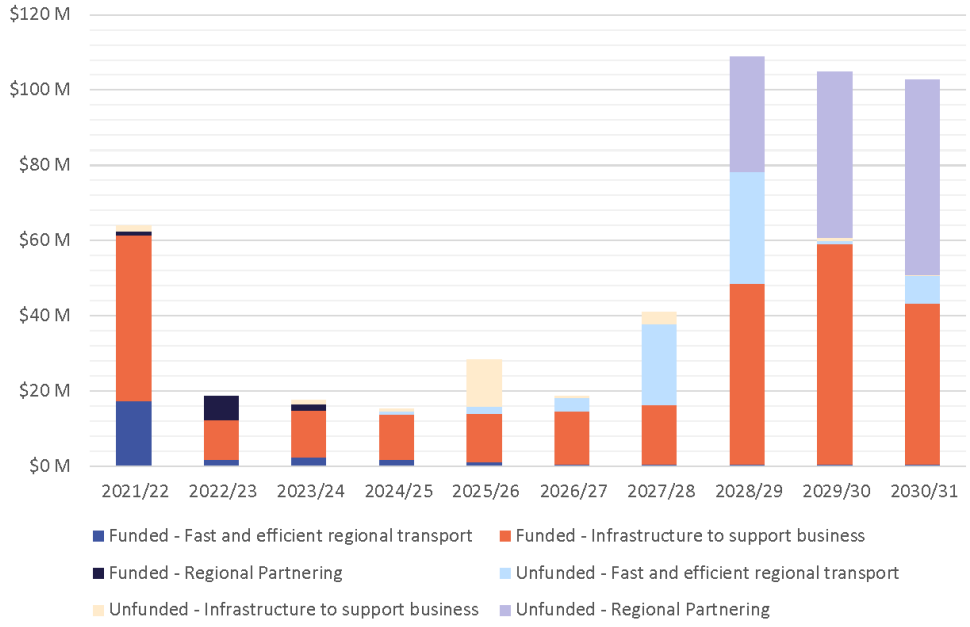
Libraries

- Developing libraries as modern integrated community hubs for a diverse community

Delivering in the next 10 Years

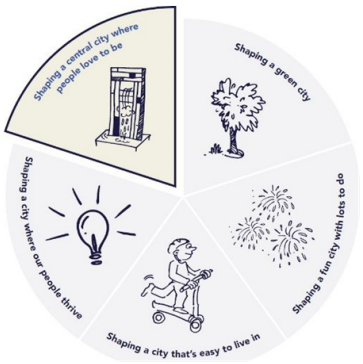
The following graph shows the capital investment that is both funded and unfunded to deliver the focus areas of this priority

Figure 8: A city where our people thrive- Funded and Unfunded Capital forecasts 2021-2031



Priority 3. A central city where people love to be

Ahuahungia te pokapuu o teetehi taaone e arohaina ai e te taangata



What we want

We want our central city to be the beating heart of Hamilton which always has something going on for our diverse communities to come together and enjoy

We want our central city to be the vibrant heart of our cosmopolitan and diverse city. A city centre that is thoughtfully designed around people, culture and the natural environment. We want our city to be alive with hustle and bustle, with people happily living and playing in the central city.

Our central city should be accessible via different transport modes and enjoy easy access to the nearby Waikato River which is celebrated and treasured for the city taonga (treasure) it is.

Our restaurants and bars will offer Hamiltonians choice and entertainment, and draw people from outside of Hamilton who know that a visit to central Hamilton is a trip well worth making.

Our central city should support a thriving visual arts and performance scene through our iconic local theatres and bring the area around our Waikato Regional Theatre alive, further linking our city to the stunning Waikato River.

Inner-city dwellers will enjoy a range of apartment options, close to where they work or close to strong transport links that get them to where they need to be. But they will always be close to green open spaces, along the river and with parks like Victoria on the River nearby.

Local, national and international businesses will choose to base themselves in our central city which remains affordable and accessible, serviced by everything needed to live a full Hamilton life.

Focus areas

- We'll strengthen the connection and access between the city centre at the Waikato River.
- We'll promote daytime and evening activity.
- We'll create performance spaces such as the new regional theatre and leverage existing central city spaces to support arts and culture initiatives which offer something unique to our city.
- We'll support mixed inner-city living options which encourage people to live in Hamilton's central city alongside vibrant retail, hospitality and entertainment sectors.
- We'll make it easy to get into and around the city through a range of alternative travel options.

External Influences on delivering this priority

External influence document/website	Focus/purpose of document	How it impacts delivery of this priority
National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020	The NPS-UD 2020 requires councils to plan well for growth and ensure a well-functioning urban environment for all people, communities and future generations. It removes restrictive barriers to development to allow growth 'up' and 'out' in locations that have good access to existing services, public transport networks and infrastructure.	The NPS-UD is explicit in driving up residential densities first and foremost in the central city. With increased densities there are more people and more activity within the city centre.
HCC Trading in Public Places Policy	This Policy provides for businesses, groups and individuals to apply to use public places for trading activities	Allowing for public events, outdoor dining, markets, stalls and food trucks, especially within the central city, contributes to a vibrant city where people love to be. There are potential effects for council owned infrastructure such as footpaths, parks and roads that must be taken into account.
HCC's Development Contributions Policy	The purpose of the Policy is to enable the Council to recover from those people or organisations undertaking development a fair, equitable, and proportionate portion of the total cost of capital expenditure necessary to service growth over the long term	The Council currently has in place a CBD remission that effectively means only a third of development contributions are paid in the area defined in the Policy as the Central Business. The rationale for this was to assist Council's revitalisation objectives for the CBD and to incentivise development to create a central city where people love to be. This has an impact on the funding available to provide infrastructure. There is the potential for this remission to be altered to provide greater CBD development incentives through a review in 2021.

The infrastructure challenges we're facing

Waikato Museum

- Improving physical access between the Museum building and the Waikato River
- Strengthening ArtsPost building to meet seismic standards

Water Wastewater and Stormwater

- Improving the current infrastructure for Central city as it is not designed for significant increase in residential activity

Transport

- Improving transport network in and links into the central city to support greater level of residential and business activity
- Retrofitting transport and service corridors is to increase capacity and improve standards difficult and expensive
- Ensuring safety for high numbers of vulnerable road users

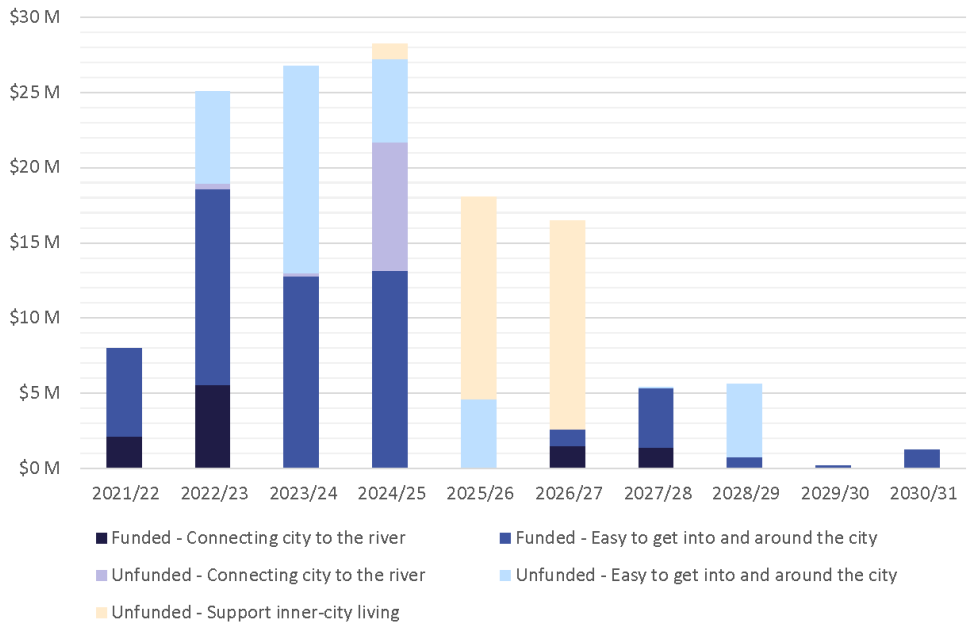
Parks and Open Spaces

- Ensuring there is sufficient and appropriate open spaces to support increased residential activity in the central city
- Managing stability risks associated with River and gully system

Delivering in the next 10 Years

The following graph shows the capital investment that is both funded and unfunded to deliver the focus areas of this priority

Figure 9: A Central city where people love to be - Funded and Unfunded Capital forecasts 2021-2031



Priority 4. A fun city with lots to do

Ahuahungia teetehi taaone ngahau e tini ai ngaa kaupapa papai hei whai

What we want

We want Hamilton to be an even better place for everyone to play, with things to do or see around every corner.

We want to make sure our city provides opportunities for all our people to play and have fun - whether it be through organised sport, local playgrounds, events, or our visitor destinations.

A fun city should have something for everyone whether you want to join a local choir or the local quiz team - we want all of us to have something to do and be part of.

We want to build on our growing reputation for hosting outstanding events; events that bring economic benefit, that Hamiltonians love, and that bring people from all over New Zealand to our city.

But small events also have a role in the life of our city. We're keen to support more arts and cultural events and make sure we have the right indoor and outdoor facilities in place to support local community sports events that people of all ages can get involved in. All of these things add to the sense of community we all value about Hamilton.

We have already invested in world-class stadium and event facilities like Seddon Park, Claudelands Event Centre and FMG Stadium Waikato and are home to key visitor destinations such as Hamilton Zoo, Hamilton Gardens, and Waikato Museum.

And we'll continue to embrace the outdoors, not just the Waikato River but places like Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park, our destination playgrounds and Lake Rotoroa (Hamilton Lake). These facilities provide locals and visitors with memories and experiences that keep people entertained and wanting more. They drive interest and appreciation in our city. They make living here fun.

There's lots to do in Hamilton, but there's also quiet spaces for our community. Whether it's lying under a tree in a local park, taking in the views of the Waikato River or discovering our past at Waikato Museum, we invest in spaces where our people can relax, rest and reflect.

Focus areas

- Develop open community spaces like Korikori Park in Rototuna and Minogue Park in Forest Lake that are accessible to everyone to enjoy and be part of.
- Invest in and enhance Waikato Museum, Hamilton Gardens, Hamilton Zoo and Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park to create new and unique experiences for our people and visitors
- Host and celebrate city events like the Hamilton Gardens Arts Festival and Balloons over Waikato.
- Actively celebrate and promote a city where residents have the opportunity to have fun with their friends and family
- Support local sports events by investing in play spaces and we'll work hard to attract

External Influences on delivering this priority

External influence document/website	Focus/purpose of document	How it impacts delivery of this priority
HCC's Play Strategy 2019-2039	The Play Strategy is a vision for the next 20 years for impacting positively on the physical activity levels of people who live in or visit Hamilton City, and to articulate the Council's contribution to play within the city.	Hamilton City Council provides spaces, facilities and services to enable everyone to play and be active' – recognises that Council is responsible for the majority of the infrastructure which supports people to play.

The infrastructure challenges we're facing

Parks & Open Spaces

- Responding to limited use of some sports parks
- Completing sport park development for land already purchased
- Ensuring that there is access to enough indoor sports facilities as they gain in popularity

Libraries

- Developing the library network and the location of the libraries meet citywide needs
- Delivering the right built infrastructure to reflect the changing nature of libraries and community spaces

Pools

- Increasing pool space and reflecting a greater need for recreational and non-traditional pool space

Hamilton Gardens

- Improving infrastructure to deal with increasing visitor numbers
- Continuing investment in themed gardens over time through partnering with other funders
- Developing the Hamilton Gardens to become more financially sustainable and resilient

Hamilton Zoo

- Upgrading Zoo entrance, function and education centre and continued development of new exhibits
- Improving connection with Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park
- Balancing funding sources for infrastructure improvement between user pays, rates and other funding

Waikato Museum

- Improving visibility to the central city and Victoria St
- Improving Museum building to ensure that environment can be controlled and able to host major exhibitions

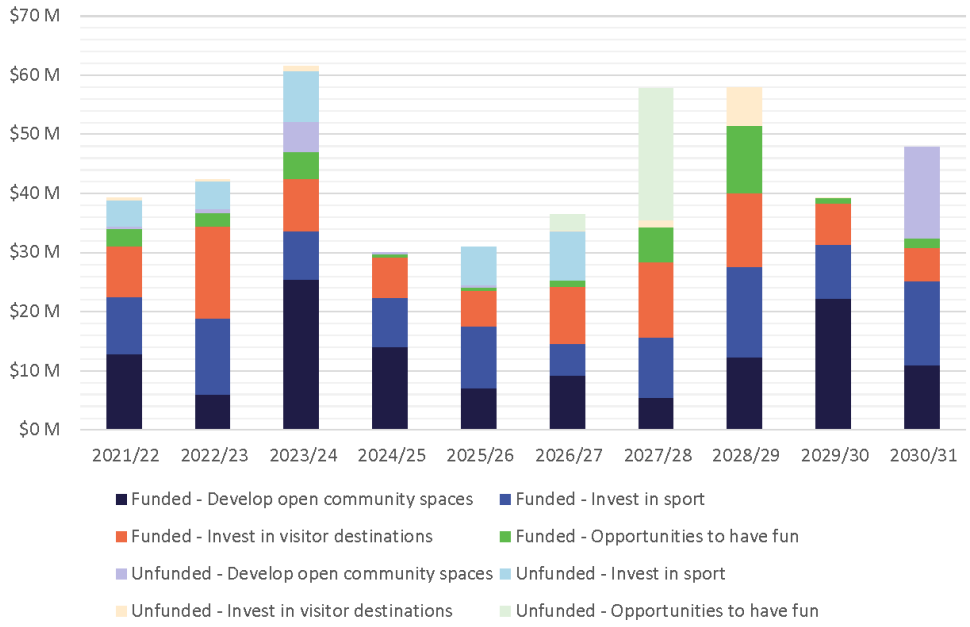
Event Facilities

- Ensuring that as event venues age they remain fit for purpose and attract major events

Delivering in the next 10 Years

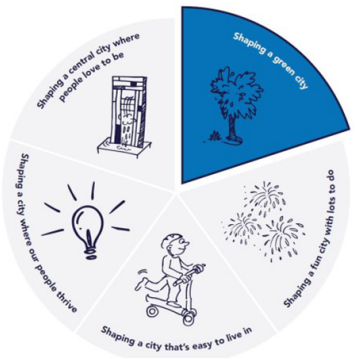
The following graph shows the capital investment that is both funded and unfunded to deliver the focus areas of this priority

Figure 10: A Fun city with lots to do - Funded and Unfunded Capital forecasts 2021-2031



Priority 5. A green city

Ahuahungia teetehi taaone tiaki taiao



What we want

We want to do it right together, so our city will get better by the day and we can leave a legacy we can all be proud of

We'll promote becoming a sustainable city by challenging the way we grow our city and how we live within our city. We love our environment and we're all committed to protecting it for future generations.

We embrace our individual and collective roles as kaitiaki (caretakers) of our land, water and air. Together, we honour, enhance and protect taonga (treasures) like the Waikato River, and our city's extensive and unique gully system.

We are proud of our green, clean city and we're taking a thoughtful and city-wide partnership approach between businesses, organisations and community groups to tackle how our city responds to climate change.

We need to look after what we already have by embracing the sustainable use of natural resources such as our water. We want to enhance our beautiful open green spaces like Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park, the West Town Belt and Taitua Arboretum which are valued so highly by Hamiltonians. And it's important we continue to minimise our impact on the land by leading the country in waste minimisation practices.

We want to continue to plan well for the future, so we can strongly focus on designing new neighbourhoods like Peacocke in a way where our natural environment can exist in harmony with new homes and services. That means we'll need a stronger, safer network of alternative transport which offer people real choice and also offer ways to reduce our carbon footprint.

Focus areas

- We'll protect and restore our natural gully network and the biodiversity of the city to increase how green our city is making it healthier and stronger.
- We'll reduce the carbon footprint of the city and build a city that is resilient to the effects of climate change.
- We'll mitigate the impact of the city on the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River and Lake Rotoroa (Hamilton Lake).
- We'll encourage and enable alternative ways to move safely and quickly around our city.
- We'll plan our future as a sustainable city – balancing the natural and built environments so they can live in harmony.

External Influences on delivering this priority

External influence document/website	Focus/purpose of document	How it impacts delivery of this priority
The Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020	It sets out a strategic framework for the protection, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, particularly indigenous biodiversity, in Aotearoa New Zealand, from 2020 to 2050.	An implementation plan that sets out actions and responsibilities will be developed collaboratively with central and local government, Treaty partners, and stakeholders.
Draft National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity	Sets out objectives, policies and implementation requirements to manage natural and physical resources to maintain indigenous biological diversity under the Resource Management Act 1991.	The timeframe for finalising the NPS has been extended until April 2021.
Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019	Provides a framework for New Zealand to develop and implement climate change policies in support of the Paris Agreement.	Highlights the shared responsibility for responding to climate change, including meeting the emissions reduction targets. Council will need to make an ongoing commitment to increasing electric vehicles to its fleet.
Three Waters Review **• Taumata Arowai - the Water Services Regulator Act 2020** **• Water Services Bill**	The purpose of Taumata Arowai - the Water Services Regulator Act 2020 is to establish Taumata Arowai - the new Water Services Regulator. The Water Services Bill will implement the Government's decision to comprehensively reform the drinking water regulatory system, with targeted reforms to improve the regulation and performance of wastewater and stormwater networks.	The Water Services Bill is significant for all councils, irrespective of any new service delivery arrangements and for regional councils with respect to the new functions and duties proposed.
National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020	Sets out the objectives and policies for local authorities for freshwater management under the Resource Management Act 1991	There are an extensive number of requirements that councils must meet which will have significant infrastructure impacts.
Proposed Plan Change 1 (PPC1 - Healthy Rivers) to the Waikato Regional Plan	A change to the Waikato Regional Plan that is a first step on an 80-year journey to achieve improved water quality that is safe for food gathering and swimming along the entire length of the Waikato and Waipā Rivers and their tributaries.	It will require HCC to design, construct and manage its three waters infrastructure to make an appropriate contribution to achieving short-term and 80-year water quality attribute states. It will also require HCC to ensure that urban growth will improve

External influence document/website	Focus/purpose of document	How it impacts delivery of this priority
		water quality in receiving waters.
National Environmental Standards for Air Quality	They aim to set a guaranteed minimum level of health protection for all New Zealanders.	Once adopted in 2021, they will require older solid fuel burners to be replaced with more efficient/compliant heating systems. This will impact across the city's residential, industrial and commercial sectors.
The Building for Climate Change Programme	MBIE will be setting targets around energy use and carbon emissions To meet the goals, MBIE will need to make some changes to current building laws.	The proposals will impact significantly on councils in their role as a Building Consent Authority, and also have an impact on the cost of construction

The infrastructure challenges we're facing

Water Supply

- Ensuring appropriate water storage is available for city into the future
- Securing access to raw water through adequate river allocations
- Managing and minimising the environmental footprint from treating raw water for city use
- Enhancing the ability of existing network to meet the needs of intensification

Wastewater

- Minimising inflow and infiltration from stormwater and increasing capacity to convey and treat wastewater
- Ensuring sufficient bulk reticulation capacity in pipes and pumpstations and in new bulk storage facilities across the existing city environment to manage wet weather overflows
- Securing discharge consent renewals and responding to necessary conditions for quality and quantity of treatment
- Minimising the environmental footprint of treatment activities

Stormwater

- Securing and protecting overland flow paths
- Requiring to retrofit treatment infrastructure for brownfield development (within existing city)
- Ensuring residents are aware of flood hazards and have an understanding of infrastructure design standards in different parts of the city
- Understanding and adapting to climate change impacts on stormwater infrastructure

Parks & Open Spaces

- Enhancing the natural areas across the city that are currently under invested and inaccessible

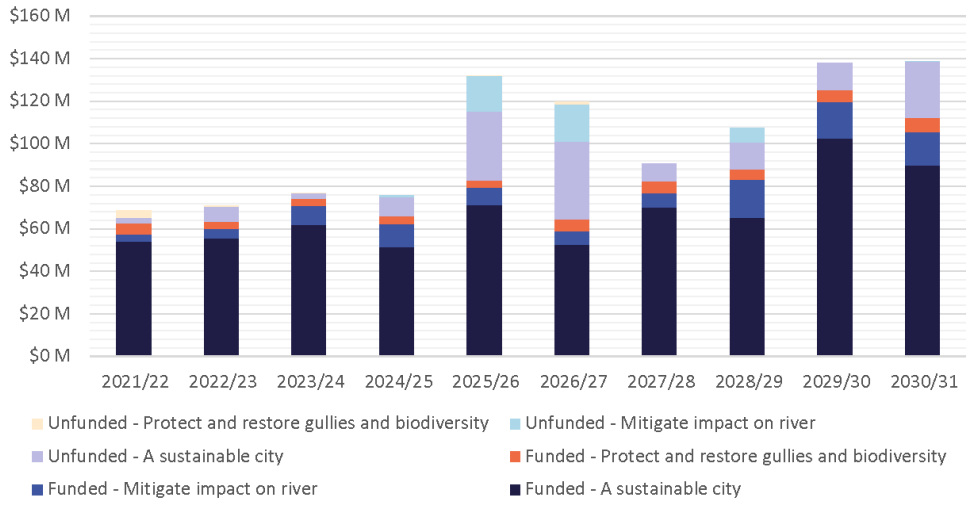
Hamilton Gardens

- Understanding and adapting to climate change through the promotion of green standards & practice

Delivering in the next 10 Years

The following graph shows the capital investment that is both funded and unfunded to deliver the focus areas of this priority

Figure 11: A green city - Funded and Unfunded Capital forecasts 2021-2031



PART 3: The overall Plan

Most likely scenario

This strategy provides the overview of Council's most likely scenario for the management of its infrastructure. This scenario has been determined by:

- Including the funded capital and operating budget forecasts from the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan. The timing of projects and budget provisions have been informed by the 30-Year AMPs.
- Identifying projects through the 10-Year Plan that are unable to fit within the financial provision set by the Financial Strategy. These projects are likely to still be required in the future and this will need to be reflected in future Long-Term Plans and related Financial Strategies.
- Using the assumptions for levels of service, demand and renewals as outlined in the following activity sections.

The plans and forecasts for the next three years are those with most detail and confidence as the greatest amount of planning has taken place for these matters. The investments required over the remaining first 10 years are an outline and have a reasonable degree of confidence. The forecasts beyond year 10 should be viewed as indicative estimates and will be developed further as time passes and more information is obtained.

It is expected that there will be changes to the requirements and management of infrastructure outlined in this Infrastructure Strategy. Council will consider future changes and the appropriate programming and funding response as part of the future Long-Term Plan processes. This uncertainty and need for ongoing refinement are acknowledged in the tiered framework for forecast expenditure contained in the Local Government Act.

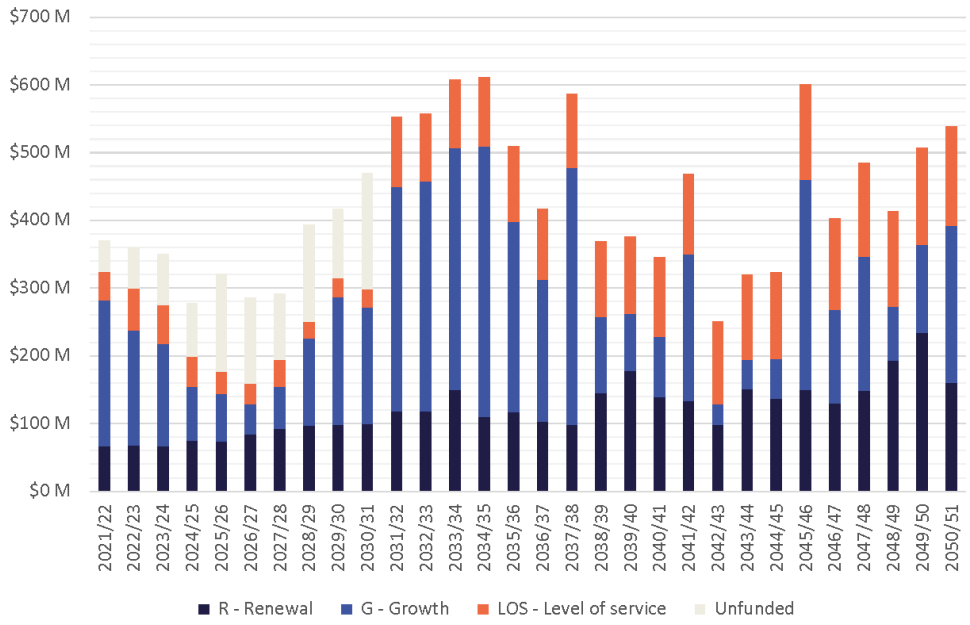
Table 1: Forecast expenditure required in the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002

Period of forecast expenditure	Description of required forecast in LGA
Years 1-3	In ***detail***
Years 4-10	In ***outline***
Years 11+	An ***indicative estimate***

30 Year Capital Forecasts

The estimated requirement for capital investment over the next 30 years has been prepared and is shown below.

Figure 12: Forecasted Capital Expenditure 2021-2051



While there are significant increases in the expenditure forecasted to provide for growth, there is also a large increase in growth related revenue (through Development Contributions from developers and new ratepayers). This helps pay for growth and creates some additional capacity for borrowing.

There is a high likelihood that over time the indicative estimates beyond 10 years in this Strategy will need to change to reflect:

- changes in assumed growth rates
- changes to standards and compliance requirements not anticipated
- new technologies and options for provision of infrastructure
- new models for the funding and delivery of infrastructure (these may include the Council not funding and / or owning infrastructure)
- greater certainty about the nature and timing of the projects that are required
- affordability and ability for the Council to deliver the programme.

Key Infrastructure not funded in the first 10 years

The following projects and programmes are the key initiatives that are shown as unfunded in the graph within the next 10 years.

While there are other initiatives that make up this unfunded category of the plan, these are regarded as the most significant from a potential risk and / or service level impact perspective. It is envisaged that these projects will likely need to be considered for inclusion in future Long-term Plans within the next 10 years.

Initiatives not funded	**Est cost** (*Additional costs outside the 10yr)	**Timing**		**Consequence of not funding this infrastructure**
		1-3	4-10	
Strategic infrastructure to support growth areas - Te Rapa North	$29M	X	X	Potential service level impacts for new development Te Rapa North – Structure plan is required in years 1-3 to enable infrastructure planning. Council is not ready to facilitate demands for industrial land.
NPS proactive intensification – 3 waters and transport	$109M	-	X	Existing infrastructure unable to support intensification service level impacts. Benefit – Next LTP period can be used to evaluate scope & scale and determine investment required for infrastructure to facilitate NPS provisions.
Water supply demand zone strategy not being completed across the city	$26M	X	X	Operational efficiencies. Potential service level impacts for existing development as demand from new development increase.
Water Storage and pumping capacity in parts of city	$15.9M	X	X	May not be able to support all types of development. May continue to have service level pressure impacts in parts. Increasing pressure on existing infrastructure.
Transport – strategic network improvements for capacity and safety - Wairere 4-laning - Morrinsville Road - Northern River Crossing	 $61M* $2.5M* $31M*	 - - -	 X X X	Additional costs are included for these projects beyond year 10. This is unfunded provisions within the 10 years. Impacts will be as the city grows and the Waikato Expressway is completed and influence travel within the city. These will include: • Increasing congestion • Freight inefficiencies • Safety • Not easy to get around.
Biking and Micromobility / Eastern pathways additional opportunities	$304M	X	X	Unfunded portion of these programmes in the 10 years. Will mean that 20min city strategy will not be completed and there will be lower service levels for these alternative transport modes.
Rotokauri Growth -Transport – arterial corridors -Wastewater - Water - Community and neighbourhood parks	 $35M* $14M* $12M* $24M*	 X X X X	 X X X X	 Without portions of the Rotokauri arterials it will impact on growth uptake and create poor transport outcomes. Unfunded water and wastewater will Impact on growth uptake and create poor network outcomes. Community and neighbourhood park development being unfunded will lead to poor open space outcomes for this area.

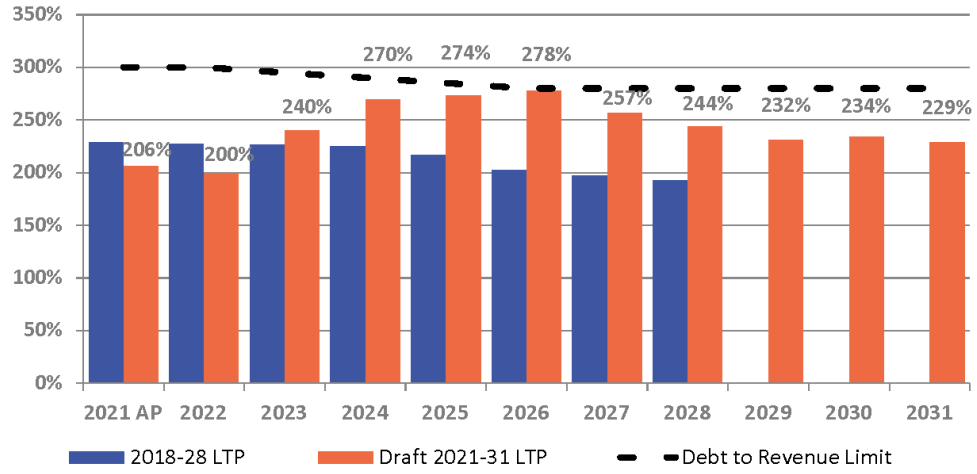
Initiatives not funded	Est cost (*Additional costs outside the 10yr)	Timing		Consequence of not funding this infrastructure
		1-3	4-10	
Development of Sports parks in Rototuna	$24M	X	X	Will result in existing land that has been purchased for sport park development remaining undeveloped and available for sports use.
Waterworld leisure pool	$25m		X	Additional pool leisure space will not be available at Waterworld likely resulting in crowding at high use periods.

Impact on Council's debt levels

The Council's Financial Strategy has been updated through the development of the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan. The Financial Strategy has a 10-Year horizon and helps the Council and the community to understand the long-term financial impacts and sustainability of the Council's budget and plans.

The Financial Strategy describes the impact on debt and rates of the Council's budget. Over the next 10 years debt will remain below a prudent debt to revenue limit of 280% while funding an increased investment in looking after the Council's existing assets and building new infrastructure. This is achieved through a significant increase in revenue over the same period.

Figure 13: Debt to Revenue Ratio – Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan



The debt to revenue ratio peaks in year 5 due to an unprecedented forecast capital expenditure on projects to improve the existing city and enable the continued growth of Hamilton. The forecast capital expenditure reduces again in the second 5 years of the Long Year Plan period. This means that with increased revenues forecast from rates, development contributions and other fees, that the debt to revenue ratio decreases.

Beyond the next 10 years, the financial estimates indicate that there will be increased demands for capital expenditure. This is driven by:

- significant expenditure to provide for growth, particularly in the Rotokauri greenfield growth cell,
- increasing compliance expectations and costs
- significant increases in stormwater and rapid transit investments
- the likely need to undertake projects and programmes that have not been included in the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan and remain unfunded but are likely to be required in the future.

Council will need to manage the long-term sustainability for these infrastructure investments through:

- Utilising any new organisation of funding and provision of services provided by local government – e.g. Water sector reforms
- Seeking capital subsidies for eligible projects

- Exploring other funding mechanisms that will result in off-balance sheet arrangements for the Council
- Reviewing timing and scope as more information becomes available. This reduces uncertainty
- Investigating options for new technology as this develops and becomes available
- Continuing to improve asset management planning to ensure the best possible programme for managing timing of large projects
- Working with other agencies to ensure efficient delivery and joint funding opportunities
- Moderation through future Long-term Plan and then Annual Plan processes
- Quality business cases prior to final approval for projects to proceed.

30 Year Operational Forecasts

Operational expenditure for the 30 years has also been estimated. The forecasts for the first 10 years are from the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan and longer-term estimates have been based on applying inflation and estimated impacts from the 30-Year capital forecasts.

Figure 14: Total infrastructure forecasted operational expenditure each year – 2021-31 Long-Term Plan

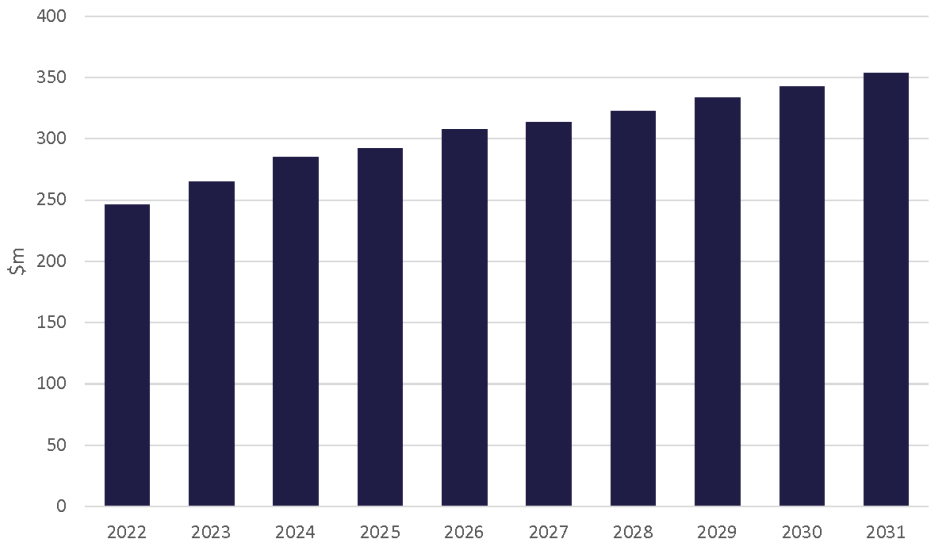
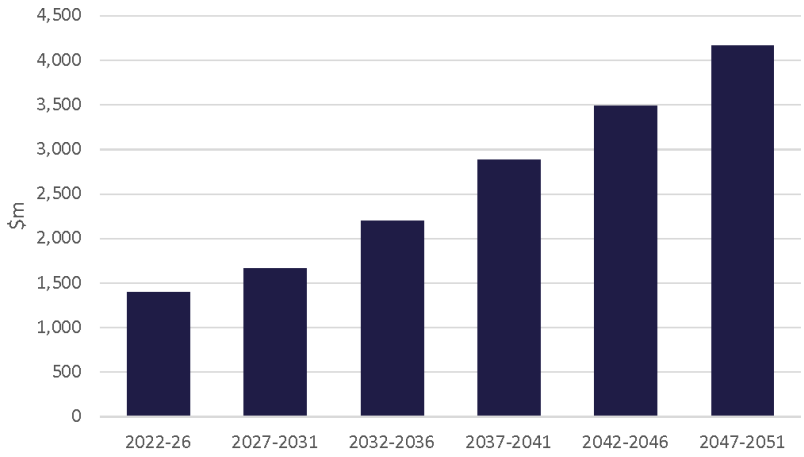


Figure 15: Total infrastructure forecasted operational expenditure - five yearly periods – 2021-51



Significant Capital Expenditure Decisions that are likely to be required

There are significant decisions on capital expenditure anticipated over the next 30 years to address the previously identified challenges and focus areas for priorities. The decisions are represented on the timeline below.

The timeline identifies the estimated timing for when the decision will be required. The size of the icon gives an indication of the size of the decision and estimated costs are noted. The following discussion outlines options that may have to be considered by Council in making the decision ad background for the decision.

The decisions that have been identified generally relate to individual projects / infrastructure investments rather than ongoing programmes of investment. The exception to this being a decision by each Council as part of the preparation of the Long-Term Plan as to the level of funding that will be made for renewal of existing assets. This is regarded as being significant as decisions on this large programme have an ongoing effect on both operations and investment in new assets. Other programmes that have not been included on this timeline relate to programmes of more minor capital investments across the Council's infrastructure activities. While these projects may be regarded individually as 'minor' the value of the entire programme can be significant. E.g. the Biking and mobility programme of work. At each Long-Term Plan, the resourcing and funding levels for such programmes are considered.

The projects identified below generally represent individual projects that have an estimated capital cost of greater than $40m within the first 10 years and / or funding provisions for greater than $100m for work projects beyond year 10.

In addition, other projects of high public interest have been included even if these thresholds for estimated costs are not met.

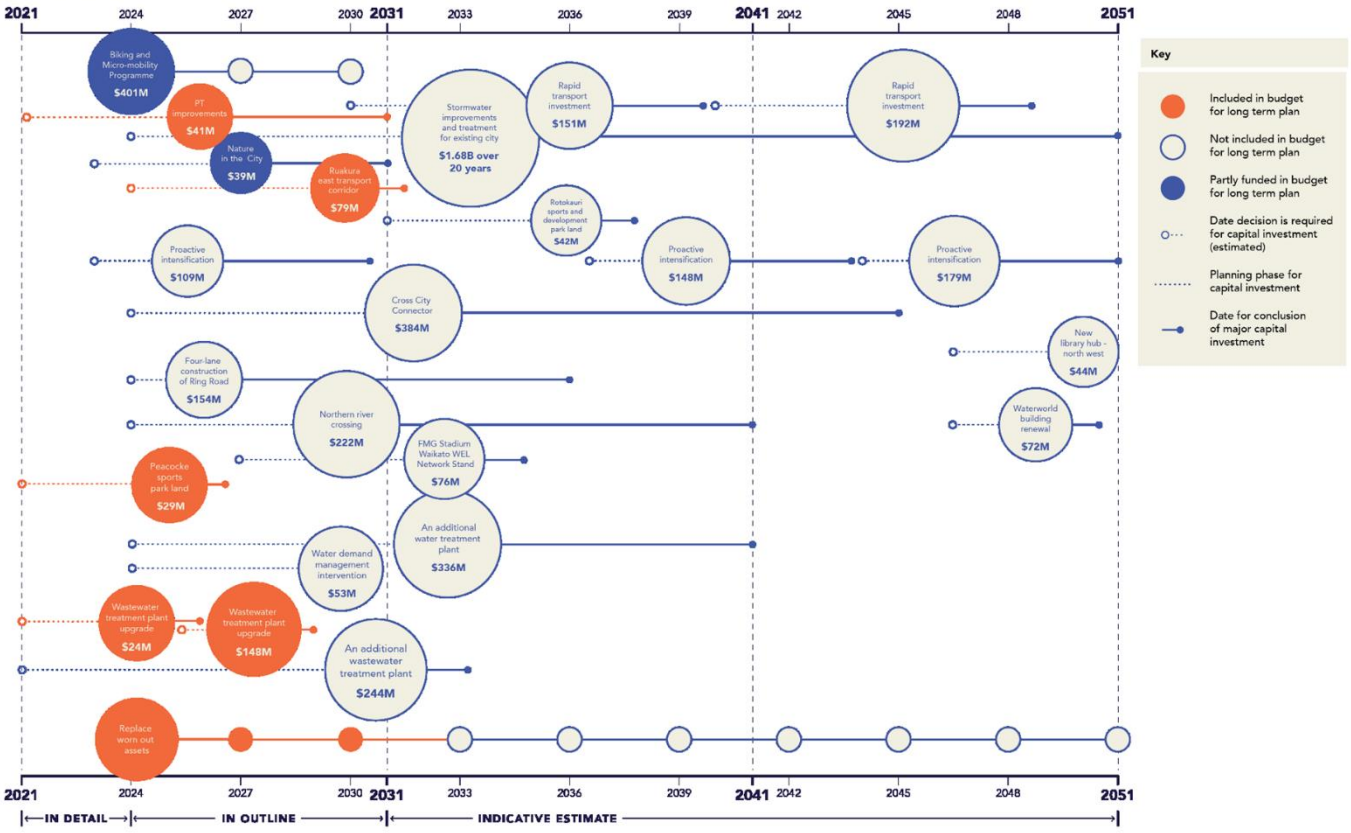
The Long-Term Plan provides a budget for the first 10 Years of the 30-year Infrastructure Strategy horizon. The timeline has shown significant infrastructure decisions in their optimal timing. This may mean that projects that are unfunded in the Long-Term Plan are still shown within the first ten years – however they are identified as being unfunded. This is making clear that there are timing impacts and consequences on the timely delivery of infrastructure due to the fiscal parameters of the

Council's Financial Strategy. It is likely that decisions will still be required on the scope and timing of unfunded projects within the 10-Year period. Not undertaking these projects at the optimal time may result in increased risk or a reduction in service levels for the community.

Looking beyond – the next 30 years

Significant capital expenditure decisions required

Timeline of major projects



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Replace worn out assets
At each Long-Term Plan, the Council needs to confirm the level of funding it will provide for the renewal of its existing assets. Through the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan process, the Council decided to increase the funding for the renewal of assets.

Key options for decisions include:

- Whether there are assets that the Council chooses not to renew in the future
- The degree to which the forecasted renewal requirements are funded through each Long-Term Plan.

Wastewater treatment Plant upgrades
Ongoing upgrades are required to ensure that Council's Wastewater treatment Plant is able to receive and treat wastewater to the required standards. Two major upgrades are planned in the first 10 Years of the Long-Term Plan and these will help to ensure that there is sufficient capacity at the plant and treatment remains to a high standard.

Key options for decisions include:

- Whether scope for the projects remain the same as currently planned and estimated
- Whether the timing for the projects change (by bringing forward or delaying) as more is understood about performance of plant.

Public transport Improvements
Programme of infrastructure investments to improve public transport services throughout the city. This programme involves improvements to public transport interchanges, intersections and public transport priority routes.

Key options for decisions include:

- The level of expenditure to progress the programme and its outcomes
- The makeup of the prioritised programme to give best benefit to most of the community

Additional Wastewater treatment Plant
The Subregional 3 Waters Strategy has identified the opportunity to improve the subregion's quantity, quality and treatment of wastewater. Over the next few Council has the opportunity to partner with other Council's in the subregion to create a multi-plant subregional wastewater system. $9.3m of budget is included in the Long-Term Plan for Council's share of design and to secure the future option. Over $120m remains unfunded from 2028/29 to 2030/31 for substantive construction with additional construction costs outside the 10 years.
Key options for decisions include:

- Co-investing in an additional wastewater plant for increased capacity and resilience
- Not progressing a subregional plant and continuing to deliver wastewater treatment solely at the Pukete Plant.

Additional Water treatment Plant

A long-term strategy for improving the resilience of the City's water supply network. The current forecast is for a capital investment of approximately $336m (inflated) from 2031/32 to 2034/35. A second treatment plant could increase treatment capacity for the subregion and, depending on the water source and associated reticulation, significantly improve resilience for water supply. The opportunity would need to be progressed with partnership from other subregional partners.
Key options for decisions include:

- Utilising a different water source / water body from that currently used by the existing treatment plant
- Creation of a treatment plant that could provide for other areas in the sub-region that require water treatment improvements or more capacity.

Proactive intensification - Infrastructure to support future District Plan changes

A multi-decade programme with three packages of investments in three waters and transport infrastructure to support changes in landuse for intensification precincts within the existing city. The District Plan is being reviewed over the next few years and a focus of this review will be to identify specific precincts in the existing city where greater intensification can occur. These provisions are high-level indicative estimates to respond with strategic infrastructure investments for three intensification precincts – one precinct each decade. Options and indicative costs will be updated and refined as the District Plan review is progressed and specific infrastructure requirements can be assessed more fully.
Key options for decisions include:

- The nature and extent of infrastructure that Council will proactively provide to support new intensification precincts
- The number of precincts that will be proactively serviced and timing for investments

Biking and Micromobility Programme

Decision to be made for level of investment at each LTP – this is a key transformative programme for the city. The programme is designed to improve the facilities for walking, cycling and other micro-mobility modes. It involves investment in completing safer routes throughout the city that connect neighbourhoods and centres. Only $97m of the entire $401m programme was included as funded in the Draft 2021-31 Long Term Plan.
Key options for decisions include:

- The level of expenditure to progress the programme and its outcomes
- The makeup of the prioritised programme to give best benefit to most of the community

Strategic transport corridor investments

The Waikato Expressway is forecast to be completed by the end of 2021. This is likely to have a significant impact on how different types of transport are used and freight and passenger traffic enter and travel around the city. There are a number of strategic transport corridor investments that respond in different ways to transport network issues and provide different benefits. Changes in travel patterns and choices will be able to be monitored and assessed. At the 2024-34 Long-Term Plan, Council will be in a better position to consider whether any of these strategic transport corridor investments are required earlier than planned and the relative priority of any investments.

Northern River Crossing

The Northern River Bridge crossing programme is to plan for, designate and construct an additional River bridge crossing to the north of the City. The new bridge will be required to help reduce congestion on the existing network – particularly the existing Pukete bridge and connecting roads. The bridge would also be required as part of the necessary strategic infrastructure to develop the City beyond the current Rototuna growth cell. A decision on the timing and nature of any new growth cell development is yet to be determined. The timing proposed for the Northern River bridge crossing is primarily driven though the need to improve network efficiency. The forecast cost for the Northern River Bridge crossing programme is in excess of $300m.

Key options for decisions include:

- When timing for construction of any new river bridge is optimal
- The route for the roading approaches and location of the bridge – this will be as part of the designation process.
- What opportunities exist for the funding of the infrastructure.

Ring Road 4-laning

In the next couple of years, the 'Ring Road' will be completed with the construction of the Cobham Drive interchange. Over later years of this strategy there is likely to be a need to increase capacity through 4-laning sections of other parts of the existing Ring Road to accommodate an increase in all modes of transport. A programme of 4-laning has been included in the 30-year forecasts over a 10-year period from 2025 to approximately 2035.

Key options for decisions include:

- The scope and design of the roading, cycle, pedestrial and public transport improvements as they move from concept into planning phase.
- The timing and sequence of the individual roading improvement projects that make up the Ring Road 4-laning programme.

Cross City Connector

The Cross-city connector programme is a series of strategic investments in the existing transport major arterial cross city connector to improve transport outcomes (safety, travel choice, efficiency). The Cross-city connector requires investment as the City grows to ensure that this critical route remains effective.

Key options for decisions include:

- The scope and nature of the individual projects as they move from concept into planning phase.
- The timing and sequence of the individual projects.

Ruakura East Transport Corridor

Construction of a new transport corridor to connect the end of Fifth avenue with the yet to be completed Ruakura expressway connection and intersection of the Ruakura road that is being upgraded. The new transport corridor with take the increased freight and traffic from the expressway off Ruakura road and onto a fit for purpose 4 lane arterial corridor complete with walking, cycling and public transport facilities. A Business Case in being developed during 2021/22 to further define the scope and refund indicative estimates

Key options for decisions include:

- Details on how the corridor interacts with supporting landuses (including Knowledge zone, Waikato University, Industrial and residential areas)
- Matters that will be identified through further work on Business Case

Stormwater improvements for Existing city

Council's Stormwater master plan has identified there is a significant investment in stormwater infrastructure required to deliver on the Vision of enhancing the health of the Waikato River. Much of the city's existing stormwater system doesn't involve any treatment before discharging into the Waikato River. Modern stormwater management practice involves retention of stormwater and treatment chains to manage its environmental effects.
Significant investments are forecasted beyond year 10. A total investment of $1.68 billion is forecasted between year 11 and 30 in the Infrastructure Strategy for this purpose.
Key options for decisions include:

- The relative priority and scope for projects improving stormwater quality
- Whether stormwater capacity standards should be increased for older/existing parts of the city – they were designed constructured to lower standards than newer areas to start with
- If new funding options can be identified and used to help fund the significant investment required

Rapid Transport Investments

The Metro Spatial Plan anticipates the need for rapid transport investments in the future to support people moving easily around the city. The forecasted significant capital decisions are simply funding provisions for implementation of rapid transport investments. Further planning and scoping of projects will take place over coming years to determine options, scope and priorities for this investment. Future Long Term Plans will update these indicate estimates.
Key options for decisions include:

- Nature and scope of investments to implement rapid transport – e.g. what are the nature of the services and what infrastructure is required to support these
- What areas and routes within and around the city are serviced
- The relative priority and timing of projects

WEL Stand replacement – FMG Waikato Stadium

The WEL Stand at FMG Waikato Stadium is aging and doesn't meet the needs of a modern stadium. There is some funding in the early part of the Long-Term Plan to undertake seismic strengthening of the stand to allow for continued operation. However, this is not a long-term solution and decisions will need to be made over the next 10 years on the ultimate future of the stand. Estimated cost associated with replacing the stand with a modern equivalent is likely to be over $70m – this is included in years 11 and 12 of the capital forecasts.
Key options for decisions include:

- Replacement of the stand with modern equivalent
- Not replacing the stand and continuing to use of existing stand for as long as possible with minor investments – until unviable to do so

Water Demand Management Intervention

As part of any water take consent the Council needs to demonstrate that it is a responsible

manager of the limited water resource. The Council has a range of initiatives and tools to help manage the increase in demand for water as the City grows. However, by 2029 the need for a further significant demand management intervention is forecasted. The nature of this intervention is yet to be determined. The intervention included is forecasted at over $50m – this includes installation of meters throughout the city.
Key options for decisions include:

- Extension of water meters for volumetric charging to include all residential properties with Hamilton
- Continuation and potential extension of education initiatives for smart water use

Nature in the city
Undertake ecological restoration and development in the city's main gully systems to contribute to achieving the 10% native vegetation cover required in the city to ensure that ecosystems are sustainable over time. This project will also assist in improving the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River. The development works include the creation of access tracks and linkages to enable future maintenance and access for recreation. The funded provision is half of the original programme considered as part of the Draft Long-Term Plan.
Key options for decisions include:

- Scope, timing and relative priority of individual projects – this will be further defined in the Nature in the City Implementation Plan
- How to work with other partners to develop, fund and deliver the programme

Peacocke sports park land
Funding provision of $29m for the purchase of land for future sports park in Peacocke. Further funding will be required to construct the sports park and associated infrastructure e.g. toilets changing rooms, drainage, field development, lighting and transport connections.
Key options for decisions include:

- Completing scope and design for the construction of the sports parks
- Timing of when construction of the sports field will take place

New library hub in Northwest

A new library / community hub facility to service new growth and existing residents in the Northwest of the city. The provision is based on an investment similar in value to the new planned library in Rototuna. The inflated indicative estimate is $44m in the period 2047-2051.
Key options for decisions include:

- The scope of the facility – especially given the potential changing nature of libraries in the future
- Location for the facility and whether other changes to the library network influence the location of a significant new investment
- Whether there are other services / partner organisations that could be included in the scope and funding for this significant community facility

Rotokauri park land and development

Funding provision of $42m for the purchase of land and development for future sports park

use in Rotokauri. The project will include construction of the sports park and associated infrastructure e.g. toilets changing rooms, drainage, field development, lighting and transport connections.
Key options for decisions include:

- Completing scope and design for the construction of the sports parks
- Timing of when construction of the sports field will take place to match surrounding development

Waterworld Building Renewals

Significant investment in renewing structural components of the Waterworld complex. By this time the facility will be over 70 years old and while many of the individual assets will have been replaced over the intervening years - some of the more structural building elements will likely be requiring a significant investment to replace.

Key options for decisions include:

- Undertaking a major renewal project on the facility to upgrade it and extend its life
- Demolishing the current facility and replace with a new modern aquatic centre (additional funding will be required)

How Council manages its infrastructure assets

Asset Management Plans (AMPs) have been prepared for the Council's activities that have a high reliance on assets to deliver services. These plans have been revised for the 2021-31 Long term Plan based on standard industry practice and have been used to forecast the expenditure needed to operate, maintain and renew worn out assets as well as identify new assets that will be required in the future. The Council uses its Activity Management Plans as an initial basis for its Long Term Plan and 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy.

The Long-Term Plan balances the forecasted spending needs with ratepayer affordability. This affordability has been determined by projecting revenue from rates and other sources and maintaining prudent debt levels. It is usual that not all the identified investments forecasted in AMPs can be afforded within funding available. In these cases, the budgeting process often prioritises expenditure on maintaining and renewing existing assets before creating new ones. On occasions, the Council also identifies assets that are no longer required. This is generally in conjunction with a decision to stop or reduce a level of service to the community. The Council considers its service levels for the community as part of each Long-Term Plan process.

The Council is committed to improving its AMPs and places focus on improving asset management processes and systems. Further investment on improving asset management will be made in the future to make sure the Council has the right information to make the best possible decisions on assets.

AMPs take strategic direction from a range of strategies, plans and documents. There are a number of high-level future focussed planning processes that have examined the need for future infrastructure to support one or more activities. Examples include:

- Metro Spatial Plan and supporting studies
- Master plans for 3 waters activities
- Access Hamilton - Transport Strategy
- Open Space Plan
- Community Infrastructure Plan.

Looking after and renewing Councils existing assets -

Council has a clear commitment to 'look after what we have' and the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan provides for an increase in funding for asset renewal from previous plans. Renewing our existing assets that are at the end of their useful life helps to deliver quality service and to improve the amenity of the city. The community has an expectation that our assets are of a modern standard and that they are fit for purpose. As a city with an asset base that has grown rapidly since the 1960s, means that our investment in renewals is proposed to continue to increase over time as assets built since then come to the end of their useful life.

An asset is generally renewed or rehabilitated when it reaches the end of its useful life. A 'useful life' is determined through a combination of the following:

- An assets theoretical useful life as determined by the manufacturer
- Condition of the asset deteriorates to a point where it is no longer economic to maintain the asset
- When technology that the asset is based on becomes obsolete
- When the asset can no longer carry out the function that it was intended to do

The following asset parameters are assessed in order to develop the renewals programme:

- Material type (either known or assumed)

- Asset Age
- Asset Condition (e.g. sample analysis, visual inspections)
- Asset Performance (e.g. pipe bursts, leaks, valves not working, blockages and flooding)
- Asset Criticality

In addition, other programmes of work assets are considered to ensure timeframes for renewal are aligned. For example, the footpath replacement programme and water reticulation renewal would be aligned to ensure that a new footpath was not being 'dug up' to renewal a water pipe.

Occasionally an asset will fail prior to its expected end of life, when this occurs, Council either:

- Carries out reactive maintenance to immediately return it to service, or
- The asset replacement is prioritised against the planned programme and renewed accordingly.

Councils assets are recorded in information systems that help in the modelling of future asset requirements and investment. The Council's asset base is vast and comprises over 300,000 individual assets or components. An increase in investment in technology and systems to streamline and improve asset management has been included in the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan. This will increase confidence in asset information and modelling for development of programmes and budget forecasts for future Long-Term Plans.

Council takes a multi-year portfolio approach to the delivery of its renewals programme. The organisational renewal budgets are managed and reported as a single programme that is made up of activity sub-programmes. The Long-Term Plan provides funding for renewals based on age, condition, condition and performance of existing assets at a point in time. However, changes are required to the initial programme as unforeseen events occur - resulting in changing priorities. Taking an organisational wide approach to renewal of assets allows flexibility to respond to these changing priorities without necessarily requiring additional funding. This approach has been undertaken since 2018 and has resulted in ongoing optimisation of the organisational renewals programme to minimise risks of asset failure and respond to inevitable changes in priority.

In the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan the renewals programme has been increased by approximately 10% from the 2018-28 Long-Term Plan. This is less than the initial budget forecasts for the replacement of assets as outlined in the base Asset Management Plans. However, the available budget it will be managed through a continuation of a programme approach to help ensure that risk based prioritisation delivers the increased level of renewals on assets that are highest priority. The level of renewal investment should not have a significant impact on services delivered to the community.

Improving the services provided to the community

Council's Vision for Hamilton is described in the 5 priorities outlined earlier in this Strategy. The 5 priorities have been developed with input and feedback from the community and Council stakeholders. These help highlight where there are current service gaps and a desire to improve services and amenity across the city.

There are also improvements to services that are directed and driven from legislation and policies and required to comply with new and improved standards and good practice.

Improvements to current services and city amenity are considered in the development of Asset Management Plans for each activity and these form the basis of initial forecasts of infrastructure requirements for each Long-Term Plan.

As with other types of asset investment, not all of these desired improvements to services are able to be accommodated within the financial constraints of an affordable budget for Council and community. Council undertakes a range of responses to make sure it can undertake improvements to services despite the limited available funding, these include:

- Identifying and working with partners with shared goals to fund projects
- Reviewing scope of projects and service improvements to minimise cost but still provide benefits
- Delaying implementation to when there may be greater financial capacity
- Exploring new funding streams or mechanisms to generate revenue to fund improvements (e.g. targeted rates or fees)

Managing the demand for new assets as the city grows

Council has statutory obligations under both the LGA and RMA to plan for, and respond to growth through integrating land use with infrastructure provision.

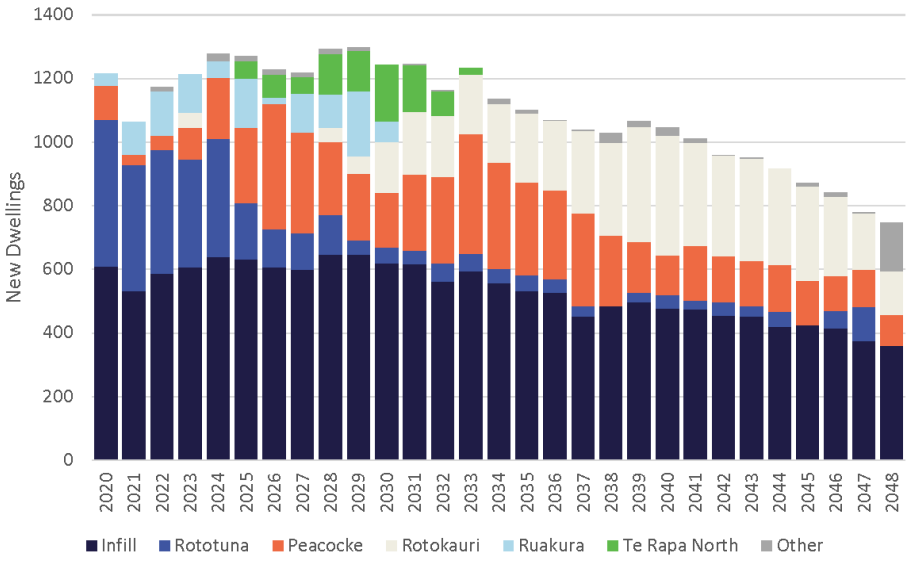
Council needs to plan for and respond to growth:

- To meet demand for housing and to provide jobs for people
- To provide and accommodate a flexible range of housing options for the community to support wellbeing
- To mitigate potentially negative impacts of unplanned and uncoordinated growth
- To take a structured approach to strategic infrastructure provision and to get the best whole of life outcomes for least cost
- As growth will keep coming regardless if Council plans for it or not

A managed approach to growth is most economically efficient, however out of sequence development is often required to match land owner aspirations and plans.

Council has to anticipate where and when new growth will occur in order to plan effectively and efficiently. The below figure shows the annual forecasted growth in new dwellings that has been used to inform planning for the Draft 2021-31 Long Term Plan and this Infrastructure Strategy.

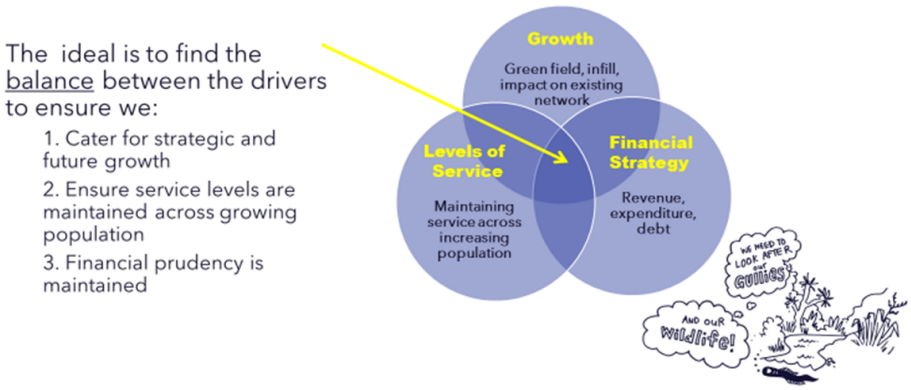
Figure 16: Sequence and planned timing for growth cells



Infrastructure provision for growth requires significant levels of capital investment, and more so for Council as Hamilton is one of the fastest growing centres in New Zealand.

In order to plan and deliver infrastructure to meet the requirements of growth, Council aims to strike a balance between projected growth, what levels of service it wants to provide, and what it can afford to deliver

Figure 17: Balancing the drivers of growth investment



Ahead of Council developing a new part of the city, a business case is considered for the investment. Projects that are required to develop an area are delivered through a programme approach – helping Council deliver the right infrastructure investments at the right time.

Continuing to invest into getting growth cells strategically planned and ready for development has meant that Council has been in a position to take advantage of funding opportunities when they have arisen.

While being strategically planned for development brings opportunity, as soon as an area of land is zoned, this commits Council to ultimately funding the necessary strategic infrastructure and this may not be at the previously planned or optimal time for Council to do so. Council needs to carefully consider whole of cell costs and impacts on other growth areas at the point of making zoning decisions.

In addition to the above forecasts, Council has a requirement to provide enabling infrastructure to meet growth demand, with current Government policy requiring a supply of serviceable land that is twenty per cent greater than forecast demand.

This requirement creates additional tension between Council desire to deliver increased amenity and wellbeing to the existing city, with its legislative obligations to enable growth.

Council's response in preparing this Strategy has been to balance these two tensions to deliver a programme of growth infrastructure in the first few years that invests at limited levels to meet demand and funds planning work for future growth, aligned to the Hamilton Urban Growth Strategy and the Metro Spatial Plan.

However, this approach is not a long-term solution to the growth funding issue and may need to be revisited in the future.

There is also some risk in this approach, especially if growth demand is stronger than expected. development with the provision of public infrastructure is a critical requirement. Should growth happen faster than forecast, Council can consider bringing infrastructure investment forward, although its ability to do so may be constrained by the availability of debt funding for required projects.

Alternative Funding Opportunities - Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act (IFF)

The recently enacted Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act (IFF) creates new opportunities for funding of infrastructure required for growth. It allows for a new funding mechanism to support the delivery of infrastructure projects that doesn't involve debt being recognised on Council's financial balance sheet and therefore limited by Council's debt to revenue ratio in its Financial Strategy.

The arrangement works through the creation of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which is separate from Council, that provides funding towards agreed infrastructure projects and in return levies a charge on properties in the area that benefits from the infrastructure for a period of up to 50 years. The funding provided by the SPV envisages funding also provided by Council and the developers, in line with benefit and causation assessments similar to that for development contributions. The infrastructure assets created are vested to Council once construction is completed and are the responsibility of Council to own and maintain. Any IFF commercial deal requires a detailed review and approval by the Government.

The intention of the IFF is to enable the faster delivery of infrastructure for growth areas to support a more competitive land market, and enable the provision of more new housing.

In order to access the IFF funding opportunity, Council needs to have progressed the planning infrastructure to a point where there is cost certainty. This includes having certainty of land acquisition, completion of detailed design and to be at construction contract stage for the strategic infrastructure.

However, an IFF needs to be considered carefully, because the effect of an IFF is to place a levy on individual properties (in addition to rates charged by the Council) for a long period of years. Affordability for the ratepayer needs to be considered, assessing total rates and IFF costs for the area that would be subject to an IFF deal.

Council may need to contribute capital funding to fund the non-growth or citywide portion of any infrastructure costs Council also needs to be able to fund the operational costs associated with any infrastructure projects advanced/delivered under an IFF arrangement.

Providing for Public health and environmental outcomes

Council prioritises infrastructure investments that have a public health and environmental compliance outcome.

Hamilton is located on the Waikato River and much of the investments in environmental outcomes relate to giving effect to Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato - the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River. Particularly Council's three waters and transport activities have a direct relationship with the River and either use water from or discharge into it. The long term and operational planning for these activities include investments required to deliver on the Vision.

Over recent years Council has developed Master Plans for each of the 3 water activities and these provide a high-level blue print of requirements for sustainable and responsible management of the 3 waters activities.

Alongside the Council's own work on future infrastructure requirements, the Metro Spatial Plan includes work on long-term infrastructure requirements for development at a subregional level. Taking a broader geographical area for analysis and planning allows for consideration of economies of scale and service resiliency that would not otherwise be possible. Where appropriate, a Hamilton-city share for significant water and wastewater treatment infrastructure investments have been included in indicative estimates for this Strategy.

Consents for use of Waikato River

Council has consents with Waikato Regional Council for taking water from the river, treating and discharging wastewater and managing stormwater. These consents are periodically renewed and through these consenting processes, conditions are imposed for the use of the river resources.

Where future investments are required to meet conditions of the consent, these are included in Asset Management Plans for each relevant activity. These have formed the basis for the development of Long-Term Plans and given the public health outcomes -particularly of the water and wastewater activities, these are prioritised in Long-Term plan budget preparation.

Planning for Climate Change

Climate change impacts are already being experienced in New Zealand. Council has a role in both supporting our community through the transition to a low carbon future and preparing for the changes in climate. Council is planning to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from its operations.

In the Council's 2020/2021 Climate Change Action Plan two targets for Council emissions were set:

- 50% reduction of gross emissions (excluding biogenic methane) by 2030 (from 2018/19 baseline)
- 25% reduction of emissions from biogenic methane by 2030 (from 2018/19 baseline)

The Action Plan also sets out actions that Council is taking to reduce community emissions and to build the community's resilience. Council is currently developing a 2050 Climate Change Strategy that will outline how Council proposes to transition to a low carbon and resilient city.

The 2050 Climate Change Strategy will be a key informing document for future planning and delivery of infrastructure.

Ensuring Infrastructure is resilient

Responding to Climate Change

The Council has commissioned modelling to start to better understand the potential future climate for Hamilton. The modelling applied two future climate scenarios to a number of climate variables at two future points in time, 2050 and 2100. The two scenarios used were internationally accepted climate change scenarios for modelling and are referred to as RCP (Representative Concentration Pathway) 4.5 and RCP8.5

There is little variance in the outputs from all four RCP models up to about 2040/2050. In the second half of the century the difference increases between the RCPs and there is a greater amount of uncertainty in the modelled outputs.

To start to understand the potential future climate impacts on Council infrastructure, the following key climate variables have been focused on:

- Rainfall (average and extreme)
- Temperature (average, maximum, minimum, hot days, hot nights)
- Wind

For some climate variables the modelling showed minimal changes to 2050 whereas for others, like temperature, the projections show changes just slightly lower than the projected global changes. The modelling also projects that there will be an increase in hot days and nights by 2050 under both modelled RCP scenarios. Hamilton is also likely to experience minor changes to monthly rainfall patterns in the period to 2050 and these changes will then increase in the second half of the century. Changes in extreme rainfall are also predicted to increase for both RCP scenarios. There will be effects on Council infrastructure from both gradual changes to climate as well as abrupt impacts.

Water is often considered to be one of the key focuses for adaptation. Climate change will exacerbate water issues – too much water, too little water and poor water quality. These three problems particularly pose challenges for the management of Council's three waters infrastructure, as well as the transport network and other community facilities. As conditions change more rapidly, from dry to wet, and extreme events increase in frequency and intensity, Council will incorporate more adaptive planning responses.

The climate change modelling discussed above and forecasting infrastructure impacts will be used to inform a climate change risk assessment for Hamilton. Our adaptation planning will be informed by the risk assessment and will then be integrated into future Infrastructure Master Plans, Asset Management Plans, Business Cases and project planning processes.

Although Hamilton is not as exposed as many other cities around the world and the worst impacts are not expected until the second half of the century, infrastructure planning must start to incorporate these climate change risks to build long term resilience. The Council is putting in place the relevant processes and gathering the modelling and data to support appropriate infrastructure decisions into the future.

Natural Hazards

Hamilton has a lower exposure to natural hazards than many other communities throughout New Zealand due to its location, topography and being an inland city. However, there are still natural hazard risks that city faces, and the key risks have been identified as being:

- Flooding
- Land instability
- Earthquake shaking
- Liquefaction and lateral spreading
- Ashfall.

Each of these hazards can affect the integrity and operation of infrastructure in different ways. To make Council infrastructure and continuation of services more resilient to natural hazard risks the following process is being undertaken:

1. Understanding asset criticality – making sure that the most critical assets for the provision of a service are identified and managed. This information currently forms part of Asset Management Plans for each activity.
2. Mapping areas of the city with higher natural hazard risk – for each risk having a spatial representation of the relative risk of the hazard to allow for spatial analysis. A review of the available data already available for this has recently been undertaken.
3. Spatial analysis to identify vulnerable assets – combining the spatial information on critical assets and hazard risks to identify where there may be existing critical infrastructure in areas of higher risk to natural hazards.
4. Develop and implement plans to minimize risk of existing asset damage or service interruption.
5. Use natural hazard risk information for planning for more resilient networks in the future. Natural hazard information is used in the development of strategic planning processes for infrastructure such as the Stormwater Master Plan.

For a number of years Council has been working through a programme of assessing and upgrading its buildings for seismic performance. Significant strengthening works have already been undertaken and there is approximately $15m included in the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan budget to continue strengthening works on a prioritised risk based approach. Council is yet to consider the long-term future of some of the buildings that require strengthening and this will occur prior to any works being undertaken. All required seismic upgrades to buildings have been forecasted and included in relevant Asset Management Plans. The key sites that have seismic upgrades to buildings included in the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan include:

- WEL Stand – FMG Waikato Stadium
- Municipal Building – Caro wing
- Artspost
- Waterworld.

The major infrastructure resiliency issue for Hamilton relates to have a single water source – the Waikato River and single treatment plants for water and wastewater. While these plants are well maintained and operated, if either plant was unable to operate for an extended period continuity of supply for the water and wastewater services would be impacted. Continued collaboration with other nearby river communities and investment in additional treatment plants and strategic networks will be a critical step in improving resiliency of water and wastewater services for the subregional population as a whole. Financial provision has been included in this Strategy's estimates for a Hamilton cost-share for these additional treatment plants and networks.

Infrastructure Activities

Water

Council provides Hamilton's residents and businesses with a safe, high-quality, reliable and sustainable service, through treatment, distribution and management of Hamilton's water supply

Raw water is drawn from the Waikato River into the water treatment plant, where it is treated to provide a high standard of drinking water. Council also strives to provide water at the appropriate pressure for its intended use and firefighting.

Context

The City's water supply system is made up of a single treatment plant, nine reservoirs and over 1,250 kilometres (km) of associated pipe network

Water treatment

The treatment plant relies on the Waikato River as a single water source. The plant is capable of drawing up to 105 million litres of water per day from the river. Between 2.5 and 5.0 per cent of all water is returned to the river as part of the treatment process. The sustainable peak treatment capability of the plant is about 78 million litres per day. During summer, peak demand has reached up to 90 million litres per day and in the evenings a large portion of the demand for water is met from reservoir storage.

Water storage

The City has nine reservoirs, providing a total of 112 million litres storage. Water storage equivalent to peak demand per day is required for emergency purposes. However, as the City grows, additional reservoir storage will be required for emergency purposes and water supply during peak periods.

Water Distribution

Treated water is pumped from the treatment plant to the reservoirs and users through approximately 1,250km of pipe network. As is expected in any urban centre, the network is made up of various pipe materials of different ages, which results in some water loss through leakages. The leakage in Hamilton is estimated to currently be about 16 per cent of water that is treated.

Overview of Assets

Asset group	Asset type	Purpose and description	Quantity	Value $000s
Water treatment	Civil, structural, mechanical, electrical and automation	Treatment plant that treats river water for human use.	1	62,509
Storage	Reservoirs	Used to store treated water. To meet drinking water standards, we must be able to store enough water to meet 24 hours of average water demand.	9 operational	33,612
Network	Service connections	Pipe that connects the private water pipe within a property to the water network.	54,259	43,557
	Bulk watermains	Bulk watermains carry treated water from the treatment plant to the reservoirs.	1,251 km	298,725
	Reticulation pipes	Pipes of decreasing sizes that carry treated water from treatment plant or reservoirs to properties.		
	Valves	Devices to control the flow of water from one pipe to the next.	11,412	24,244
	Hydrants	Above-ground connection that provides access to a water supply for the purpose of fighting fires or for flushing.	6,891	18,675
	Meters	Measure water use for our commercials and industrial customers and bulk water flows within the network.	3,875	3,090
	Backflow Preventers	These devices prevent water from private pipes re-entering into the water network	286	319
	Bulkmain Chambers	These are miscellaneous assets grouped together consisting of manholes and chambers that house various valves	48	234
Total value				**484,965**

Indicative Estimates

Capital expenditure

The estimated capital needs for the water supply activity have been prepared for the next 30 years. The forecasted capital expenditure from year ending 30 June 2021 to 2031 has been included in the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Figure 18: Forecasted yearly capital expenditure for Water – 2021-31 Long-term Plan

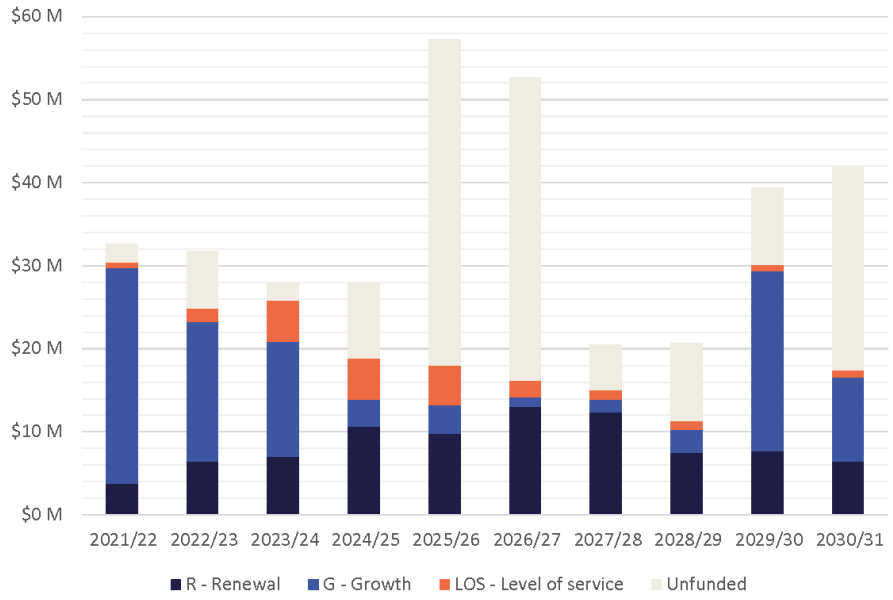
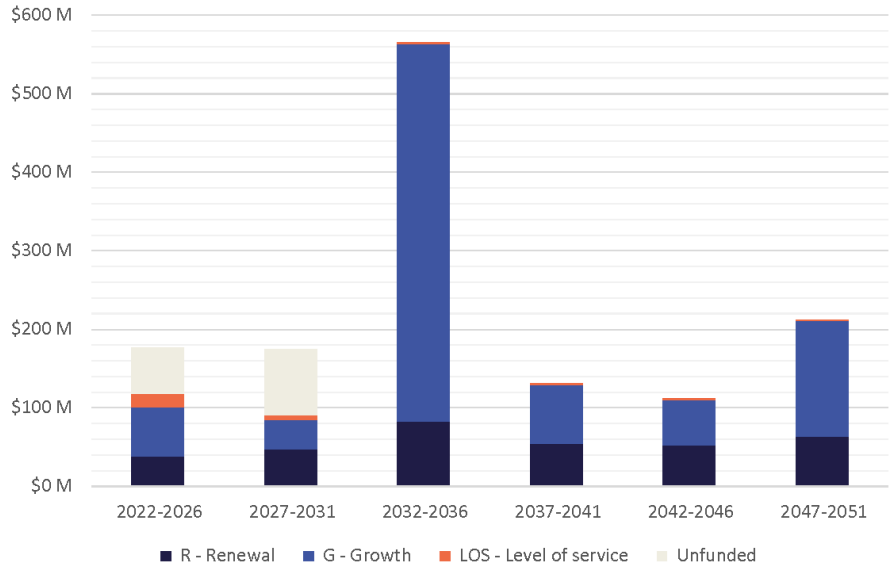


Figure 19: Forecasted capital expenditure for Water - five yearly periods – 2021-51



Operational expenditure

The forecasted operational expenditure from year ending 30 June 2021 to 2031 has been included in the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan. Estimated expenditure beyond 2031 is based on the year 10 forecast and then adjusted for anticipated future growth of the City.

Operational expenditure includes indirect costs to provide the service to the community such as depreciation, interest costs and overheads. Forecasted operational expenditure is shown as gross costs.

Figure 20: Forecasted yearly operational expenditure for Water – 2021-31 Long-Term Plan

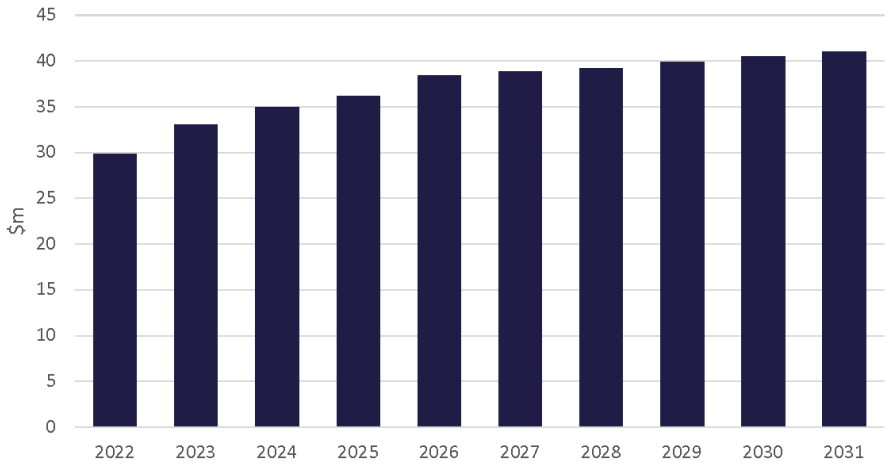
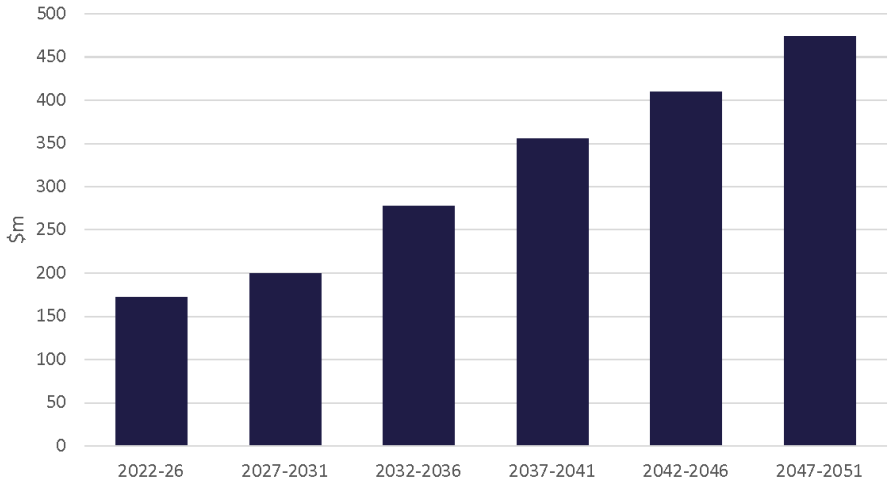


Figure 21: Forecasted operational expenditure for Water – five yearly periods – 2021-51



Current and Future Assets

Assumptions

Lifecycle of significant infrastructure assets

Asset group	Useful life (years)
Bulkmain chambers	100
Backflow devices	40
Meters	15
Hydrants	
Pre-1996	50
1996 or later	75
Aerial mains	
Exposed or Aerial Pipes	50
Ducted Pipes	100
Pipes	
Asbestos Cement	60 – 80
ALK	50
PVC – Rider Mains*	45 – 100
PVC - Other	100
PE, Cast and Ductile Iron Concrete Lined, Stainless Steel, MS	100
Case Iron	60
Copper	40
Ductile Iron	90
Valves	40-75
Reservoirs	
Tanks	80
Building	15 – 100
Pipework	15 – 60
Electrical and Mechanical	15 – 30
Treatment Plant	
Civil – Tanks, Building, Pipework, Metalwork	16-100
Electrical Services	5 – 40
Instrumentation	10 - 30
Mechanical Services	5 – 50
Pumps and Motors	40
Cathodic Protection Device	15-100

**For the 2015 Valuation all PVC mains had a base life of 100 years. In 2016 a study showed that PVC rider mains should have a reduced base life. A range of 45- 100 years has been used for the renewal's forecasts in this Strategy.*

Growth or decline in the demand for relevant services

Infrastructure that is required to provide for growth is forecast through analysing a combination of:

- population projections
- hydrological network and process modelling
- capacity reviews at the treatment plant
- strategic network and treatment plant requirements determined through Master Plans
- engagement with government, regional council and neighbouring councils on future infrastructure requirements
- developing integrated catchment management plans (ICMPs) which will identify issues and propose best practicable solutions for growth on a catchment basis.

Key water infrastructure assets that are anticipated to provide for growth include:

- network extensions for greenfield growth cells
- capacity and quality upgrades in the future of our water treatment plant
- new reservoirs to support growth
- specific network capacity improvements within the localised pipe network
- integration of new vested infrastructure into our networks.

Increases or decreases in relevant levels of service

The Council has water infrastructure to provide households and businesses with a safe, high quality and sustainable water supply.

In general, the Council is planning to keep its service levels the same. In order to maintain the current service levels the Council is planning to spend more than has been spent in recent years on water infrastructure. With this additional investment our assets will be more resilient, and residents and businesses can continue to expect:

- water that is safe to drink
- the water network to be well maintained
- a timely response if there is a problem with the water supply
- a quality service
- the water supply to be managed so demand does not outstrip the available capacity.

Renewal of assets

Water Pipes
Material type is the main parameter used in developing the renewals programme, as it is the predominant factor influencing the anticipated asset life. The renewals programme methodology only utilises condition data for AC water mains, as this is the only data currently available. Asset performance is assessed using the number of historical failures of an asset e.g. pipe bursts. Pipe criticality has not been used in the pipe renewal programme but will be considered in the future. Generally, when a pipe is replaced, all hydrants, valves and connections are also replaced.

Water connections
These are normally replaced with the reticulation pipe. We also carry out connection renewals prior to footpath replacements where there is a need to do so.

Water Valve, meters, hydrants
This programme is only for those assets that are not due to be replaced within ten years of their associated watermain. The programme for renewals has been determined using past performance. The physical works are undertaken once the annual condition assessment programme is completed.

Water Backflow devices
The Health Act requires backflow devised to protect the public supply must be tested annually. At present there are no comprehensive renewals or testing programme for testable backflow devices.

Water treatment plant and water reservoirs
A BIM system is being implemented for treatment plant and reservoirs assets to improve capture of inventory data, maintenance activities and condition assessments. A 50-year renewal programme was developed using the following methodology:

- Development of an initial list of projects based on staff knowledge of works that are required to be done, this will include priority projects as well as requests for improvements.
- Asset data types and quantities will be extracted from Maintenance Connection and the programme developed based on general life expectancy of those assets types.
- High level scopes were prepared to enable prioritisation and costs estimated to be developed. The scopes include but not be limited to: whether investigation and design is required, justification for the works, whether there are any special considerations that may affect costs e.g. construction complexity or major process isolation, initial estimation of costs (potentially into categories, high, medium or low).
- The programme was prioritised with input from stakeholders.
- A cost estimate was developed with assistance from external experts.
- Final programme developed. Once a complete asset register is available for the treatment plant and water reservoirs, it is planned to develop a component level criticality framework. Key items in terms of consideration are process criticality, redundancy, resilience and maintenance criticality. When the criticality of the

treatment plants and reservoirs assets is assigned the following policy will be adopted:

- Critical Assets – Planned renewal
- Non-critical Assets – Run to failure.

Resource consents

The resource consent renewal programme methodology is based on existing consents and identified required new resource consents. Expiry dates are documented to determine the financial year in which a new consent is required. It is expected that lodgement of the consent is done a minimum of six months prior to when the consent is required/expired to ensure continued use rights. For significant consents such as water takes, funding for detailed investigations and hearing processes need to be scheduled a minimum of 2 years in advance. Where significant scientific justification to support an Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) is required (eg monitoring program), the schedule should be established a minimum of 3 years in advance.

Water model

Network models are a key tool for assessing network performance, identifying deficiencies and assessing proposed solutions. It is planned to regularly update the network models to include updated population projections, amending for any asset additions or operational changes and recalibration as and when required.

Wastewater

Council provides Hamilton's residents and businesses with a sustainable, reliable and cost-effective service which includes collection, conveyance and treatment of wastewater and trade wastes discharges.

Context

The City's wastewater system is comprised of a single centralised wastewater treatment plant, 128 pump stations and over 849km of connecting pipework. The system services over 53,000 households, and provides trade waste services to over 5,500 commercial and industrial premises.

Wastewater reticulation and pump stations

Wastewater is removed from commercial, industrial and residential properties via various pumping station and pipe networks to the wastewater treatment plant. As is expected in any urban centre, the network is made up of various pipe materials and ages, which results in some water infiltration.

The City has 128 pump stations which are controlled through a centralised computer system. The Council has commenced an upgrade programme to achieve a six-hour storage standard for all wastewater pump stations to provide improved environmental performance in the event of power or pump failure.

Wastewater treatment

The treatment plant is a biological plant that can receive and provide primary treatment for up to 2,000 litres per second of wastewater and up to 600 litres per second for secondary treatment (nitrogen removal etc.).

Our wastewater treatment plant relies on the Waikato River as the receiving environment for final treated effluent. The quality of final discharge has improved over time as capital improvements have occurred on site. There are two principle challenges. Firstly, peak flow into the plant, which is typically experienced during high rainfall events. Secondly, the health of the biology at the plant, which can be impacted by external events.

The existing resource consent for the wastewater treatment plant expires in 2027 and a high focus on discharge quality can be expected

Overview of Assets

Asset group	Purpose and description	Quantity	Value $000s
Service connections	A pipe that connects the private sewer within a property to the wastewater network.	58,820 connections	61,158
Interceptor pipes	Large diameter pipes (typically larger than 525mm diameter) that provides conveyance from each area of the City to the treatment plant.	849 km	442,664
Pipes	Once the wastewater leaves a property it travels in pipes to the interceptors. There are a number of different types of pipes within our network including: • Gravity pipes • Rising mains • Interceptors • Bridges.		
Manholes	Service opening which allows access for inspection, cleaning or maintenance of the public wastewater network.	16,597	131,532
Pump stations	Pump stations are installed at low points in the network so that wastewater flowing from these areas can be lifted to a higher point and continue its journey to the treatment plant under gravity.	128	24,414
Treatment plant	The treatment plant converts wastewater and trade waste into a disposable effluent and solids.	1	77,359
Total value			**737,127**

Indicative Estimates

Capital expenditure

The estimated capital needs for the water supply activity have been prepared for the next 30 years. The forecasted capital expenditure from year ending 30 June 2021 to 2031 has been included in the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Figure 22: Forecasted yearly capital expenditure for Wastewater – 2021-31 Long-term Plan

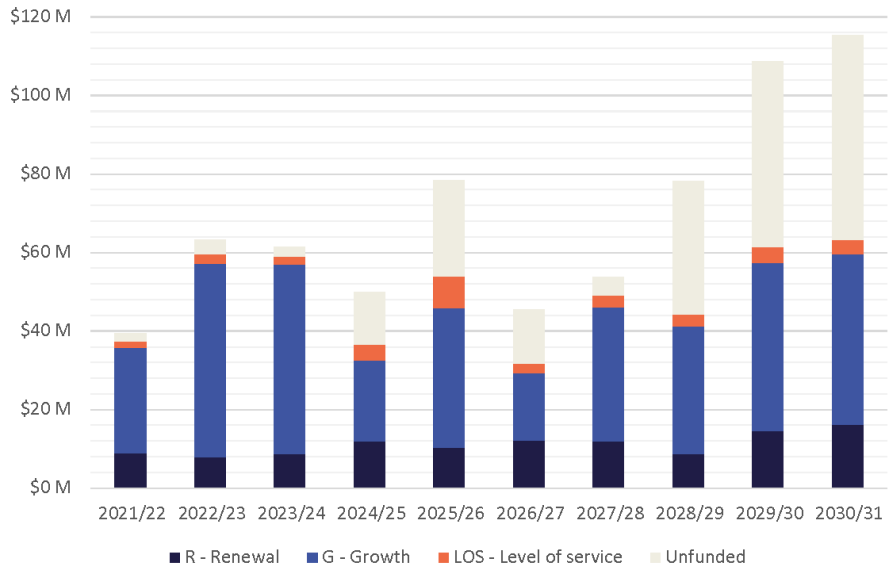
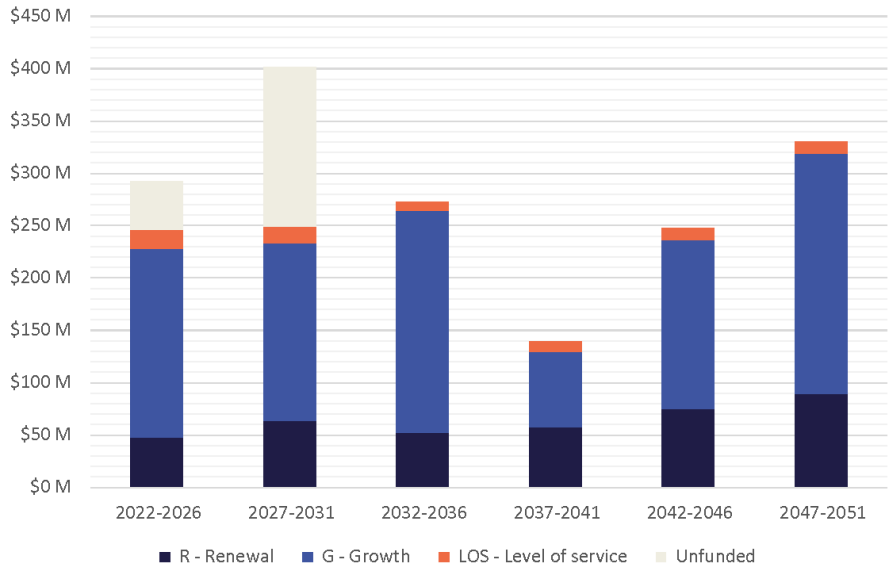


Figure 23: Forecasted capital expenditure for Wastewater - five yearly periods – 2021-51



Operational expenditure

The forecasted operational expenditure from year ending 30 June 2021 to 2031 has been included in the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan. Estimated expenditure beyond 2031 is based on the year 10 forecast and then adjusted for anticipated future growth of the City.

Operational expenditure includes indirect costs to provide the service to the community such as depreciation, interest costs and overheads. Forecasted operational expenditure is shown as gross costs.

Figure 24: Forecasted yearly operational expenditure for Wastewater – 2021-31 Long-Term Plan

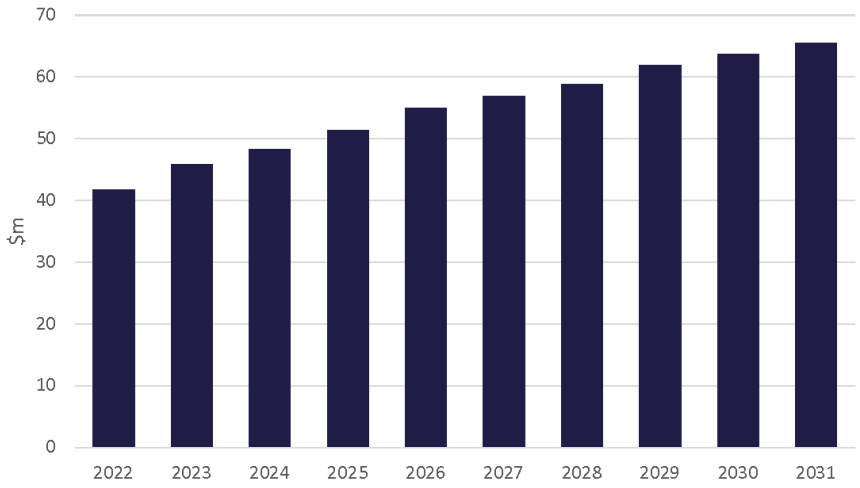
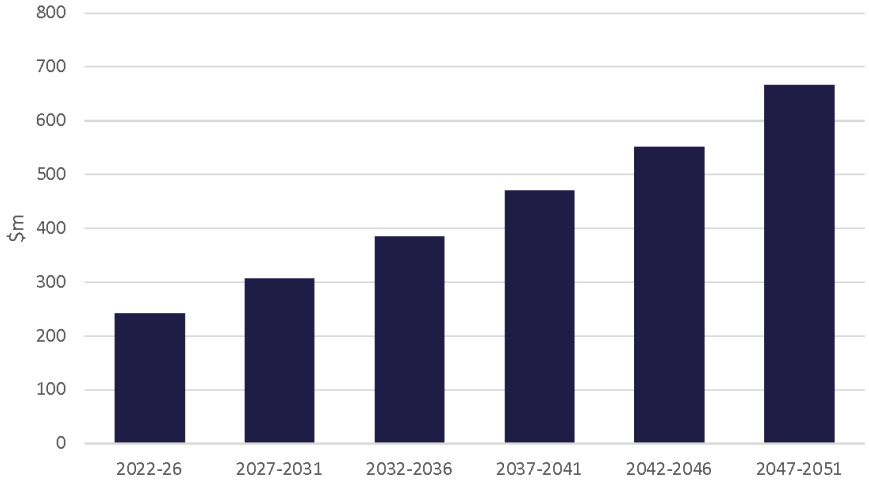
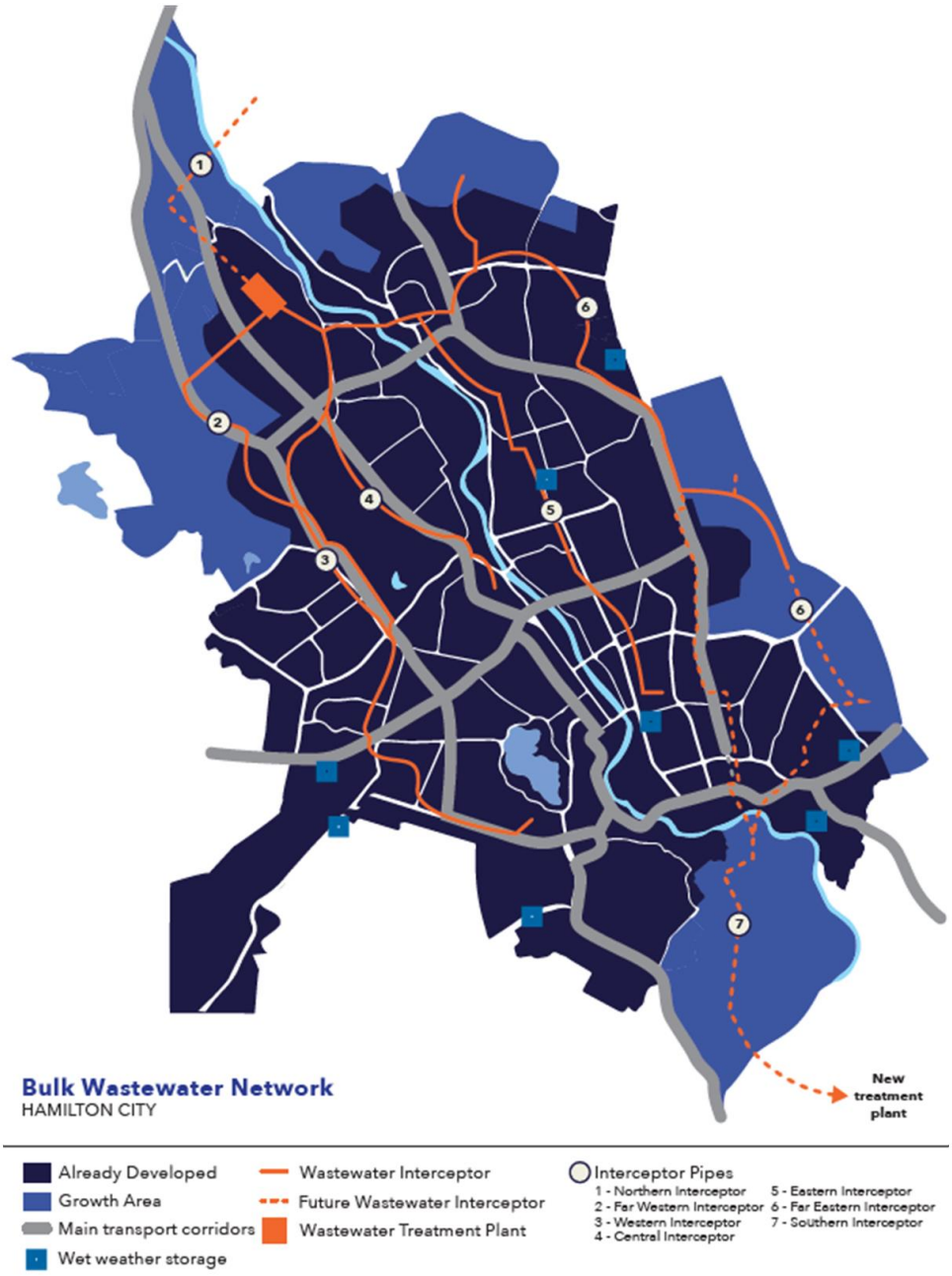


Figure 25: Forecasted operational expenditure for Wastewater – five yearly periods – 2021-51



Current and Future Assets



Assumptions

Lifecycle of significant infrastructure assets

Asset group	Useful life (years)
Aerial pipes	
Exposed	50
Ducted	100
Pipes (Rising Mains)	
Asbestos Cement (AC)	40
Pipes (Gravity)	
Asbestos Cement (AC)	60 – 80
Earthenware, PVC, PE, MDPE, SSCL	100
Earthenware cured in place	50
HDPE	50 – 100
Reinforced Concrete, Stainless Steel Cement Lined	75
Stainless Steel	30
Lined >=375mm	75
Manholes	100
Valves	40 - 75
Pump station	
Electrical Cabinet and Level Control	15
Wetwell	75
Storage and Valve Chambers	100
Lids, Valves and Pipework	40
Pumps	20
Electrical	75-100
Treatment Plant	
Civil – Tanks, Building, Pipework, Metalwork	16-100
Electrical Services	5-40
Instrumentation	10-30
Mechanical Services	5-45
Pumps and Motors	40

Growth or decline in the demand for relevant services

Planning for wastewater infrastructure assets to provide for new growth in the city has assumed that:

- new greenfield areas of the city will be serviced through the main reticulated network and existing treatment plant rather than standalone wastewater package plants
- wastewater assets from new development will be added to the existing reticulated network resulting in necessary interceptor and trunk extensions for greenfield growth cells
- capacity upgrades of our water treatment plant will be required to accommodate growth
- there will be a need to increase the capacity of the existing network resulting in the need for a number of large inline storage tanks.

Projected population and resulting wastewater volumes have been based on the Council's growth model using population projections prepared by National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis (University of Waikato).

No allowance has been made for new wet industry in the city as these have unique requirements that are not known until a specific proposal is put forward for consideration.

Increases or decreases in relevant levels of service

The Council's wastewater activity provides Hamilton with reliable services that protects both people's health and the health of our waterways. Wastewater is provided in a way which meets the requirements under the Local Government Act, Health Act and resource consent conditions.

There are currently some levels of service gaps around trade waste capacity, reliance on biological wastewater treatment, and some pump stations throughout the City overflow during wet weather. The budgets set in the 10-Year Plan and this Infrastructure Strategy will address some of these issues.

With this level of investment, our assets will be more resilient, and residents and businesses can continue to expect:

- the wastewater system is adequately designed and maintained
- the wastewater system to be managed in a way that does not unduly impact on the environment
- The wastewater system will be operated and maintained to minimise odour and blockages
- a timely response if there is a problem with wastewater system
- a quality service.

Renewal of assets

Wastewater pipes
The wastewater pipe renewals programme development and optimisation are based on a combination of base life, CCTV condition rating, and blockage report from IPS. All pipelines with four of more blockages were investigated. Also, all the Council grid areas with more than 20 blockages were investigated along with sites recommended by operations staff. The outputs and recommendations from the Wastewater Master Plan and Wastewater Hydraulic Model are also taken into account. Based on the above, an initial programme has been developed targeting aged pipes within the reticulation. In the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan the manholes have been programmed separately and the costs associated with replacement added to the funding requirements. There has been a programme in place to replace most of the AC rising mains by 2021/22 due to their poor condition. There is a large peak of renewals due in 2025, primarily due to a large amount of 1925 Earthenware (EW) pipes coming to the end of their base life. To reduce the peaks the works program has been spread over a ten year period. Actual condition of pipes will be taken into consideration to manage the pace of replacement around this period.

The assets excluded from this renewals forecast are:

- Wastewater Valves as the total value of these is $71,000. Further work is required in defining these assets in the database.
- Pipe supports for pipe bridges as the data was not available. Currently in IPS, many of these are listed as assets not owned by City Waters. Refining and verifying this information is one of the future asset data improvement actions.

Wastewater pump stations
The pump station renewals programme is based on:

- Asset age, material type and base life from IPS
- Performance monitoring of pump stations and their faults
- Condition assessment through annual inspections
- Outstanding As-built data affecting the results of the data sets from IPS
- The outputs and recommendations of the Wastewater Master Plan

The majority of the Council pump stations have two or more pumps. Therefore, the Council is able to allow one pump to fail before it is replaced and have spares available for when unplanned failures occur.

Wastewater treatment plant
A BIM system is being implemented for treatment plant assets to improve capture of inventory data, maintenance activities and condition assessments. A 50-year renewal programme was developed using the following methodology:

- Development of an initial list of projects based on staff knowledge of works that are required to be done, this will include priority projects as well as requests for improvements.
- Asset data types and quantities will be extracted from Maintenance Connection and the programme developed based on general life expectancy of those assets types.

- High level scopes were prepared to enable prioritisation and costs estimated to be developed. The scopes include but not be limited to: whether investigation and design is required, justification for the works, whether there are any special considerations that may affect costs e.g. construction complexity or major process isolation, initial estimation of costs (potentially into categories, high, medium or low).
- The programme was prioritised with input from stakeholders.
- A cost estimate was developed with assistance from external experts.
- Final programme developed. Once a complete asset register is available for the treatment plant and water reservoirs, it is planned to develop a component level criticality framework. Key items in terms of consideration are process criticality, redundancy, resilience and maintenance criticality. When the criticality of the treatment plants and reservoirs assets is assigned the following policy will be adopted:
- Critical Assets – Planned renewal
- Non-critical Assets – Run to failure.

Resource consents

The resource consent renewal programme methodology is based on existing consents and identified required new resource consents. Expiry dates are documented to determine the financial year in which a new consent is required. It is expected that lodgement of the consent is done a minimum of six months prior to when the consent is required/expired to ensure continued use rights. For significant consents such as wastewater discharges, funding for detailed investigations and hearing processes need to be scheduled a minimum of 2 years in advance. Where significant scientific justification to support an Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) is required (eg monitoring program), the schedule should be established a minimum of 3 years in advance. The renewal of our wastewater discharge consent for the disposal of treated effluent to the Waikato River from our wastewater treatment plant is planned to commence from 2023/24. The resource consent lodgement and approval process is expected to take three years at an estimated cost of $1.8 million.

Wastewater model

Network models are a key tool for assessing network performance, identifying deficiencies and assessing proposed solutions. It is planned to regularly update the network models to include updated population projections, amending for any asset additions or operational changes and recalibration as and when required.

Stormwater

Council provides services to Hamilton's residents and businesses that protects the health of people and to prevent habitable building inundation from flooding and minimises the pollution of the city's streams, lakes and the Waikato River.

Context

Stormwater is drained from Hamilton's urban area and is discharged to open drains, streams, lakes and to the Waikato River.

The system drains an urban catchment of approximately 9,000 hectares (ha) however the total catchment area draining to the City reach of the Waikato River is much larger at approximately 30,000ha.

Hamilton's stormwater network services a variety of land uses including:

- residential land uses (e.g. private homes and driveways).
- industrial and commercial land uses (e.g. wholesale and retail outlets, depots, manufacturing sites, warehouses, workshops).
- roads and car parks.
- community facilities (e.g. Hamilton Lake, Claudelands Event Centre, parks and sports areas, Waikato Hospital, schools, and tertiary educational institutions).
- runoff from undeveloped catchments.

The stormwater network is also used to dispose of potable water during the maintenance of reservoirs, and from flushing and testing of fire hydrants.

Stormwater discharge activities require assessment under the Waikato Regional Plan. The Council has a 'City-wide' comprehensive stormwater discharge consent from Waikato Regional Council (granted in 2011) to divert and discharge stormwater to receiving environments from its existing urban network for a period of 25 years. The consent also provides a mechanism for allowing discharges from 'developing' catchments through catchment management plans.

Overview of Assets

Asset group	Asset type	Purpose and description	Quantity	Value $000s
Network	Service connections	A pipe that connects the private stormwater pipe within a premise to the stormwater network.	50,125	63,161
	Reticulation pipes	Once stormwater leaves a property it can travel in pipes to an open watercourse	688km	586,787
	Manholes	Service opening which allows assess for inspection, cleaning or maintenance of the public stormwater piped network	13,946	121,176
Treatment	Treatment / detention / flood management	Ponds, wetlands and bunded areas that treat stormwater and or detain stormwater during high rainfall events to protect downstream properties from flooding	35	5,039
Assets within streams and rivers	Lined open watercourses	Drains and streams that transport water to other streams or the Waikato River	105km	6,209
	Outlets and Inlets	Located at the end of the pipe, outlets and inlets prevent erosion and scouring of the open watercourse to which stormwater is discharged	277	1,584
	Other	We have a number of other devices within the network including soakage trenches, soakage pits, fish passage devices, and erosion control devices		6,652
Total value				**790,608**

Indicative Estimates

Capital expenditure

The estimated capital needs for the water supply activity have been prepared for the next 30 years. The forecasted capital expenditure from year ending 30 June 2021 to 2031 has been included in the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Figure 26: Forecasted yearly capital expenditure for Stormwater – 2021-31 Long-term Plan

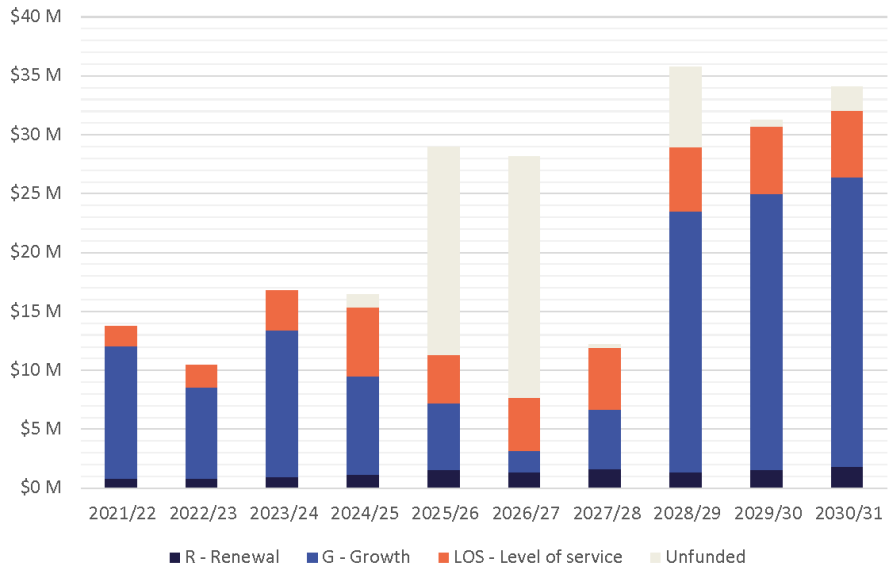
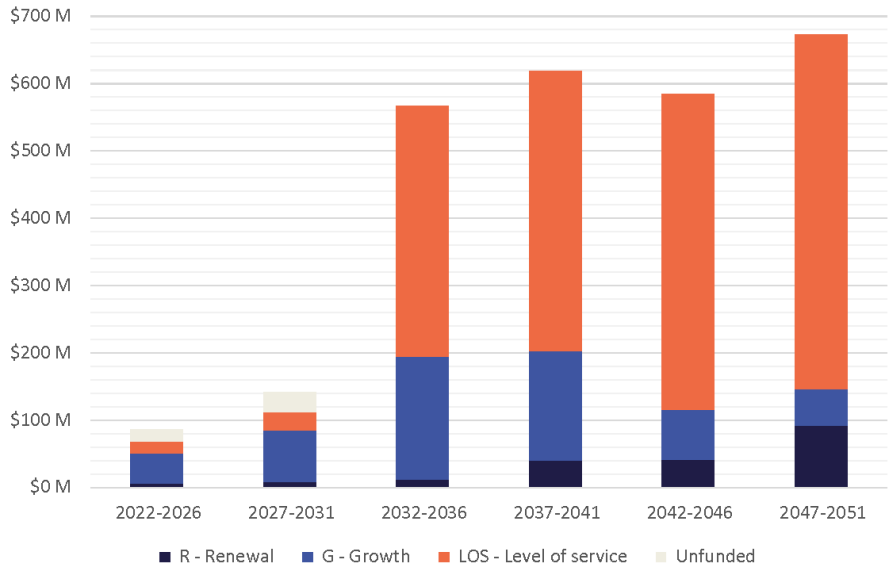


Figure 27: Forecasted capital expenditure for Stormwater - five yearly periods – 2021-51



Operational expenditure

The forecasted operational expenditure from year ending 30 June 2021 to 2031 has been included in the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan. Estimated expenditure beyond 2031 is based on the year 10 forecast and then adjusted for anticipated future growth of the City.

Operational expenditure includes indirect costs to provide the service to the community such as depreciation, interest costs and overheads. Forecasted operational expenditure is shown as gross costs.

Figure 28: Forecasted yearly operational expenditure for Stormwater – 2021-31 Long-Term Plan

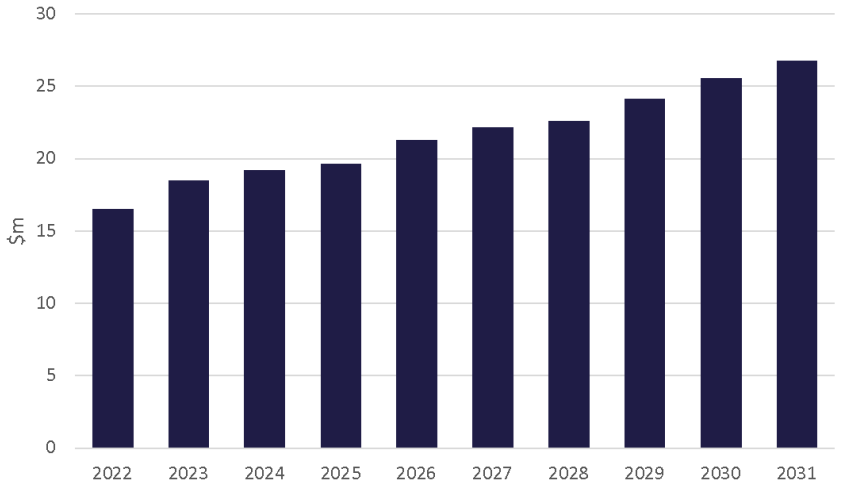
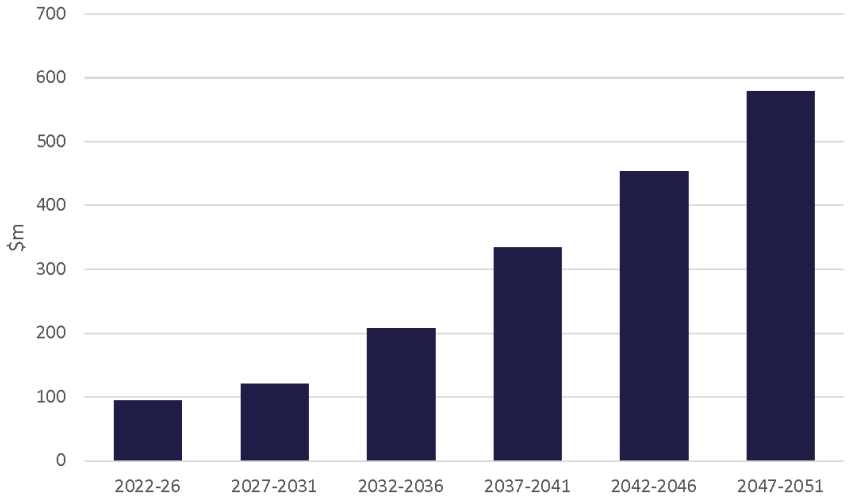
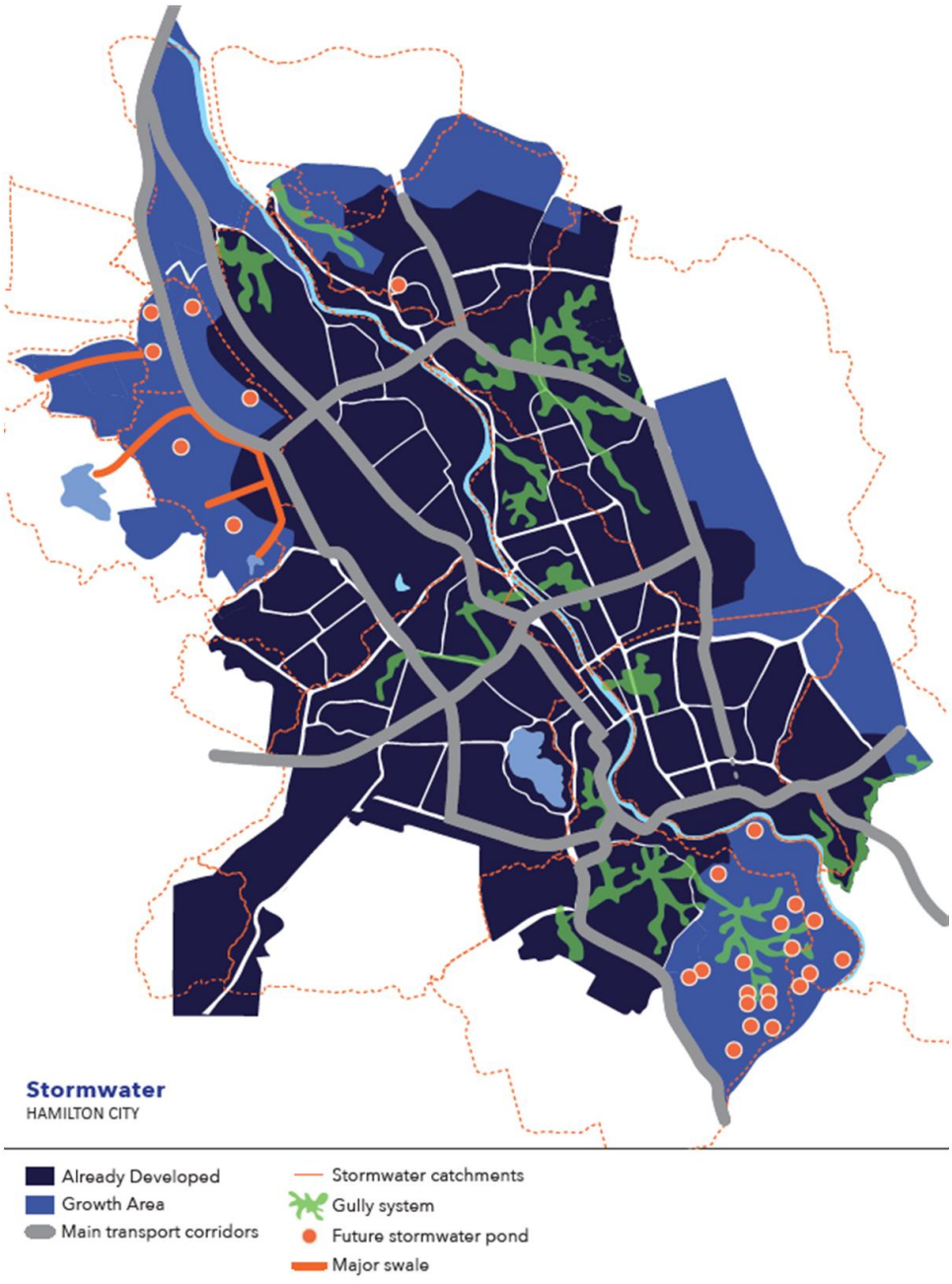


Figure 29: Forecasted operational expenditure for Stormwater – five yearly periods – 2021-51



Current and Future Assets



Assumptions

Lifecycle of significant infrastructure assets

Asset group	Useful life (years)
Channels	90
Inlets and outlets	100
Pipes (Gravity)	
Asbestos Cement	60 – 80
Earthenware, PVC, PE	100
Earthenware cured in place, ALK	50
HDPE	50 – 100
Reinforced Concrete	80 – 100
Reinforced Concrete lined	75 - 100
Stainless Steel	40
Stainless Steel Cement Lined, ALU	80
Nova	30
GALV	70
Manholes	100
Soakage Trench	50
Erosion Control	100

Growth or decline in the demand for relevant services

Integrated catchment management plans are being developed for each of the city's stormwater catchments to make sure stormwater infrastructure is planned, developed and managed in the most efficient and practicable way for the specific catchment. There are different options for dealing with stormwater and the most efficient approach depends on the specific catchment.

The Council has consent from Waikato Regional Council for its stormwater discharges into the Waikato River. This consent is for the urban catchments within Hamilton and authorises the discharge of stormwater from 'existing' developed areas. Any new discharges will only be approved if they are supported by an approved catchment management plan.

The purpose of these plans in relation to stormwater is to:

- provide guidance to developers and regulatory bodies on how stormwater from new developments will be managed and integrated with other water services and proposed future land uses.
- minimise the need for stormwater treatment and detention devices.
- propose opportunities for the reuse of stormwater to reduce water demand.
- minimise stormwater and the effects of urbanisation on river and streams.
- lessen flood hazards on private property

involve other stakeholders (such as tangata whenua, recreational and local interest groups) who may wish to contribute to the management of the catchment's waterbodies.

Increases or decreases in relevant levels of service

The stormwater network protects people and properties from flooding and helps to minimise the pollution of waterways.

The Council is planning to maintain the same levels of service for stormwater within the existing City over the period of the Infrastructure Strategy while at the same time growing the stormwater network to cope with City growth. The current level of service in the existing City for design of the stormwater system is:

- residential '1 in 2' year event
- commercial '1 in 5' year event
- industrial '1 in 10' year event.

Our customers through consultation with the District Plan have stated that they would like to be protected from any flood up to a 1 in 100-year event.

To protect against the 1 in 100-year flood, new development must provide overland flow paths with protect properties from the 1 in 100-year floor. These flow paths are normally contained within the road reserve.

Over the coming years catchment management plans will continue to be prepared for the City's stormwater catchments. These will be guiding documents for further development of the stormwater network and help ensure that the community can continue to expect:

- the stormwater system to be adequately designed and managed
- the stormwater system to be managed in a way that does not unduly impact on the environment
- a timely response if there is a flooding event.

Renewal of assets

Stormwater pipes

The stormwater pipe renewals programme is based on a combination of base life, CCTV condition rating, flooding report from IPS, and blockage report from IPS. All pipelines with four of more blockages were investigated. Also, smaller areas with more than 20 blockages were investigated along with sites recommended by operations staff. The outputs and recommendations from the Stormwater Master Plan are also taken into account. Replacement of Stevenage pipes are prioritised as these have been found to be structurally unsound and at risk of failing earlier than expected.

Due to the uncertainty over asset age there are peaks in the renewals profile, particularly in 2020. The renewal forecast has spread this peak over a 10-year period to even out the expenditure profile. The level of renewals increases significantly after 2040 as this is when pipes installed in the 1960's and 1970's are due for renewal.

The assets excluded from this renewals forecast are:

- Fish Passages –the Operations team is working with other Council departments, NIWA and Waikato Regional Council to develop the renewals/upgrade programme for fish passages that are required under the Comprehensive Stormwater Discharge Consent.
- Erosion Protection Assets – There is currently insufficient asset information available to develop a renewals profile for these assets.
- Open Drains - There is currently insufficient asset information available to develop a renewals profile for these assets. These will probably not be renewed.
- Planting - There is currently insufficient asset information available to develop a renewals profile for these assets. Also, a policy of if the replanting will be capital or maintenance needs to be developed.

Transport

Council provides and manages a safe and efficient transport network for Hamilton which integrates walking, cycling, buses, private vehicles and freight.

We also manage on-street parking, clearways and Council-owned parking buildings and car-parks.

Our services include operation and maintenance of the existing network and planning for future development. We work with the community to raise awareness of travel options and influence safe travel behaviour.

Context

Hamilton currently experiences congestion for short periods of the day which is expected to increase as it continues to grow. The road network also struggles with competing demands of different users such as pedestrians, cyclists, cars, buses and trucks. Before resorting to new infrastructure, one of the key approaches is to manage the demand and to 'make best use of existing capacity'.

Over recent years there has been significant investment in Hamilton's strategic transport infrastructure. The focus has been on the completion of the City's Ring Road and the Te Rapa Bypass. Over the next few years, focus will be on:

- connections to the central government funded Waikato Expressway
- transport improvements to assist increased mode choice, safety and congestion
- strategic transport infrastructure to support new greenfield development in Peacocke.

Over the longer term, investment is required for providing a further river crossing to the north of the City and increasing capacity of some critical arterial transport corridors.

The New Zealand Government through Waka Kotahi Transport Agency (Transport Agency) partners with the Council by operating the state highways that run through Hamilton and co-investing with the Council in transport infrastructure and services. The bus service is provided and managed by the Waikato Regional Council through a partnership with the City. The current Government has a stated policy focus on passenger rail and the Council will need to consider its role and investments in relation to this.

Overview of Assets

Asset group	Asset type	Purpose and description	Quantity	Value $000s
Pavements	Roads	Roads owned and maintained by the Council, for use by motor vehicles and cycles.	677 km	586,728
	Footpaths	Footpaths (incl. tactile) for use by pedestrians and selected low speed vehicles such as mobility scooters. Some are 'shared use' with cyclists.	1,974km	251,616
	Carparks	Off street carparks owned and managed by the Council to provide parking facility for vehicles.	16 sites 37,000 m^2	2,702
Structures	Bridges, culverts and underpasses	Bridges, large culverts and underpasses to allow for roads and walkways to continue across waterways, railways and other roads.	85	92,573
	Other structures	Guard railing, barriers, retaining walls, bus shelters, sign gantries and other minor structures.	651 items and 14km guard railing	20,626
Road drainage	Stormwater channel and drainage features	Kerb and channel and features used to drain water from the roads into the City's stormwater system.		107,940
Traffic control devices	Traffic signals and information technology systems (ITS)	Traffic signals and Intelligent transport systems are used at road intersections and pedestrian crossing locations to provide safe movement opportunity for conflicting traffic.	81 sites	6,961
	Signs	Regulatory and informational signs to warn, inform and guide all road users.	16,835	3,340
	Street lights	The Council owned and maintained street lights to improve road safety and personal security.	19,648	34,140
	Traffic Islands	Islands on the carriageway that control the traffic and pedestrian flow e.g. kerb extension, speed hump, and pedestrian refuge.	1,510	17,995
Streetscapes	Features	Assets that add to the amenity value of the road network, e.g. bollards, bins, and parking meters.		1,301
	Landscaping	Planted areas and grassed areas in traffic islands, carriageway medians and kerb extensions.	550,700m^2	N/A
	Verge Landscaping	Grassed areas in traffic islands and medians and areas of verges which are mowed by HCC.	569,620m^2	N/A

Asset group	Asset type	Purpose and description	Quantity	Value $000s
Buildings	Buildings	Various properties owned by the Council for transportation purposes.	11	21,824
Total value				**1,147,746**

Indicative Estimates

Capital expenditure

The estimated capital needs for the water supply activity have been prepared for the next 30 years. The forecasted capital expenditure from year ending 30 June 20221to 2031 has been included in the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Figure 30: Forecasted yearly capital expenditure for Transport – 2021-31 Long-term Plan

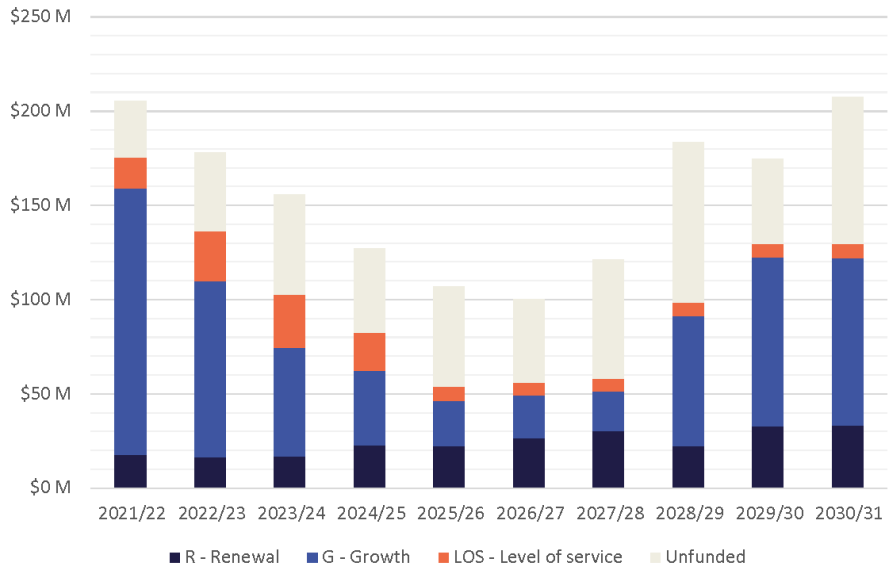
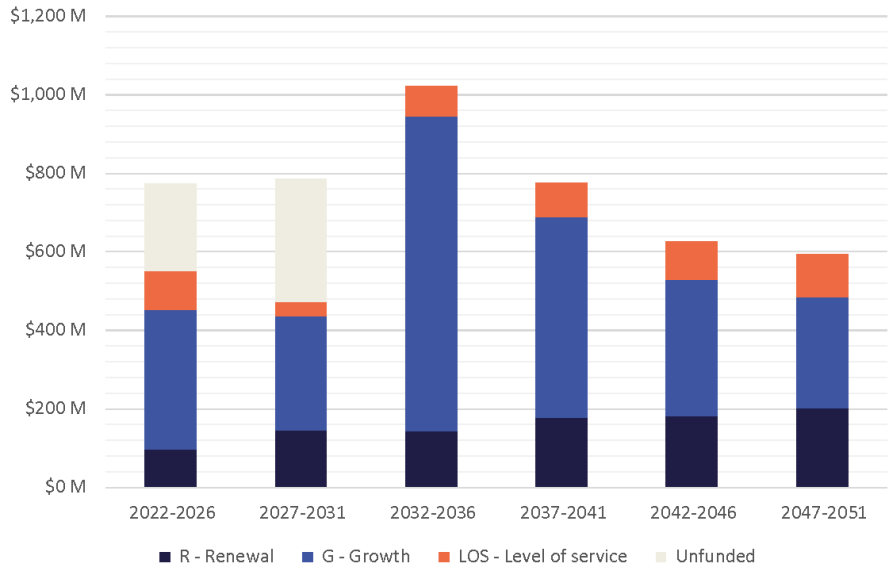


Figure 31: Forecasted capital expenditure for Transport - five yearly periods – 2021-51



Operational expenditure

The forecasted operational expenditure from year ending 30 June 2021 to 2031 has been included in the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan. Estimated expenditure beyond 2031 is based on the year 10 forecast and then adjusted for anticipated future growth of the City.

Operational expenditure includes indirect costs to provide the service to the community such as depreciation, interest costs and overheads. Forecasted operational expenditure is shown as gross costs.

Figure 32: Forecasted yearly operational expenditure for Transport – 2021-31 Long-Term Plan

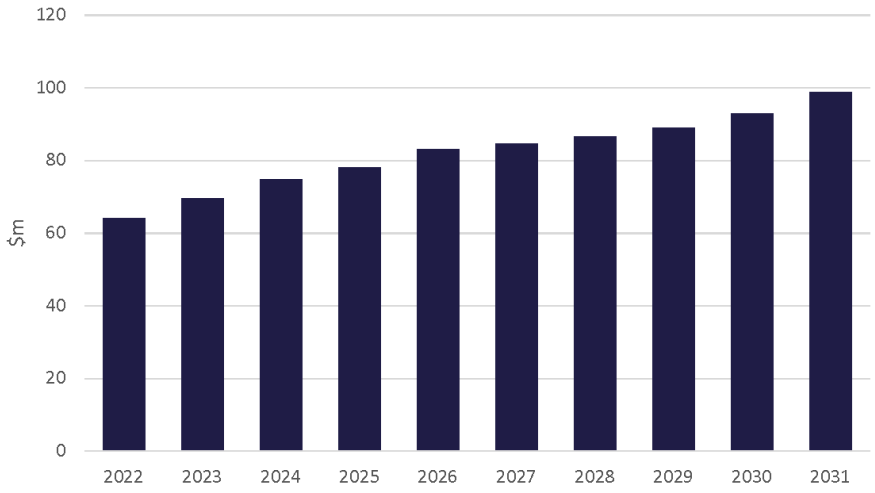
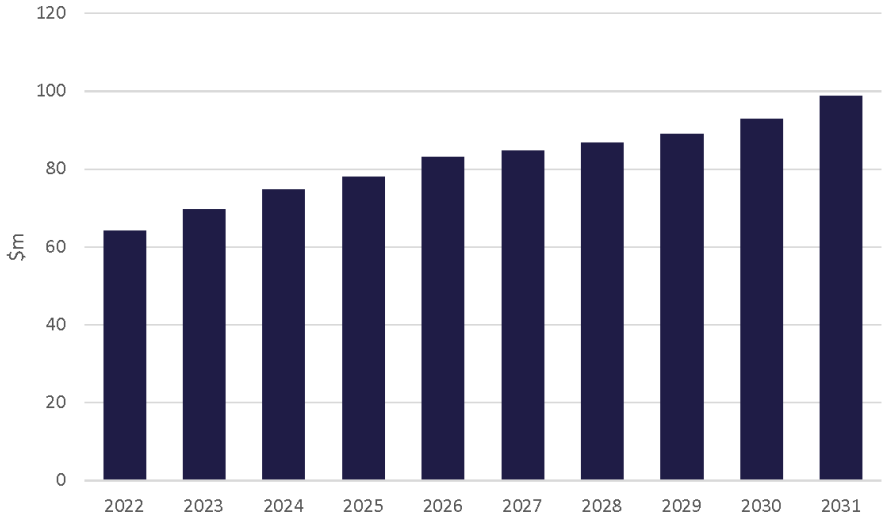
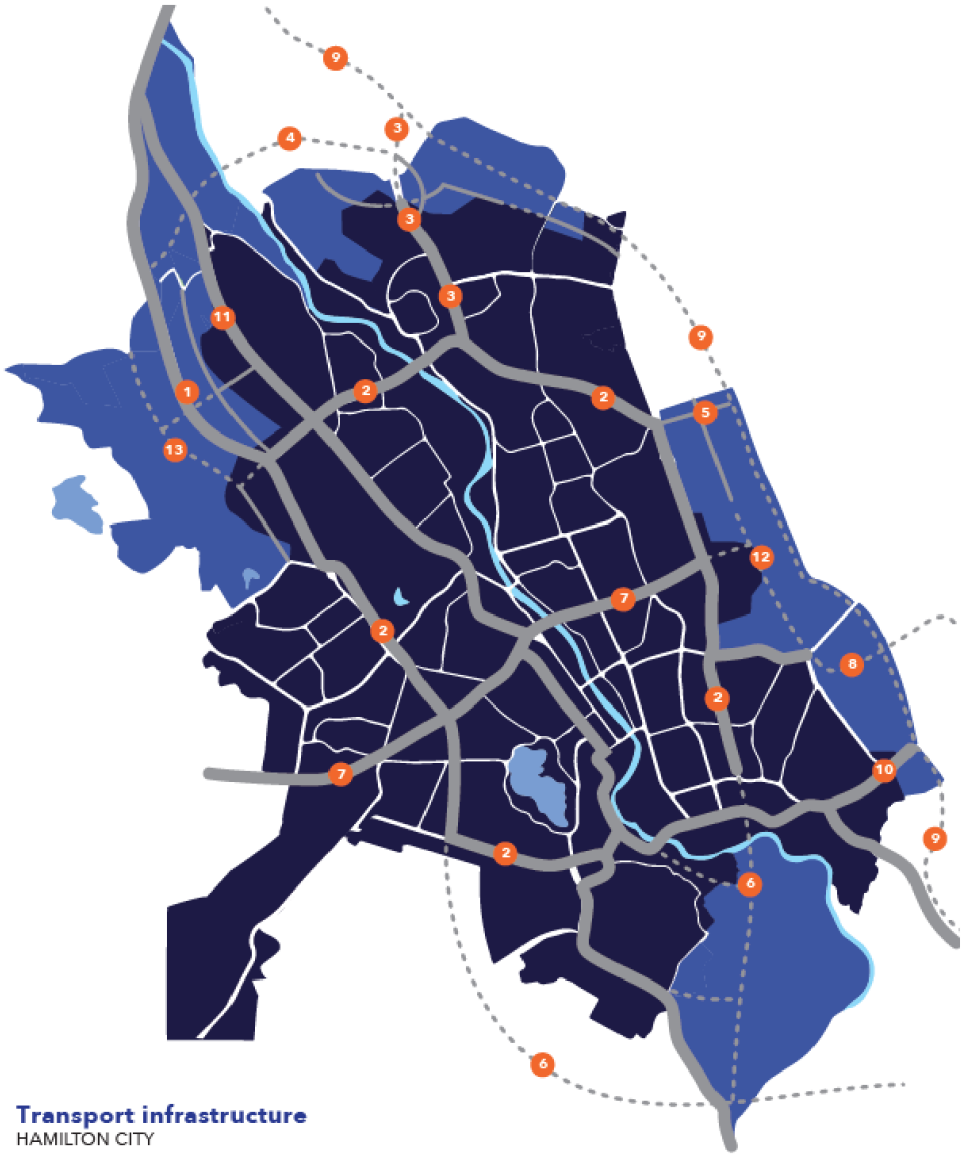


Figure 33: Forecasted operational expenditure for Transport – five yearly periods – 2021-51



Current and Future Assets



Transport infrastructure
HAMILTON CITY

Already Developed
Growth Area
Main transport corridors
Future Main transport corridors

1 - Te Rapa Bypass
2 - Hamilton Ring Road
3 - Resolution Drive
4 - Northern River Crossing
5 - Pardoe Boulevard and interchange
6 - Southern Links
7 - Cross City Connector
8 - Ruakura Road Extension
9 - Waikato Expressway
10- Morrinsville Road
11- Te Rapa Road
12- Ruakura Eastern Corridor
13- Rotokauri Arterials

Assumptions

Lifecycle of significant infrastructure assets

Asset group	Useful life (years)
Roads	
Basecourse	50-140
Subbase and Subgrade	Not Depreciated
Chipseal surface	6-16
Asphalt surface	5-20
Concrete roads	60
Interlocking Blocks	30
Footpaths/cycleways	
Tactiles	5
Asphalt and Timber	25
Metal	50
Interlocking Blocks	60
Concrete	75
Bridges	
Steel and concrete bridges	80 - 150
Concrete culvert	80
Armco culvert	40
Other culverts	60
Minor Structures	
Bus shelter and fences	20
Underpasses	80
Guardrail and Railing	20 – 25
Retaining Walls	
Block wall, cantilever, crib wall, rock	100
Post and Rail, Sheet Pile	50
Drainage – kerb and channel, swales and drains	60-70
Signs	15
Street lights	
Pole and Bracket	25
Light – LED	50
Light – non-LED	25
Traffic Signals	15
Features	
Bins	10
Seats and Public Information Sign	20
Bollards	25
Cycle Stand	20 - 30
Concrete Block	100

Asset group	Useful life (years)
Islands	
Raised Platform – Printed	20
Raised Platform – Paved	60
All others	35
Carparks	
Basecourse	110
Subbase and Subgrade	Not depreciated
Surface	10 – 18
Concrete	60
Parking Equipment	15
Ducting	50
Other Plant and Equipment	7 – 20

Growth or decline in the demand for relevant services

Transportation demand results from the need for people and goods to move around and through the city. Key influences include population growth, land use patterns, density and use of alternative transport options. Projected population and resulting traffic volumes have been based on the Council's growth model using population projections prepared by National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis (University of Waikato) and the Waikato Regional Traffic Model (WRTM).

The services we will provide include:

- influencing and managing the transportation aspects of subdivision and land use development
- encouraging alternative travel choices, so that people can choose to walk or cycle rather than drive cars
- encouraging the development and use of public transport systems and providing more bus and high occupancy vehicle priority where appropriate.
- planning ahead to ensure that transport corridors are in place for new growth and that the existing roads and facilities have the capacity for our increasing population

Planning for transport infrastructure assets to provide for new growth in the city has assumed that:

- development in the existing city will largely be serviced through the current network
- new development in greenfield growth cells may result in the need for capacity and safety improvements to existing arterial/collector roads
- the growth forecasts and assumed settlement pattern provide uneven demand growth on the network
- the location of residential growth within the city will influence the way that the residents access jobs, education and other daily needs

- freight movement is expected to increase over the next ten years
- with a higher importance being put on healthy lifestyle there is an increase in demand for walking and cycling facilities.

Increases or decreases in relevant levels of service

The Council is planning to maintain the service levels for transport around travel time and congestion. Although as the City grows and more traffic needs to use the networks, there will be an increase in travel times and peak periods of congestion will increase. It is anticipated that any changes will be gradual and limited in severity.

Primarily, growth in demand will be managed through provision and facilitation of modal choice, i.e. ongoing development of public transport, cycling and walking options.

However, it is assumed that new roads will be required to maintain key service levels and enable opening up of new greenfield development areas. It has been assumed that arterial road connections will be made to the Waikato Expressway, under construction by central government around the east of the City with completion due by 2019/20. In addition, other strategic arterial roads in the long-term future will be designated and protected.

The Council is working to improve the safety of the network through intersection safety upgrades, bridge safety improvements and increased road user education. It is hoped that is will decrease the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the network.

In general, residents will continue to be able to expect:

- Hamilton City Council's transport infrastructure and services to grow with the City, maintaining capacity and reliability
- sustainable transport choices that are accessible to all
- the transport network to be safe to use
- that our road users to be well educated in using the network safely
- the operation of our transportation network not to harm the environment or public health
- the network to support the efficient movement of freight
- that customers can access business, shopping and tourism destinations
- the network to be kept in good operating condition
- customer service requests to be responded to promptly

Renewal of assets

The maintenance and operation of the transport network is undertaken by the Council's Infrastructure Alliance. Where applicable some services are delivered in collaboration with neighbouring roading authorities, under a Waikato Road Asset Technical Accord (RATA).

Significant renewal programmes of work are described in methodology statements for each asset type Typically a methodology will include:

- Data collection and preparation – All Faults data may be sourced and RAMM condition rating, data surveys etc.
- Data analysis and scenario modelling - modelling (e.g. dTIMS) is used to optimise total investment levels, comparing a range of renewal versus maintenance cost scenarios to find the lowest total cost option.
- Field validation and model alignment
- Outcome verification
- Final programme formulation

As the transport asset is used over the years, its condition and performance is monitored to ensure that the asset is replaced at the most cost-effective time. To help in this assessment the Council:

- uses asset age information to identify assets for more detailed assessment
- monitors the performance of assets to help identify where there might be issues
- undertakes physical inspection and technical condition testing of assets
- use customer complaints to identify asset failures
- uses the Waikato Regional Traffic Model to predict future traffic demand, levels of service and asset improvement requirements
- uses asset condition and performance information to develop maintenance and renewal programmes to ensure expenditure on assets is done at the most cost-effective time.

The Road Assessment and Maintenance Management (RAMM) database is used to hold and manage our transport network asset information.

As part of a maturity assessment in 2017 the asset data held in RAMM was assessed as reasonably reliable and was given a score of intermediate/advanced. There are good processes in place for maintaining the data held in RAMM.

Parks and Recreation

The Parks and Recreation activity provides the community with an opportunity to access open space, be involved in active or passive recreation, enjoy the visual appeal of the city, utilise public toilets when out and about and use off-road connections provided by walkways and cycleways.

Hamilton Gardens provides an important visitor attraction for the city and amenity value to the community.

Context

Hamilton's parks and recreation network includes parks and reserves as well as river corridors, gully systems, peat lakes, wetlands and remnant indigenous vegetation along with gardens, walkways, sports facilities, streetscapes and civic spaces. Hamilton covers 11,080 hectares and has 1,196 hectares of open space owned and managed by the Council. Fifty-four hectares at Hamilton Gardens provides a key tourist and local visitor attraction.

The Council has an Open Space Plan which sets the long-term direction for open space in Hamilton.

Hamilton Gardens aspires to continue to provide a world class garden that enhances the City's identity, prosperity and quality of life. To achieve this the Council will focus on the development of Hamilton Gardens' themed gardens and enhancement of visitor facilities.

For Parks and Green Spaces, the objective is to provide passive and active recreation areas which meet the needs and expectations of the growing City. This will be achieved through the provision of popular, diverse playgrounds and increasing the quality and capacity of sports fields.

The Council also operates and maintains one operational cemetery and two heritage cemeteries:

- Hamilton Park Cemetery, including the crematorium and chapel facilities. It operates on 18 hectares, with a further 14 hectares available for future development. A development plan for Hamilton Park Cemetery was developed in 2014.
- Hamilton West Cemetery opened in 1869 and was closed in 1975.
- Hamilton East Cemetery, opened in 1866, remains open for reserved plot burials and ash interments.

Overview of Assets

Asset group	Asset type	Purpose and description	Quantity	Value $000s
Land	Amenity parks, sports parks, natural areas, the streetscape and Hamilton Gardens	Land provided for active or passive recreation, visual appeal and off-road connections. Includes 54 hectares at Hamilton Gardens.	1,196ha	NA
Buildings	Toilets, changing rooms and other buildings on parks	To provide publicly accessible toilets, changing facilities for sporting groups and other buildings on parks including houses and work sheds.	106	31,254
	Cemeteries and Crematorium	Crematorium, chapel, and ancillary buildings.	12	2,803
Park infrastructure	Play space	Provides informal and social recreation spaces for young people to enjoy in a public setting e.g. skate park and playgrounds	83	12,591
	Park furniture	To provide amenities and features to ensure that the use and enjoyment of open spaces e.g. entry points, fences, seats, artwork, landscapes, and signs.		17,395
	Roads, car parks, and paths	Provides walking, cycling and vehicle access to parks.	51 Roads 75 Carparks 83km Paths	39,482
	Sports fields, drainage and courts	Sports field assets that provide useable space for informal and organised sport.	200	7,376
	Other built assets	More specialist assets that provide basic infrastructure and features to ensure utilisation and enjoyment of open spaces e.g. water features, bridges, pergolas and walls.		35,461
	Trees	Park and street trees.		NA
Cemeteries infrastructure	Cemeteries and Crematorium	Burial and crematorium equipment, memorial beams and berms, park furniture, signs, carparks and roads.		5,765
Total value				**152,127**

Indicative Estimates

Capital expenditure

The estimated capital needs for the water supply activity have been prepared for the next 30 years. The forecasted capital expenditure from year ending 30 June 2021 to 2031 has been included in the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Figure 34: Forecasted yearly capital expenditure for Parks and green spaces – 2021-31 Long-term Plan

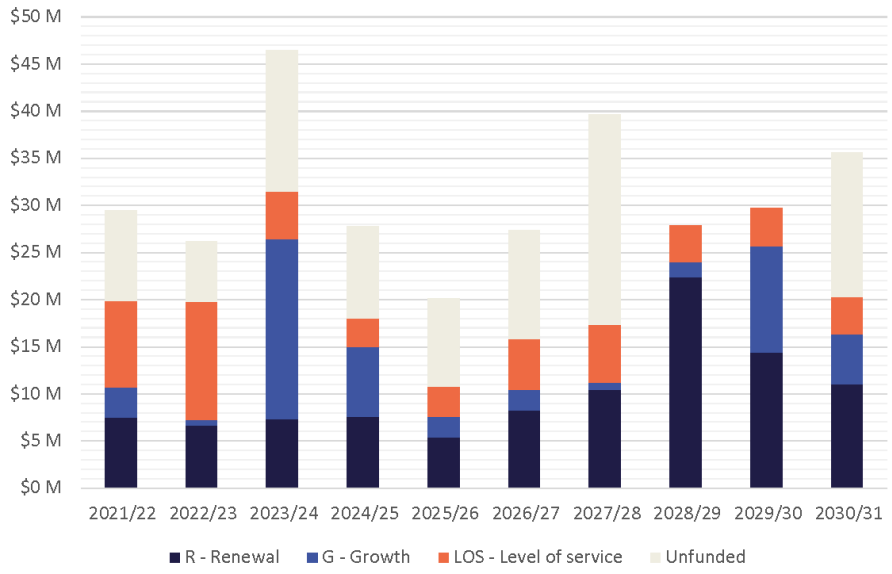
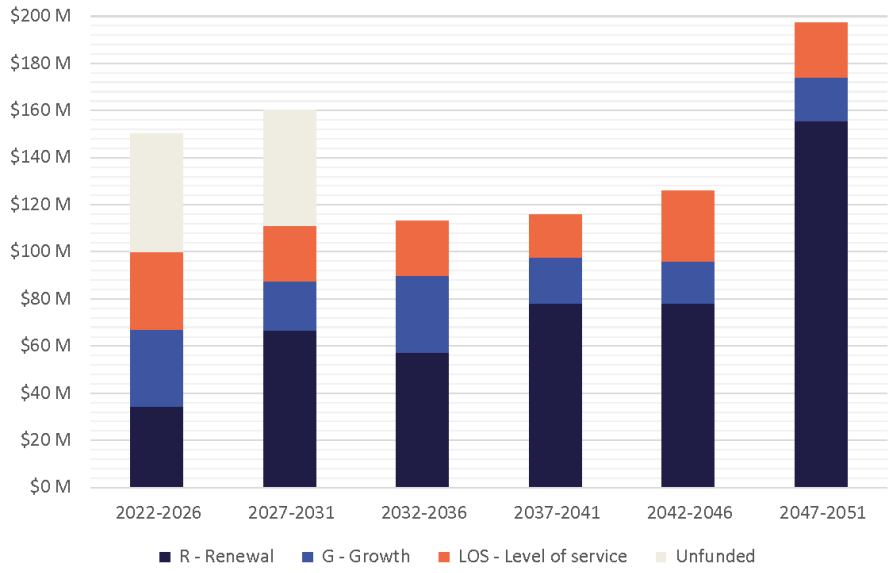


Figure 35: Forecasted capital expenditure for Parks and green spaces - five yearly periods – 2021-51



Operational expenditure

The forecasted operational expenditure from year ending 30 June 2021 to 2031 has been included in the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan. Estimated expenditure beyond 2031 is based on the year 10 forecast and then adjusted for anticipated future growth of the City.

Operational expenditure includes indirect costs to provide the service to the community such as depreciation, interest costs and overheads. Forecasted operational expenditure is shown as gross costs.

Figure 36: Forecasted yearly operational expenditure for Parks and green spaces – 2021-31 Long-Term Plan

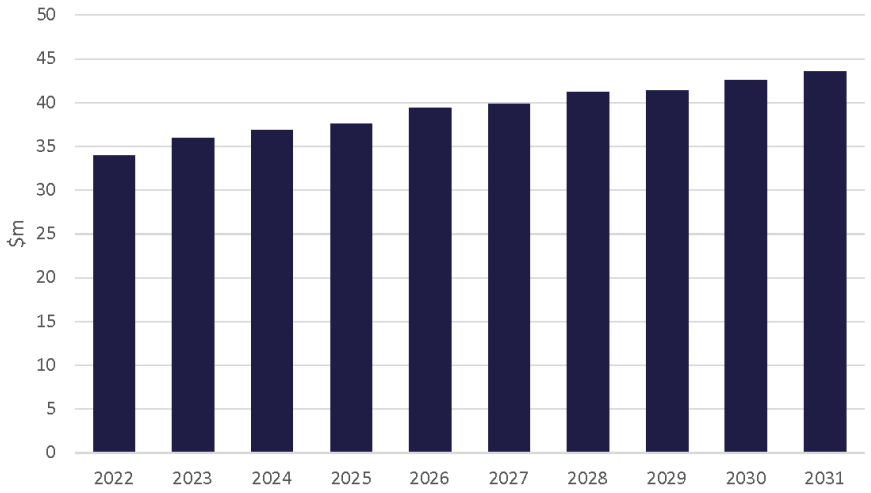
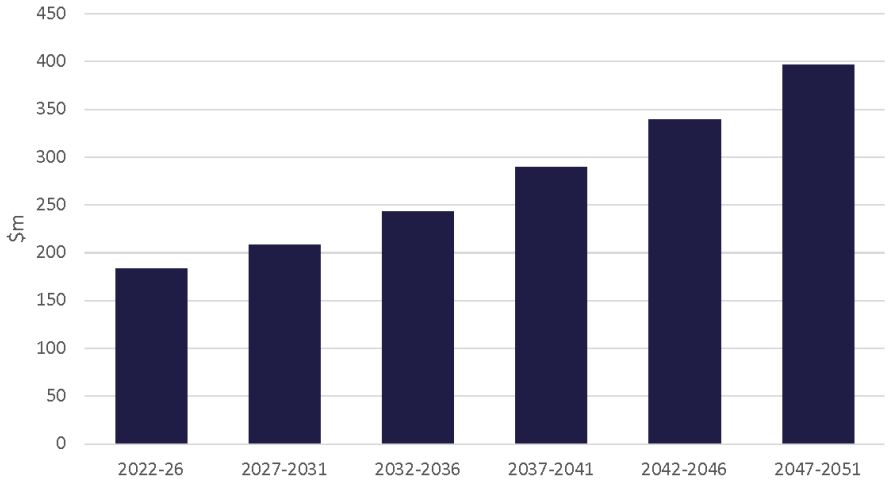


Figure 37: Forecasted operational expenditure for Parks and green spaces – five yearly periods – 2021-51



Current and Future Assets

Parks and Green Spaces
HAMILTON CITY

- Already Developed
- Growth Area
- Main transport corridors
- Major parks/green spaces

Nature in the City - gullies
1 Mangaiti Reserve
2 Te Awa O Katapaki Esplanade
3 Kukutaaruhe
4 Waitawhiriwhiri
5 Mangaonua
6 Mangakotukutuku

Future sports parks
1 Te Manatu
2 Hare Puke
3 Mangaiti
4 Peacocke sports park
5 Rotokauri sports park

Assumptions

Lifecycle of significant infrastructure assets

Asset group	Useful life (years)
Cemetery Burial and Ash Lawn	100
Crematorium Equipment	20 – 40
Electrical	10 – 45
Fences & Entry Points	10 – 50
Furniture & Features	10 - 80
Irrigations Systems	10 – 60
Lights	25
Landscapes	Not Depreciated
Playground Equipment	20
Paths & Hardscapes	10 – 50
Roads & Carparks	10 – 100
River Structures	15 – 50
Sports Areas	5 – 100
Signs	20 - 25
Structures	15 - 150
Stormwater	15 – 80
Water Features	10 – 50
Water Services	50

Growth or decline in the demand for relevant services

Infrastructure required to provide for growth is anticipated through analysing a combination of:

- population projections
- current and future trends for organised sport
- capacity review of sports fields.
- Key open space infrastructure assets that are anticipated to provide for growth include:
- Purchase of land for future reserves identified in structure plans and committed to in past consents. In developing the Infrastructure Strategy, it has been assumed the Council will purchase and develop future parks.
- New playgrounds and toilets are developed in greenfield growth cells

- Development of Rototuna, Mangaiti, Rototuna West and Rotokauri sports parks and Te Manatu park into a passive park.

Increases or decreases in relevant levels of service

- Some minor changes have been planned for and expenditure estimates include changes to the following service levels:
- Improving the quality of the City's playgrounds over the next 30 years for an improved play experience. The number of neighbourhood playgrounds will be reduced over this period.
- Increasing the number of public toilets at sports parks.
- Improving the quality of sports fields through improvements to drainage and increased irrigation, in turn increasing the amount of time fields can be used for organised sports.
- Reintroduction of a planned street tree maintenance and street tree planting renewal programme to reduce the number of customer complaints and service requests relating to trees.
- New themed gardens at Hamilton Gardens will be built in line with the Hamilton Gardens Development Plan.
- The implementation of the Hamilton Park Cemetery Concept Plan. This includes a new combined Reception, Lounge and Administration facility, public Mausoleum and Committal Shelter and children's burial area.

In general, residents will continue to be able to expect:

- a unique garden experience at Hamilton Gardens
- access to a local community space for leisure and arts participation at Hamilton Gardens
- the Nursery to save the Council money so that more plants can be used to support the preservation and enhancement of Hamilton's natural green environments
- a network of parks for recreation and green space throughout the City
- a well-distributed network of safe and fun playgrounds
- sports fields that are well-maintained and fit for purpose
- public toilets and changing rooms to be safe, maintained and well located
- Hamilton is a green city with parks, trees, beautiful gardens and street planting

Renewal of assets

Better information on the condition and performance of assets in recent years has allowed for more robust renewal forecasts to be prepared. This information has been used in developing the forecasts in the Parks and Recreation asset management plan (AMP), Hamilton Gardens AMP, The Cemeteries and Crematorium AMP and subsequent 2021-31 10-Year Plan budgets.

The operational/non-building asset renewal programme for Parks and Recreation was created using the following methodology:

- Staff assessed an initial proposed renewal year based on:
    - Asset Condition
    - Performance Assessment – in terms of functionality, capacity and utilisation.
    - Priority Areas – prioritising high use areas over lower profile and lower use parks.
- Combining Renewals – can we combine renewals for efficiency and impact
- Alignment to Other Projects and key strategies and plans
- Staff Knowledge – taking into account first-hand knowledge of Parks and assets.
- Known deferred renewals
- Round table sessions to evaluate the programme put forward.
- Further Moderation – achievability
    - Further moderation took place, identifying renewals that could be deferred, areas of data uncertainty and opportunities to explore decommissioning assets.
    - Finally smoothing and grouping took place. This was to ensure the renewals programme could be undertaken if funding was secured and impact on the public was at a minimum. For example, grouping all the renewals in a park in the middle year as opposed to carrying out renewals each year for three years.

The renewal programme development and moderation process highlighted the volume of assets that have exceeded their useful lives. This highlighted two points:

- Due to budget constraints some renewals and maintenance of park assets has been deferred in previous years.
- Useful lives require further refinement to ensure they are accurate.

Overall, the proposed budget for parks and green space asset renewals has increased from the previous 10-Year Plan. This is generally due to improved asset management data, analysis and practices.

Renewals have been based on up-to-date condition data and improved asset knowledge.

Community and Event Facilities

Council owns and operates community and events facilities. These facilities support and strengthen the community, encourage an active lifestyle, and promote economic growth through attracting events and visitors to the city.

These facilities help to make Hamilton be a modern liveable city where its residents are able to access library and leisure opportunities and experience local and international sporting events and performances.

Context

Aquatic Facilities

Hamilton City Council is the main provider of public aquatic facilities in Hamilton. Council owns and operates Waterworld and operates Gallagher Aquatic Centre, with the land under a long-term lease with Melville High School. We also partner with five educational institutions to provide additional swim space in summer.
Waterworld is the major aquatic centre in Hamilton and is considered a regional facility. It comprises a range of pools, four slides and splash pad, along with other activities. Gallagher Aquatic Centre is considered a local facility.

Community Facilities

Hamilton City Council provides community facilities throughout the city that offer places and spaces for Community organisations and private providers to deliver a variety of community-based services and activities to meet the needs of local communities. Council's community facilities comprise a collection of centres, halls and heritage buildings providing a mix of bookable spaces and leased facilities. Council also owns and leases buildings to community groups, including sheds/storage and changerooms.

Hamilton Zoo and Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park

The Hamilton Zoo and Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park is a unique visitor destination where people can experience natural environments showcasing pre-European native flora and native and exotic wildlife.
Set amidst 25 hectares of lush and tranquil surroundings, the Zoo is home to over 600 animals, of which about 30% are native New Zealand fauna.

Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park, opposite the Zoo, is the flagship project for biodiversity in our city. This community partnership project aims reconstruct the natural forest, wetland and lake ecosystems present in pre-European times.

When it is finished, the 65.5ha park will draw native wildlife back to the city and be a rich resource for everyone to enjoy - supporting recreation, education, conservation and science.

Libraries

Public libraries occupy a central place in the pursuit of information and knowledge, providing services and facilities as a public good collective resource. The Hamilton Libraries are an in-house service providing a diverse range of programmes and services to the community. Although the services provided by libraries have significantly changed over the years the collections continue to the core element of the service. The collections are divided into two key areas, lending and heritage (including archives). It delivers its services across six libraries.

Waikato Museum

On the banks of the Waikato River, in the heart of Hamilton's south-end cultural precinct, Waikato Museum's 13 galleries feature more than 20 new exhibitions and 100 public events annually. Te Whare Taonga o Waikato cares for, shares and preserves local stories and stories about objects and taonga of the Waikato and Tainui Waka. Through these collections, touring exhibitions and our interactive programmes we aim to engage and inspire our local and international visitors.

H3

H3 delivers a diverse range of quality events within the Council owned event facilities across the following event categories:

- Meet – Meetings, conferences, functions and exhibitions.
- Compete – Sporting events.
- Perform – Performance events such as music, dance, comedy.

Events arecurrently delivered from the following facilities:

- Stadiums (Waikato Stadium and Seddon Park).
- Claudelands (Arena, Conference and Exhibition Centre, The Grandstand, Holman Stand).

Overview of Assets

Asset group	Asset type	Description
Property and buildings	Aquatic Facilities	Waterworld and Gallagher Aquatic Centre with ancillary buildings. The Municipal Pool is currently inoperative.
	Community Facilities	Enderley Park Community Centre, Celebrating Age Centre, Fairfield Hall, Old St Peters Hall, Frankton Railway Institute Hall and Te Rapa Sports drome.
	H3 - Claudelands	Conference Centre, Exhibition Centre and Arena under one roof, the Grandstand and ancillary buildings.
	H3 - FMG Stadium	Turf, Grandstands and ticket booths.
	H3 - Seddon Park	Pavilion and ancillary buildings.
	H3 - Founders Theatre	Theatrical venue for performing arts and entertainment. The theatre is currently closed.
	Hamilton Zoo	Main Zoo reception/shop, ancillary buildings, significant animal houses.
	Libraries	Six libraries.
	Waikato Museum	Waikato Museum building, ArtsPost, Beale Cottage.
Operational assets	Aquatic Facilities	Pools, hydroslide, dive towers, pool equipment, furniture, water quality assets, technical, gym, play and aqua education equipment.
	Community Facilities	Furniture and audio-visual and event equipment

Asset group	Asset type	Description
	H3	Furniture, Technical and Turf equipment
	Hamilton Zoo	Animal collection, animal enclosures and structures, carparks, roads, utiliites,furniture and equipment.
	Library	Lending collections of books, serial items, DVDs, CDs, recordings and heritage collections. Furniture, technology and library equipment.
	Waikato Museum	Collections of artwork, *taonga* and objects. Furniture and equipment.

Indicative Estimates

Capital expenditure

The estimated capital needs for the community and events activity have been prepared for the next 30 years. The forecasted capital expenditure from year ending 30 June 2021 to 2031 has been included in the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Figure 38: Forecasted yearly capital expenditure for Community and Events – 2021-31 Long-term Plan

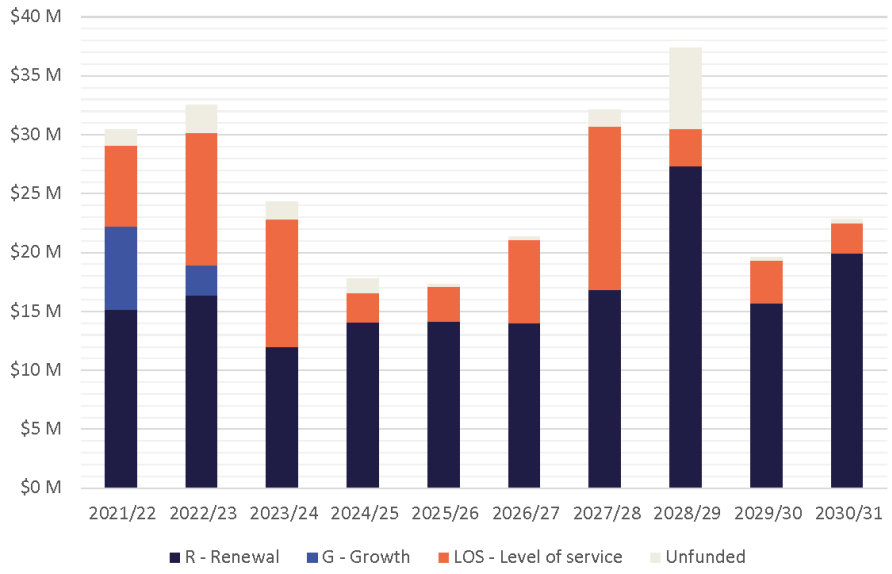
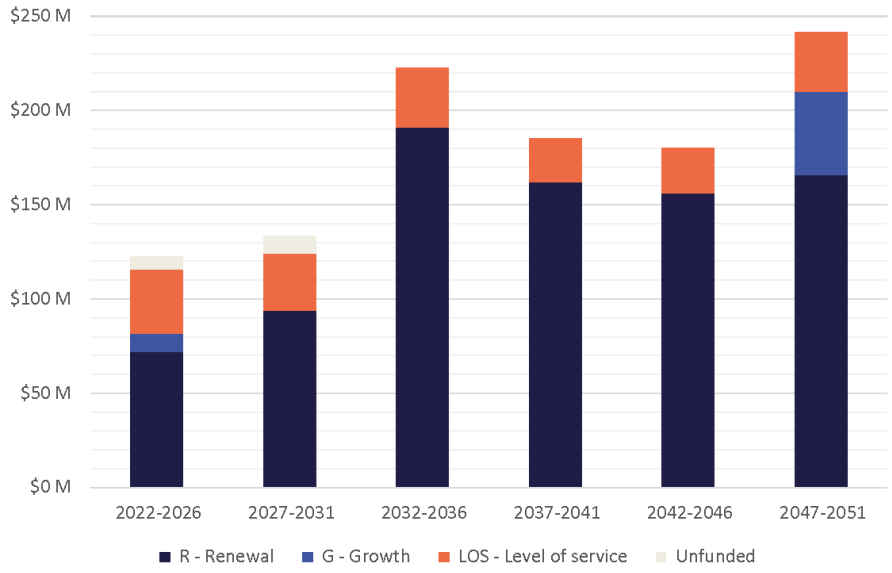


Figure 39: Forecasted capital expenditure for Community and Events - five yearly periods – 2021-51



Operational expenditure

The forecasted operational expenditure from year ending 30 June 2021 to 2031 has been included in the Draft 2021-31 Long-Term Plan. Estimated expenditure beyond 2031 is based on the year 10 forecast and then adjusted for anticipated future growth of the City.

Operational expenditure includes indirect costs to provide the service to the community such as depreciation, interest costs and overheads. Forecasted operational expenditure is shown as gross costs.

Figure 40: Forecasted yearly operational expenditure for Community and Events– 2021-31 Long-Term Plan

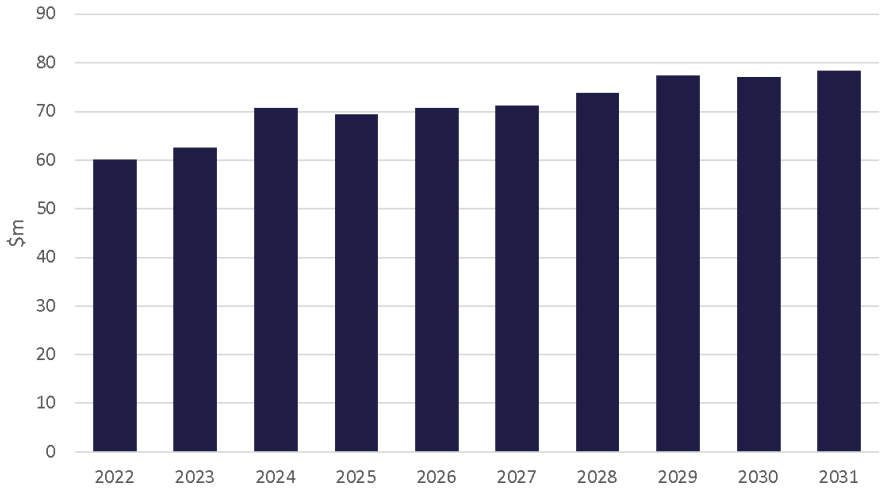
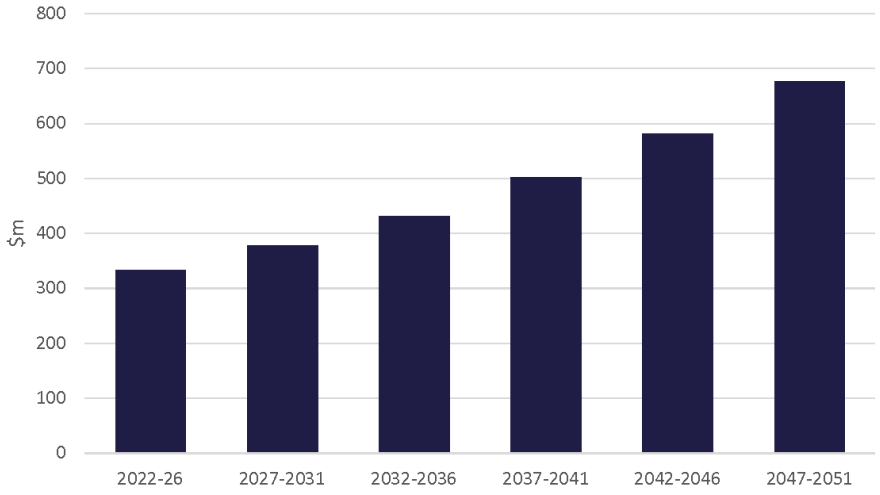
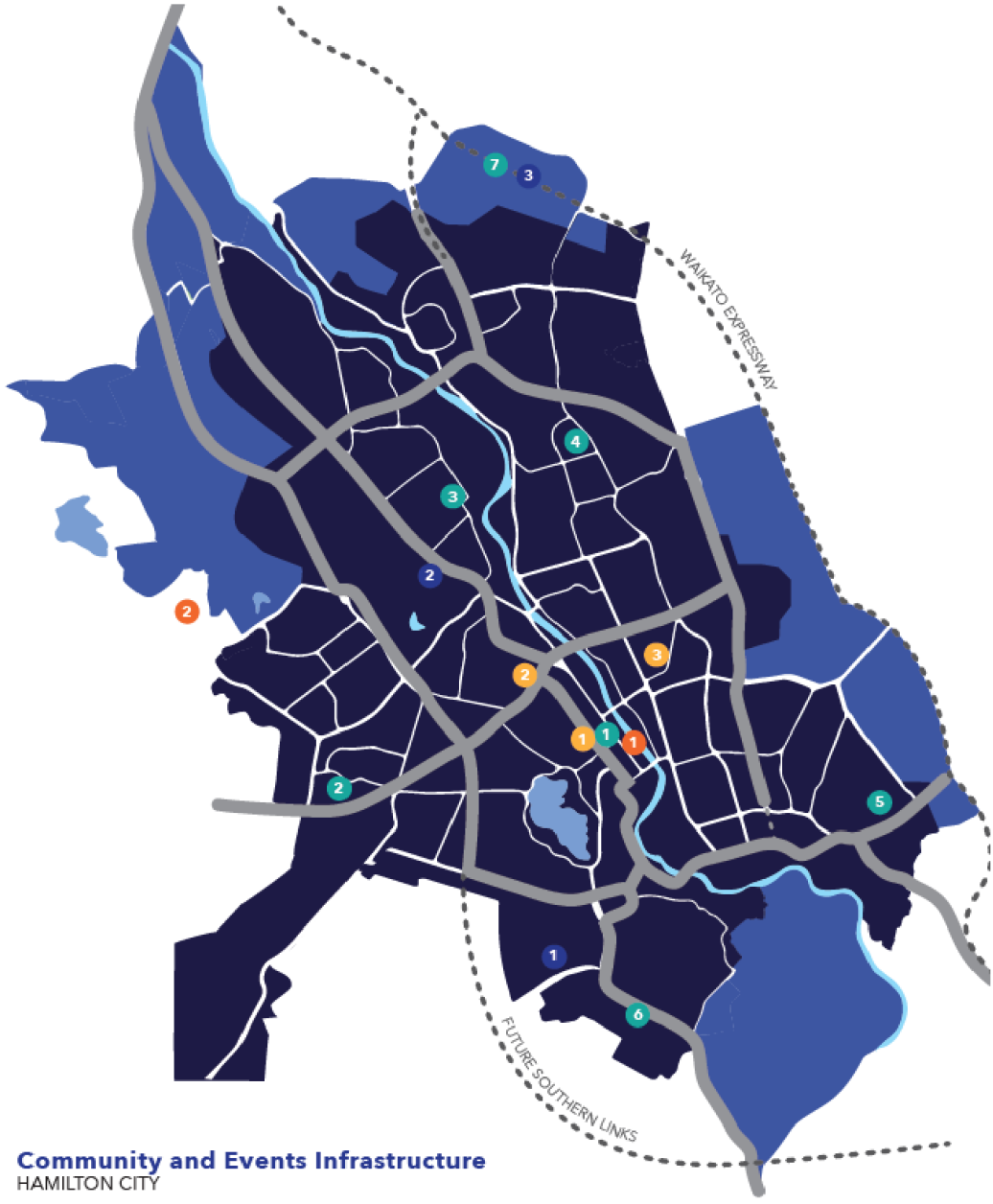


Figure 41: Forecasted operational expenditure for Community and Events – five yearly periods – 2021-51



Current and Future Assets



Community and Events Infrastructure
HAMILTON CITY

- Already Developed
- Growth Area
- Main transport corridors

Libraries
1 - Central Library
2 - Dinsdale Library
3 - St. Andrews Library
4 - Chartwell Library
5 - Hillcrest Library
6 - Glenview Library
7 - Rototuna Library

Aquatic Centres
1 - Gallagher Aquatic Centre
2 - Waterworld
3 - Future Aquatic Centre

Event Venues
1 - Seddon Park
2 - FMG Waikato Stadium
3 - Claudelands Event Centre

Attractions
1 - Waikato Museum
2 - Hamilton Zoo

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Assumptions

Lifecycle of significant infrastructure assets

Buildings

Asset group	Useful life (years)
External Fabric	
External Walls	15 – 75
Roof	15 – 75
Windows and Doors	10 – 50
External Work	5 – 75
Internal Finishes	
Ceiling	15 – 75
Fittings and Fixtures	3 – 50
Floor	7 – 75
Interior Doors	10 – 50
Interior Walls	18 – 50
Wall Finishes	10 - 50
Services	
Electrical	7 – 45
Fire Services	10 - 50
Lifts/ Hoists	25 – 40
Mechanical	7 – 75
Pool Structure	50 - 60
Sanitary Plumbing	10 – 50
Special Services	3 – 25
Specialised Stadia Assets	
FMG Stadium Turf and Irrigation	10 - 30
Steel Tie Rods	25
Specialised Zoo Assets	
Livestock Cages	5 – 30
Livestock Enclosures	30
Livestock Gates/ Doors	30 – 50
Structural	
Floor	50 - 120
Residual – Heritage Buildings	100 - 200
Residual – Other Buildings	25 – 100
Roof	50 – 100
Walls	50 - 100

Community and Events Operational Assets

Asset group	Useful life (years)
Libraries	
• Lending Collection	3 - 8
• Heritage Collection	Held in perpetuity
Aquatic Facilities (note: pool structure is included with building assets)	
• Electrical Services	10 – 30
• Plumbing Elements	20 – 30
• Pumps and Heat Exchanger	10 – 30
• Fitness Equipment	7 – 10
Museum	
• Public Art	20 – 50
• Collection	50 – 100
• Operational Assets	10 - 30
Events (note: the FMG turf is included with building assets)	
• Technical Equipment	2 – 20
• Turf Equipment	8 – 15
• Plant and Equipment	15 - 20
Park Type assets in community and events are in line with the Parks and Garden assets	

Growth or decline in the demand for relevant services

The community and event related infrastructure provides services to both Hamilton and surrounding areas. Infrastructure required to provide for growth is anticipated through analysing a combination of:

- population projections
- current and future trends for passive and active recreation and organised sport
- commissioned research and studies that assess future demand for services and infrastructure.

Much of the current community and event infrastructure is adequate to meet the needs of a larger population. However, over the period of the Infrastructure Strategy increases in capacity to meet demands of growth are required for:

- aquatic facilities
- library services.

Increases or decreases in relevant levels of service

The community and event infrastructure covered in this plan helps to make Hamilton a highly liveable city. This Strategy has been prepared on the assumption the service levels for the following activities are maintained to the current standard unless stated in the following table

Aquatic Facilities	• Aquatic Facilities that can be used for local and regional swim meetings, and person and group fitness • Learn to Swim and Water Safety Education programmes at out aquatic facilities • Access to recreational swimming facilities	• The implementation of the North Arena Learn to Swim programme is expecting to improve the quality of the swimming lessons and increase the number of students attending.
Community Facilities	• Expect community facilities to be safe and accessible	• No change
Hamilton Zoo	• To see a wide variety of animal species at the Hamilton Zoo • A safe environment to be provided • Opportunities to learn about wildlife, living sustainably and conservation at Hamilton Zoo • Hamilton Zoo to provide quality animal care and contribute to protecting and conserving wild animals and plants	• The Zoo Master Plan is implemented progressively, and entrance integrated with the Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park.
Library	• That libraries to provide programmes and events that support literacy and promote reader development • Libraries that are safe welcoming and attractive community spaces • Libraries that provide collections and technology that meet the communities need for learning • The Council records to be stored for current and future generations • The City's Heritage Collection to be available for future generations	• New Library at Rototuna to service the North East of the City • The number of community services offered through the libraries will increase each year • The City's Heritage will be progressively digitised and available digitally for public access.
Waikato Museum	• The Waikato Museum to offer a range of quality exhibitions and experiences • Supporting programmes and resources that align to the New Zealand curriculum • The Museum to hold public events and programmes • Waikato Museum to be the guardian/kaitiaki for historically significant collections including Tainui taonga	• Elements of the Museum Strategic Plan will be implemented progressively over time with a focus on connecting to Waikato River.
H3	• Venues are well utilised and provide multiple opportunities for people to attend events • Quality events are provided that people want to	•

	attend • Venues attract national and international events • Venues and services provide a quality experience for event attendees • Venues and services provide a quality experience for hirer's • A new Regional theatre is provided by a third party (The Council contributes operational grants to assist with construction and ongoing maintenance).	

Renewal of assets

The Council owns and maintains a significant amount of building infrastructure to deliver its community and events services to the community. These buildings range in age and use.

Both asset condition and performance information is used to determine when a renewal is required for the facility.

The Lifecycle of significant infrastructure assets is a list of expected lives that have been used for community and event facilities and other types of assets. These are used as a basis for developing the projected renewal needs.

As the asset is used over the years its condition is monitored to ensure that the asset is replaced at the most cost effective time. Decisions on the priority of replacements and renewals of assets are identified mainly on the basis of:

- periodic reviews of asset condition
- feedback from users on appropriateness of venues and building infrastructure for activities
- need for upgrades to increase or maintain revenue from users.

HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL

Financial Strategy

The Financial Strategy outlines our overall approach to managing the Council's finances and provides guidance when we make spending decisions.

The proposed draft budget for the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan has been developed as a 'Community Wellbeing Budget' to give effect to the five priorities as agreed by Council. Council has also indicated a commitment to 'looking after what we have'. As such, the proposed budget provides for an increase in the Renewals and Compliance budget as well as increased investment in renewing assets that will directly improve the amenity of the city.

The Financial Strategy in the previous Long-Term Plan highlighted the unprecedented growth experienced by Hamilton, which has put increased pressure and demand on existing infrastructure and services. This demand for services is forecast to continue for the next 10 years.

Along with the increasing demand for services, Council is facing a number of challenges being driven by increasing policy and legislation requirements. This includes new direction on growth, water, wastewater and stormwater standards, transport and climate change.

Council's asset base continues to increase with investment in infrastructure assets being the key driver. This in turn results in increased costs to maintain these assets throughout the 10-year period.

The Financial Strategy has been adapted to respond to the challenges outlined above. Council has increased its debt to revenue limits over the 10 years to match that set by the Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA).

The average rates increase to existing ratepayers is proposed to be 8.9% in 2021/22. The rates increase is comprised of an increase to the general rate of 4.4% and the implementation of a targeted rate to meet the challenges of compliance, equivalent to a 4.5% average rates increase for existing ratepayers.

Debt

Debt-to-Revenue Limit

The Debt-to-Revenue Ratio will be set at 300% for the year ending June 2022 and decreasing 5% for each of the next four years to 280% for the year ending June 2026 and beyond.

Council is proposing to invest $2.5 billion across the 10 years in its largest capital programme to date. This includes increasing spending on community infrastructure, on renewing existing assets and on delivering projects that meet the objectives of our five priorities.

The initial Debt-to-Revenue Ratio limit of 300% in the first two years, and subsequent reductions, is higher than was set in the previous Financial Strategy, however it is in line with the limits set by the LGFA.

Remaining under these limits over the 10 years supports Council's strong credit rating (AA-). Our ability to fund potential unforeseen events is discussed in the section below.

Table 1: Debt-to-Revenue Ratio

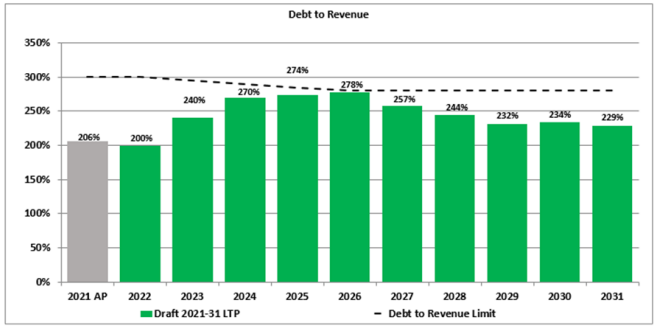
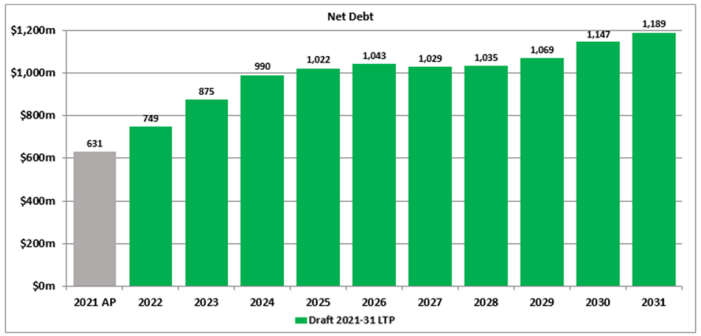


Table 2 shows budgeted net debt for the financial years ending 30 June 2021 to 30 June 2031.

Projections show Net Debt increasing to a peak of $1.2 billion in 2031. Proposed rates increases from 2023 onwards at 4.9% will create surpluses to contribute to repaying debt.

By 2031 Council will have $264 million of debt capacity within the 280% Debt-to-Revenue Ratio limit. Council's 2021-2051 Infrastructure Strategy shows that debt capacity is needed beyond 2031 for future infrastructure investment.

Table 2: Net Debt



Council debt includes a Housing Infrastructure Fund (HIF) loan from central government. This provides $180 million interest free for 10 years.

The HIF loan is no different from other debt when considering the Debt-to-Revenue Ratio limit and the impacts of Net Debt on our credit rating.

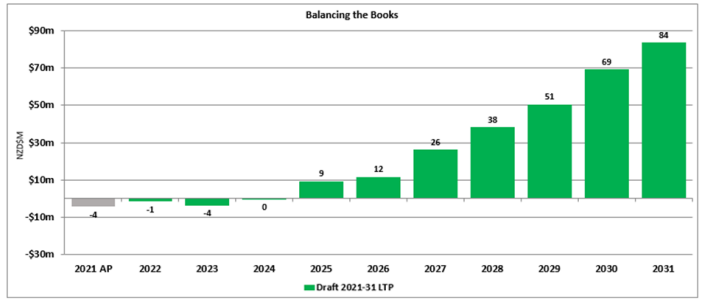
Paying for the city's everyday costs

Everyday costs should be paid for from everyday revenues.

If we fail to achieve this, these costs are funded by increasing debt. This means existing ratepayers are not paying for some of the services and amenities being provided to them. Using debt to fund everyday costs also means future ratepayers will pay for this cost and the extra interest. This is neither prudent nor sustainable.

We must operate with surpluses if we are to repay debt and continue to invest in the city's future by maintaining existing assets and building new infrastructure. This Financial Strategy enables a balanced or surplus budget from year three onwards.

Table 3: Everyday costs and revenues



Rates

Rating Limits

Rate Increases

Average rate increases to existing ratepayers will not exceed 8.9% in 2022. From 2023 onwards, rate increases will not exceed 4.9%.

Total Rates

Rates will not exceed 0.627% of Hamilton's rateable capital value.

After making budget decisions, capping debt and agreeing that paying for everyday costs with everyday revenues was a priority, we have determined our rates limits.

The Council's rating system has been considered with the intention that it represents the most appropriate rates options to address the present and future needs of the city.

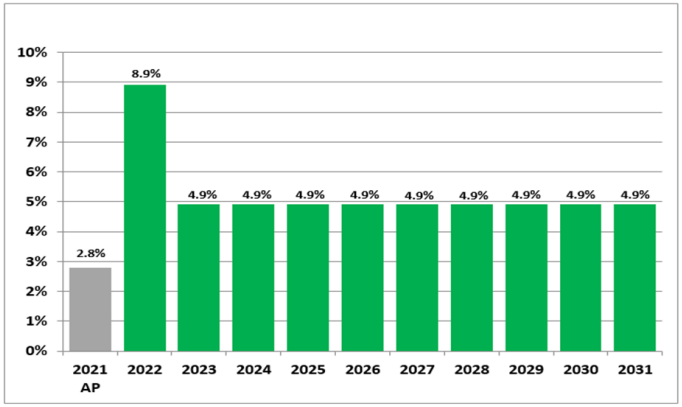
A new targeted rate has been introduced for 2021/22 onwards. This new rate is to fund compliance related costs which Council faces in relation to water services activities and the District Plan review. The Hamilton Gardens targeted rate will cease from 1 July 2021.

Average rates increases to existing ratepayers are proposed to be 8.9% in 2021/22. This comprises a 4.4% increase to general rates and 4.5% increase resulting from the implementation of the Compliance Targeted Rate described above. From 2022/23 onwards, the general rate and Compliance Targeted Rate will increase by 4.9%. Average rates increases for existing ratepayers in the previous Financial Strategy were 3.8% per year.

The proposed average rates increases are set at the lowest level possible to still achieve our capital investment programme. Much of this programme is funded from debt and the amount we can borrow is constrained by our Debt-to-Revenue Ratio limits. The budget shows that at this level we can complete our capital investment programme, maintain services and create surpluses necessary to repay debt.

Rates from new growth (new investment in houses and businesses) is essential to Council's financial strategy. When including new rates from growth, our total rates revenue increases by an average of 6.8% each year of the 10 years. A reduction in growth would mean that rates from existing ratepayers would not be sufficient to cover our investment programme.

Table 4: Average rates increases (to existing ratepayers)



Growth

Hamilton continues to experience a period of high growth. This presents a financial challenge for Council. A key guiding principle in the development of this Long-Term Plan is to ensure that those who benefit from growth pay a fair share of the costs incurred supporting that growth.

The National Policy Statement on Urban Development requires councils to provide development capacity for housing and business land to meet demand over the next 30 years. Council has a requirement to provide enabling infrastructure to meet growth demand, with current Government policy settings requiring supply of serviceable land 20% greater than forecast demand.

This draft budget is geared as much as possible towards community amenity, however this creates tension with our legislative obligations to enable growth. Our response in preparing the draft budget was to balance these two tensions to recommend a capital programme of growth infrastructure in the early years that invests at limited levels to meet demand and fund planning work for future growth, aligned to the Hamilton Urban Growth Strategy and the Metro Spatial Plan.

In this Long-Term Plan, we have adopted the Low series of population projections provided by the Waikato University National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis (NIDEA). This means we need to supply 12,500 new dwellings over the next 10 years and 32,000 over the next 30 years. Currently there are 61,000 dwellings in Hamilton. The population is projected to grow from 176,500 in 2020 to more than 200,000 in 2031.

Dwelling projections have been used to prepare a 30-year demand forecast for the 2021-2051 Infrastructure Strategy and the related capital expenditure programme for the Long-Term Plan has been prioritised from this forecast.

Table 5: Capital expenditure

Activity Group	2021-31 Long-Term Plan			
	Growth ($000)	LOS ($000)	Renewals ($000)	Total ($000)
Wastewater	512,239	29,847	95,763	637,849
Stormwater	197,116	42,801	10,886	250,803
Transport	1,286,045	168,510	207,001	1,661,556
Water Supply	234,770	22,283	73,422	330,475
Other	108,193	187,070	321,551	616,814
All Activity Groups	2,338,363	450,511	708,623	3,497,497
External funding (excl DC's)	571,231			

Table 5 shows the total cost of projects over 10 years categorised by type of expenditure. Growth capital expenditure provides new or improved assets which supports more residents to live in our city. Capital expenditure to improve service levels is where we are investing in new assets to service the existing population; and renewals restore our current assets to their original function or capacity.

There are additional operating costs, such as depreciation, associated with adding new assets. These costs are included in the proposed rates increase limit.

Risk of growth being higher or lower

Should growth be lower than forecast, revenue budgets for rates, building consents, resource consents and development contributions may not be met. This will constrain borrowing as the debt limit of 300% is calculated at three times revenue. We would need to reconsider the appropriateness of the capital programme.

Should growth be higher than forecast, then revenue would be higher. We would then need to consider the speed and timing of the capital programme to maintain housing supply.

These impacts are further considered in the Significant Forecasting Assumptions section of this Long-Term Plan.

Unplanned Events

This Long-Term Plan provides for the everyday maintenance of assets and the renewal of assets at the end of their economic life. Unplanned events require earlier than planned investment (e.g. Civil Defence emergencies, natural events, river slips, fire, theft, and safety concerns). These events, if they occur, could result in significant unplanned operating and capital costs.

The Council has mitigations that can be executed in the case of such an event. The Council can call on an additional $60 million bank facility, and has the ability to urgently reprioritise and reduce capital spending and community levels of service spending.

Collectively with other councils in the Waikato region, we have an insurance programme through Waikato Local Authority Shared Services Ltd (WLASS). This programme will fund some operational costs (e.g. business interruption) and capital costs where a claimable event occurs.

All councils in the WLASS group have material damage insurance and infrastructure insurance using a maximum probable loss approach rather than reinstatement

value for all properties. This policy has the benefit of spreading risk across a wider geographical area. Maximum probable loss is the anticipated value of the biggest monetary loss that might result from an event, whether natural or otherwise.

Additionally, we have a layer of insurance to ensure appropriate cover for key assets including the five Waikato River bridges, other key transportation bridges and underground infrastructure. The water and wastewater treatment plants, reservoirs and pump stations are fully insured including increased costs of operation through business interruption during a disaster event.

Investments

We hold investments in companies, property and cash.

Investments in companies

We are an equity holder in five companies. The principal reason for holding an equity interest in these investments is to achieve efficiency and community outcomes rather than for a financial return on investment. We hold shares in the following companies:

Table 6: Council's Investments

Company	Shareholding /Control %	Principal reason for Investment	Budgeted return
Waikato Regional Airport Ltd	50.00	Economic development	Nil
Waikato Innovation Growth Limited,	100.00	Economic development	Nil
Waikato Local Authority Shared Services Ltd	19.6	Efficient government	Nil
New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Ltd	8.30	Borrowing	$100,000 per annum
Civic Financial Services Ltd	1.8	Superannuation	Nil

There are no plans to change our shareholdings. In accordance with good practice, however, this is reviewed regularly.

Property Investments

Property investments are divided into three categories:

Municipal Endowment Property

Budgeted rate of return on property value for Municipal Endowment Property is 2%.

From time to time, we will buy and sell endowment properties in the portfolio to improve financial returns. Surplus cash is held in the Municipal Endowment Fund and is available for reinvestment in property. All endowment transactions are governed by our investment and endowment policies.

Domain Endowment Property

Budgeted rate of return on property value for Domain Endowment Property is 2%.

From time to time we will buy and sell endowment properties in the portfolio to improve financial returns. Surplus cash is held in the Domain Endowment Fund and is available for reinvestment in property. All endowment transactions are governed by our investment and endowment policies.

Corporate Investment Property

Budgeted rate of return on property value for Investment Property is 5%.

Cash Investments

We hold cash for three main reasons:

- To support the balance of reserves.
- To ensure strong lines of liquidity and access to cash. Cash is supplemented by committed banking facilities. In the present financial markets, holding cash is a cheaper option than is available through committed facilities.
- To provide the funds for maturing debt.

Cash is invested on short-term deposit to manage cash flows and maximise returns. Our target is to exceed the average 90-day bank bill rate.

Other Investments

As part of borrowing from the Local Government Funding Agency, we are required to invest in financial bonds with the agency. We will receive interest on these bonds.

Policy on Securities

To borrow cash, we must offer our lenders security, just like residents do with their mortgage. Like most councils, debt is secured against rates income.

Lenders like this as security and it helps keep our interest rates low. Giving rates as security means that our lenders can make us charge ratepayers more to repay debt. That is why it is important to keep our debt at a sustainable level.

We may also offer other security, including physical assets, in certain circumstances.

The full policy on giving securities can be found in the Investment and Liability Management Policy on our website.

Disclosure Statement

We have included the Disclosure Statement in this Long-Term Plan in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

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

Our Long-Term Plan budget meets or exceeds all measures of financial management as determined by the government.

Our target of everyday revenues paying for everyday costs is more appropriate than the regulation measure for balancing the books. This is because it excludes capital revenue. Capital revenue is used for building assets and not to pay for everyday costs. The result is a more transparent view of what it would normally cost to run the city.

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

	Notes	2020/21 $000	2021/22 $000	2022/23 $000	2023/24 $000	2024/25 $000	2025/26 $000	2026/27 $000	2027/28 $000	2028/29 $000	2029/30 $000	2030/31 $000
Revenue												
Rates	2	200,066	221,521	236,925	253,454	271,322	290,313	310,312	331,536	354,509	378,967	404,645
Fees and user charges	3	32,260	40,202	44,324	48,233	47,277	48,509	49,631	51,340	53,048	54,243	55,532
Subsidies and grants	4	7,227	8,664	8,867	8,842	9,156	10,055	10,027	10,556	11,140	11,692	12,667
Interest revenue	5	1,250	301	307	314	313	311	305	302	300	310	315
Other revenue	6	10,298	12,213	14,860	10,290	8,348	7,681	7,552	7,731	7,935	8,147	8,360
Development contributions	7	22,504	34,283	36,611	38,007	40,748	41,339	39,324	39,943	39,389	41,254	41,429
Capital revenue	8	58,634	97,177	67,205	49,601	38,493	18,968	22,093	21,764	34,921	36,696	37,283
Vested assets	9	32,479	34,491	39,199	41,750	45,268	46,408	46,057	47,129	51,490	53,198	52,412
Total revenue		**364,718**	**448,852**	**448,296**	**450,489**	**460,925**	**463,584**	**485,301**	**510,301**	**552,732**	**584,507**	**612,644**
Expenditure												
Personnel costs		83,802	95,152	98,617	101,752	100,424	103,538	106,464	109,513	112,238	115,242	118,058
Depreciation and amortisation expense	10	74,727	80,893	88,074	92,237	100,193	107,408	110,130	112,476	115,670	116,245	120,716
Finance costs	11	17,124	15,470	21,778	26,054	27,041	28,224	28,196	29,469	30,143	31,960	33,904
Operating and maintenance costs		47,775	68,404	74,244	80,220	81,296	89,553	89,196	94,763	100,306	102,373	106,953
Professional costs		13,820	16,020	14,625	13,417	12,774	14,090	14,661	13,375	13,302	14,415	13,586
Administration costs		41,520	20,212	15,129	13,447	13,526	11,423	11,230	11,474	11,728	11,934	12,221
Property costs		10,017	11,779	12,517	13,174	14,098	14,766	15,469	16,218	17,017	17,863	18,738
Total expenses		**288,785**	**307,930**	**324,984**	**340,301**	**349,352**	**369,002**	**375,345**	**387,288**	**400,404**	**410,032**	**424,176**
Operating surplus/(deficit)		**75,933**	**140,922**	**123,312**	**110,189**	**111,572**	**94,581**	**109,956**	**123,013**	**152,327**	**174,475**	**188,468**
Gains		593	756	775	795	815	835	856	877	899	922	945
Losses		(10,457)	(61,103)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total surplus/(deficit)		**66,069**	**80,575**	**124,087**	**110,983**	**112,387**	**95,416**	**110,811**	**123,890**	**153,226**	**175,397**	**189,413**
Other comprehensive revenue and expense												
Items that will not be reclassified to surplus/(deficit)												
Gain on property, plant and equipment revaluations		178,286	119,267	39,279	146,426	242,127	51,810	190,983	267,927	43,648	224,748	331,537
Total other comprehensive revenue and expense		**178,286**	**119,267**	**39,279**	**146,426**	**242,127**	**51,810**	**190,983**	**267,927**	**43,648**	**224,748**	**331,537**
Total comprehensive revenue and expense		**244,355**	**199,843**	**163,366**	**257,409**	**354,514**	**147,226**	**301,794**	**391,817**	**196,874**	**400,144**	**520,949**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FORECAST FOR YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2021-31

	Notes	2020/21 $000	2021/22 $000	2022/23 $000	2023/24 $000	2024/25 $000	2025/26 $000	2026/27 $000	2027/28 $000	2028/29 $000	2029/30 $000	2030/31 $000
Equity balance at 1 July		3,964,373	4,221,514	4,421,356	4,584,723	4,842,132	5,196,646	5,343,872	5,645,667	6,037,483	6,234,357	6,634,502
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the period		244,355	199,843	163,366	257,409	354,514	147,226	301,794	391,817	196,874	400,144	520,949
Equity balance at 30 June		**4,208,728**	**4,421,356**	**4,584,723**	**4,842,132**	**5,196,646**	**5,343,872**	**5,645,667**	**6,037,483**	**6,234,357**	**6,634,502**	**7,155,451**
Accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense												
Balance at beginning of year		1,855,419	1,931,292	2,011,901	2,136,030	2,247,064	2,359,510	2,454,966	2,565,817	2,689,764	2,843,065	3,018,554
Operating surplus/(deficit)		66,069	80,575	124,087	110,983	112,387	95,416	110,811	123,890	153,226	175,397	189,413
Transfers (to)/from restricted and council created reserves		(2,196)	33	42	51	59	39	40	57	75	93	111
Balance at end of year		**1,919,292**	**2,011,901**	**2,136,030**	**2,247,064**	**2,359,510**	**2,454,966**	**2,565,817**	**2,689,764**	**2,843,065**	**3,018,554**	**3,208,078**
Revaluation reserves												
Balance at beginning of year		2,069,204	2,248,275	2,367,543	2,406,821	2,553,247	2,795,374	2,847,184	3,038,167	3,306,094	3,349,742	3,574,489
Revaluation gains		178,286	119,267	39,279	146,426	242,127	51,810	190,983	267,927	43,648	224,748	331,537
Balance at end of year		**2,247,490**	**2,367,543**	**2,406,821**	**2,553,247**	**2,795,374**	**2,847,184**	**3,038,167**	**3,306,094**	**3,349,742**	**3,574,489**	**3,906,026**
Restricted and council created reserves												
Balance at beginning of year		39,750	41,946	41,913	41,871	41,821	41,761	41,722	41,682	41,626	41,551	41,458
Transfers (to)/from reserves		2,196	(33)	(42)	(51)	(59)	(39)	(40)	(57)	(75)	(93)	(111)
Balance at end of year		**41,946**	**41,913**	**41,871**	**41,821**	**41,761**	**41,722**	**41,682**	**41,626**	**41,551**	**41,458**	**41,347**
Equity balance at 30 June		**4,208,728**	**4,421,356**	**4,584,723**	**4,842,132**	**5,196,646**	**5,343,872**	**5,645,667**	**6,037,483**	**6,234,357**	**6,634,502**	**7,155,451**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

PROSPECTIVE BALANCING THE BOOKS MEASURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2021-2031		2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	Notes	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Surplus/(deficit)		80,575	124,087	110,983	112,387	95,416	110,811	123,890	153,226	175,397	189,413
Remove capital revenue											
Vested assets		(34,491)	(39,199)	(41,750)	(45,268)	(46,408)	(46,057)	(47,129)	(51,490)	(53,198)	(52,412)
Part of development and financial contributions		(22,284)	(23,797)	(24,705)	(26,486)	(26,870)	(25,561)	(25,963)	(25,603)	(26,815)	(26,929)
Capital subsidy (excluding subsidy on transport renewals)		(56,621)	(54,758)	(36,447)	(25,803)	(9,703)	(13,385)	(13,027)	(25,597)	(25,738)	(25,593)
Other capital contributions		(32,463)	(4,731)	(5,627)	(5,054)	(1,266)	(607)	(506)	(890)	(1,296)	(1,722)
Other items not considered everyday operating revenue		(5,547)	(8,004)	(3,272)	(1,162)	(321)	(12)	-	-	-	-
Remove (gains)/losses											
All (gains)/losses		60,347	(775)	(795)	(815)	(835)	(856)	(877)	(899)	(922)	(945)
Remove other expenses											
Other items not considered everyday operating expenses		9,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balancing the books (surplus/ (deficit)		**(1,484)**	**(4,177)**	**(1,611)**	**7,799**	**10,013**	**24,333**	**36,387**	**48,747**	**67,428**	**81,812**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

5 Development contributions contain an element of funding for interest costs that are part of every day expenses. An adjustment is made to match the revenue with the expense. The budget has assumed interest costs funded from development contributions represent 35% of development contributions revenue.

6 Subsidy on transport renewals is adjusted to recognise that this is funding a portion of the depreciation on these renewals.

7 Adjustment for fair value calculation on the Housing Infrastructure Fund loans.

8 Adjustment for grants to other parties to invest in significant assets for the benefit of the city and fair value discount unwinding on the Housing Infrastructure Fund loans.

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION												
FORECAST AS AT 30 JUNE 2021 - 2031		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	Notes	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Assets												
Current assets												
Cash & cash equivalents		76,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Receivables		28,177	28,177	28,177	28,177	28,177	28,177	28,177	28,177	28,177	28,177	28,177
Prepayments		1,755	1,755	1,755	1,755	1,755	1,755	1,755	1,755	1,755	1,755	1,755
Inventory		160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
Other financial assets	12	432	1,320	1,488	1,335	1,343	1,351	1,359	1,250	-	-	-
Total current assets		106,524	81,412	81,580	81,427	81,435	81,443	81,451	81,342	80,092	80,092	80,092
Non-current assets												
Property, plant and equipment		4,868,181	5,144,584	5,427,337	5,797,131	6,178,447	6,348,450	6,637,686	7,035,692	7,267,632	7,741,668	8,302,033
Intangible assets		23,711	32,977	39,488	40,711	44,663	41,756	38,031	36,414	34,367	36,328	36,712
Investment property		30,258	31,014	31,790	32,585	33,399	34,234	35,090	35,967	36,866	37,788	38,733
Other financial assets												
Investment in CCOs and other similar entities		10,445	11,230	11,230	11,230	11,230	11,230	11,230	11,230	11,230	11,230	11,230
Other investments		13,089	12,810	13,344	14,467	13,800	12,973	11,267	10,185	11,085	13,115	14,221
Total other financial assets	12B	23,534	24,040	24,574	25,697	25,030	24,203	22,497	21,415	22,315	24,345	25,451
Investment in associates	13	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430
Derivative financial instruments		1,191	1,191	1,191	1,191	1,191	1,191	1,191	1,191	1,191	1,191	1,191
Total non-current assets		4,954,305	5,241,237	5,531,810	5,904,744	6,290,160	6,457,264	6,741,926	7,138,109	7,369,801	7,848,751	8,411,549
Total assets		**5,060,829**	**5,322,649**	**5,613,390**	**5,986,171**	**6,371,595**	**6,538,707**	**6,823,377**	**7,219,451**	**7,449,893**	**7,928,843**	**8,491,641**
Liabilities												
Current liabilities												
Payables and deferred revenue		38,446	38,446	38,446	38,446	38,446	38,446	38,446	38,446	38,446	38,446	38,446
Employee entitlements		9,620	9,620	9,620	9,620	9,620	9,620	9,620	9,620	9,620	9,620	9,620
Provisions		2,116	1,626	1,830	1,883	1,682	1,934	1,850	1,849	1,849	1,848	1,847
Borrowings	14	22,800	86,900	81,900	71,900	71,900	71,900	71,100	71,100	21,100	21,100	21,100
Derivative financial instruments		322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322
Total current liabilities		73,304	136,914	132,118	122,171	121,970	122,222	121,338	121,337	71,337	71,336	71,335
Non-current liabilities												
Employee entitlements		1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Provisions		16,948	13,368	12,454	11,483	10,710	9,682	8,731	7,771	6,805	5,832	4,850
Borrowings	14B	694,021	683,183	816,267	942,557	974,440	995,103	979,813	985,031	1,069,566	1,149,345	1,192,178
Derivative financial intruments		66,728	66,728	66,728	66,728	66,728	66,728	66,728	66,728	66,728	66,728	66,728
Total non-current liabilities		778,797	764,379	896,549	1,021,868	1,052,979	1,072,612	1,056,372	1,060,630	1,144,199	1,223,005	1,264,855
Total liabilities		**852,101**	**901,293**	**1,028,667**	**1,144,039**	**1,174,949**	**1,194,834**	**1,177,710**	**1,181,968**	**1,215,536**	**1,294,341**	**1,336,190**
Net assets		**4,208,728**	**4,421,356**	**4,584,723**	**4,842,132**	**5,196,646**	**5,343,872**	**5,645,667**	**6,037,483**	**6,234,357**	**6,634,502**	**7,155,451**
Equity												
Accumulated funds		1,919,292	2,011,901	2,136,030	2,247,064	2,359,510	2,454,966	2,565,817	2,689,764	2,843,065	3,018,554	3,208,078
Other reserves		2,247,490	2,367,543	2,406,821	2,553,247	2,795,374	2,847,184	3,038,167	3,306,094	3,349,742	3,574,489	3,906,026
Restricted reserves		41,369	41,410	41,451	41,492	41,533	41,574	41,615	41,656	41,697	41,738	41,779
Council created reserves		577	503	420	329	228	148	67	(30)	(146)	(280)	(432)
Total equity		**4,208,728**	**4,421,356**	**4,584,723**	**4,842,132**	**5,196,646**	**5,343,872**	**5,645,667**	**6,037,483**	**6,234,357**	**6,634,502**	**7,155,451**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	2020/21 $000	2021/22 $000	2022/23 $000	2023/24 $000	2024/25 $000	2025/26 $000	2026/27 $000	2027/28 $000	2028/29 $000	2029/30 $000	2030/31 $000
Cash flows from operating activities												
Cash will be provided from:												
Rates revenue	2	200,066	221,521	236,925	253,454	271,322	290,313	310,312	331,536	354,509	378,967	404,645
Fees and user charges		32,260	40,202	44,324	48,233	47,277	48,509	49,631	51,340	53,048	54,243	55,532
Government operating subsidies and grants		7,227	8,664	8,867	8,842	9,156	10,055	10,027	10,556	11,140	11,692	12,667
Government capital subsidies and grants		46,138	64,714	62,474	43,974	33,440	17,702	21,486	21,258	34,032	35,400	35,561
Other capital contributions		35,000	66,746	41,342	43,634	45,802	42,605	39,931	40,449	40,279	42,550	43,151
Interest received		1,250	301	307	314	313	311	305	302	300	310	315
Dividends received		104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Sundry revenue	6	5,977	6,562	6,752	6,914	7,082	7,256	7,435	7,627	7,831	8,043	8,256
Total		**328,022**	**408,814**	**401,093**	**405,468**	**414,494**	**416,855**	**439,232**	**463,172**	**501,242**	**531,309**	**560,232**
Cash will be applied to:												
Payments to employees		83,802	95,152	98,617	101,752	100,424	103,538	106,464	109,513	112,238	115,242	118,058
Payments for suppliers		113,132	120,617	117,347	121,291	122,776	130,708	131,681	136,872	143,393	147,623	152,535
Interest paid		14,670	15,339	21,138	24,665	25,336	26,394	26,317	27,572	28,228	30,027	31,952
Net GST paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**211,604**	**231,108**	**237,102**	**247,709**	**248,535**	**260,640**	**264,463**	**273,957**	**283,859**	**292,892**	**302,546**
Net cash flows from operating activities		**116,418**	**177,706**	**163,991**	**157,759**	**165,959**	**156,215**	**174,769**	**189,215**	**217,383**	**238,417**	**257,686**
Cash flows from investing activities												
Cash will be provided from:												
Proceeds from reduction in other financial assets		425	432	440	448	455	464	471	479	-	-	-
Proceeds from maturity of NZLGFA borrower notes		-	960	880	1,040	880	880	880	880	1,250	-	-
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale		2,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**2,821**	**1,392**	**1,320**	**1,488**	**1,335**	**1,344**	**1,351**	**1,359**	**1,250**	**-**	**-**
Cash will be applied to:												
NZLGFA borrower notes		2,464	2,001	2,021	2,459	675	525	(346)	168	900	2,030	1,106
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		302,844	323,907	298,860	275,078	198,066	176,286	158,602	193,808	250,425	314,297	297,516
Total		**305,308**	**325,908**	**300,882**	**277,536**	**198,741**	**176,811**	**158,255**	**193,976**	**251,325**	**316,327**	**298,622**
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(302,487)**	**(324,516)**	**(299,562)**	**(276,048)**	**(197,406)**	**(175,467)**	**(156,904)**	**(192,617)**	**(250,075)**	**(316,327)**	**(298,622)**
Cash flows from financing activities												
Cash will be provided from:												
Finance leases raised		300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Loans raised		246,069	180,809	209,671	187,389	90,548	78,353	41,235	61,702	85,992	81,210	44,236
Total		**246,369**	**181,109**	**209,971**	**187,689**	**90,848**	**78,653**	**41,535**	**62,002**	**86,292**	**81,510**	**44,536**
Cash will be applied to:												
Loan repayments		60,000	60,000	74,100	69,100	59,100	59,100	59,100	58,300	53,300	3,300	3,300
Finance lease repayments		300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Total		**60,300**	**60,300**	**74,400**	**69,400**	**59,400**	**59,400**	**59,400**	**58,600**	**53,600**	**3,600**	**3,600**
Net cash flows from financing activities		**186,069**	**120,809**	**135,571**	**118,289**	**31,448**	**19,253**	**(17,865)**	**3,402**	**32,692**	**77,910**	**40,936**
Cash Balance												
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		-	(26,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opening cash and cash equivalents balance		76,000	76,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Closing cash and cash equivalents balance		**76,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**

PROSPECTIVE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

REPORTING ENTITY

Hamilton City Council is a territorial local authority governed by the Local Government Act 2002.

Our primary objective is to provide goods or services for community or social benefit rather than making a financial return. As such, for the purposes of financial reporting, we are considered a public benefit entity.

These prospective financial statements are for Hamilton City Council as a separate legal entity. Consolidated prospective financial statements covering both us and our subsidiaries and associates have not been prepared as the income and expenditure is not material to our long-term planning.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

We authorised the prospective financial statements on XX XXXXX 2021. We believe the assumptions underlying these prospective financial statements are appropriate. We accept responsibility for the preparation of the prospective financial statements, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying these statements and all other required disclosures. No actual results have been included within the prospective financial statements. We do not intend to update the prospective financial statements after they are presented.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP).

The prospective financial statements have been prepared to comply with Public Benefit Entity Standards (PBE Standards) for a Tier 1 entity.

The reporting period for these prospective financial statements is for the 10 years ending 30 June 2031. The prospective financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, rounded to the nearest thousand ($000), unless otherwise stated.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented here.

The purpose of the prospective financial information is to support our planning.

MEASUREMENT BASE

The basis for measurement applied is historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities as identified in this summary of significant accounting policies. The accrual basis of accounting has been used unless otherwise stated.

For the assets and liabilities recorded at fair value, fair value is defined as the amount for which an item could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's-length transaction. For investment property, non-current assets classified as held for sale and items of property, plant and equipment which are revalued, the fair value is determined by reference to market value. The market value of a property is the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction. Amounts expected to be recovered or settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period are recognised at their present value. The present value of the estimated future cash flows is calculated using applicable inflation factors and a discount rate. The inflation rates used are from the latest relevant BERL forecasts and the discount rate is our forecast long-term cost of borrowing.

JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATIONS

The preparation of prospective financial statements using PBE standards requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions. Where material, information on the main assumptions is provided in the relevant accounting policy.

The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience as well as other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Subsequent actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and adjustments are made where necessary.

Judgements that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in the relevant notes. Significant judgements and estimations include landfill post-closure costs, asset revaluations, impairments, certain fair value calculations and provisions.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting policies are included in the notes to which they relate. Those that do not relate to a specific note are outlined below.

REVENUE

Revenue includes rates, revenue from operating activities, investment revenue, gains, finance and other revenue. It is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Revenue may come from either exchange or non-exchange transactions.

EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Exchange transactions are transactions where we receive assets (primarily cash) or services, or have liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services, or use of assets) to another entity in exchange.

NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, we either receive value from or give value to another entity without directly giving or receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset is considered revenue, except to

the extent that a liability is also recognised in respect of the same inflow.

At times we satisfy a present obligation recognised as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset. Doing so reduces the carrying amount of the liability recognised and recognises an amount of revenue equal to that reduction.

GAINS

Gains include additional earnings on the disposal of property, plant and equipment as well as movements in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities. Gains are classified as exchange revenue.

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

All items in the prospective financial statements are exclusive of GST except receivables and payables, which are stated as GST inclusive. Where GST is not recoverable as an input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

TAXATION

Income tax expense on the surplus or deficit for the year includes current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable based on the taxable income for the year. This uses tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, plus any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method. This provides for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the assets and liabilities. It also takes into account the unused tax losses using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable future tax profit will be available against which they can be utilised.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short term highly liquid investments. The carrying value of cash at bank and short-term deposits with original maturities of less than three months approximates their fair value.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

RECEIVABLES

Short-term receivables are recorded at the amount due less any provision for collectability.

A receivable is considered to be uncollectable when there is evidence the amount due will not be fully collected. The amount that is uncollectable is the difference between the amount due and the present value of the amount expected to be collected.

INVENTORY

Inventories held for distribution or consumption in the provision of services that are not supplied on a commercial basis are measured at cost (using the FIFO method), adjusted, when applicable for any loss of service potential.

Inventories acquired through non-exchange transactions are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition.

Inventories held for use in the provision of goods and services on a commercial basis are valued at the lower of cost (using the FIFO method) and net realisable value.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment include:

Operational assets
These are land, buildings (including cultural assets and community and leisure facilities), improvements, non-restricted parks and gardens, plant and equipment, vehicles, sports areas and library books.

Zoo animals
Zoo animals are held primarily for a social and recreational purpose. The capital cost is the actual expense incurred in acquiring the Zoo animals.

Restricted assets
These are parks and reserves we own that provide a benefit or service to the community and cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions.

Heritage assets
These are museum collections and library collections (New Zealand Room).

Infrastructure assets
These are the fixed utility systems that we own. Each asset type includes all items that are required for the network to function.

Property, plant and equipment are shown at cost or valuation, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Additions
The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Disposals
Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are reported in the net surplus or deficit. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in asset revaluation reserves in respect of those assets are transferred to accumulated funds.

Subsequent costs
Costs incurred after initial acquisition are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant, and equipment are recognised in the surplus or deficit as they are incurred.

Revaluation
Land and buildings (operational and restricted), heritage assets, and infrastructural assets (except land under roads) are revalued regularity to ensure that their carrying amount

does not differ materially from fair value. These revaluations occur at least every three years. All other asset classes are carried at depreciated historical cost.

Buildings - structure/fit out/services	5-200	0.5%-20%
Plant and vehicles	3-15	6.7%-33.3%
Furniture, fittings and equipment	5-50	2%-20%
Library books	3-14	7.1-33.3%
Zoo animal (acquisition costs)	10	10%
Improvements – Parks & Gardens	5 - 150	0.7% - 20%
Roads and traffic network:		
Top surface (seal)	5 - 20	5% - 20%
Pavement (basecourse)	50 - 140	0.7% - 2%
Concrete	60	1.7%
Drainage	60-70	1.4-1.7%
Carparks	6 - 110	0.9% - 6.7%
Footpaths and cycleways	5 - 75	1.3% - 20%
Kerbs and traffic islands	20 - 60	1.7% - 5%
Signs	15	6.7%
Street lights	5 - 50	2% - 20%
Bridges and culverts	40 - 150	0.7% - 2.5%
Underpasses	80	1.3%
Traffic signals	15	6.7%
Guarding and railing	20 - 25	4% - 5%
Bus shelters and fences	20	5%
Verge, embankment and retaining walls	50 - 100	1% - 2%
Wastewater reticulation:		
Pipes	30 - 100	1% - 3.3%
Manholes	100	1%
Treatment plant	5 - 100	1% - 20%
Valves	40 - 75	1.3% - 2.5%
Pump stations	15 - 100	1% - 6.7%

The carrying values of revalued assets are assessed annually to make sure they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued.

Revaluations of property, plant, and equipment are accounted for on a class-of-asset basis.

The net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive income and are accumulated to an asset revaluation reserve in equity for that class of asset. Where this would result in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is not recognised in other comprehensive income but is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then in other comprehensive income.

Depreciation

The residual value and useful life of an asset is reviewed and adjusted if applicable at each financial year end.

Heritage assets are not depreciated.

Depreciation is not provided in these statements on the following assets:

- land
- formation costs associated with roading
- investment properties
- non-current asset held for resale
- work in progress and assets under construction.

The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of assets are estimated as follows:

Stormwater system:		
Pipes	30 - 100	1% - 3.3%
Manholes, inlets and outlets	100	1%
Soakage trench	50	2%
Fish Pass	50	2%
Channels	70-90	1.1%-1.4%
Water reticulation:		
Bulk main chambers	100	1%
Backflow devices	40	2.5%
Pipes	40 - 100	1% - 2.5%
Valves	40 - 75	1.3% - 2.5%
Treatment plant	5 - 100	1% - 20%
Meters	15	6.7%
Hydrants	50 - 75	1.3% - 2%
Cathodic Protection Device	15 - 100	1% - 6.7%
Reservoirs	15 - 100	1% - 6.7%
Refuse – Rubbish and Recycling	5 - 100	1% - 20%

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Properties leased to third parties under operating leases are classified as investment property. This is unless the property is held to meet service delivery objectives, rather than to earn rentals or for capital appreciation.

These assets consist of investment properties owned by us, funded either from Corporate Funds, the Domain Endowment Fund or the Municipal Endowment Fund.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including transaction costs.

After initial recognition, all investment property is measured at fair value as determined annually by an independent valuer.

Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value of investment property are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Non-current assets held for sale are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction and not through continuing use. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value, less costs to sell.

Any impairment losses for write-downs of non-current assets held for sale are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Any increases in fair value (less costs to sell) are recognised up to the level of any impairment losses that have been previously recognised.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are defined as identifiable non-monetary assets without physical form. Amortisation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an intangible asset over its useful life.

Intangible assets include:

Software acquisition and development

- Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.
- Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.
- Staff training costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred. Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred. Costs associated with development and maintenance of the Council's website are recognised as an expense when incurred.

These are capitalised at historic cost and are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives (five years). Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Consents and designations

- Consents and designations not attributed to a specific asset are capitalised at historic cost. These are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

AMORTISATION

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

The useful lives of major classes of intangible assets have been estimated as follows:

COMPUTER SOFTWARE	3-5 years
CONSENTS & DESIGNATIONS	10-35 years
LICENSES	3-10 years
MODELS	7-15 years

IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment at each balance date and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. For revalued assets, the impairment loss is recognised against the revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where that results in a debit balance in the revaluation reserve, the balance is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Impairment in term deposits, local authority stock, government stock bonds, general and community loans are recognised directly against the instrument's carrying amounts.

CREDITORS AND OTHER PAYABLES

Short-term creditors and other payables are recorded at their face value.

EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are measured based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at balance date, and sick leave.

A liability for sick leave is recognised to the extent that absences in the coming year are expected to be greater than the sick leave entitlements earned in the coming year. The amount is calculated based on the unused sick leave entitlement that can be carried forward at balance date to the extent it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

The provision for retirement gratuities has been calculated on an actuarial basis bringing to account what is likely to be payable in the future. This is in respect of service that employees have accumulated up until twelve months after balance date.

Long-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that are due to be settled beyond 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service, such as retirement gratuities, have been calculated on an actuarial basis. The calculations are based on:

- likely future entitlements accruing to staff. These are based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement, and contractual entitlement information
- the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

Presentation of employee entitlements

Sick leave, annual leave, and retirement gratuities expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date, are classified as a current liability. All other employee entitlements are classified as a non-current liability.

SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES

Defined contribution schemes

Employer contribution to KiwiSaver is accounted for as defined contribution superannuation scheme and is expensed in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative financial instruments are used to manage exposure to interest rate risks arising from our financing activities. Derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each balance date. We have chosen not to hedge account for these derivative financial instruments. Changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instruments are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

For the purpose of preparing prospective financial statements, the Council has recognised the fair value of contracted derivatives in the prospective statement of

financial position. Movements in the fair value of derivatives has not been recognised in the prospective statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

LEASES

Leases include:

Operating leases

- An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Finance leases

- A finance lease transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset, whether or not title is eventually transferred.
- At the start of the lease term, finance leases are recognized as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at the lower of the fair value of the leased item and the present value of the minimum lease payments.
- The finance charge is charged to the surplus or deficit over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.
- The amount recognized as an asset is depreciated over its useful life. If there is no reasonable certainty as to whether we will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

PROVISIONS

We recognise a provision for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when:

- There is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event.
- It is probable that expenditures will be required to settle the obligation.
- A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. This is done using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost and is included in "finance costs".

LANDFILL AFTERCARE COSTS

We have legal obligations under resource consents to provide ongoing maintenance and monitoring services at several of our closed landfill sites. Provision for post-closure costs is recognised as a liability when the obligation for post-closure arises.

The provision is measured based on the present value of future cash flows expected to be incurred. This takes into account future events including legal requirements and known improvements in technology. The provision includes all costs associated with landfill post-closure.

Amounts provided for landfill post-closure are capitalized to the landfill asset where they give rise to future economic benefits to be obtained. Components of the capitalized landfill asset are depreciated over their useful lives.

The discount rate used is a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the Council.

All subsequent changes in the liability shall be recognized in the surplus or deficit and the periodic unwinding of the discount will also be recognized in the surplus or deficit as a finance cost as it occurs.

CONTINGENCIES

Financial guarantee

At times we are requested to act as a guarantor to loans raised by community organisations and sports clubs to construct facilities on council reserve land. These structures form part of the reserve but are not included in the fixed asset figures. No provision has been made because we do not consider it likely that these loans will require settlement.

EQUITY

Equity is the community's interest in the Council and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into the following components:

- accumulated funds
- other reserves - revaluation reserves and fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve
- restricted reserves
- council created reserves.

Accumulated funds include accumulated surpluses over the years.

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the cashflow statement include bank balances, cash on hand and short term deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

Operating activities include cash received from all our non-financial revenue sources and record the cash payments made for the supply of goods and services. Investing activities relate to the acquisition and disposal of assets and investment revenue. Financing activities relate to activities that change our equity and debt capital structure and financing cost.

PUBLIC BENEFIT ENTITY FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD 42 PROSPECTIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (PBE FRS 42)

The Council has complied with PBE FRS 42 in the preparation of these draft prospective financial statements. The following information is included to satisfy the requirements of PBE FRS 42:

(i) Description of the nature of the entity's current operation and its principal activities:
Hamilton City Council is a territorial local authority, as defined in the Local Government Act 2002. Our principal activities are outlined within this 10-Year Plan.

(ii) Purpose for which the prospective financial statements are prepared:

It is a requirement of the Local Government Act 2002 to present prospective financial statements that span one year and include them within the 10-Year Plan. This allows ratepayers and residents the opportunity to review our projected financial results and position. Prospective financial statements are revised annually to reflect updated assumptions and costs.

(iii) Bases for assumptions, risks and uncertainties:
The financial information has been prepared based on best estimate assumptions as to the future events which we expect to take place. We have considered factors that may lead to a material difference between information in the prospective financial statements and actual results. These factors, and the assumptions made in relation to the sources of uncertainty and potential effect, are outlined on pages XX to XX of the 10-Year Plan.

(iv) Cautionary note:
The financial information is prospective. Actual results are likely to vary from the information presented. These variations may be material.

(v) Other disclosures:
These prospective financial statements were adopted as part of the assumptions that form this 10-Year Plan. We are responsible for the prospective financial statements presented, including the assumptions underlying prospective financial statements and all other disclosures. This 10-Year Plan is prospective and as such contains no actual operating results.

DRAFT 2021-31 LONG TERM PLAN - NOTES

NOTE 2: RATES

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Rates are set annually by a resolution and relate to a financial year. All ratepayers are invoiced within the financial year to which the rates have been set. Rates revenue is recognised proportionately throughout the year. Rates revenue is classified as non-exchange except for metered water rates which are classed as exchange revenue.

RATES PENALTIES

Revenue from rates penalties is recognised when the penalty is imposed.

RATES REMISSIONS

Rates remissions are recognised as a reduction of rates revenue when we receive an application that satisfies our rates remission policy.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
General rates											
General rates	199,929	213,345	228,301	244,382	261,759	280,230	302,715	323,567	346,119	370,129	395,351
Rates charges to Council properties	(465)	(517)	(542)	(569)	(597)	(626)	(656)	(689)	(722)	(758)	(795)
Targeted rates											
Metered water supply	8,468	8,618	8,868	9,090	9,317	9,550	9,789	10,044	10,314	10,593	10,869
Metered water charges to Council properties	(484)	(458)	(472)	(483)	(495)	(508)	(521)	(536)	(551)	(566)	(582)
Business improvement district rate	310	310	319	327	335	344	352	361	371	381	391
Service category rates (water, refuse and sewerage)	1,284	1,439	1,510	1,584	1,661	1,743	1,828	1,918	2,012	2,110	2,214
Hamilton Gardens	812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CDB parking	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Penalties and remissions											
Rates penalties	1,112	1,067	1,119	1,174	1,232	1,292	1,356	1,422	1,492	1,565	1,641
Rates remissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Hardship	(573)	(624)	(655)	(687)	(720)	(756)	(793)	(831)	(872)	(915)	(960)
- HCC utilities	(9,191)	(10,060)	(10,552)	(11,070)	(11,612)	(12,181)	(12,778)	(13,404)	(14,061)	(14,750)	(15,472)
- HCC other	(1,066)	(1,153)	(1,210)	(1,269)	(1,331)	(1,397)	(1,465)	(1,537)	(1,612)	(1,691)	(1,774)
- Community shop 50%	(54)	(59)	(62)	(65)	(68)	(71)	(74)	(78)	(82)	(86)	(90)
- Sewerage/water/refuse	(163)	(189)	(198)	(208)	(218)	(229)	(240)	(252)	(264)	(277)	(291)
Total rates	**200,066**	**211,865**	**226,572**	**242,352**	**259,409**	**277,537**	**299,657**	**320,130**	**342,289**	**365,880**	**390,647**

NOTE 3: FEES AND CHARGES

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Revenue from the rendering of services (e.g. building consent fees) is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction, based on the actual service provided as a percentage of the total services to be provided. Under this method, revenue is recognised in the accounting periods in which the services are provided. Within rendering of services most activities are at least partially funded by rates and therefore classified as non-exchange. The exceptions are: Parking (excluding fines), Planning Guidance, Housing and Building control which are 100% funded by users and classified as exchange revenue.

SALE OF GOODS

The sale of goods is classified as exchange revenue. Sale of goods is recognised when a product is sold to the customer and all risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer.

BUILDING AND RESOURCE CONSENTS

Fees and charges for building and resource consent services are recognised when the building consent application process is completed.

ENTRANCE FEES

Entrance fees are fees charges to users of our local facilities, such as the zoo, pools and museum. Revenue from entrance fees is recognised upon entry to such facilities.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Animal control charges	1,096	1,045	1,075	1,102	1,130	1,158	1,187	1,218	1,251	1,284	1,318
Building and resource consent charges	8,817	10,347	11,389	11,952	12,315	12,501	12,865	13,494	13,932	14,228	14,435
Cemetery and crematorium charges	1,719	1,629	1,676	1,718	1,761	1,805	1,850	1,898	1,949	2,002	2,054
Event facilities charges	1,796	3,891	4,075	6,814	4,282	4,389	4,498	4,616	4,740	4,868	4,995
Hamilton Gardens charges	56	390	692	709	727	745	764	783	805	826	848
Parking fees	1,831	1,900	3,601	3,691	3,784	3,878	3,975	4,079	4,189	4,302	4,414
Swimming pools charges	2,381	2,745	3,034	3,245	3,322	3,405	3,490	3,581	3,678	3,777	3,875
Trade waste charges	2,950	3,095	3,179	3,252	3,598	3,682	3,766	3,857	3,954	4,054	4,152
Zoo charges	1,027	1,736	1,878	1,980	2,057	2,109	2,161	2,218	2,309	2,372	2,433
Other fees and charges	2,790	3,867	3,538	3,456	3,625	3,774	3,870	4,062	4,174	4,289	4,403
Commission received	842	739	911	944	972	1,001	1,031	1,063	1,098	1,133	1,176
Sale of goods	2,075	3,143	3,371	3,472	3,576	3,684	3,796	3,916	4,045	4,179	4,314
Operating contributions	4,880	5,674	5,903	5,899	6,128	6,379	6,378	6,555	6,925	6,930	7,116
Total fees and charges	**32,260**	**40,202**	**44,324**	**48,233**	**47,277**	**48,509**	**49,631**	**51,340**	**53,048**	**54,243**	**55,532**

NOTE 4: GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND REIMBURSEMENTS

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Grants, subsidies, and reimbursements are initially recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the payment will be received, and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Grants and subsidies received in relation to the provision of services are recognised on a percentage of completion basis. Reimbursements (e.g. NZTA roading claim payments) are recognised upon entitlement, which is when conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
New Zealand Transport Agency roading subsidy - operating	6,245	7,440	7,648	7,630	7,929	8,813	8,764	9,232	9,808	10,351	11,318
Waste mininsation levy	583	642	650	659	668	676	685	694	702	711	719
Other grants	398	582	569	553	560	566	578	630	630	630	630
Total grants, subsidies and reimbursements	**7,227**	**8,664**	**8,867**	**8,842**	**9,156**	**10,055**	**10,027**	**10,556**	**11,140**	**11,692**	**12,667**

NOTE 5: INTEREST REVENUE

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Interest revenue is exchange revenue and recognised using the effective interest rate method.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Term deposits	1,250	301	307	314	313	311	305	302	300	310	315
Total interest revenue	**1,250**	**301**	**307**	**314**	**313**	**311**	**305**	**302**	**300**	**310**	**315**

NOTE 6: OTHER REVENUE

ACCOUNTING POLICY

INFRINGEMENT FEES AND FINES

Revenue from fines and penalties (e.g. traffic and parking infringements, library overdue book fines, rates penalties) is recognised when infringement notices are issued or when the fines/penalties are otherwise imposed.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends are classified as exchange revenue and are recognised when our right to receive a payment has been established.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY RENTAL REVENUE

Lease rentals (net of any incentives given) are recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

BEQUESTS AND OTHER DONATIONS

Donated and bequeathed financial assets are recognised as revenue unless there are substantive use or return conditions. A liability is recorded if there is substantive use or return conditions and the liability released to revenue as the conditions are met (e.g. as the funds are spent for the nominated purpose).

FAIR VALUE GAINS

Gains arising from the fair value assessment of borrowing at low or zero interest cost are recognised as other revenue at the date of drawdown for the period of low or interest free benefit. Over the period of the benefit the fair value is adjusted down to the nominal value of the loan

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Infringements and fines	1,356	1,656	1,656	1,656	1,656	1,656	1,656	1,656	1,656	1,656	1,656
Rental income	3,450	3,663	3,816	3,947	4,083	4,223	4,368	4,524	4,689	4,861	5,034
Dividend revenue	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Petrol tax income	1,138	1,200	1,235	1,266	1,297	1,330	1,363	1,398	1,436	1,475	1,513
Sponsorship income	13	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Donations received	20	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	29	30	31
Housing Infrastructure Fund - fair value benefit	4,217	5,547	8,004	3,272	1,162	321	12	-	-	-	-
Total other revenue	**10,298**	**12,213**	**14,860**	**10,290**	**8,348**	**7,681**	**7,552**	**7,731**	**7,935**	**8,147**	**8,360**

NOTE 7: DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Development and financial contributions are recognised as non-exchange revenue when the aplication for service connnection or code of compliance or s.224(c) completion of resource consent conditions is received.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Reserves	1,196	2,565	1,342	2,321	2,662	2,818	2,795	2,952	3,475	3,329	3,062
Stormwater	2,854	1,727	1,601	4,585	4,548	5,243	4,666	4,485	3,323	3,860	4,599
Transport	6,717	9,717	10,869	12,325	12,780	12,401	12,234	11,831	12,152	12,527	12,084
Wastewater	7,378	12,260	14,438	11,881	13,341	13,751	12,653	14,169	14,401	15,015	14,829
Water Supply	4,359	8,014	8,361	6,895	7,417	7,126	6,976	6,506	6,038	6,523	6,855
Total development contributions	**22,504**	**34,283**	**36,611**	**38,007**	**40,748**	**41,339**	**39,324**	**39,943**	**39,389**	**41,254**	**41,429**

NOTE 8: CAPITAL REVENUE

ACCOUNTING POLICY

NEW ZEALAND TRANSPORT AGENCY ROADING SUBSIDIES - CAPITAL

Reimbursements (e.g. NZTA roading claim payments) are recognised upon entitlement, which is when conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Capital contributions - general	12,496	32,463	4,731	5,627	5,054	1,266	607	506	890	1,296	1,722
New Zealand Transport Authority roading subsidy - capital	46,138	64,714	62,474	43,974	33,440	17,702	21,486	21,258	34,032	35,400	35,561
Total capital revenue	**58,634**	**97,177**	**67,205**	**49,601**	**38,493**	**18,968**	**22,093**	**21,764**	**34,921**	**36,696**	**37,283**

NOTE 9: VESTED ASSETS

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration, the fair value of the asset received is recognised as non-exchange revenue when we have control of the asset

		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
		$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Vested assets	- Stormwater	5,508	4,800	5,455	5,811	6,299	6,458	6,410	6,559	7,166	7,404	7,294
	- Transport	21,764	24,589	27,946	29,765	32,273	33,085	32,835	33,599	36,708	37,925	37,365
	- Wastewater	3,287	3,312	3,764	4,008	4,347	4,456	4,422	4,525	4,943	5,108	5,032
	- Water Supply	1,920	1,790	2,034	2,166	2,349	2,409	2,390	2,447	2,672	2,761	2,720
Total vested assets		32,479	34,491	39,199	41,750	45,268	46,408	46,057	47,129	51,490	53,198	52,412

NOTE 10: DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION BY GROUP OF ACTIVITY

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant, and equipment other than land, at rates that will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives.
Amortisation is provided on intangible assets and begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
City Growth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City Safety	70	97	98	98	119	121	122	124	124	105	106
Community Services	4,200	4,534	4,590	4,938	5,093	5,156	5,217	5,278	5,371	5,400	5,433
Governance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overheads/Support Units	6,202	6,772	8,327	9,371	10,540	12,032	12,929	11,523	10,261	9,853	9,759
Parks and Recreation	4,500	5,887	6,613	6,706	6,785	7,179	7,122	7,009	7,070	6,869	6,643
Projects Missing Activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubbish and Recycling	564	650	704	705	706	744	749	743	822	820	760
Stormwater	9,748	9,720	10,819	10,980	11,253	12,301	12,513	12,676	13,759	13,990	14,439
Transport	20,411	21,275	22,683	23,953	28,062	29,581	30,233	33,077	33,493	34,132	38,125
Venues, Tourism and Major Events	5,599	6,421	6,580	6,743	6,898	7,089	7,291	7,478	7,566	7,653	7,734
Visitor Destinations	2,219	2,540	2,503	2,721	2,813	2,774	2,749	2,846	2,864	2,847	2,783
Wastewater	12,716	14,366	15,689	16,318	17,433	19,028	19,655	20,112	21,941	22,128	22,267
Water Supply	8,498	8,631	9,468	9,703	10,492	11,402	11,550	11,610	12,400	12,447	12,668
Total depreciation expense	**74,727**	**80,893**	**88,074**	**92,237**	**100,193**	**107,408**	**110,130**	**112,476**	**115,670**	**116,245**	**120,716**

NOTE 11: FINANCE COSTS

ACCOUNTING POLICY

All borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.
FAIR VALUE DISCOUNT UNWINDING
Fair value discount unwinding is recognised as a finance cost for borrowing at low or zero interest cost. The fair value benefit is recognised as other revenue.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Interest on borrowings	14,599	15,289	21,088	24,615	25,286	26,344	26,267	27,522	28,178	29,977	31,902
Interest on finance leases	70	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Discount unwind on provisions	265	132	122	115	107	98	91	82	73	64	55
Fair value discount unwinding	2,189	-	518	1,273	1,598	1,731	1,787	1,816	1,842	1,869	1,896
Total finance costs	**17,124**	**15,470**	**21,778**	**26,054**	**27,041**	**28,224**	**28,196**	**29,469**	**30,143**	**31,960**	**33,904**

NOTE 12: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Financial assets (other than shares in subsidiaries) are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs unless they are carried at fair value through surplus or deficit in which case the transaction costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

TERM DEPOSITS AND COMMUNITY LOANS (LOANS AND RECEIVABLES)

For loans to community organisations, the difference between the loan amount and present value of the expected future cash flows of the loan is recognised in the surplus or deficit as an interest expense. After initial recognition, term deposits and loans to community organisations are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Where applicable, interest accrued is added to the investment balance. At year-end, the assets are assessed for indicators of impairment. Impairment is established when there is evidence that we will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, receivership or liquidation and default in payments are indicators that the asset is impaired. If assets are impaired, the amount not expected to be collected is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

SHARES IN SUBSIDIARIES

The investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost.

UNLISTED SHARES

Shares (other than shares in subsidiaries) and listed bonds (other than those designated as held to maturity) are designated at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense. After initial recognition, the shares are measured at their fair value, with gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, except for impairment losses, which are recognised in the surplus or deficit. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is transferred to the surplus or deficit. For shares, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the shares below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment. If impairment evidence exists, the cumulative loss recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is transferred to the surplus or deficit. Impairment losses on shares recognised in the surplus or deficit are not reversed through the surplus or deficit.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Current portion											
Current portion											
Loan to Melody Dairies Partnership	432	440	448	455	463	471	479	-	-	-	-
Term deposits with maturities greater than 3 months but less than 1 year	-	880	1,040	880	880	880	880	1,250	-	-	-
Total current portion	432	1,320	1,488	1,335	1,343	1,351	1,359	1,250	-	-	-
Non-current portion											
Investment in CCOs and similar entities											
NZ Local Government Funding Agency Limited	6,154	6,939	6,939	6,939	6,939	6,939	6,939	6,939	6,939	6,939	6,939
Shares in subsidiaries											
- Waikato Innovation Growth Limited	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Waikato Local Authority Shared Services Limited	-	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291
	10,445	11,230	11,230	11,230	11,230	11,230	11,230	11,230	11,230	11,230	11,230
Other investments											
Civic Financial Services Limited	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
Loan to Melody Dairies Limited Partnership	2,757	2,317	1,869	1,414	951	479	-	-	-	-	-
Term deposits with maturities greater than 1 year	10,144	10,305	11,287	12,865	12,661	12,306	11,079	9,997	10,897	12,927	14,033
	13,089	12,810	13,344	14,467	13,800	12,973	11,267	10,185	11,085	13,115	14,221
Total non-current portion	23,534	24,040	24,574	25,697	25,030	24,203	22,497	21,415	22,315	24,345	25,451
Total other financial assets	**23,966**	**25,360**	**26,062**	**27,032**	**26,373**	**25,554**	**23,856**	**22,665**	**22,315**	**24,345**	**25,451**

NOTE 13: INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

ACCOUNTING POLICY

An associate is an entity over which we have significant influence and that is neither a subsidary nor an interest joint venture.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Investment in associates											
Waikato Regional Airport Limited	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430
Total investments in associates	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430	7,430
Total investment in CCOs (ass per note 12) and other entities	**17,875**	**7,430**	**7,430**	**7,430**	**7,430**	**7,430**	**7,430**	**7,430**	**7,430**	**7,430**	**7,430**

NOTE 14: BORROWINGS

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Borrowings on normal commercial terms are initially recognised at the amount borrowed plus transaction costs. Interest due on the borrowings is subsequently accrued and added to the borrowings balance. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless we have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after balance date.

HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURE FUND LOAN

The Housing Infrastructure Fund Loan (HIF) is interest free for ten years from the date of each drawdown. The fair value of the loan recognises the interest free benefit and is recognised as other revenue. Ten years after each drawdown the loan will be recognised at its nominal value with the unwinding of the fair value gains being recognised annually as a finance cost.

FINANCE LEASES

A finance lease transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset, whether or not title is eventually transferred. At the start of the lease term, finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at the lower of the fair value of the leased item and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The finance charge is charged to the surplus or deficit over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. The amount recognised as an asset is depreciated over its useful life. If there is no reasonable certainty as to whether we will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
External debt											
Current portion	-	86,900	81,900	71,900	71,900	71,900	71,100	71,100	21,100	21,100	21,100
Secured loans - Housing Infrastructure Fund	-	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
Secured loans - general	22,500	82,500	77,500	67,500	67,500	67,500	67,500	67,500	17,500	17,500	17,500
Finance leases	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Current portion	22,800	86,900	81,900	71,900	71,900	71,900	71,100	71,100	21,100	21,100	21,100
Non-current portion											
Secured loans - general	649,004	607,054	692,913	801,261	828,270	849,263	835,407	842,110	928,102	1,009,312	1,053,548
Secured loans - Housing Infrastructure Fund	44,182	75,294	122,519	140,461	145,335	145,005	143,571	142,086	140,629	139,198	137,794
Finance Leases	835	835	835	835	835	835	835	835	835	835	835
Non-current portion	694,021	683,183	816,267	942,557	974,440	995,103	979,813	985,031	1,069,566	1,149,345	1,192,178
Total external debt	716,821	770,083	898,167	1,014,457	1,046,340	1,067,003	1,050,913	1,056,131	1,090,666	1,170,445	1,213,278
Adjustments required to determine overall debt:											
External debt	716,821	770,083	898,167	1,014,457	1,046,340	1,067,003	1,050,913	1,056,131	1,090,666	1,170,445	1,213,278
Less cash held and cash investments	(86,144)	(61,185)	(62,327)	(63,745)	(63,541)	(63,186)	(61,959)	(61,247)	(60,897)	(62,927)	(64,033)
Net debt	630,677	708,898	835,840	950,711	982,800	1,003,817	988,954	994,884	1,029,769	1,107,518	1,149,245

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Debt servicing performance indicators Financial ratios											
Liquidity ratio (target >110%)											
Net debt/Total revenue (target <230%)	206%	189%	229%	259%	263%	267%	247%	234%	222%	225%	220%
Net interest on external debt/Total revenue (target <20%)	5.1%	4.06%	5.27%	7.01%	7.19%	7.49%	7.02%	6.93%	6.48%	6.47%	6.47%

Liquidity is defined as external term debt plus committed bank facilities plus liquid investments divided by current external debt.
Net debt is defined as total external debt less cash and cash equivalents.
Net interest on external debt is defined as the amount equal to all interest and financing costs (on external debt) less interest income for the relevant period.
Cash flow is defined as net surplus (or deficit) plus depreciation, less vested assets, and capital subsidies.
Total revenue is defined as total revenue less vested assets, development contributions, and fair value benefit of Housing Infrastructure Fund loans.

NOTE 15: RESERVES

ACCOUNTING POLICY

Equity is the community's interest in the Council and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into accumulated funds, restricted and Council created reserves, revaluation reserves and fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve.

RESTRICTED AND COUNCIL CREATED RESERVES

Restricted reserves are a component of equity generally representing a particular use to which various parts of equity have been assigned. Restricted reserves include those subject to specific conditions we accept as binding and which may not be revised without reference to the Courts or a third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met. Also included in restricted reserves are reserves we restrict by resolution. We may alter them without reference to any third party or the Courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at our discretion. Council created reserves are restricted in their application by our resolution.

REVALUATION RESERVES

This reserve relates to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment to fair value.

FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE RESERVE

This reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Restricted reserves											
Cemetery plot maintenance in perpetuity	1,733	1,733	1,733	1,733	1,733	1,733	1,733	1,733	1,733	1,733	1,733
Municipal endowment fund	31,415	31,415	31,415	31,415	31,415	31,415	31,415	31,415	31,415	31,415	31,415
Domain endowment fund	8,210	8,251	8,292	8,333	8,374	8,415	8,456	8,497	8,538	8,579	8,620
Waikato Art Gallery endowment reserve	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Total restricted reserves	41,369	41,410	41,451	41,492	41,533	41,574	41,615	41,656	41,697	41,738	41,779
Council created reserves											
Bus shelter (adshel) reserve	-										
Project watershed operating reserve	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308	308
Waste minimisation reserve	269	195	112	21	(80)	(160)	(241)	(338)	(454)	(588)	(740)
Hamilton Gardens reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total council created reserves	577	503	420	329	228	148	67	(30)	(146)	(280)	(432)
Total restricted and council created reserves	**41,946**	**41,913**	**41,871**	**41,821**	**41,761**	**41,722**	**41,682**	**41,626**	**41,551**	**41,458**	**41,347**

NOTE 17: OPERATING FUNDING VARIANCE BY ACTIVITY

		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Total applications of operating funding		$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Community Services	1	22,134	21,176	22,523	26,422	26,392	25,102	25,528	27,082	28,434	28,610	29,234
City Safety	2	6,468	7,275	7,432	7,544	7,690	7,946	8,127	8,305	8,457	8,671	8,841
Governance	3	3,159	3,289	3,996	3,456	3,586	4,292	3,737	3,833	4,638	4,049	4,204
Parks and Recreation	4	21,530	24,188	24,939	25,827	26,367	27,685	28,223	29,490	29,517	30,863	31,901
City Growth	5	16,628	20,122	19,505	18,666	18,402	19,320	19,459	19,028	19,104	19,503	19,771
Rubbish and Recycling		9,981	9,191	10,041	10,338	10,727	11,513	11,898	12,708	13,229	13,889	12,757
Stormwater	6	5,946	6,469	7,146	7,639	7,756	8,276	8,877	9,245	9,754	10,935	11,693
Transport	7	33,135	41,343	44,780	48,231	48,777	52,139	52,725	54,550	56,776	60,114	64,891
Venues, Tourism and Major Events	8	34,808	27,869	24,036	23,814	20,680	21,592	21,676	22,037	23,346	22,884	23,116
Visitor Destinations	9	15,419	16,995	18,790	18,724	19,008	20,924	20,689	21,895	23,247	23,521	24,256
Wastewater	10	25,206	28,957	31,096	32,657	34,443	36,240	37,523	39,362	40,841	42,675	44,422
Water Supply	11	17,455	20,165	22,109	23,473	23,735	24,833	24,965	25,461	25,550	26,203	26,476

EXPLANATION FOR VARIANCE +/- 10% *(figures highlighted in blue above)*

1 **Community Services.** 2021/21 included a one-off $2m grant to the Community Lands Trust. Indoor recreation grants of $2m are budgeted in 2023/24 and 2024/25.

2 **City Safety.**

3 **Governance.** Costs increase every three years to pay for our local government elections.

4 **Parks and Recreation.** Increased operational costs related to capital projects and Nautre in the City costs.

5 **City Growth.** Increase due to the cost of the District Plan.

6 **Stormwater.** Increase in Interest Expense and general Operating & Maintenance

7 **Transport.** Personnel costs increase $1.5m. Operating and maintenance costs increase $5.8m.

8 **Venues, Tourism and Major Events.** The variance is due to the timing of the Waikato Regional Theatre grant.

9 **Visitor Destinations.** The cost increase in 2025/26 is due to painting of Visitor Destinations buildings.

10 **Wastewater.** Increased operating and maintenance costs.

11 **Water Supply.** Increase in Interest Expense and general Operating & Maintenance

PROSPECTIVE WHOLE OF COUNCIL FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Notes	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	189,047	201,352	215,730	231,206	247,950	265,756	287,543	307,663	329,447	352,651	377,029
Targeted Rates	11,019	20,169	21,195	22,247	23,372	24,557	22,769	23,874	25,062	26,316	27,617
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	7,227	8,664	8,867	8,842	9,156	10,055	10,027	10,556	11,140	11,692	12,667
Fees and charges	32,794	40,741	44,884	48,814	47,878	49,131	50,277	52,009	53,742	54,963	56,278
Interest and dividends from investments	1,354	405	411	418	417	415	409	406	404	414	419
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	5,443	6,023	6,191	6,333	6,481	6,634	6,790	6,958	7,137	7,322	7,510
Total Operating Funding (A)	246,884	277,354	297,277	317,860	335,253	356,548	377,814	401,465	426,931	453,358	481,520
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	196,934	211,567	215,132	222,010	222,118	233,371	237,020	245,343	254,591	261,826	269,556
Finance Costs	14,934	15,470	21,260	24,781	25,443	26,492	26,408	27,654	28,301	30,091	32,008
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding (B)	211,869	227,038	236,392	246,791	247,561	259,863	263,428	272,997	282,892	291,917	301,563
Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Funding (A - B)	**35,015**	**50,316**	**60,885**	**71,069**	**87,692**	**96,685**	**114,386**	**128,468**	**144,039**	**161,441**	**179,957**
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	58,634	97,177	67,205	49,601	38,493	18,968	22,093	21,764	34,921	36,696	37,283
Development and financial contributions	22,504	34,283	36,611	38,007	40,748	41,339	39,324	39,943	39,389	41,254	41,429
Increase (decrease) in debt	716,821	120,809	135,571	118,289	31,448	19,253	(17,865)	3,402	32,692	77,910	40,936
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding (C)	797,958	252,270	239,387	205,897	110,689	79,559	43,553	65,109	107,003	155,860	119,648
Application of Capital Funding											
Capital Expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	167,294	215,668	170,445	151,439	79,222	71,008	45,026	62,295	128,296	188,533	172,363
- to improve the level of service	33,754	42,065	61,621	58,578	44,803	32,954	30,562	40,721	25,644	28,363	26,738
- to replace existing assets	69,317	66,446	67,184	65,905	74,780	72,875	83,633	91,559	96,884	97,945	98,946
Increase (decrease) in reserves	638,609	(46,552)	2,163	2,462	(629)	(948)	(2,509)	(1,711)	(131)	4,491	2,664
Increase (decrease) of investments	(76,000)	24,959	(1,141)	(1,419)	205	355	1,226	712	350	(2,030)	(1,106)
Total Applications of Capital Funding (D)	832,973	302,586	300,272	276,966	198,381	176,244	157,939	193,577	251,042	317,302	299,605
Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding (C - D)	**(35,015)**	**(50,316)**	**(60,885)**	**(71,069)**	**(87,692)**	**(96,685)**	**(114,386)**	**(128,468)**	**(144,039)**	**(161,441)**	**(179,957)**
Funding Balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**()**	**()**			**-**	**-**	**()**	**()**	**()**	

PROSPECTIVE CITY GROWTH FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Notes	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	5,690	8,928	9,564	10,249	10,990	11,777	12,741	13,631	14,594	15,621	16,699
Targeted Rates	310	2,448	2,611	2,785	2,973	3,172	352	361	371	381	391
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	8,511	10,451	11,034	11,360	11,710	11,880	12,228	12,841	13,262	13,541	13,731
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	104	90	93	97	100	103	107	111	115	119	124
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	14,615	21,917	23,302	24,491	25,772	26,933	25,428	26,944	28,342	29,662	30,944
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	16,093	19,731	19,087	18,298	18,131	19,142	19,389	19,077	19,289	19,839	20,271
Finance Costs	535	390	418	369	271	178	70	(49)	(185)	(336)	(501)
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding (B)	16,628	20,122	19,505	18,666	18,402	19,320	19,459	19,028	19,104	19,503	19,771
Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Funding (A - B)	**(2,012)**	**1,795**	**3,797**	**5,825**	**7,370**	**7,613**	**5,969**	**7,916**	**9,238**	**10,158**	**11,173**
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	6,772	(2,309)	(1,932)	(2,276)	(3,108)	(3,344)	(3,832)	(4,098)	(4,635)	(5,015)	(5,542)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	2,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding (C)	9,168	(2,309)	(1,932)	(2,276)	(3,108)	(3,344)	(3,832)	(4,098)	(4,635)	(5,015)	(5,542)
Application of Capital Funding											
Capital Expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	9	187	171	124	120	60	55	59	54	73	69
- to replace existing assets	439	435	442	457	208	307	276	422	283	350	369
Increase (decrease) in reserves	6,615	(2,008)	1,293	3,018	3,928	3,890	1,764	3,312	4,255	4,791	5,231
Increase (decrease) of investments	90	874	(40)	(50)	7	12	43	25	12	(71)	(39)
Total Applications of Capital Funding (D)	7,156	(513)	1,866	3,549	4,262	4,269	2,137	3,818	4,603	5,143	5,631
Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding (C - D)	**2,012**	**(1,795)**	**(3,797)**	**(5,825)**	**(7,370)**	**(7,613)**	**(5,969)**	**(7,916)**	**(9,238)**	**(10,158)**	**(11,173)**
Funding Balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

PROSPECTIVE CITY SAFETY FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Notes	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	4,043	4,670	5,003	5,361	5,749	6,161	6,665	7,130	7,634	8,171	8,735
Targeted Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Fees and charges	1,954	2,108	2,190	2,244	2,301	2,358	2,417	2,480	2,547	2,616	2,685
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	62	69	70	72	73	75	76	78	80	82	84
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	6,112	6,899	7,316	7,730	8,175	8,646	9,210	9,741	10,313	10,921	11,555
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	6,477	7,135	7,277	7,395	7,563	7,842	8,048	8,251	8,438	8,689	8,901
Finance Costs	(9)	139	155	149	126	105	79	53	20	(19)	(60)
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding (B)	6,468	7,275	7,432	7,544	7,690	7,946	8,127	8,305	8,457	8,671	8,841
Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Funding (A - B)	**(357)**	**(375)**	**(117)**	**186**	**485**	**700**	**1,084**	**1,436**	**1,856**	**2,250**	**2,714**
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	-	(533)	(431)	(449)	(800)	(875)	(1,009)	(1,048)	(1,285)	(1,344)	(1,513)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding (C)	-	(533)	(431)	(449)	(800)	(875)	(1,009)	(1,048)	(1,285)	(1,344)	(1,513)
Application of Capital Funding											
Capital Expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	4	80	73	151	51	26	23	25	23	31	30
- to replace existing assets	243	313	299	302	234	271	282	373	262	342	346
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(604)	(1,675)	(903)	(695)	(603)	(478)	(249)	(21)	281	564	842
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	374	(17)	(21)	3	5	18	11	5	(30)	(17)
Total Applications of Capital Funding (D)	(357)	(908)	(547)	(264)	(314)	(176)	75	388	571	907	1,201
Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding (C - D)	**357**	**375**	**117**	**(186)**	**(485)**	**(700)**	**(1,084)**	**(1,436)**	**(1,856)**	**(2,250)**	**(2,714)**
Funding Balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

PROSPECTIVE COMMUNITY SERVICES FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Notes	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	17,994	20,360	21,815	23,382	25,077	26,879	29,084	31,121	33,326	35,675	38,143
Targeted Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fees and charges	3,045	3,412	3,720	3,949	4,044	4,145	4,249	4,449	4,569	4,693	4,816
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	131	244	259	267	275	283	291	300	310	320	331
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	21,172	24,018	25,796	27,600	29,397	31,309	33,626	35,872	38,207	40,690	43,291
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	22,080	20,909	21,820	25,398	25,218	23,825	24,138	25,316	26,249	26,164	26,671
Finance Costs	54	267	703	1,025	1,174	1,277	1,390	1,766	2,185	2,447	2,562
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding (B)	22,134	21,176	22,523	26,422	26,392	25,102	25,528	27,082	28,434	28,610	29,234
Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Funding (A - B)	**(962)**	**2,842**	**3,273**	**1,178**	**3,006**	**6,207**	**8,098**	**8,789**	**9,773**	**12,079**	**14,057**
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	265	699	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	986	16,356	9,188	10,173	3,412	2,489	5,855	13,946	13,370	3,685	3,851
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding (C)	986	16,621	9,887	10,204	3,412	2,489	5,855	13,946	13,370	3,685	3,851
Application of Capital Funding											
Capital Expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	9,503	7,095	2,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	14	2,105	2,536	4,256	174	87	340	4,555	78	107	101
- to replace existing assets	3,488	7,982	5,276	6,495	3,895	3,113	6,312	10,268	14,244	4,620	4,896
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(12,994)	1,007	2,844	703	2,337	5,478	7,238	7,876	8,803	11,141	12,968
Increase (decrease) of investments	13	1,273	(58)	(72)	10	18	63	36	18	(104)	(56)
Total Applications of Capital Funding (D)	24	19,462	13,160	11,381	6,417	8,696	13,953	22,736	23,142	15,764	17,908
Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding (C - D)	**962**	**(2,842)**	**(3,273)**	**(1,178)**	**(3,006)**	**(6,207)**	**(8,098)**	**(8,789)**	**(9,773)**	**(12,079)**	**(14,057)**
Funding Balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

PROSPECTIVE GOVERNANCE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Notes	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	3,018	3,062	3,280	3,514	3,768	4,038	4,369	4,674	5,004	5,356	5,726
Targeted Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	13	12	170	13	13	183	14	14	198	15	16
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	21	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	3,052	3,099	3,476	3,555	3,810	4,251	4,413	4,720	5,235	5,405	5,777
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,165	3,289	3,991	3,445	3,573	4,275	3,718	3,808	4,610	4,018	4,169
Finance Costs	(6)	()	5	11	14	17	20	25	28	31	35
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding (B)	3,159	3,289	3,996	3,456	3,586	4,292	3,737	3,833	4,638	4,049	4,204
Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Funding (A - B)	**(107)**	**(190)**	**(520)**	**99**	**224**	**(41)**	**676**	**887**	**597**	**1,356**	**1,572**
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	-	178	175	166	94	105	94	137	96	121	125
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding (C)	-	178	175	166	94	105	94	137	96	121	125
Application of Capital Funding											
Capital Expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	3	53	49	35	34	17	16	17	15	21	20
- to replace existing assets	125	124	126	131	59	88	79	121	81	100	106
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(235)	(439)	(509)	113	222	(44)	663	880	594	1,376	1,584
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	250	(11)	(14)	2	4	12	7	4	(20)	(11)
Total Applications of Capital Funding (D)	(107)	(12)	(345)	265	317	64	770	1,024	693	1,477	1,698
Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding (C - D)	**107**	**190**	**520**	**(99)**	**(224)**	**41**	**(676)**	**(887)**	**(597)**	**(1,356)**	**(1,572)**
Funding Balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

PROSPECTIVE PARKS AND RECREATION FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Notes	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	23,230	23,979	25,693	27,537	29,533	31,656	34,252	36,651	39,247	42,013	44,919
Targeted Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Fees and charges	3,948	4,864	5,006	5,132	5,261	5,392	5,528	5,673	5,827	5,986	6,144
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	439	352	365	378	390	403	416	430	445	461	478
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	27,625	29,202	31,071	33,054	35,192	37,458	40,203	42,760	45,526	48,467	51,547
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	19,938	22,421	22,611	23,036	23,373	24,678	25,330	26,555	26,701	27,944	28,905
Finance Costs	1,592	1,767	2,328	2,791	2,994	3,007	2,893	2,935	2,817	2,919	2,996
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding (B)	21,530	24,188	24,939	25,827	26,367	27,685	28,223	29,490	29,517	30,863	31,901
Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Funding (A - B)	**6,095**	**5,014**	**6,132**	**7,228**	**8,825**	**9,773**	**11,981**	**13,270**	**16,009**	**17,604**	**19,646**
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	100	198	2,373	133	355	366	260	149	153	158	162
Development and financial contributions	1,196	2,565	1,342	2,321	2,662	2,818	2,795	2,952	3,475	3,329	3,062
Increase (decrease) in debt	20,207	6,403	4,812	19,826	3,139	(5,091)	(1,302)	(5,729)	(1,998)	8,679	(3,658)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding (C)	21,503	9,166	8,528	22,279	6,156	(1,908)	1,753	(2,628)	1,631	12,166	(433)
Application of Capital Funding											
Capital Expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	13,365	3,260	617	19,111	7,377	2,143	2,203	791	1,583	11,209	5,308
- to improve the level of service	5,190	7,995	9,849	3,829	1,998	1,906	4,945	5,706	4,135	4,395	4,145
- to replace existing assets	10,813	6,849	6,709	8,231	7,606	5,793	8,150	5,898	11,952	14,581	10,530
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(2,038)	(6,769)	(2,385)	(1,502)	(2,023)	(2,017)	(1,703)	(1,835)	(71)	(184)	(644)
Increase (decrease) of investments	268	2,845	(130)	(162)	23	40	140	81	40	(231)	(126)
Total Applications of Capital Funding (D)	27,598	14,180	14,660	29,507	14,981	7,865	13,734	10,642	17,639	29,770	19,213
Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding (C - D)	**(6,095)**	**(5,014)**	**(6,132)**	**(7,228)**	**(8,825)**	**(9,773)**	**(11,981)**	**(13,270)**	**(16,009)**	**(17,604)**	**(19,646)**
Funding Balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

PROSPECTIVE RUBBISH AND RECYCLING FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Notes	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	7,175	8,298	8,890	9,527	10,217	10,950	11,847	12,675	13,572	14,528	15,532
Targeted Rates	18	271	284	298	313	328	344	361	379	398	417
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	583	642	650	659	668	676	685	694	702	711	719
Fees and charges	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	43	44	46
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	425	432	445	457	469	481	494	507	522	537	552
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	8,235	9,678	10,306	10,978	11,704	12,475	13,410	14,279	15,218	16,217	17,265
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	9,657	8,985	9,819	10,113	10,502	11,273	11,634	12,400	12,909	13,566	12,418
Finance Costs	324	206	222	225	225	241	264	308	319	323	339
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding (B)	9,981	9,191	10,041	10,338	10,727	11,513	11,898	12,708	13,229	13,889	12,757
Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Funding (A - B)	**(1,746)**	**487**	**265**	**640**	**977**	**962**	**1,513**	**1,571**	**1,990**	**2,328**	**4,508**
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	895	380	151	246	693	839	1,321	1,567	(265)	1,063	537
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding (C)	895	380	151	246	693	839	1,321	1,567	(265)	1,063	537
Application of Capital Funding											
Capital Expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	45	-	-	-	22	203	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	84	196	144	158	119	134	265	1,928	71	178	93
- to replace existing assets	1,696	693	448	584	1,149	1,146	1,777	434	527	1,829	1,482
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(2,688)	(645)	(148)	180	376	309	760	759	1,118	1,435	3,498
Increase (decrease) of investments	12	624	(29)	(35)	5	9	31	18	9	(51)	(28)
Total Applications of Capital Funding (D)	(851)	867	416	886	1,670	1,800	2,833	3,138	1,725	3,391	5,045
Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding (C - D)	**1,746**	**(487)**	**(265)**	**(640)**	**(977)**	**(962)**	**(1,513)**	**(1,571)**	**(1,990)**	**(2,328)**	**(4,508)**
Funding Balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

PROSPECTIVE STORMWATER FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Notes	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	6,883	15,430	16,530	17,713	18,993	20,354	22,019	23,557	25,222	26,996	28,859
Targeted Rates	-	2,260	2,423	2,598	2,788	2,990	3,203	3,429	3,673	3,934	4,208
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	341	317	327	341	350	364	374	384	395	406	417
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	223	128	133	138	143	148	153	158	164	170	177
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	7,447	18,140	19,413	20,790	22,274	23,856	25,748	27,527	29,454	31,506	33,661
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	5,047	5,441	5,729	5,925	5,840	6,160	6,740	6,976	7,164	7,767	7,931
Finance Costs	899	1,027	1,417	1,714	1,916	2,115	2,137	2,269	2,590	3,168	3,762
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding (B)	5,946	6,469	7,146	7,639	7,756	8,276	8,877	9,245	9,754	10,935	11,693
Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Funding (A - B)	**1,501**	**11,671**	**12,267**	**13,151**	**14,518**	**15,580**	**16,871**	**18,282**	**19,700**	**20,571**	**21,968**
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	104	2,025	1,056	27	27	28	29	30	31	32	32
Development and financial contributions	2,854	1,727	1,601	4,585	4,548	5,243	4,666	4,485	3,323	3,860	4,599
Increase (decrease) in debt	11,350	6,194	4,720	11,272	8,149	3,598	(1,095)	2,495	18,406	19,238	19,451
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding (C)	14,308	9,946	7,376	15,883	12,725	8,869	3,600	7,010	21,759	23,129	24,082
Application of Capital Funding											
Capital Expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	14,953	11,259	7,740	12,521	8,322	5,650	1,833	5,107	22,136	23,421	24,603
- to improve the level of service	2,288	2,007	2,229	3,537	5,989	4,176	4,592	5,343	5,550	5,796	5,780
- to replace existing assets	1,214	1,415	1,417	1,538	1,442	1,982	1,686	2,173	1,713	2,044	2,288
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(2,796)	5,689	8,314	11,509	11,480	12,623	12,298	12,635	12,044	12,541	13,435
Increase (decrease) of investments	150	1,248	(57)	(71)	10	18	61	36	18	(102)	(55)
Total Applications of Capital Funding (D)	15,809	21,617	19,643	29,034	27,243	24,450	20,470	25,292	41,459	43,700	46,050
Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding (C - D)	**(1,501)**	**(11,671)**	**(12,267)**	**(13,151)**	**(14,518)**	**(15,580)**	**(16,871)**	**(18,282)**	**(19,700)**	**(20,571)**	**(21,968)**
Funding Balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

PROSPECTIVE TRANSPORT FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Notes	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	35,426	46,902	50,248	53,850	57,746	61,890	66,960	71,642	76,712	82,112	87,785
Targeted Rates	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	6,498	7,858	8,069	8,035	8,340	9,231	9,194	9,714	10,289	10,833	11,800
Fees and charges	4,253	4,109	5,889	6,071	6,287	6,478	6,651	6,834	7,027	7,220	7,414
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	3,359	3,507	3,567	3,623	3,678	3,735	3,793	3,856	3,923	3,994	4,065
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	49,682	62,520	67,918	71,724	76,196	81,480	86,743	92,191	98,096	104,305	111,208
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	29,332	38,152	40,117	42,726	43,043	46,118	46,742	48,413	50,444	52,780	56,243
Finance Costs	3,802	3,191	4,663	5,505	5,734	6,021	5,983	6,138	6,332	7,334	8,648
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding (B)	33,135	41,343	44,780	48,231	48,777	52,139	52,725	54,550	56,776	60,114	64,891
Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Funding (A - B)	**16,547**	**21,177**	**23,138**	**23,492**	**27,420**	**29,340**	**34,019**	**37,640**	**41,320**	**44,191**	**46,317**
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	57,122	93,592	62,577	48,588	36,880	17,702	21,486	21,258	34,032	35,400	35,561
Development and financial contributions	6,717	9,717	10,869	12,325	12,780	12,401	12,234	11,831	12,152	12,527	12,084
Increase (decrease) in debt	47,969	58,444	51,973	28,922	13,589	1,629	(5,254)	(8,401)	17,885	44,292	38,151
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding (C)	111,807	161,754	125,419	89,835	63,249	31,732	28,466	24,687	64,068	92,219	85,796
Application of Capital Funding											
Capital Expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	96,432	141,202	93,351	57,656	39,698	24,214	22,785	20,958	69,140	89,369	88,808
- to improve the level of service	9,984	17,672	27,635	28,768	20,984	7,699	7,063	7,293	7,464	7,804	7,983
- to replace existing assets	22,856	20,469	19,233	19,659	23,759	23,954	27,125	28,850	23,212	34,772	34,230
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(1,552)	(2,028)	8,595	7,564	6,182	5,126	5,236	5,066	5,493	4,922	1,342
Increase (decrease) of investments	634	5,616	(257)	(319)	46	80	276	160	79	(457)	(249)
Total Applications of Capital Funding (D)	128,355	182,931	148,557	113,327	90,668	61,072	62,484	62,328	105,388	136,410	132,113
Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding (C - D)	**(16,547)**	**(21,177)**	**(23,138)**	**(23,492)**	**(27,420)**	**(29,340)**	**(34,019)**	**(37,640)**	**(41,320)**	**(44,191)**	**(46,317)**
Funding Balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

PROSPECTIVE VENUES, TOURISM AND MAJOR EVENTS FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT											
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Notes	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	20,549	18,739	20,081	21,527	23,092	24,755	26,791	28,670	30,705	32,873	35,150
Targeted Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	2,894	4,850	5,195	7,962	5,459	5,596	5,736	5,887	6,046	6,210	6,373
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,053	935	964	991	1,018	1,046	1,074	1,105	1,137	1,172	1,206
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	24,496	24,524	26,241	30,481	29,570	31,397	33,601	35,661	37,888	40,255	42,729
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	33,384	26,367	22,175	21,883	18,916	19,871	20,112	20,589	21,985	21,677	22,132
Finance Costs	1,424	1,502	1,861	1,930	1,764	1,721	1,564	1,448	1,361	1,207	984
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding (B)	34,808	27,869	24,036	23,814	20,680	21,592	21,676	22,037	23,346	22,884	23,116
Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Funding (A - B)	**(10,313)**	**(3,346)**	**2,205**	**6,667**	**8,890**	**9,805**	**11,925**	**13,624**	**14,542**	**17,371**	**19,613**
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	18,034	(783)	2,284	(2,340)	(2,965)	(1,632)	(8,284)	(4,572)	(1,126)	(8,891)	(5,636)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding (C)	18,234	(783)	2,284	(2,340)	(2,965)	(1,632)	(8,284)	(4,572)	(1,126)	(8,891)	(5,636)
Application of Capital Funding											
Capital Expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	502	2,375	2,911	2,485	2,660	2,577	1,297	1,326	598	788	612
- to replace existing assets	5,060	7,106	8,286	5,180	6,409	8,789	4,997	10,140	15,688	9,370	14,701
Increase (decrease) in reserves	2,114	(15,856)	(6,606)	(3,210)	(3,163)	(3,225)	(2,764)	(2,479)	(2,902)	(1,495)	(1,236)
Increase (decrease) of investments	239	2,246	(103)	(128)	18	32	110	64	32	(183)	(100)
Total Applications of Capital Funding (D)	7,921	(4,128)	4,488	4,328	5,925	8,173	3,641	9,052	13,416	8,480	13,977
Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding (C - D)	**10,313**	**3,346**	**(2,205)**	**(6,667)**	**(8,890)**	**(9,805)**	**(11,925)**	**(13,624)**	**(14,542)**	**(17,371)**	**(19,613)**
Funding Balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

PROSPECTIVE VISITOR DESTINATIONS FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Notes	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	15,531	15,348	16,444	17,624	18,900	20,257	21,918	23,451	25,112	26,880	28,738
Targeted Rates	812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	85	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Fees and charges	1,622	3,087	3,722	3,895	4,138	4,190	4,317	4,454	4,632	4,784	4,939
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	210	227	243	251	259	267	275	284	294	305	315
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	18,259	18,749	20,496	21,856	23,383	24,801	26,597	28,276	30,124	32,056	34,079
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	15,316	16,780	18,196	17,749	17,877	19,624	19,179	19,967	20,965	20,991	21,599
Finance Costs	103	215	595	975	1,131	1,300	1,510	1,929	2,282	2,530	2,658
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding (B)	15,419	16,995	18,790	18,724	19,008	20,924	20,689	21,895	23,247	23,521	24,256
Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Funding (A - B)	**2,840**	**1,754**	**1,706**	**3,132**	**4,375**	**3,876**	**5,908**	**6,381**	**6,877**	**8,535**	**9,823**
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,000	972	371	690	710	732	174	179	552	948	1,365
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,656	7,605	15,282	8,238	5,634	4,820	10,164	11,992	11,017	5,157	3,156
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding (C)	2,656	8,577	15,653	8,928	6,344	5,552	10,338	12,171	11,569	6,105	4,521
Application of Capital Funding											
Capital Expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	9,600	5,113	9,904	6,346	1,782	2,103	6,301	8,935	2,790	3,104	2,223
- to replace existing assets	2,291	4,407	6,567	3,342	5,503	4,474	5,203	4,531	10,195	4,561	4,027
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(6,420)	(437)	944	2,443	3,424	2,834	4,681	5,051	5,444	7,076	8,149
Increase (decrease) of investments	22	1,248	(57)	(71)	10	18	61	36	18	(102)	(55)
Total Applications of Capital Funding (D)	5,496	10,331	17,359	12,060	10,719	9,428	16,246	18,552	18,447	14,640	14,343
Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding (C - D)	**(2,840)**	**(1,754)**	**(1,706)**	**(3,132)**	**(4,375)**	**(3,876)**	**(5,908)**	**(6,381)**	**(6,877)**	**(8,535)**	**(9,823)**
Funding Balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

PROSPECTIVE WASTEWATER FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Notes	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	29,370	24,665	26,427	28,324	30,376	32,558	35,229	37,695	40,366	43,210	46,199
Targeted Rates	1,216	4,448	4,750	5,074	5,423	5,794	6,185	6,599	7,046	7,521	8,020
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	5,747	7,046	7,131	7,321	7,776	7,981	8,182	8,397	8,626	8,860	9,094
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	677	487	507	525	543	562	580	600	622	647	671
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	37,009	36,652	38,815	41,244	44,119	46,895	50,177	53,292	56,659	60,238	63,984
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	21,921	25,422	26,441	27,193	28,761	29,991	30,961	32,239	33,405	34,847	36,026
Finance Costs	3,285	3,534	4,654	5,464	5,682	6,248	6,562	7,123	7,436	7,827	8,396
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding (B)	25,206	28,957	31,096	32,657	34,443	36,240	37,523	39,362	40,841	42,675	44,422
Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Funding (A - B)	**11,803**	**7,696**	**7,719**	**8,587**	**9,676**	**10,656**	**12,653**	**13,930**	**15,818**	**17,564**	**19,562**
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	54	75	77	80	82	84	87	89	92	95	97
Development and financial contributions	7,378	12,260	14,438	11,881	13,341	13,751	12,653	14,169	14,401	15,015	14,829
Increase (decrease) in debt	41,438	16,944	40,303	36,922	8,543	23,944	(2,132)	12,967	4,199	18,063	15,723
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding (C)	48,870	29,279	54,818	48,883	21,966	37,780	10,607	27,226	18,692	33,173	30,649
Application of Capital Funding											
Capital Expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	53,509	26,810	49,388	48,251	20,558	35,387	17,104	33,944	32,574	42,879	43,470
- to improve the level of service	4,885	2,634	3,335	2,610	4,680	8,590	2,767	3,361	3,201	4,378	4,045
- to replace existing assets	10,604	11,164	10,150	11,141	13,053	11,932	13,596	14,229	10,150	16,295	18,068
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(8,875)	(8,375)	(118)	(4,263)	(6,686)	(7,540)	(10,439)	(10,514)	(11,482)	(12,430)	(15,160)
Increase (decrease) of investments	549	4,742	(217)	(270)	39	67	233	135	67	(386)	(210)
Total Applications of Capital Funding (D)	60,673	36,975	62,538	57,470	31,643	48,435	23,261	41,155	34,510	50,736	50,212
Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding (C - D)	**(11,803)**	**(7,696)**	**(7,719)**	**(8,587)**	**(9,676)**	**(10,656)**	**(12,653)**	**(13,930)**	**(15,818)**	**(17,564)**	**(19,562)**
Funding Balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

PROSPECTIVE WATER SUPPLY FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Notes	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	20,137	10,971	11,754	12,598	13,510	14,480	15,668	16,765	17,952	19,217	20,546
Targeted Rates	8,518	10,596	10,981	11,346	11,729	12,127	12,539	12,979	13,448	13,938	14,435
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	433	450	465	488	502	525	539	555	571	588	606
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	93	(68)	(72)	(75)	(80)	(84)	(91)	(96)	(101)	(105)	(109)
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	29,180	21,956	23,128	24,357	25,661	27,048	28,656	30,202	31,870	33,637	35,478
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	14,524	16,934	17,869	18,850	19,323	20,571	21,030	21,751	22,433	23,545	24,288
Finance Costs	2,931	3,231	4,240	4,623	4,413	4,262	3,936	3,710	3,117	2,658	2,188
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding (B)	17,455	20,165	22,109	23,473	23,735	24,833	24,965	25,461	25,550	26,203	26,476
Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Funding (A - B)	**11,725**	**1,790**	**1,019**	**884**	**1,925**	**2,215**	**3,691**	**4,741**	**6,319**	**7,435**	**9,001**
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	54	50	52	53	439	56	58	60	61	63	65
Development and financial contributions	4,359	8,014	8,361	6,895	7,417	7,126	6,976	6,506	6,038	6,523	6,855
Increase (decrease) in debt	36,762	11,928	9,045	7,590	(4,933)	(7,230)	(12,390)	(15,855)	(22,971)	(7,138)	(23,709)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding (C)	41,175	19,992	17,458	14,538	2,923	(47)	(5,356)	(9,289)	(16,871)	(551)	(16,789)
Application of Capital Funding											
Capital Expenditure:											
- to meet additional demand	11,689	26,042	16,787	13,901	3,246	3,412	1,100	1,495	2,863	21,655	10,175
- to improve the level of service	2,128	1,649	2,784	6,280	6,211	5,581	2,900	2,174	1,666	1,687	1,637
- to replace existing assets	9,814	5,488	8,229	8,846	11,464	11,027	14,152	14,121	8,577	9,082	7,905
Increase (decrease) in reserves	28,782	(15,016)	(9,157)	(13,399)	(16,102)	(17,903)	(19,996)	(22,440)	(23,709)	(25,246)	(27,344)
Increase (decrease) of investments	487	3,619	(166)	(206)	30	51	178	103	51	(294)	(160)
Total Applications of Capital Funding (D)	52,900	21,782	18,477	15,421	4,848	2,168	(1,665)	(4,548)	(10,552)	6,883	(7,787)
Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding (C - D)	**(11,725)**	**(1,790)**	**(1,019)**	**(884)**	**(1,925)**	**(2,215)**	**(3,691)**	**(4,741)**	**(6,319)**	**(7,435)**	**(9,001)**
Funding Balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

This statement discloses our planned financial performance in relation to various benchmarks which help us to assess whether we are prudently managing our revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings.

We are required to include this statement in our 10-Year Plan in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the regulations). Please refer to the regulations for more information, including definitions of some of the terms used in this statement.

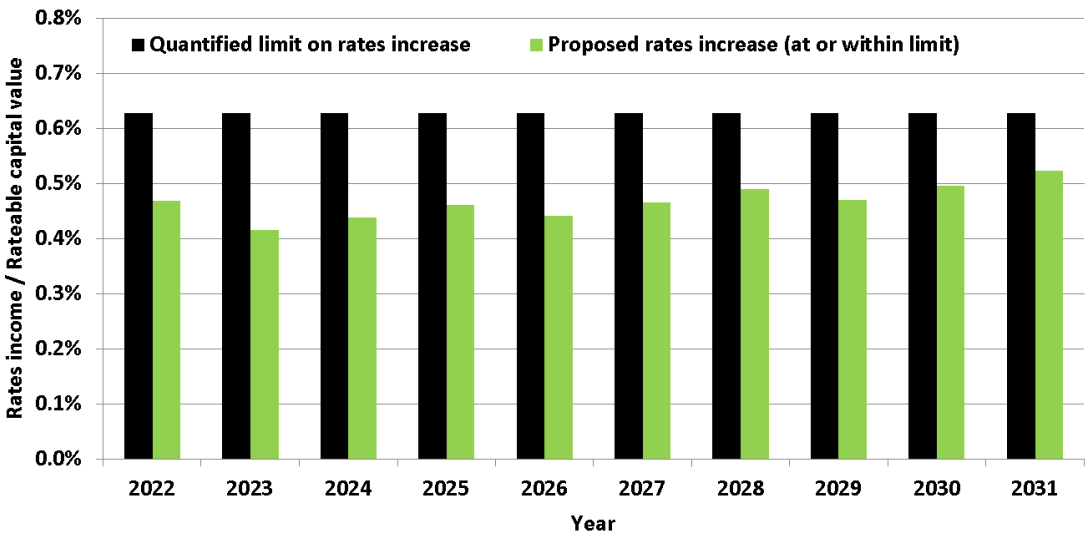
Rates affordability benchmark

We meet the rates affordability benchmark if:

- Planned rates income equals or is less than each quantified limit on rates; and
- Planned rates increases equal or are less than each quantified limit on rates increases.

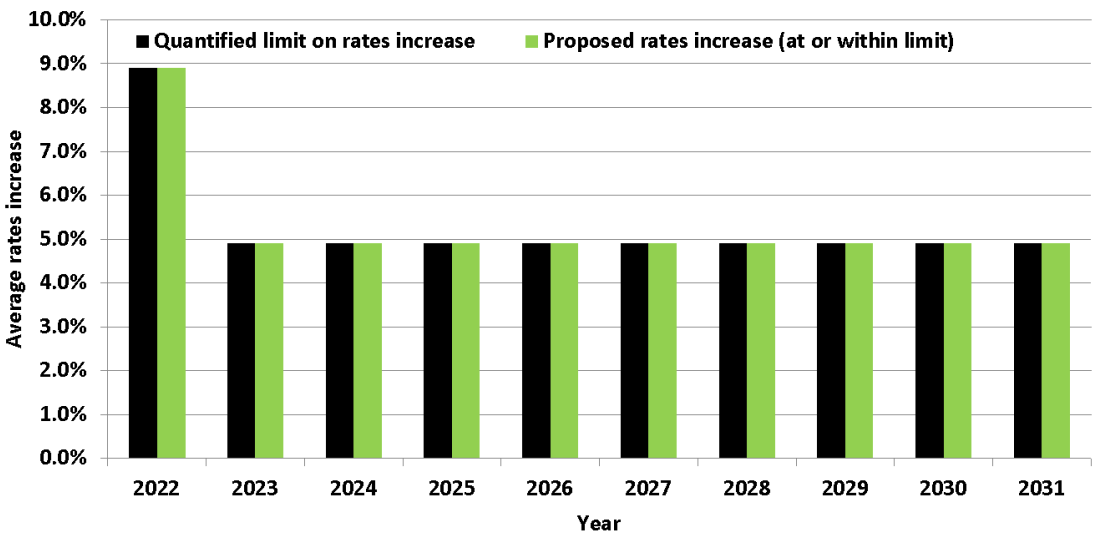
Rates (income) affordability

The following graph compares our planned rates income with a quantified limit on rates contained in the 2021-31 Financial Strategy. The quantified limit is that rates will not exceed 0.627% of the city's rateable capital value.



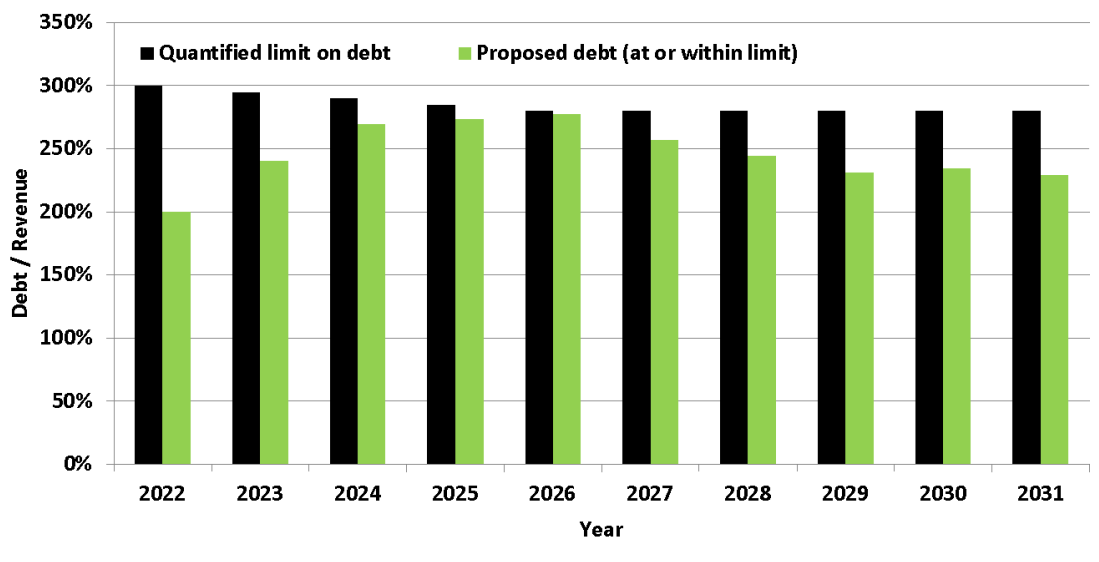
Rates (increases) affordability

The following graph compares our planned rates increases with a quantified limit on rates increases contained in our 2021-31 Financial Strategy. The quantified limit is that average rate increases to existing ratepaye will not exceed 8.9% in 2021/22 or 4.9% thereafter.



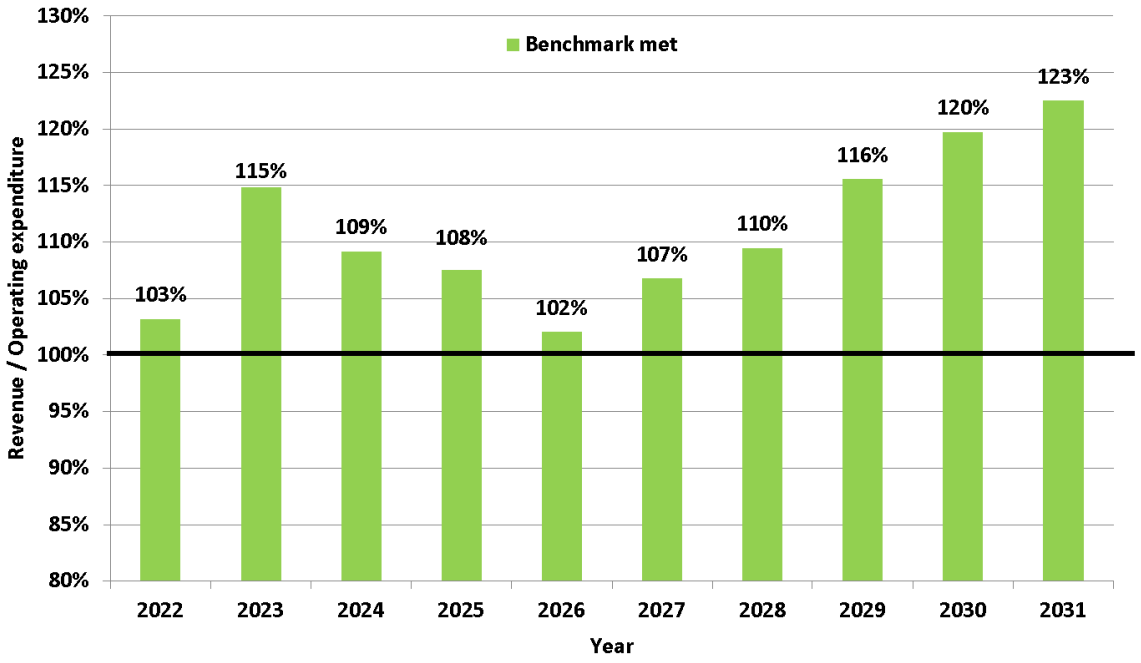
Debt affordability benchmark

We will meet the debt affordability benchmark if our planned borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing. The following graph compares our planned debt with a quantified limit on borrowing contained in the 2021-31 Financial Strategy. The quantified limit is that the debt to revenue ratio will remain below 300% in 2022, 295% in 2023, 290% in 2024, 285% in 2025 and 280% thereafter.



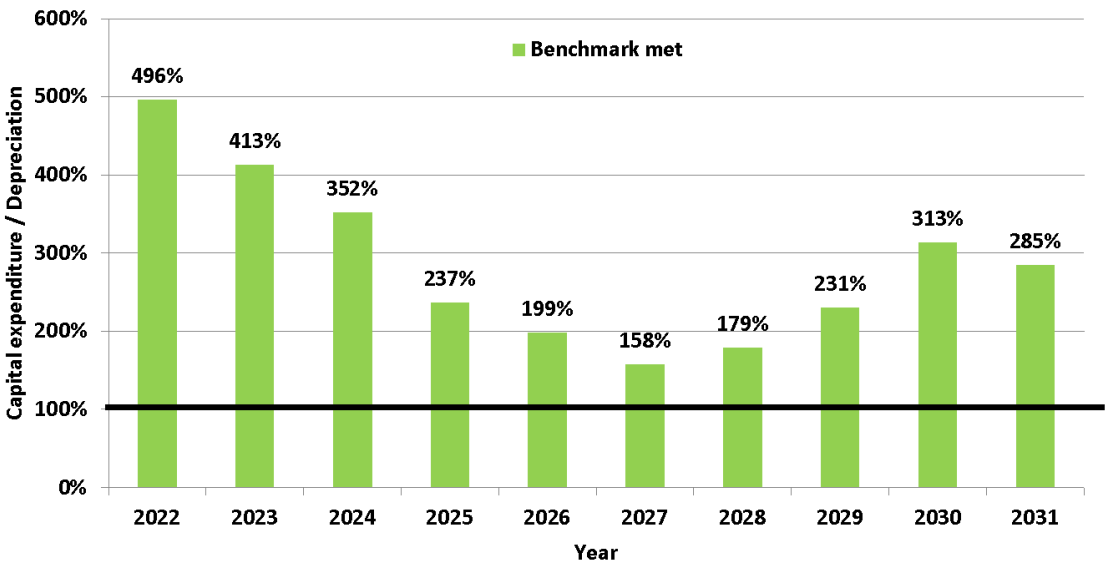
Balanced budget benchmark

The following graph shows our planned revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment) as a proportion of planned operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment). We meet the balanced budget benchmark if our planned revenue equals or is greater than our planned operating expenses.



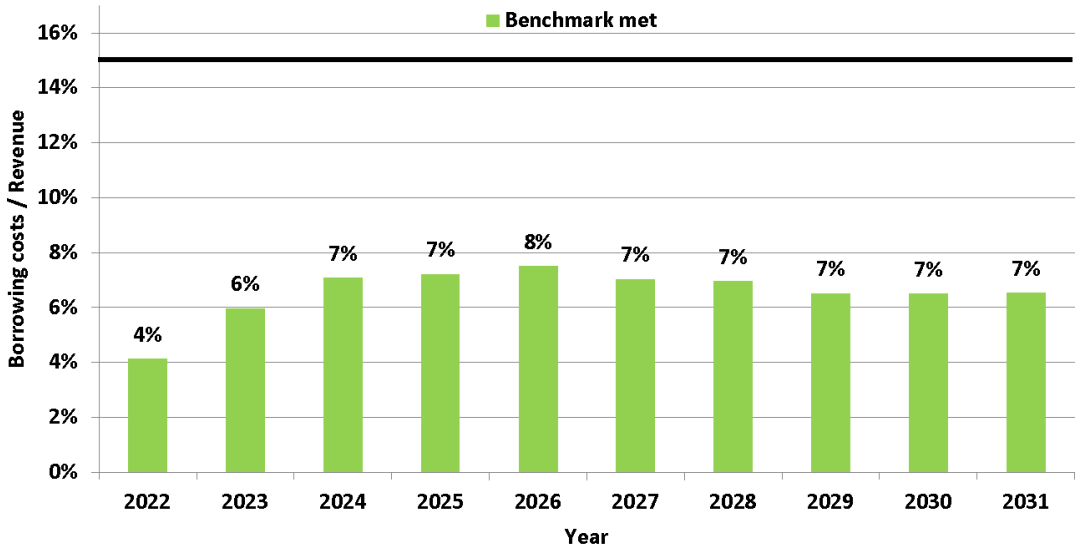
Essential services benchmark

The following graph shows our planned capital expenditure on network services as a proportion of expected depreciation on network services. We meet this benchmark if our planned capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than the expected depreciation on our network services.



Debt servicing benchmark

The following graph displays our planned borrowing costs as a proportion of planned revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment). Because Statistics New Zealand projects that our population will grow faster than the national population is projected to grow, we will meet the debt servicing benchmark if our planned borrowing costs equal or are less than 15% of our planned revenue.



2021-31 Long-term plan

DRAFT significant forecasting assumptions

COVID-19

This LTP assumes COVID-19 Alert Level 1[1] for Year 1 (July 2021-June 2022). From Year 2 (2022/23) each activity area has based their budget on a post-COVID-19 'new normal' operating context.

We have forecast a decrease in revenue in year one at our venues (FMG Stadium Waikato, Claudelands and Seddon Park), our community facilities, and through our consenting activities.

THREE WATERS REFORM

The Government is implementing a package of reforms to the three waters regulatory system, which are designed to:

- Improve national-level leadership, oversight, and support relating to the three waters - through the creation of Taumata Arowai, a new, dedicated Water Services Regulator from July 2021
- Significantly strengthen compliance, monitoring, and enforcement relating to drinking water regulation - through the creation of a new Water Services Bill and revised Drinking Waters Standards of New Zealand that are expected to come into effect mid 2021
- Manage risks to drinking water safety and ensure sources of drinking water are protected
- Improve the environmental performance and transparency of wastewater and stormwater networks.

We expect that the regulatory reform and the establishment of Taumata Arowai will change the way we will need to demonstrate regulatory compliance, assess risk relating to source and treated water quality and require licencing and authorisation of water supplier entities and individuals involved in providing three water services. As legislative changes relating to regulatory compliance are still in progress, the operating and capital budgets have been developed to anticipate likely new regulatory requirements where possible, however if the new regulatory requirements are unknown then budgets have been set to maintain current service levels under the current regulatory framework.

In addition to regulatory reform, Government has initiated a reform process for service delivery of three waters. While the Government's starting intention is for publicly-owned multi-regional models for water service delivery (with a preference for local authority ownership), final decisions on a service delivery model will be informed by discussion with the local government sector and the work of the Joint Steering Committee. As details of proposed new entities are still unknown, it is assumed that Council will continue to provide water, wastewater and stormwater services for the duration of the 2021-31 LTP, however this assumption has a high level of uncertainty.

We have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government to join the first phase of the Government's three waters reform and have received $17.46M in stimulus funding to support the delivery of specific three waters projects.

The MoU commits us to a collaborative process with Government to explore structural reform in the waters sector, particularly a multi-regional approach to three waters management and delivery of better health, economic, cultural and environmental outcomes.

The $17.46M three waters stimulus includes $500,000 to fund the early participation in the reform programme, to cover the engagement of additional resource to collate information, provide advice and backfilling of existing roles. Given the complexity of the three waters

[1] New Zealand Government. https://covid19.govt.nz

reform investigations and the time involved to participate and influence outcomes, it is highly likely that further funding will be required during the period of the 2021-31 LTP. At this time no budget allowance has been made for any further three waters reform project funding, in part because there have been suggestions that further Government funding may be available to support councils as the reform programme progresses. The funding needs of the three waters reform project will be monitored and if further funding is required this will be presented to Council prior to the finalisation of the 2021-31 Long Term Plan.

CLIMATE CHANGE

The Ministry for Environment has prepared climate change projections for the Waikato region that provide a range of scenarios for what the future climate may look like for Hamilton. The predicted impacts include:

- Increase in average temperatures, compared to 1995, of between 0.7°C and 1.1°C by 2040 and of between 0.7°C and 3.1°C by 2090
- Winter rainfall in the Hamilton area is expected to rise by 4% to 8% by 2090, whereas spring rainfall is projected to decrease by 6%. The variability could lead to more extreme weather events such as drought and flooding
- There are also potential increases to the intensity of storms, wind extremes and thunderstorms.

These predicted impacts are likely to result in more frequent droughts and flooding. The topography and relatively low natural hazard risk in Hamilton is considered an advantage compared to other parts of the country (such as coastal communities) which are more directly impacted by changes to climate. However, Hamilton may experience changes to our economy, population growth or community wellbeing as a result of impacts on our surrounding council areas.

A programme of funded work in 2020/21 is underway to further understand how Hamilton may be impacted by the physical changes, the impacts of transitioning to a low carbon future and by the changes occurring in the wider region. The outcomes from the work programme will be considered in subsequent LTPs.

POPULATION GROWTH

Population growth has been forecast for territorial authorities in the Waikato by the National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis (NIDEA), University of Waikato. We have assumed the NIDEA low projection (2020) to prepare this LTP.

Total population at 30 June is projected to be:

2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
180,741	183,036	185,377	187,741	190,090	192,422	194,744	197,038	199,276	201,483

New households at 30 June are projected to be:

2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
1177	1215	1279	1274	1232	1221	1295	1300	1246	1248

Notes that updated NIDEA growth projections are expected in March 2021 and any changes arising from this will be incorporated in the final population growth assumption outlined in the LTP.

Population projections have been used to help prepare 30-year demand forecasts for the Infrastructure Strategy.

Growth infrastructure investment

It is anticipated that all growth cells will be developed by us in partnership with those providing privately funded infrastructure.

As our current financial constraints do not allow for all growth infrastructure in all areas zoned for development, third party funding has been anticipated across all growth cells through the vesting of developer-provided infrastructure and the use of private development agreements (PDAs). Council will continue to explore the use of new funding and financing tools such as off balance sheet structures provided by the Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act.

It has been assumed we will generally make upsizing contributions to developers on an incremental marginal cost basis where these are required.

SETTLEMENT PATTERN

Hamilton Urban Growth Strategy, Future Proof Growth Strategy, Operative Waikato Regional Policy Statement and the Operative District Plan (ODP) outline the existing long-term settlement pattern for the city.

The 2021-31 LTP has been developed based on the following land use assumptions.

Citywide development

Urban regeneration will focus in and around key nodes as identified in the ODP, areas of high accessibility and within walkable catchments of the Central City, major centres and planned rapid and frequent transport in accordance with the National Policy Statement for Urban Development.

The programme of infrastructure investment at a strategic level including treatment plant headworks and bulk reticulation will support both greenfield and urban infill growth.

Infill within the existing established areas of the city will be progressed in parallel with greenfield areas and will accommodate approximately 50 per cent of Hamilton's new dwellings. Further infrastructure investment will be required for intensification once areas for accelerated development are identified. This additional investment will be the subject of subsequent LTPs.

Rototuna

Rototuna is to remain the city's primary growth cell for the early years of the LTP with investment prioritised on completing strategic infrastructure as the need arises. Residential development in Rototuna is expected to be completed within this 10-year period.

Peacocke

Peacocke Stage 1 residential development will continue and is expected to be completed within this 10-year period, with no further strategic infrastructure investment required.

Peacocke Stage 2 is poised to become the city's primary growth cell for residential development following completion of the Housing Infrastructure Fund key strategic transport and wastewater infrastructure in the northern part of the cell.

Rotokauri

Residential growth in Rotokauri Stage 1 is currently limited by the need to invest in strategic stormwater and transport infrastructure.

Staff continue to work with land developers as well as Crown Infrastructure Partners for innovative infrastructure funding, financing and delivery options.

A development which was initially approved as a Special Housing Area in Rotokauri Stage 2 (MADE Development) has now been zoned through a Private Plan Change.

Ruakura

The Ruakura growth cell in the precinct around the Inland Port Development has been enabled through private, Hamilton City Council and central Government funding through the Provincial Growth Unit and Crown Infrastructure Partners.

Te Rapa North

Council is progressing a plan change for Te Rapa North to change the zoning to Employment land. No substantial growth is forecast due to limitations associated with infrastructure capacity.

The Te Awa Lakes Private Plan Change has now been approved and consent is being sought for other parts of the area that will require infrastructure investment.

Temple View

No substantial growth is forecast No substantial growth is forecast due to limitations associated with infrastructure capacity.

City boundary change

Hamilton City Council and Waikato District Council have a Strategic Boundary Agreement that provides for boundary extensions in relation to the growth areas of HT1 (Horsham Downs), R2 (Ruakura North) and WA (Whatawhata Road) when required by the City.

Any boundary change will require decisions of both Hamilton City Council and the neighbouring district council, a Local Government Commission process, with any financial considerations reported in a future Annual Plan or LTP.

REVENUE

Ratepayer growth

Ratepayer growth has been calculated based on assumptions on the increase in the number of households as forecast by NIDEA low. The relationship between ratepayer growth and the forecast growth metrics is complex. One household does not represent a one to one relationship with one rating unit. Ratepayer growth has been calculated based on the historic trends in the relationship between these forecasts and actual rating unit growth over the previous four years.

As a result of this complexity there is a high degree of uncertainty around these forecasts. The percentage increases and revenue growth below represent the expected increase from the previous year due to growth in the general rate, UAGC, and compliance rate.

	Year 1 21/22	Year 2 22/23	Year 3 23/24	Year 4 24/25	Year 5 25/26	Year 6 26/27	Year 7 27/28	Year 8 28/29	Year 9 29/30	Year 10 30/31
Percentage increase	2.05%	2.14%	2.17%	2.23%	2.18%	2.04%	1.99%	2.07%	2.03%	1.91%
Additional revenue ($000)	4,105	4,773	5,171	5,708	5,965	5,986	6,225	6,928	7,292	7,329

Development contributions

Future revenue has been projected using the Development Contributions (DC) Model.

The DC revenue assumption also considers current payment patterns, remissions and takes consideration of growth modelling error margins.

DC revenue is estimated to be:

	Year 1 21/22	Year 2 22/23	Year 3 23/24	Year 4 24/25	Year 5 25/26	Year 6 26/27	Year 7 27/28	Year 8 28/29	Year 9 29/30	Year 10 30/31
Revenue estimate ($000)	34,283	36,611	38,007	40,748	41,339	39,324	39,943	39,389	41,254	41,429

Should Hamilton grow more quickly than expected, then DC revenue is likely to exceed these expectations. However, the increase in revenue will be offset over time by a need to accelerate growth-related core network infrastructure.

Conversely, if growth is slower than expected new infrastructure may be deferred until needed, and over time this will offset the loss of projected revenue.

In cases where infrastructure cannot be deferred, infrastructure is supplied ahead of need and the costs will be recouped as the demand (and DCs) is realised.

EXPENDITURE

Cost of growth

As Hamilton grows, costs increase for some services. We have assumed increases for contract escalations relating to the growing number of households as forecast by NIDEA low. This occurs only where the supplier agreement includes a set number of households and a contracted escalation if the number of households increase (an example is the household refuse collection contract). Many contracts do not include a contracted escalation clause.

Further consequential cost of growth will be included in relevant activity budgets to reflect the cost of maintenance and operating new assets that are created.

Savings

We have budgeted for savings for over the 10 years of the plan, with a total value of $106 million (see table below). This Long-Term Plan assumes these savings will be realised.

We expect to make these savings through digital-enabled business transformation, property savings, strategic procurement and capital programme optimisation. It is our intention that savings will be achieved without changing the services the community receives.

Given the size and diversity of our activities, along with opportunities to partner with central and other local government, business and the community, we are confident these can be achieved.

	Savings ($000)
Year 1 2021/22	4,733
Year 2 2022/23	5,984
Year 3 2023/24	7,274
Year 4 2024/25	11,698
Year 5 2025/26	11,991

Year 6 2026/27	12,291
Year 7 2027/28	12,610
Year 8 2028/29	12,951
Year 9 2029/30	13,300
Year 10 2030/31	13,646
Ten year total	**106,478**

Risk and sensitivity

We have identified that the majority of these savings will be generated from four areas:

- digital-enabled business transformation
- property savings
- strategic procurement
- capital programme optimisation.

Over the next 10 years we have budgeted $60.5 million of capital investment in information services renewals and upgrades designed to help digitally transform the Council. This investment is expected to achieve long-term, sustainable savings, enabled by technology. It is expected that these savings will begin to be realised from year one of the plan, and will consolidate from year three onwards as more end-to-end processes are automated. We expect digital-enabled business transformation will deliver the largest proportion of savings over the 10 years.

We expect to realise savings from changing the way we utilise physical space by adopting new ways of working, including but not limited to redesigning work spaces to enable agile working, enabling increased remote-working, exploring options for consolidation of operation worksites and increasing utilisation of community-based facilities.

We are in the process of moving to a strategic procurement model which would see greater centralisation of procurement functions. Moving to a strategic procurement model is expected to deliver savings through, process improvement, negotiated savings, rebates and hard cost avoidance.

We are forecasting our biggest ever capital programme and with that comes new opportunities to gain efficiencies through scale and new procurement opportunities. We are rethinking the way we currently deliver our capital programme to drive a focus on realising these opportunities. This means new assets are likely to cost us less while still delivering planned service levels. Through this opportunity we expect planned savings in operational costs will come from reduced interest and depreciation costs. We have observed larger councils achieving procurement efficiencies which we are yet to access. We recognise that to realise these savings will have some challenges and therefore note a moderate degree of risk in achieving them.

In the case that we are unable to achieve all of our savings targets there will be consequences that could affect rates, service levels or capital expenditure. However, we have decided that we will not allow service levels to be reduced in this Long-Term Plan and that this principle is prioritised over the achievement of savings.

We have modelled the impact of only achieving a portion of the savings. If we only saved 50% of the budgeted savings the impact of this would be an increase in our debt to revenue ratio, over the 280% limit in 2025/26. To stay within our financial strategy limits in all years we could increase city rates by an additional 1% in 2020/21 or decrease unsubsidised capital spending by $2.5 million for each year of the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Inflation treatment

Separate inflation rates have been used for the operational and capital budgets due to the different cost drivers that impact these types of cost.

Business and Economic Research Ltd (BERL) were contracted on behalf of the local government sector to provide inflation forecasts for the period of this LTP. These forecasts are related to the types of costs that the local government sector is likely to incur.

BERL has provided projections of scenarios as to how the New Zealand economy will respond to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The scenarios are:

- BERL mid-scenario - considered to be a likely outcome relevant to most regions of New Zealand
- Stalled rebuild scenario - where GDP and employment grow more slowly
- Faster rebuild scenario - where GDP and employment grow more rapidly.

The Council has assumed the mid-scenario for operating inflation rates. The mid-scenario is considered to be the most likely outcome relevant to most areas of New Zealand. Further comfort is provided as cost adjustors used in all three scenarios are consistent with economic forecasts published by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, the New Zealand Treasury and BERL.

Operating expenditure and revenue inflation used in financial modelling is:

	Year 1 21/22	Year 2 22/23	Year 3 23/24	Year 4 24/25	Year 5 25/26	Year 6 26/27	Year 7 27/28	Year 8 28/29	Year 9 29/30	Year 10 30/31
Operating inflation	3.60%	2.90%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.60%	2.70%	2.70%	2.60%

The Council has assumed the faster rebuild scenario for capital inflation rates. The faster rebuild scenario is applicable to councils in areas that have relatively sound infrastructure but also expect to engage in significant infrastructure upgrades in the next decade.

Capital expenditure and revenue (capital subsidies, capital contributions) inflation used in financial modelling is:

	Year 1 21/22	Year 2 22/23	Year 3 23/24	Year 4 24/25	Year 5 25/26	Year 6 26/27	Year 7 27/28	Year 8 28/29	Year 9 29/30	Year 10 30/31
Capital inflation	3.30%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	2.80%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	2.80%

Availability of contractors to complete capital programme

It is assumed there is sufficient capacity within the professional services and contractor market to undertake the capital programme.

There is a high degree of uncertainty around this assumption as there are high levels of forecasted capital expenditure from other central and local government agencies in the upper North Island as well as strong ongoing demand for new housing and development. The impact of this could be high as budgets may not be sufficient to undertake the works as planned. The capital expenditure inflation forecast above has included a higher inflation rate in its budget, based on BERL's faster rebuild scenario. This is to recognise the higher costs associated with the high demand for contractors.

Capital expenditure forecasts

The capital programme budgets have been developed using a base estimate plus a nominal contingency. This approach is consistent with previous LTPs and results in budget provisions which assume a risk management approach to actual costs.

Availability of resources to deliver service levels

We have assumed additional staffing resources are required to meet the higher demand of growth.

This includes both staffing associated with capital projects, consequential staff needed to operate the asset and indirect staff to support the greater corporate support activity a bigger city generates.

It is assumed all staff positions can be filled and maintained so we can deliver the proposed service levels.

Interest rates

We use Price Waterhouse Cooper (PwC) Treasury Division for advice on all aspects of our treasury management. We have policies in place providing direction in the management of risks associated with debt.

Council's interest rate risk, the risk of adverse interest rate movements, is mitigated by requiring at least 40 per cent (but no more than 95 per cent) of Council's debt to be at fixed rates with greater than 12 months to maturity. Council's Liquidity and Funding Risk, the risk that Council may not be able to access funds at the time that we need or at a cost no greater than the existing terms, is mitigated in two ways: firstly, by spreading the due dates of our debt per the policy; and, secondly, by ensuring we have access to additional undrawn funds.

The policy also outlines the financial institutions from whom Council can borrow and includes borrowing caps for all but Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA) and the New Zealand Government.

Being credit rated as AA- by S&P Global Ratings has provided the opportunity to access cheaper sources of debt. On average, the margin benefit is 20 to 30 basis points, for example if the market is 5.1 per cent then Council can borrow at 4.8 per cent.

Interest rates applying to debt are estimated based on current fixed rate contracts, forward looking market rates and expected credit margins.

The interest rate applying to cash investments is 0.5 per cent. It is estimated that the average cash balance of $50m will earn approximately $0.25M interest per annum.

The interest rates on borrowing used in this LTP are:

	Year 1 21/22	Year 2 22/23	Year 3 23/24	Year 4 24/25	Year 5 25/26	Year 6 26/27	Year 7 27/28	Year 8 28/29	Year 9 29/30	Year 10 30/31
Interest rates	2.40%	2.93%	3.04%	2.90%	2.94%	2.92%	3.07%	3.07%	3.07%	3.07%

These rates reflect the current S&P Global Credit Rating being maintained throughout the LTP. A change in rating up or down could be expected to impact on interest costs by approximately 0.05 per cent or 5 basis points.

ASSETS

Property investment

Expected return on investment in property is based on the objective of maximizing financial return. This is realised by operating property assets to achieve the market or better than market rates of return through maximum rental income, high levels of building occupancy and quality tenants. Rents have been set in line with prevailing market conditions.

Asset sales

The forecast financial statements include transactions to complete existing contracted asset sales. There are no other asset sales assumed.

No financial impact is assumed from minor assets sales (e.g. disposal of surplus operational assets).

Revaluation of non-current assets

Revaluations on property, plant and equipment have been calculated on the preceding year's balance as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position. This includes an inflation allowance calculated based on Local Government Cost Index (LGCI) as listed in the Local Government Cost Adjustor Factor Forecasts 2020 Update from BERL.

Useful lives of significant assets

Assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives with annual depreciation expense included in the total costs for each significant service. We have made numerous assumptions about the useful lives of our assets. These will be disclosed in the depreciation note within the Statement of Accounting Policies included in the Prospective Financial Statements.

Acquisition of significant assets

Capital expenditure to replace existing assets (renewal projects) it is recognised that projects will be completed throughout the year. It is assumed half of those projects are completed within the first six months. As such, depreciation is forecast based on six months' depreciation for renewal projects in the year the renewals are first budgeted.

For each new capital project, staff have assessed the expected completion date for the project from which time the assets are depreciated.

Depreciation is applied based on the estimated useful life of the asset, consistent with the accounting policies.

Capital expenditure to replace assets (renewals) is primarily funded from rates, and capital expenditure to improve levels of service and growth is funded by loans. Some capital expenditure is also funded by subsidies, development contributions and grants.

Seismic rating of Council buildings

A programme of prioritised seismic assessments on Council buildings has been carried out over recent years on Councils building portfolio. Significant buildings that require further seismic assessment are the Brian Perry Stand at FMG Waikato Stadium and the Chimpanzee House at Hamilton Zoo.

Where a Detailed Seismic Assessment (DSA) has already been done on a building, this assessment is used to determine if a seismic upgrade is required. Asset Management Plans (AMPs) have included any known seismic upgrades needed to meet minimum legislative requirements. Where a DSA has not been done, no provision has been made for seismic upgrade.

Investment properties

We revalue investment properties on an annual basis and an annual gain on investment property values of 2.5% has been assumed in each year of this LTP.

Vested assets

The level of vested assets has been determined using growth expectations and then compared to historical trends for reasonableness.

ACTIVITY SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

City planning and growth

Building control and planning guidance

Expected revenue is based on a combination of current growth projections and previous year actuals as approved by Council.

Transport

Elected Members have provided direction in the development of the Transport Improvement Programme that has informed additional capital and operational requirements. This aims to address services in relation to safety, micro-mobility, passenger transport and congestion.

Third party funding

We have assumed that operating and capital expenditure programmes which have in the past received Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency subsidies and/or satisfy the criteria required for subsidy, will continue to receive subsidy funding over the course of this LTP.

The Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency subsidy rates that have generally been applied have been at the subsidy rate of 51%.

Commuter parking

We are seeking community feedback on our proposal to introduce a paid commuter parking around the fringe of the central city. Our preferred option is to introduce paid commuter parking and we have assumed that this would generate an estimated $1.6 million of revenue per annum. This revenue would be used to fund public transport initiatives and finding other ways for people to get to and from work without needing their cars. Should the proposal not go ahead we will need to delay and reprioritise our spending on transport and mode shift projects. There is a low risk of impact on our overall Financial Strategy.

Three waters

Water safety plan

We have an approved Water Safety Plan that has been assessed by a Drinking Water Assessor and confirmed as implemented. This plan identifies potential risk associated with a water supply and details how those risks are managed. It is assumed that routine reviews of the water safety plan will not identify any significant changes to currently identified risk mitigations.

Water safety planning requirements are likely to be enhanced as part of Government water regulatory reforms. It has been assumed that the current approach to water safety planning will continue as the nature of the reform enhancements are unknown.

Drinking Water Standards

Our water supply is fully compliant with the current Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (revised 2018) and part 2A of the Health Act 1956.

Taumata Arowai, the new Water Services Regulator, has indicated that they will be reviewing the current Drinking Water Standards of New Zealand and we expect changes to the way in which we report and demonstrate compliance. As it is unknown what changes could be made, we are not able to forecast the impacts of these changes on costs and levels of service.

LTP planning has generally been based on meeting the current drinking water standards, with the inclusion of some anticipated competency training requirements of the Government reform. There is a high level of uncertainty with this assumption.

Freshwater quality standards

Fresh water quality standards are changing. The government has recently released a revised National Policy Statement for Freshwater and Waikato Regional Council has progressed significant changes to the Regional Plan. It has been assumed that current resource consent conditions will continue for the remaining life of discharge resource consents. Resource consent conditions determine the level of infrastructure investment required. There is a medium level of uncertainty with this assumption.

Project Watershed

We have assumed contributions will be received from Waikato Regional Council for Project Watershed projects over the full term of this LTP as proposed in the Project Watershed 10-Year plan submitted to Waikato Regional Council. These contributions are sourced from a Waikato Regional Council targeted rate for Project Watershed. We will apply these funds to projects meeting the criteria set out in the Project Watershed agreement between us and the Waikato Regional Council.

Rubbish and recycling

Emission Trade Scheme and Waste Levy

The government set the rate of Emission Trade Scheme (ETS) and Waste Levy payable of waste disposed of nationally.

The central government Waste Levy Scheme will be increased, and scope expanded (all classes of landfills to be included) by 2023. There is also a proposal to review the Waste Minimisation Act, any review may have an impact on the allocation of waste levy fund contributions.

Current assumptions are that waste levy contributions will continue at current levels (including increases related to growth), over the full term of the LTP. The funds will be used to deliver on actions from the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

Visitor destinations

Hamilton Gardens parking revenue

We are seeking community feedback on our proposal to introduce a charge for car-parking at Hamilton Gardens from 1 January 2022. Our preferred option is to introduce a charge for car-parking and we have assumed that this would generate an estimated $500,000 of revenue per annum. Half of this revenue would be used to enhance existing services and facilities, and half would be used to fund new services and facilities. Should the charge for car-parking at the Hamilton Gardens not be introduced we won't have any funding to invest in new or enhanced services and facilities. There is a low risk of impact on our overall Financial Strategy.

Hamilton Zoo-Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park entry precinct

We have assumed $900,000 external funding to complete capital works of $5.7 million. Should the funding targets not be met then the development work would be adjusted to the funding available. There is a low risk of impact on our overall Financial Strategy.

Parks and recreation

Playgrounds development

We have assumed $600,000 external funding to complete capital works of $6.6 million. Should the funding targets not be met then the development work would be adjusted to the funding available. There is a low risk of impact on our overall Financial Strategy.

OTHER SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act

The recently enacted Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act (IFF) enables Council to access a new off balance sheet funding mechanism to support the delivery of infrastructure projects.

We are exploring many potential opportunities for the application of the IFF tool at Council, including the possibility of converting part of our current Housing Infrastructure Fund loan into an IFF arrangement for the Peacocke growth area; and using the IFF to provide significant off balance sheet funding and contribution to infrastructure costs, and as the basis of negotiating a private developer agreement in the Rotokauri growth cell for the major lead infrastructure.

We have not yet negotiated any IFF deals, as such, the financial forecasts do not currently reflect any potential off balance sheet funding arrangements.

Unquantified legal claims

This LTP does not assume any provision for legal claims which are currently in progress.

Future legislative change

The details of future legislative changes are unable to be anticipated with any level of certainty.

The information that has been made available through various policy announcements to date suggests that the potential risks to materially impact this LTP are moderate in scale. However, given the lack of detail available on future legislative changes and their timing our projects have been planned based on the current legislative regime.

Changes to other legislation, regulations or rules that affect how we operate (usually through requiring compliance with new and higher standards) cannot be anticipated at this point. As a result, this LTP has been developed based on current legislation, regulations, rules and policy.

Resource consents

It has been broadly assumed that the necessary consents will be able to be obtained.

The following key consents are planned for renewal:

- Wastewater Treatment Plant discharge – 2027
- Water Treatment Plant abstraction - 2044
- Hamilton Gardens water abstraction - 2034
- Comprehensive stormwater consent - 2036
- Crematorium emission consent – 2040

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Inflation and interest

A variance in the LGCI operating expenditure rate of inflation by 1% would impact the budget by approximately $850,000 per annum (including staff costs). A similar variance in the capital expenditure inflation rate would impact the capital programme by approximately $3.5 million per annum.

A 1% variance to interest rates would increase or decrease interest costs by approximately $8.2 million per annum based on expected 2021/22 debt levels, assuming all of our debt is floating. We currently have 38% of our borrowings at fixed rates, therefore the impact of a 1% variance would be $5.1 million.

The impact of a 1% increase in inflation can be absorbed within the existing Financial Strategy limits for debt to revenue and balancing the books. The impact of a 1% increase in interest, or a combined increase in both inflation and interest would cause a breach in the balancing the books and debt limits. In the medium term (first three years of this Long-term plan) this is partially mitigated by the 38% of interest on fixed debt.

We would have to respond to such a large change in interest rates and inflation. This response would depend on any effects these factors had on population growth and associated investment.

Growth assumptions

In making these forecasting assumptions we have to be mindful the future may not unfold as expected. Many of our assumptions are based on our growth forecasts. As such, we need to prepare for variations to these.

Our current growth assumptions show unprecedented sustained growth over the next ten years. This matter has the greatest impact on our Long-Term Plan. It results in more expenditure to run the city, more capital expenditure earlier to provide for the growing city and more revenue to pay for it. Growth affects most of our assumptions and it affects our resilience to manage certain types of assumptions, for example climate change.

The Financial Strategy, based on the assumptions in this document, show that growth is affordable. To be prepared for the possibility of growth happening other than planned, analysis has been done on the effects of a 15% change in growth.

The forecast growth is based on the NIDEA low household growth series.

15% higher than forecast growth

Higher growth means more income from growth, particularly in terms of revenue from development contributions, rates and consenting processes. This helps pay for the higher everyday costs of running the city that more people create.

Based on the existing capital programme, Hamilton will be able to accommodate a larger population in the short-term. More infill housing will occur as a result. In time, capital projects currently beyond the ten years will need to be brought forward. A benefit of higher growth would be greater debt capacity for the next big spend when new growth cells need to be opened.

The graphs on the below show that if growth was 15% higher than assumed, surpluses will get stronger and debt capacity increase.

15% lower than forecast growth

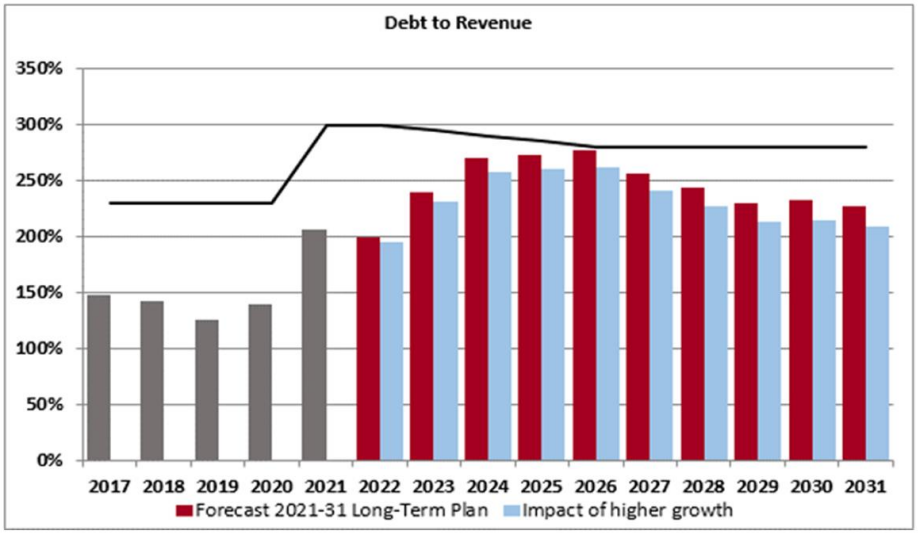
Typically, a recession is likely to occur in any ten year period, but they are almost impossible to forecast. If growth is lower than assumed our challenges will be greater.

With the Financial Strategy forecast to maximise the debt-to-revenue limit in 2025-2026 we are more vulnerable to drops in revenue. Less revenue from grants and subsidies and fees and charges could push us beyond our 280% limit in these years. The biggest impacts come from lower than forecast growth particularly in terms of development contributions, consent processing and rates. Costs are difficult to rein in quickly. The first three years of the plan has our biggest capital programme ever. This will be well underway before a change in growth would become apparent and once started, contracts and practical arrangements would make it difficult to stop.

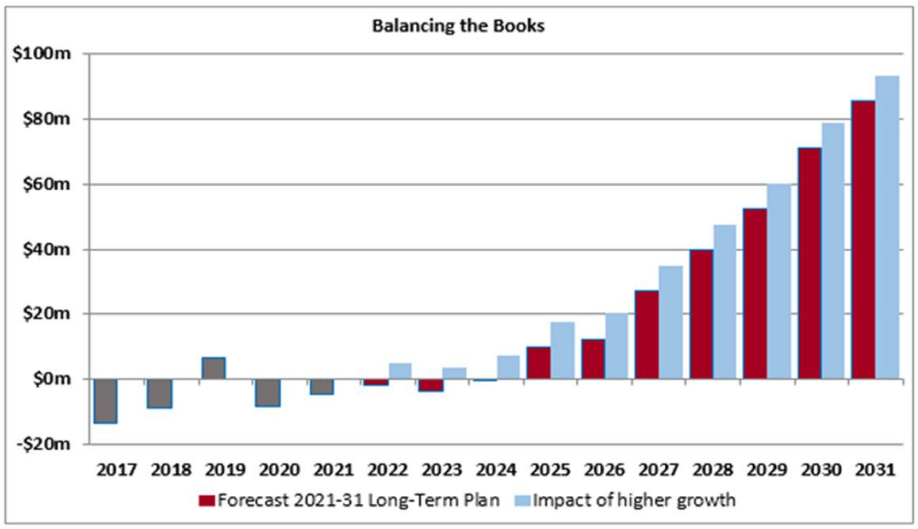
The effect of this on the Financial Strategy would be movements in the wrong direction. The graphs below model a lower growth scenario which shows deficits, meaning we would be borrowing more to pay for everyday costs. They also show the impact of less revenue on the debt-to-revenue graphs with two years of debt above the Financial Strategy limit.

We are aware of this risk and constantly monitor actual growth and revenue so we can respond quickly if required.

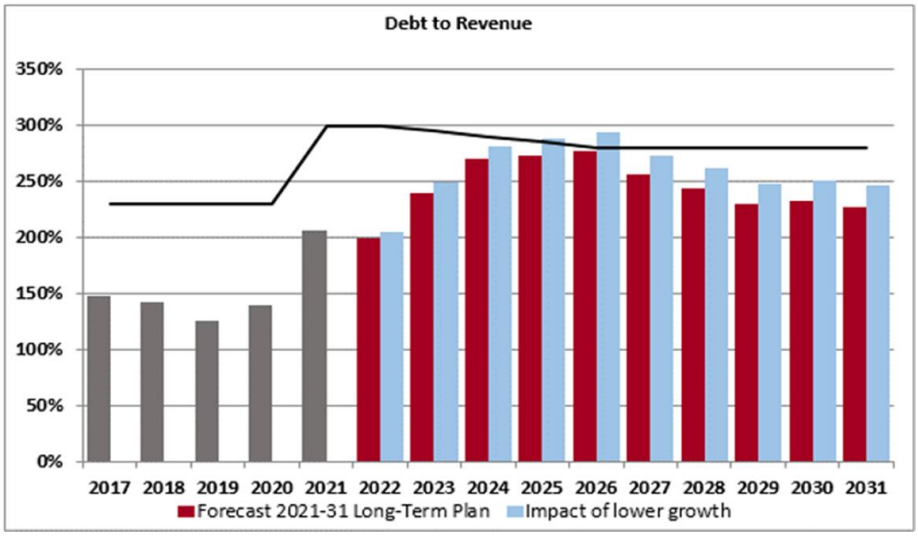
Debt-to-revenue: 15% higher than forecast growth



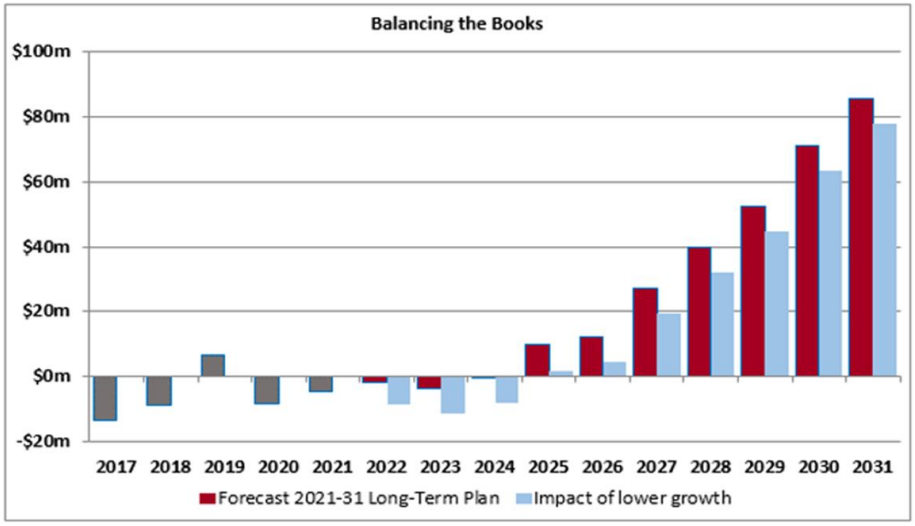
Balancing the books: 15% higher than forecast growth



Debt-to-revenue: 15% lower than forecast growth



Balancing the books: 15% lower than forecast growth



2021-31 LONG-TERM PLAN – CAPITAL PROGRAMME - A CITY THAT'S EASY TO LIVE IN - FUNDED

KEY: Capex $000's

Project	Programme	EXPENDITURE												Considerations	REVENUE		
		Net Total 10 Years Budget	Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	Debt Funded by DC's
Aquatics renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$25,901	$25,901	$1,990	$1,361	$531	$618	$582	$986	$5,859	$11,302	$962	$1,710	Renewals for Waterworld, Gallagher building complexes and associated operational assets. Renewals considered for Year 1 and 2 include replacement of the boilers (reflecting Climate Change Action Plan) , electrical renewals, pool equipment, grandstand seating and compliance works. The peak in renewals in year 8 is the structural renewal of the current building and seismic strengthening.	0%	0%	No
Community Facilities Building Renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$12,604	$12,604	$1,025	$1,771	$3,545	$842	$116	$2,200	$384	$1,059	$1,055	$606	Programme of renewals and seismic works for existing community facilities - based on retaining current portfolio.	0%	0%	No
Library Renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$22,064	$22,064	$3,326	$1,145	$1,754	$2,133	$1,968	$2,725	$3,411	$1,471	$2,092	$2,042	Renewals of building assets, furniture, equipment and collections. Significant building renewal in year 1 includes for Central Library major HVAC renewal, fire system, CCTV, lift and security assets.	0%	0%	No
Footpath Renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$23,335	$47,623	$3,179	$3,238	$3,508	$4,792	$4,622	$5,410	$5,653	$4,651	$6,361	$6,209	Replacement and resurfacing programme for footpaths throughout the city based on condition. Areas of focus include, Nawton, Maeroa, Melville, Enderley and Central City.	51%	0%	No
Animal Control Building Renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$343	$343	$0	$11	$0	$0	$0	$0	$145	$0	$0	$186	Building and enclosure renewals for animal control centre.	0%	0%	No
Retaining Wall and Structures Renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$1,701	$2,933	$331	$815	$883	$117	$113	$132	$109	$90	$123	$221	Programme of replacements for carriageway retaining walls, footbridges, fences, safety barriers and sign gantries throughout the city. Large focus on retain walls in early years.	42%	0%	No
Street Furniture Renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$398	$398	$27	$27	$29	$40	$39	$45	$47	$39	$53	$52	Replacement of street furniture (seating, cycle facilities, rubbish bins, drinking fountains, pedestrian safety barriers, etc).	0%	0%	No
Street Lighting Renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$12,256	$18,570	$1,109	$708	$767	$1,483	$1,431	$1,675	$1,236	$1,017	$4,627	$4,516	Renewal programme for street lighting with LEDs	34%	0%	No
Traffic Sign and Signals Renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$8,205	$12,820	$851	$867	$939	$1,288	$1,243	$1,455	$1,527	$1,256	$1,718	$1,677	Renewal programme for traffic signals, street signage and electronic street signs	36%	0%	No
Beale Cottage Landscaping	Community	$8	$81	$81	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Beale Cottage is a significant heritage property in a high-profile area of Hamilton. The gardens have become more difficult to maintain as it becomes more overgrown, the paths are cracked and uneven. This project would reduce the overall maintenance required for the gardens.	0%	90%	No
Chartwell Library Courtyard Garden	Community	$16	$155	$155	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Upgrade of the Chartwell Library courtyard garden to enable its use by customers. Currently the courtyard is dated and overgrown and no longer fit for purpose. Of the six Hamilton City Libraries, the Chartwell Library receives the highest visitation per year but has a footprint similar to other smaller community branches. Completion of the courtyard upgrade will allow for programming of events and reading areas outdoors.	0%	90%	No
Cultural Identity at Library Branches	Community	$21	$206	$139	$33	$34	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Three of the community libraries already have identity artworks in place that are representative of the area. This project will address the needs of the remaining three sites for a stronger cultural identity. The project will also support Council's desire to provide facilities and services that better deliver and support the aspirations of Maaori and will link to Nga Pou Manawa Ora and interpretation plans, and arts and culture strategy (all to be developed).	0%	90%	No
Hillcrest Library Extension	Community	$4,729	$4,729	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$260	$4,469	$0	$0	$0	Expansion of Hillcrest Library into existing Council tenanted shops, to increase the collection size and the addition of a makerspace. The Hillcrest Library is a small community branch, which is already well utilised by its community and space within the facility is at a premium during peak visitation. Significant population growth in Peacocke will put additional pressures onto existing libraries - this will be particularly noticeable once the Peacocke bridge has been completed in 2023 as Hillcrest is close and accessible to Peacocke residents. The existing shops are Council owned and currently on short term leases.	0%	0%	Yes
Lido cover	Community	$5,847	$5,847	$889	$916	$4,042	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	This will create a pool that can be dedicated to casual swimming without the cost of a new leisure pool build. There are two enclosure options; one a permanent structure that can be opened up in the summer months, the other is an inflatable structure which will be in place on a 6-monthly basis (and removed in summer).	0%	0%	No
Biking and Micromobility	Transport	$27,071	$55,247	$3,000	$5,150	$5,305	$5,464	$5,628	$5,785	$5,959	$6,138	$6,322	$6,499	Safer routes will offer biking and micro-mobility as alternate modes of transport as identified by the Biking and Micro-mobility Business Case.	51%	0%	Yes
Eastern Pathways	Transport	$19,732	$40,269	$4,000	$6,180	$19,096	$8,742	$2,251	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	The School link, Uni Link and connections to these routes. This project offers transport choice along these busy corridors by prioritizing and creating good infrastructure for public transport, walking/cycling and micro-mobility. Includes Ruakura Road biking facilities upgrade between Peachgrove and Wairere to tie into Ruakura Road upgrade and Ruakura West projects.	51%	0%	Yes
Low Cost Low Risk - Local Roads (Smart)	Transport	$1,122	$2,290	$200	$206	$212	$219	$225	$231	$238	$246	$253	$260	IS technology, cycle counters, cameras etc to collect data to assist with the management and optimisation of the network. Data used to assist in the development and monitoring of capital improvement projects	51%	0%	Yes
Low Cost Low Risk - Walking and Cycling	Transport	$14,025	$28,623	$2,500	$2,575	$2,652	$2,732	$2,814	$2,893	$2,979	$3,069	$3,161	$3,249	This is a programme of minor works to improve walking and cycling across the city valued at less than $2M per site. Projects include new footpaths to fill gaps in the network, pedestrian crossing upgrades, bike parks, bike signage, accessibility improvements and tactical urbanism. The projects will be agreed with Council on an annual basis.	51%	0%	Yes
Gordonton Road corridor (Wairere to Borman)	Transport	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Intersection improvements at Gordonton/Puketaha. Please note the Darjon/Gordonton intersection upgrade is included in the Low Cost Low Risk – Road to Zero programme.	0%	0%	Yes
Mass Transit	Transport	$13,495	$27,541	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$9,256	$8,342	$4,910	$1,264	$3,769	This is inter city transport planning considering various modes of transport including H2A passenger rail. The planning considers long term population growth, the effects on the national, regional and local transport system. Projects will include: transit interchanges (2023/24 onwards), corridor priority upgrades (2024/25 onwards) and intersection priority upgrades (2024/25 onwards). Please note this is in addition to Low Cost Low Risk PT improvements, intersection improvements at Ohaupo/Pembroke and improvements for PT on the Eastern Pathways including Clyde/Peachgrove intersection improvements.	51%	0%	Yes
Low Cost Low Risk - PT Improvements	Transport	$3,626	$7,400	$700	$721	$743	$765	$788	$694	$715	$737	$759	$780	Accessible kerbs at bus stops, bus shelter and concrete pad installation. Locations will be agreed by Council on an annual basis in conjunction with Waikato Regional Council and the Regional Connections committee.	51%	0%	Yes

Project	Programme	EXPENDITURE												Considerations	REVENUE		Debt Funded by DC's
		Net Total 10 Years Budget	Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	
Transport Centre Rejuvenation	Transport	$3,819	$7,793	$4,600	$3,193	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Redevelopment of Transport Centre building and bus access. Improvements are required to the layout to improve operational efficiency, safety for customers and to facilitate growth in use. This is a carryover from the 2018-28 LTP.	51%	0%	No
Transport Developer Upsizing	Transport	$2,505	$2,505	$219	$225	$232	$239	$246	$253	$261	$269	$277	$284	This is money set aside to contribute to developer-led projects to ensure infrastructure built by developers is the most appropriate for the community now and into the future or to provide the 'missing links' e.g. footpath extensions. These projects are all built by developers and the budget is only used when the developers are ready to build the infrastructure. A budget in line with 2018-28 LTP has been included in the base. However, an additional budget requested by staff has been included as an opportunity.	0%	0%	Yes
Transport Model	Transport	$1,742	$3,554	$60	$1,131	$1,763	$243	$0	$0	$358	$0	$0	$0	This is the development of a Hamilton Transport Model (Software based model), so we can assess effects on the transport network when changes such as new developments and upgrades to the existing transport network are made.	51%	0%	Yes
Intersection Upgrades - Subsidised	Transport	$6,293	$12,842	$500	$4,120	$2,758	$5,464	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	To address growth and safety of intersections as more people move into the city and use the transport network. This programme includes the upgrade of the following intersections: Boundary/Heaphy (2021/22 – 2024/25) – Safety and travel choice, Pembroke/Ohaupo (2022/23) – PT priority and Norton/Seddon/King Roundabout (2023/24) – Cycle improvements	51%	0%	Yes
Low Cost Low Risk - Other Projects (Safety)	Transport	$690	$1,408	$0	$77	$0	$656	$675	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	The budget in 2022/23 is for the specialist review and assessment of all guardrails. From this a programme of works will be developed and delivered in 2024/25 and 2025/26.	51%	0%	No
Low Cost Low Risk - Road to Zero	Transport	$33,583	$68,536	$8,100	$9,414	$9,230	$5,464	$5,628	$5,785	$5,959	$6,138	$6,322	$6,499	These are minor safety improvements across the city valued at less than $2M per site. Projects include speed management such as intersection improvements throughout the city prioritised on crash risk and death/serious injury reduction.	51%	0%	Yes
Northern River crossing	Transport	$2,936	$5,991	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,555	$2,436	With growth in Rototuna and Expressway connections the Wairere Drive and Pukete Bridge will reach capacity, and this corridor will provide more capacity. The Te Rapa North Structure Plan provisions will require this corridor. The corridor will also provide future connections to the HT1 growth cell. The designation of the corridor in the base in 2026/27 and 2027/28. The construction is currently an opportunity from 2028/29.	51%	0%	Yes
Te Awa South River Ride	Transport	$784	$1,600	$1,600	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	The completion of the Hamilton section of the Te Awa River Ride from Mangaonua Stream to Hamilton Gardens. Due to be completed mid 2021.	51%	0%	Yes
Rototuna Village Community Facilities	Rototuna	$9,658	$9,658	$7,095	$2,563	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	The continuation of the Community facilities which includes the library, bookable rooms, public square, play spaces, park connections and car parks. This project is currently underway with the design development progressing for the library and open spaces. Construction is planned for mid-2021.	0%	0%	Yes
Rototuna Village Supporting Infrastructure - Water and Roading	Rototuna	$10,408	$10,408	$4,226	$848	$1,451	$0	$3,819	$62	$0	$0	$0	$0	Roading upgrade and water mains within the Village. This project is currently underway with the design development progressing for North City Road. Construction is planned for mid-2021. The road upgrade will be phased. Fergy to Bourn Brook will be aligned with the Village construction and Bourn Brook to future Turakina Rise will be aligned with developer timing.	0%	0%	Yes
Horsham Downs Rd Urban Upgrade (Kay to Waikato Expressway)	Rototuna	$8,760	$8,760	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,218	$3,703	$2,839	Upgrade of Horsham Downs from Kay Road to the Waikato Expressway to urban standards. This will upgrade the rural road to an urban road with correct active mode facilities between Kay Road intersection and the new bridge over the Waikato Expressway. This will service the growing community currently cut off from north of the Waikato Expressway.	0%	0%	Yes
Kay Road urban upgrade (Borman to Resolution)	Rototuna	$2,573	$2,573	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$731	$1,842	Upgrade of Kay Road from North City to Horsham Downs to urban standards. To upgrade the rural road to an urban road with correct active mode facilities between the new Resolution Drive and Horsham Downs. This will service the growing community currently cut off north of the Waikato Expressway.	0%	0%	Yes
Kay Road Urban Upgrade (North City to Horsham Downs)	Rototuna	$5,970	$5,970	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,432	$2,522	$2,017	Upgrade of Kay Road from North City to Horsham Downs to urban standards. To upgrade the rural road to an urban road with correct active mode facilities between the new Resolution Drive and Horsham Downs. This will service the growing community currently cut off north of the Waikato expressway.	0%	0%	Yes
River Road Urban Upgrade (Te Huia to Kay)	Rototuna	$4,371	$4,371	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$620	$1,208	$2,544	Upgrade River Road from Te Huia to Kay Road to urban standards. This will upgrade the rural road to an urban road with correct active mode facilities between the new Te Huia Drive and Kay Road. This will service the existing lifestyle block development.	0%	0%	Yes
Rototuna Parks - Linear Reserve Development	Rototuna	$237	$237	$0	$0	$237	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	A linear reserve will be provided by developers in Rototuna at no cost to Council provided it will be mitigating the effects of their developments. This budget is to develop the reserve to a stage that it can be used by the community.	0%	0%	Yes
Borman/Horsham Downs Intersection and Urban Upgrade	Rototuna	$11,338	$11,338	$0	$0	$0	$4,533	$6,735	$69	$0	$0	$0	$0	New intersection, urban upgrade of existing rural roads and final connection to Borman Road (Borman Road East Extension). Due to significant development going on this is area, there are safety concerns around using the existing local rural infrastructure. In addition, the development will add undue pressure to the Moonlight route which has not been constructed to cater for the continual increase in traffic. The design of the Borman/Horsham Intersection and corridor has been funded in 2020/21.	0%	0%	Yes
Borman Road East Extension	Rototuna	$16,417	$16,417	$0	$0	$0	$197	$640	$28	$0	$806	$6,111	$8,636	New intersection, urban upgrade of existing rural roads and final connection to Borman Road (Borman Road east extension). Due to significant development going on this is area, there are safety concerns around using the existing local rural infrastructure. In addition, the development will add undue pressure to the Moonlight route which has not been constructed to cater for the continual increase in traffic. The design of the Borman/Horsham intersection and corridor has been funded in 2020/21.	0%	0%	Yes
North City Road Corridor (Turakina to Kay)	Rototuna	$7,359	$7,359	$0	$0	$845	$26	$0	$0	$0	$2,050	$457	$3,980	Upgrade River Road from Turakina Rise to Kay Road to urban standards. This will upgrade the rural road to an urban road with correct active mode facilities between Turakina Rise and Kay Road. It will help bring the land surrounding Rototuna Village development to an urban standard and aid this additional development.	0%	0%	Yes
Rototuna Developer Upsize - Transport	Rototuna	$1,032	$1,032	$0	$0	$1,032	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	This budget is set aside to contribute to developer-led projects to ensure infrastructure built by developers is the most appropriate for the community now and into the future. These projects are all built by developers and the budget is only used when the developers are ready to build the infrastructure.	0%	0%	Yes
Rototuna Developer Upsize - Wastewater	Rototuna	$204	$204	$0	$0	$204	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	This is funding set aside to contribute to developer-led projects to ensure infrastructure built by developers is the most appropriate for the community	0%	0%	Yes

Project	Programme	EXPENDITURE												Considerations	REVENUE		Debt Funded by DC's
		Net Total 10 Years Budget	Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	
Rototuna Developer Upsize - Water	Rototuna	$307	$307	$0	$0	$307	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	now and into the future. These projects are all built by developers and the budget is only used when the developers are ready to build the infrastructure.	0%	0%	Yes
Borman West/Kay intersection	Rototuna	$200	$200	$0	$0	$70	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$130	Borman Road Rototuna west joining to Kay Road - upgrading priority controlled to a roundabout in advance of extending to Northern River crossing.	0%	0%	Yes
Peacocke Road Urban Upgrade	Peacocke	$6,253	$11,369	$2,657	$5,738	$2,892	$82	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Urbanisation for residential development including facilities for pedestrians and cyclists, lighting, stormwater management, services and landscaping. The HIF-funded segments of the currently rural Peacockes Road north of the East-west arterial need to be upgraded to accommodate residential development in Peacocke. It includes safe access and service connections including footpaths, lighting, strategic services and utility connections. Work at the north end has commenced as part of the Waikato River Bridge package for completion mid-2023 and links to the Weston Lea development site. The remaining section to the south will be completed by 2024 or slightly later if it is efficient to align with development.	45%	0%	Yes
Peacocke upgrades to existing roads support development	Peacocke	$31,485	$31,485	$22	$0	$0	$0	$0	$242	$802	$5,713	$8,318	$16,388	Urbanisation of currently rural roads to include facilities for pedestrians and cyclists, services and lighting. As development progresses, investment will be required to ensure that the proposed arterial and collector road network can safely accommodate residential use. The projects include Peacocke Road urban upgrade south of the East-west arterial, urbanisation of Ohaupo Road, Hall Road urban upgrade and local roads urban upgrade.	0%	0%	Yes
Peacocke Stage 2 - Cycleways Network Cycleways network development	Peacocke	$2,219	$2,219	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,219	$0	Cycleway development in Peacocke	0%	0%	Yes
Ohaupo Road (SH3)/Peacocke East-West Arterial intersection	Peacocke	$12,763	$14,181	$3,693	$2,881	$1,117	$33	$60	$94	$347	$732	$1,104	$4,119	Construction of a new roundabout, including separated walking and cycling facilities and services providing connections to south-west Peacocke. Completion of the HIF-funded roundabout in 2020/21 will provide strategic transport, utility and improved walking and cycling connections to service current and planned development in Peacocke Stage 1. It will link the existing community in Glenview with Peacocke, and includes wetlands in partnership with developers.	10%	0%	Yes
Extension of Wairere Drive and Bridge over Waikato River to Peacocke North-South Arterial	Peacocke	$58,356	$110,105	$51,661	$52,680	$4,113	$547	$150	$195	$721	$38	$0	$0	Construction of a new major arterial transport and utility connection into Peacocke, including a bridge across the Waikato River. The HIF-funded Waikato River bridge and strategic connections project will carry strategic utilities and accommodate wastewater connections essential to support residential development commencing in the north of Peacocke. The package includes significant investment in landscaping and stormwater treatment. It will support a mode shift and inclusive transport with high standards of walking and cycling infrastructure and grade-separated connections including a pedestrian bridge on the northern bank with links to river paths. Construction has commenced with completion due in mid-2023.	47%	0%	Yes
Wastewater Strategic Storage & Pressure Main Back to the Existing Far Eastern Interceptor	Peacocke	$52,027	$53,636	$12,986	$24,497	$12,687	$2,080	$1,319	$67	$0	$0	$0	$0	Construction of a new major pump station, associated storage and installation of 7.5km new wastewater pipelines to connect to the city's existing wastewater network. HIF-funded project collecting, storing and transporting wastewater from Peacocke to the Far Eastern Interceptor at Crosby Road to enable the majority of residential development in Peacocke. Links to the existing network and storage options will reduce risks and improve resilience for the existing wastewater system in the west of Hamilton. Pipeline construction has commenced at the south end. Pump station procurement will commence in early 2021 with completion due mid-2023.	3%	0%	Yes
Peacocke Developer Upsize Programme	Peacocke	$10,254	$10,254	$0	$285	$4,014	$200	$84	$213	$1,226	$3,063	$0	$1,168	Increasing capacity of developer-led infrastructure to ensure appropriate connections for adjacent land nearby. Growth funded investment in conjunction with developer-led infrastructure to ensure that appropriate and efficient levels of service are achieved across development boundaries for stormwater, water supply, wastewater and transport.	0%	0%	Yes
East-West Arterial Stage 2	Peacocke	$27,712	$43,300	$2,248	$7,430	$18,815	$12,202	$2,292	$53	$51	$29	$156	$24	This major arterial roading connection will connect Peacocke Road in the west with Ohaupo Rd/SH3 in the west. The Peacocke East-West minor arterial stage 2 links Peacocke Road in the east at the proposed Peacocke suburban centre with the new roundabout at Ohaupo Road in the west. The HIF-funded project includes two large gully crossings and provides walking, cycling and vehicle access. Investigation for design is underway and completion is planned for 2024.	36%	0%	Yes
North-South Arterial Road Land	Peacocke	$10,633	$14,368	$2,532	$2,847	$0	$4,781	$851	$892	$220	$1,429	$100	$717	Land acquisition, design and investigation of North-South arterial transport corridor to inform wastewater and other designs. This HIF-funded project includes land acquisition for the Peacocke North-South major arterial down to and south of the East-West minor arterial, and design to support decision-making for wastewater implementation. Construction of the road corridor is not funded or planned for some time. Construction will be linked to timing of the Peacocke connection to Hamilton's central city and to the State Highway network to the south.	26%	0%	Yes
Peacocke Lane	Peacocke	$5,807	$5,807	$0	$0	$188	$460	$2,270	$2,317	$112	$66	$360	$32	Urbanisation to include facilities for cyclists, lighting and streetscape amenities, to facilitate development near HIF investments. Fragmented land ownership is likely to lead to delayed residential development around Peacocke Lane or lead to inefficiencies and safety risks without intervention. This growth-funded urban upgrade includes safe access and service connections including footpaths, lighting, strategic services and utility connections.	0%	0%	Yes
Bader Street Corridor	Peacocke	$1,328	$1,328	$0	$0	$1,328	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Continuing pedestrian and cycling safety improvements to deal with traffic from Peacocke stage 1. This project is part of mitigation for additional traffic from Peacocke stage 1 using Waterford Avenue and Bader Street. It flows on from the walking and cycling safety improvements completed on Bader Street and Norrie Avenue. It will include intersection and pedestrian safety improvements at the Peacockes Road/Waterford intersection to deal with increased traffic conflicts. The works are likely to follow the main HIF-related construction projects.	0%	0%	Yes
Brymer Road Urbanisation	Rotokauri	$17,260	$17,260	$4,500	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$299	$1,112	$6,930	$4,418	Roading is a necessity for the Zoo/Waiwhakareke Entry Precinct to support safe travel, slow speed environment and arrival to a visitor destination. $4.5M has been brought forward to 2021/22 to align with the Zoo/Waiwhakareke Entry Precinct.	0%	0%	Yes
Gilchrist Urbanisation	Rotokauri	$2,747	$2,747	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$929	$1,818	$0	Currently there are no drivers from the developers relying on this upgrade. A potential land purchase by Ministry of Education in the area may change the timing.	0%	0%	Yes
Rotokauri - Improved Walking and Cycling	Rotokauri	$215	$215	$0	$0	$215	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	As the community grows there will be a need to support the multi modal shift. This will improve safety and health and wellbeing for the community by optimising opportunities as development progresses.	0%	0%	Yes
Rotokauri Rd urbanisation	Rotokauri	$7,549	$7,549	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,314	$1,160	$5,075	As the community grows there will be a need for safer roads and modes of travel. This budget is to take the road from a rural setting and the timing is developer-driven.	0%	0%	Yes

Project	Programme	EXPENDITURE												Considerations	REVENUE		Debt Funded by DC's
		Net Total 10 Years Budget	Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	
Rotokauri Developer Upsize - Transport	Rotokauri	$1,598	$1,598	$0	$0	$1,419	$0	$0	$0	$179	$0	$0	$0	This is funding set aside to contribute to developer-led projects to ensure infrastructure built by developers is the most appropriate for the community now and into the future. These projects are all built by developers and the budget is only used when the developers are ready to build the infrastructure.	0%	0%	Yes
Rotokauri Developer Upsize - Wastewater	Rotokauri	$1,976	$1,976	$121	$166	$907	$27	$0	$0	$0	$72	$283	$400	This is funding set aside to contribute to developer-led projects to ensure infrastructure built by developers is the most appropriate for the community now and into the future. These projects are all built by developers and the budget is only used when the developers are ready to build the infrastructure.	0%	0%	Yes
Rotokauri Developer Upsize - Water	Rotokauri	$1,275	$1,275	$84	$130	$532	$27	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$502	This is funding set aside to contribute to developer-led projects to ensure infrastructure built by developers is the most appropriate for the community now and into the future. These projects are all built by developers and the budget is only used when the developers are ready to build the infrastructure.	0%	0%	Yes
Rotokauri Arterial Designation	Rotokauri	$4,629	$4,924	$2,167	$2,175	$582	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	The designation will protect the arterial corridor from development encroachment, ensuring that we have the appropriate width and alignment to meet the future needs of the community.	6%	0%	Yes
Te Wetini Connection	Rotokauri	$2,478	$2,478	$0	$0	$2,110	$20	$0	$0	$0	$92	$111	$146	To extend the wastewater services to support growth. Without this connection growth in Rotokauri will be limited.	0%	0%	Yes
Ruakura Road Urban Upgrade	Ruakura	$1,609	$6,705	$6,447	$258	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Urban upgrade (taking the road from rural to one that fits within an urban setting) of Ruakura Road from the Wairere Drive/Ruakura Road intersection and up to the Ruakura Road and Silverdale Road intersection.	51%	25%	Yes
Ruakura Developer Upsize - Transport	Ruakura	$1,538	$3,140	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$429	$2,710	$0	This budget is set aside to contribute to developer-led projects to ensure infrastructure built by developers is the most appropriate for the community now and into the future. These projects are all built by developers and the budget is only used when the developers are ready to build the infrastructure.	51%	0%	Yes
Ruakura Developer Upsize - Water	Ruakura	$1,128	$1,128	$200	$0	$212	$0	$225	$0	$238	$0	$253	$0	This is funding set aside to contribute to developer-led projects to ensure infrastructure built by developers is the most appropriate for the community now and into the future. These projects are all built by developers and the budget is only used when the developers are ready to build the infrastructure.	0%	0%	Yes

2021-31 LONG-TERM PLAN – CAPITAL PROGRAMME - A CITY WHERE OUR PEOPLE THRIVE - FUNDED

KEY: Capex $000's

Project	Programme	Net Total 10 Years Budget	EXPENDITURE											Considerations	REVENUE		Debt Funded by DC's
			Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	
City Safe renewals and upgrades	Renewals & Compliance	$1,600	$1,600	$126	$110	$204	$145	$140	$163	$192	$141	$192	$188	Programme of replacement of various meters (e.g. noise) and equipment for environmental monitoring. CCTV renewals and renewal of body cameras, safety alarms for lone workers.	0%	0%	No
Strategic property renewals	Renewals & Compliance	$4,122	$4,122	$63	$174	$924	$95	$1,131	$107	$309	$940	$126	$254	Planned renewals for Council's leased Strategic Property portfolio. Works considered for initial years include roof replacements, HVAC, fire systems and carpets. Aligned with lease requirements.	0%	0%	No
Bridge renewals	Renewals & Compliance	$837	$1,350	$229	$45	$49	$67	$408	$75	$236	$65	$89	$87	Renewal programme for replacement of structural components of bridge, culverts (of diameter greater than 2.1m) and other structures.	38%	0%	No
Bridge resilience programme	Renewals & Compliance	$1,074	$3,158	$222	$0	$2,937	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Planning and works for seismic performance improvements for bridge and embankments for Rairfield, Claudelands and Victoria bridges.	67%	0%	No
City directional signage upgrade	Renewals & Compliance	$249	$478	$478	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Improvements to high level directional signage information on major arterial road network to primary destinations to incorporate Waikato Expressway and Ring Road additions.	48%	0%	No
Parking building and equipment renewals and upgrades	Renewals & Compliance	$985	$985	$454	$90	$46	$56	$43	$54	$58	$50	$68	$66	Renewal programme for parking payment machines, sensors, parking enforcement equipment e.g. hand held devices, parking meters. This project will be funded from operational revenue.	0%	0%	No
Road resurfacing and pavement renewals	Renewals & Compliance	$73,575	$116,786	$9,008	$8,460	$8,258	$11,575	$11,164	$13,068	$13,655	$11,234	$15,365	$14,998	Pavement rehabilitation and resurfacing (including chipseal, asphalt) for carriageways, service lanes, parking areas.	37%	0%	No
Ring Road/Cobham interchange	Transport	$5,654	$16,153	$15,947	$206	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	The completion of the Wairere Drive (Ring Road)/Cobham interchange project.	$0	$0	Yes
Cross city connector	Transport	$1,396	$2,849	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$798	$1,011	$1,040	Designation for the Ulster to Wairere component of the road in 2028/29 to 2030/31 to allow for the cross city connector corridor to be constructed in future years.	51%	0%	Yes
Southern Links designation provisions	Peacocke	$10,170	$10,170	$1,399	$1,529	$2,354	$1,695	$1,050	$427	$454	$406	$431	$425	Council's responsibilities as part of the Hamilton Southern Links designation include environmental enhancement and offset mitigation in accordance with the Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan. Funding is required for land acquisition for restoration, specialist monitoring of native flora and fauna such as bats and their habitats, and habitat enhancement including gully restoration, bat boxes, lizard habitats, and predator control.	0%	0%	Yes
Arthur Porter realignment	Rotokauri	$5,585	$5,585	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,271	$3,244	$70	The project will realign the current intersection of Arthur Porter/Te Kowhai roads to a formal signalised intersection to improve the safety and connectivity of the industrial area. This will enable the connection from the industrial zone to the Rotokauri growth cell (west of the expressway) through the underpass.	0%	0%	Yes
Ruakura wastewater pipeline	Ruakura	$3,500	$3,500	$3,500	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Budget shown is Council's contribution to new wastewater pipe to service development. Northern section has been completed. The Southern section will be built using Crown Infrastructure stimulus funding.	0%	0%	Yes
Ruakura East transport corridor, including Fifth Ave extension	Ruakura	$41,266	$80,914	$1,000	$1,030	$0	$0	$0	$752	$830	$26,607	$25,043	$25,651	Arterial transport connection from the intersection with Ruakura Road/Silverdale Rd to the Fifth Ave Extension and northwards to Pardoa Avenue and R2 growth cell. First two years of funding is for the Master Planning and Business Case.	49%	0%	Yes
Ruakura West Road	Ruakura	$2,365	$29,568	$29,000	$515	$53	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Jointly funded by HCC, TGL and PDU the construction of a new road from Silverdale Road/Ruakura Road intersection to the Waikato Expressway Ruakura Interchange to allow for the development of the Ruakura Inland Port.	51%	41%	Yes
Arthur Porter/Koura interchange	Te Rapa North	$19,880	$19,880	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$432	$5,858	$13,380	$211	The realignment of Onion Road to the Waikato Expressway. This improvement is in line with the secured designation for the Onion Road interchange. Safety at the rail crossing will be improved.	0%	0%	Yes
Te Rapa North - The Boulevard	Te Rapa North	$143	$143	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$143	Upsize contribution for 250mm Dia trunk watermain in Rotokauri	0%	0%	Yes
Subregional wastewater treatment plant - design	Subregional	$9,286	$9,286	$1,000	$6,695	$1,591	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Delivery of a new subregional wastewater treatment plant to service parts of Hamilton, Cambridge, the airport industrial area and other small settlements. This will be delivered in partnership with Waipa District Council, Waikato District Council and potentially other third parties. If we don't start investing now then Waipa is likely to have to proceed with stand alone solution at Cambridge and we will miss this opportunity.	0%	0%	Yes

2021-31 LONG-TERM PLAN – CAPITAL PROGRAMME - A CENTRAL CITY WHERE PEOPLE LOVE TO BE - FUNDED

KEY: Capex $000's

Project	Programme	Net Total 10 Years Budget	EXPENDITURE											Considerations	REVENUE		Debt Funded by DC's
			Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	
Transport Building Renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$7,363	$7,363	$0	$0	$0	$0	$72	$1,140	$3,960	$733	$211	$1,247	Ongoing improvements to and upgrades of the Transport Centre will encourage public transport use and support the transition to Anglesea Street as a public transport priority corridor. Major renewal of Garden Place carpark in year 6 including water pump, electrical, control panels, lighting, ventilation, CCTV, fire systems.	0%	0%	No
Embassy Park (River Plan South End Precinct)	Community	$5,125	$5,125	$1,002	$4,123	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	To support the Waikato Regional Theatre development, we're also making some improvements to the public spaces in the area. This will create a better connection between Victoria Street, the Theatre and the Waikato River.	0%	0%	Yes
Ferrybank Park enhancement - Municipal Pool site	Community	$1,362	$1,362	$1,007	$355	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Develop a better park area on the current Municipal Pool site (additional to proposed parks development and playground programmes).	0%	0%	No
River Plan - Jetty at Hamilton Gardens	Community	$2,811	$2,811	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,458	$1,353	$0	$0	$0	The jetty at Hamilton Gardens is well-used by swimmers and boaties alike. This project will improve safety by creating a second jetty for Hamilton Gardens and moving boat activities to that location, separate from the area favoured by swimmers.	0%	0%	No
River Plan - Wellington Beach	Community	$1,161	$1,161	$130	$1,031	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	The Wellington St Beach is well used in summer and important for the wellbeing of our community. We're planning for some upgrades to protect the beach from erosion and provide better access to the water for people. This work will be in line with our Play Strategy and River Plan.	0%	0%	No
Alexandra Street Upgrade	Transport	$5,135	$5,135	$500	$4,635	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Over the next four years, Alexandra Street will be transformed to align with our new design guidelines for the central city. It will have a consistent look and feel with the rest of the central city, resulting in a street that celebrates the place and the safe movement of people.	0%	0%	Yes
Central City street furniture replacement	Transport	$0	$206	$50	$103	$53	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Functional and attractive street furniture is an important part of creating a central city where people love to be. Upgraded street furniture will be designed to incorporate best practice urban design, Maaori design outcomes, crime prevention and universal design principles.	0%	100%	No
City Central - Intersection upgrades – Non-subsidised (Tristram/Collingwood)	Transport	$3,150	$3,150	$3,150	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	To address growth and safety of intersections as more people move into the city and use the transport network. Intersection upgrades are essential to deliver a safer, more efficient transport network for all users.	0%	0%	Yes
City Central - Intersection upgrades – Subsidised (Ward Street)	Transport	$1,363	$2,781	$0	$2,781	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	To address growth and safety of intersections as more people move into the city and use the transport network. Intersection upgrades are essential to deliver a safer, more efficient transport network for all users.	51%	0%	Yes
Ferrybank walking and cycling bridge	Transport	$10,040	$27,888	$500	$1,545	$12,731	$13,112	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	The construction of a new walking and cycling bridge across the Waikato River. The bridge will create a new way for people to walk, bike, scoot and skate to and from the central city and the eastern side of the river, schools in Hamilton East and The University of Waikato. It will also act as a destination and centrepiece for wider riverside developments, supporting the long-held desire to face the central city towards the river.	39%	25%	Yes
Sapper Moore-Jones and Victoria St - Theatre access & pedestrian environment	Transport	$1,026	$1,026	$150	$876	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	To support the Waikato Regional Theatre development, we're making some improvements to vehicle and pedestrian access to the area. These improvements will encourage walking in the area and improve safety for everyone.	0%	0%	Yes
Ward Street – Tristram to Anglesea	Transport	$2,249	$4,590	$1,500	$3,090	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Building on the Innovating Streets funding programme there is a drive to develop Ward Street into a street that celebrates the space, provides places for people to gather and is safe to move around. This is necessary to cater for increasing numbers of pedestrian and cyclists moving along Ward Street and surrounding areas.	51%	0%	Yes

2021-31 LONG-TERM PLAN – CAPITAL PROGRAMME - A FUN CITY WITH LOTS TO DO - FUNDED

KEY: Capex $000's and Inflated

Project	Programme	Net Total 10 Years Budget	EXPENDITURE											Considerations	REVENUE		Debt Funded by DC's
			Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	
Parks and Open Spaces renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$72,738	$72,738	$5,327	$5,121	$6,672	$6,419	$4,701	$7,154	$4,396	$10,335	$13,392	$9,222	Toilet and changing room renewal programme and renewals of existing park assets across parks, sports parks, playgrounds, natural areas, neighbourhood parks, streetscapes, e.g. park furniture, park infrastructure and site assets, drainage, surfaces, play equipment etc.	0%	0%	No
Cemeteries & Crematorium Renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$1,911	$1,911	$87	$138	$72	$471	$78	$98	$129	$684	$49	$105	Renewals of building assets, site infrastructure and equipment for Hamilton Park cemetery and closed cemeteries.	0%	0%	No
Cemetery Land Acquisition	Renewals and Compliance	$3,249	$3,249	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,249	General funding provision for purchase of land to all allow for the continued provision of burial at The Hamilton Park Cemetery.	0%	0%	Yes
Hamilton Park Cemetery Burial and Ash Lawn	Renewals and Compliance	$2,242	$2,242	$70	$62	$390	$109	$113	$567	$149	$123	$582	$78	Expansion of the current burial and ash lawns to ensure there is ability to meet requirements- includes infrastructure e.g. roading, etc surrounding the burial and ash lawn areas.	0%	0%	Yes
Claudelands renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$31,572	$31,572	$1,935	$775	$1,636	$2,261	$1,193	$1,709	$5,264	$11,304	$4,095	$1,400	Renewals of building components, plant, equipment and operational assets at Claudelands. Major renewals in years 1-3 include replacing second hand HVAC in exhibition halls A and B, conference centre flooring, HVAC, security. The Grandstand major renewals and seismic upgrade in later years.	0%	0%	No
FMG Waikato Stadium renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$39,939	$39,939	$3,473	$5,275	$1,799	$2,692	$3,332	$1,954	$3,157	$3,157	$3,904	$11,197	Renewals of building components, plant, equipment and operational assets at FMG Waikato Stadium. Major renewals in years 1-3 include sport light renewal and WEL Stand seismic upgrade. Brian Perry Stand seating renewals in middle years and design in year 10 for WEL Stand replacement outside 10 years.	0%	0%	No
Seddon Park renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$5,870	$5,870	$367	$771	$221	$470	$2,884	$122	$288	$143	$98	$506	Renewals of building components, plant, equipment and operational assets at Seddon Park. Major refurbishment of Pavilion scheduled in programme in year 5.	0%	0%	No
Theatre building renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$111	$111	$7	$8	$8	$11	$11	$13	$13	$11	$15	$14	Renewals and Compliance Programme	0%	0%	No
VTME security, health and safety programmes	Renewals and Compliance	$6,384	$6,384	$821	$621	$558	$853	$909	$561	$566	$460	$600	$434	Programme of compliance works to respond to escalating security threats. Includes improvements to infrastructure and physical environment across the various venues.	0%	0%	No
VTME technical and turf service equipment renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$4,050	$4,050	$205	$320	$342	$441	$580	$492	$334	$347	$358	$633	Renewal of technical equipment for events and specialist turf service equipment.	0%	0%	No
Hamilton Garden renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$5,737	$5,737	$447	$23	$438	$280	$416	$2,026	$235	$375	$764	$734	Renewals of buildings, structures and operational assets at Hamilton Gardens and Nursery site. Includes CCTV for parking area. Year 1 - Nursey renewal of roofing, security, replacing gas with electric heating.	0%	0%	No
Hamilton Zoo renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$29,338	$29,338	$3,282	$2,535	$2,121	$4,777	$3,455	$2,599	$2,675	$2,095	$3,128	$2,672	Renewal of Zoo buildings, structures, animal enclosures, plant & equipment, infrastructure and site assets. Major renewals include - Reception (year 1), quarantine/back of house buildings (year 4), free flight aviary (year 5).	0%	0%	No
Zoo safety and compliance requirements	Renewals and Compliance	$3,140	$3,140	$369	$376	$204	$278	$269	$314	$328	$270	$370	$361	Various safety and compliance works at Zoo. Projects in first years including off display animal management systems, keeper safety, giraffe house works.	0%	0%	No
Museum renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$13,402	$13,402	$152	$3,429	$175	$249	$236	$254	$1,090	$7,394	$250	$172	Renewals of building assets and equipment and Collection acquisition. Significant building renewal in year 2 including ceilings, Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC), CCTV, parents room and electrical components.	0%	0%	No
Play spaces programme	Community	$6,048	$6,647	$649	$632	$651	$670	$691	$710	$731	$753	$776	$383	Continuation of the playgrounds development programme, implementing the existing Playgrounds Plan. Community expectation that the playground programme will continue to be delivered. Aligns with playgrounds renewals and continues to build on past projects. This programme allows for seven upgraded community playgrounds and two new playgrounds.	0%	9%	Yes
Sports parks drainage and irrigation improvement programme	Community	$3,934	$3,934	$514	$530	$546	$562	$579	$595	$608	$0	$0	$0	This programme looks at improvements to drainage and sports field surfaces to improve levels of service and increase capacity of Sports Parks. Additional investment is required as the majority of our sports parks have ageing infrastructure, resulting in current provisions being below standard and not delivering on customer/community expectations.	0%	0%	No
West Town Belt Implementation - Founders Theatre site upgrade	Community	$3,893	$3,893	$3,893	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	The Founders Theatre site is a significant public green space in the central city. The upgrade will create a better place for events, community activities and recreation for Hamiltonians.	0%	0%	No
Pukete Neighbourhood House	Community	$1,333	$1,989	$650	$1,339	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Building of a purpose built facility (attached to Te Rapa Sportsdrome) for Pukete Neighbourhood House (PNH) to operate community outreach services. This enables Te Rapa Sportsdrome to be fully utilised as a indoor sporting facility.	0%	33%	No

Project	Programme	Net Total 10 Years Budget	EXPENDITURE											Considerations	REVENUE		Debt Funded by DC's
			Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	
Indoor recreation - Te Rapa Sportsdrome upgrade	Community	$366	$366	$25	$341	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	This project consists of the upgrading of existing indoor sportsdrome flooring and improvements to the indoor sporting facility. The aim is to address outcomes specific to the 'Regional Sports Facility Plan', with Te Rapa Sportsdrome being listed as a key site for the provision of indoor recreation. The current flooring at Te Rapa Sportsdrome is over 20 years old, presenting numerous health and safety risks. Indoor sports flooring has progressed dramatically over the past 20 years with more suitable options available.	0%	0%	No
Sports parks floodlighting and safety lighting improvements	Community	$2,277	$4,553	$1,124	$1,502	$1,928	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Improvements to floodlights across a select number of sports fields will increase the available hours for sporting community and provide safety lighting across select sports parks. The recently completed 'Sports field capacity/demand study' has recommended the provision of floodlighting at specific locations in Hamilton to help address shortfalls in capacity across the city. This project speaks directly to the recommendations in the report.	0%	50%	No
Sports parks toilets and changing room improvement programme	Community	$4,817	$4,817	$559	$1,321	$1,063	$938	$936	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	This programme will provide new public toilets and changing rooms within the sports park network to ensure fit for purpose facilities are available for the community. Currently, there are some sports parks that have no public toilet or changing room facilities and, in some incidences, the organisation allocates resources and funding towards providing temporary portable toilets during sporting seasons for members of the public to use. Proposed sites for new toilets and/or changing rooms are Clyde Park, Grosvenor Park, Te Koati, Deanwell, Kahikatea Park, Edgecombe Park and Derek Heather Park.	0%	0%	No
Hamilton Gardens development programme	Community	$11,619	$15,491	$663	$1,061	$2,103	$1,272	$1,620	$1,572	$584	$2,384	$2,549	$1,684	This programme consists of ongoing development at Hamilton Gardens including: resource consents, civil works design, Pacifika Garden, Baroque Garden, Medieval Garden, Information Centre expansion and Pavilion forecourts, Rhododendron toilet, planting around future carparks and roads, expansion of Nursery yard, covered bus arrival, tree top walkway, and cycleway bridge. It is important to complete the current development and understand future stages of development given Hamilton Gardens' status as a regionally significant asset. A targeted rate is in place to fund ongoing development of Hamilton Gardens through to 2028 and potentially 2031. This is being supported with an ongoing campaign to raise external funds and sponsorship.	0%	25%	No
Zoo and Waiwhakareke entrance precinct	Community	$903	$1,642	$1,642	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Continuation of current Zoo/Waikwhakareke entrance precinct project (Stage 1) This project is underway and will be contractually committed in the next 6 months.	0%	45%	No
Zoo master plan implementation - Animal exhibit projects	Community	$2,893	$2,893	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,893	$0	$0	$0	$0	Design and construction of two medium sized animal exhibits (one in Years 1-3 and another Years 4-6). This Masterplan will increase visitation and ensure that people have fresh reasons to continue to enjoy and visit the zoo. A regular schedule for new/refreshed experiences is critical to our success as a visitor destination and our reputation as a quality modern conservation centre. The new exhibits are in line with projects identified in the Zoo Master Plan and offer an opportunity for improvement from a visitor perspective and build upon a modern conservation centre brand. This plan demonstrates our commitment to providing exemplary animal welfare, and responds to the changing standards, compliance and priorities for modern zoos.	0%	0%	No
Zoo master plan implementation - Savannah accom stage 1	Community	$4,745	$4,745	$625	$4,120	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	This plan is to complete an accommodation option based on a safari-style experience overlooking the Savannah exhibit where the giraffes and zebra gather. Feasibility, design and any pre-requisite enabling works will be essential to the delivery of an accommodation offering and attractive visitor experience.	0%	0%	No
Zoo/Waiwhakareke shared entry precinct - Stage 2 - Visitor connections	Community	$4,009	$4,009	$565	$3,444	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	This stage will introduce car parks for both Zoo and Waiwhakareke, which will bring both sides of the precinct together with stormwater management and landscaping. The programme of works will deliver infrastructure upgrades to enable: an enhanced visitor arrival precinct, enhanced visitor experiences, creating a third visitor destination within the city, infrastructure to support the local community (cafe and function spaces) and safer pedestrian, cycle and vehicle access and parking. Ultimately it should deliver an increased length of stay and spend per visitor both within the City and in the wider region thereby improving economic outcomes.	0%	0%	No
Museum river entrance	Community	$7,865	$7,865	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$7,865	$0	$0	$0	Developing a new entrance area at the rear of the museum with an external elevator, a new lobby (with air lock door), a covered outdoor reception/cultural performance area and a direct path from the Museum jetty on the Waikato River.	0%	0%	No
Museum loading bay	Community	$707	$707	$72	$0	$635	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	An upgrade would allow the museum to make health and safety improvements and meet the requirements for a greater range of touring exhibitions. This project has already been approved in 2018-28 LTP for 22/23, but costings and scope are now obsolete. The current loading bay limits the functionality of the museum and this will only get worse over time if the upgrade isn't approved.	0%	0%	No
Museum - Victoria St entrance upgrade	Community	$3,790	$3,790	$360	$247	$3,183	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Museum Victoria Street entrance upgrade - to better maintain and protect art works and taonga we need to upgrade the Victoria St entrance. This will make it safer for our staff, reduce our costs and improve systems like internal climate control for our major exhibitions.	0%	0%	No
Museum vertical maze	Community	$0	$443	$72	$371	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Exscite has the potential to be a significant drawcard for family-based visitation to the central city and aligns to the Council's Play Strategy. Timing would tie the project in with the Exscite refresh planned for 2022/2023. This project will drive visitation and revenue and along with the Ferrybank Splashpad, it will enable more family-based activity in the South End.	0%	100%	No

Project	Programme	Net Total 10 Years Budget	EXPENDITURE											Considerations	REVENUE		Debt Funded by DC's
			Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	
Hamilton Gardens Parking	Community	$400	$400	$400	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Hamilton Gardens parking infrastructure to allow for charging for carparking at the Hamilton Gardens. This will new parking technology that recognise vehicle license plates would be used. For example, the technology could allow for those who have purchased goods at the Information Centre or food at the Gardens Café to be exempt from any parking charge.	0%	0%	No
Rototuna parks - Neighbourhood parks	Rototuna	$2,530,450	$2,530	$2,000	$0	$530	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Neighbourhood reserves are now relatively well provided for throughout the Rototuna growth cell. One additional neighbourhood reserve is required in order to meet the 500m walking distance requirements of the Open Space Provision Policy.	0%	0%	Yes
Peacocke network stage one - Neighbourhood parks	Peacocke	$1,106	$1,106	$875	$231	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Neighbourhood park land acquisition and development. Development of parks and open space in Peacocke is needed to ensure HCC has the adequate provision of green space required to accommodate future growth both in the southern parts of the city as well as collectively across Hamilton. There will be increasing demand for local neighbourhood parks as the city grows. In order to continue to meet Councils target of 76% of the population being within 500m walking distance of a park (Open Space Provision policy), investment is needed in these smaller parks as well as sports parks to meet a more localised need.	0%	0%	Yes
Peacocke network stage two - Neighbourhood parks	Peacocke	$9,112	$9,112	$0	$0	$928	$1,201	$1,676	$1,272	$267	$1,074	$1,389	$1,305		0%	0%	Yes
Peacocke stage two - Sports parks and reserve land acquisition and development	Peacocke	$29,011,409	$29,011	$0	$0	$16,668	$5,722	$0	$0	$0	$0	$6,621	$0	Land acquisition and staged development of sports parks in Peacocke, Rotokauri and Rototuna. This project is required to accommodate a growing population in terms of the increase in demand for formal sport and recreational space and to ensure our parks network is accessible and spread out across all of Hamilton.	0%	0%	Yes

2021-31 LONG-TERM PLAN – CAPITAL PROGRAMME - A GREEN CITY - FUNDED

KEY: Capex $000's and Inflated

Project	Programme	Net Total 10 Years Budget	EXPENDITURE											Considerations	REVENUE		Debt Funded by DC's
			Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	
Closed landfill management and asset renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$5,147	$5,147	$408	$75	$277	$352	$134	$410	$240	$295	$1,704	$1,251	Replacement of closed landfill assets at end of life and ongoing compliance of consents.	0%	0%	No
Reconfiguration of Refuse Transfer Station	Renewals and Compliance	$1,962	$1,962	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$189	$1,774	$0	$0	$0	Renewal and reconfiguration of Refuse Transfer Station	0%	0%	No
Refuse drop off points	Renewals and Compliance	$224	$224	$0	$0	$0	$22	$203	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Creation of refuse drop off point for improvements in refuse service as city grows and intensifies.	0%	0%	No
Refuse Transfer Station and Hamilton Organic Centre building renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$3,016	$3,016	$37	$79	$50	$682	$884	$1,208	$4	$63	$0	$10	Renewals of Refuse Transfer Station and Hamilton Organic Centre building assets / components.	0%	0%	No
Wastewater model	Renewals and Compliance	$1,687	$1,687	$96	$99	$57	$817	$75	$88	$173	$76	$103	$101	Ongoing renewal and updating of wastewater model for management of wastewater.	0%	0%	No
Wastewater network improvements	Renewals and Compliance	$15,758	$15,758	$1,259	$1,881	$1,450	$1,357	$1,070	$1,929	$1,357	$1,473	$2,015	$1,967	Renewals and compliance works to improve resilience and compliance of wastewater network. Includes programme for increasing the capacity of pump stations throughout existing city.	0%	0%	No
Wastewater renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$70,157	$70,157	$6,135	$4,482	$5,425	$6,404	$6,089	$6,557	$6,537	$5,555	$9,217	$13,756	Renewal of wastewater pipes and pump station assets based on condition and performance.	0%	0%	No
Wastewater treatment plant compliance	Renewals and Compliance	$18,575	$18,575	$362	$527	$489	$2,673	$7,196	$541	$1,682	$1,437	$1,966	$1,703	Upgrade of critical Wastewater Treatment Plant assets to improve resilience, compliance and risk management. Includes significant investment in Year 5 for process optimisation for Climate change mitigation.	0%	0%	No
Wastewater treatment plant renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$38,670	$38,670	$2,572	$3,167	$3,179	$4,703	$4,101	$5,455	$5,229	$2,985	$5,073	$2,206	Renewals of infrastructure, systems, consents and buildings at Wastewater Treatment Plant	0%	0%	No
Water model	Renewals and Compliance	$1,522	$1,522	$83	$110	$49	$708	$64	$75	$192	$65	$89	$87	Ongoing renewal and updating of water model for management of water supply.	0%	0%	No
Water network improvements	Renewals and Compliance	$5,154	$5,154	$272	$390	$463	$738	$551	$620	$648	$398	$544	$531	Minor works to improve resilience and compliance of water network. Includes programme for smart metering of network throughout existing city to better manage operations.	0%	0%	No
Water reticulation renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$63,683	$63,683	$2,540	$5,335	$5,878	$7,852	$7,848	$9,490	$9,933	$5,117	$5,201	$4,489	Renewals of existing watermains, valves, meters and hydrants based on condition and performance.	0%	0%	No
Water treatment plant and reservoir asset renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$18,984	$18,984	$1,063	$951	$1,026	$2,042	$1,842	$3,445	$2,248	$2,225	$2,342	$1,799	Renewals of infrastructure, consents and buildings at Water Treatment Plant and reservoir sites.	0%	0%	No
Water treatment plant compliance and minor upgrades	Renewals and Compliance	$13,898	$13,898	$332	$1,091	$2,911	$2,272	$4,232	$1,433	$394	$648	$296	$289	Renewal and minor upgrade of assets at Water Treatment Plant to ensure continued service provision, resilience and compliance.	0%	0%	No
Comprehensive stormwater consent	Renewals and Compliance	$4,135	$4,135	$169	$300	$301	$444	$396	$502	$485	$431	$545	$561	Programme for upgrade of stormwater assets to ensure compliance with Comprehensive stormwater consent.	0%	0%	No
Stormwater asset renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$12,628	$12,628	$794	$785	$885	$1,145	$1,543	$1,293	$1,570	$1,309	$1,543	$1,760	Replacement of stormwater infrastructure and resource consents.	0%	0%	No
Stormwater device upgrades	Renewals and Compliance	$1,872	$1,872	$130	$201	$124	$178	$183	$376	$240	$399	$41	$0	Programme for renewal and upgrades to existing brownfield stormwater devices.	0%	0%	Yes

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			Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	
Drainage renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$30,302	$30,302	$1,958	$2,035	$2,189	$3,004	$2,918	$3,439	$3,617	$2,995	$4,117	$4,030	Renewal programme for existing drainage infrastructure (including kerb and channel and catch pits, culverts up to 2.0m diameter, environmental treatment such as enviropods).	0%	0%	No
Erosion control renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$1,970	$1,970	$131	$134	$145	$198	$191	$224	$234	$192	$263	$257	Physical works (including planting) to mitigate adverse effects of erosion from stormwater in city gullies / watercourses.	0%	0%	No
Taitua Arboretum development	Community	$433	$433	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$55	$378	$0	$0	$0	Over 100,000 people visit the Arboretum annually making it a key destination within our park network. The new toilet facilities are key to improving the experience while the carpark parking increase needs to be appropriately investigated.	0%	0%	No
Hamilton Lake Domain wetland and stormwater daylighting	Community	$1,000	$1,000	$103	$897	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	The project aims to create habitat for endemic native species, improve water quality, and reduce erosion and sediment loss into water ways. If not undertaken the implications are further decay and decline of the water quality in the Lake.	0%	0%	No
Waiwhakareke - Development programme	Community	$1,444	$1,444	$0	$0	$0	$0	$70	$1,374	$0	$0	$0	$0	To continue development of the City's flagship natural heritage park amenities by developing further path networks required for public use and enhancing the attractiveness of the Zoo and Waiwhakareke as a visitor destination.	0%	0%	No
Nature in the city portfolio programme - Gully restoration and development	Community	$19,673	$19,673	$382	$767	$848	$938	$1,021	$2,543	$3,050	$3,207	$3,381	$3,536	The project is needed to improve the biodiversity in the city and improve the health of Hamiltonians through the restoration of the natural environment. The benefits will be an increase to community wellbeing both physically and mentally while providing habitat for native flora and fauna. It will also improve ecosystem services such as the mitigation of erosion, sedimentation and the reduction of pollutants in our water ways.	0%	0%	No
City wide flood management	Waters	$18,697	$18,697	$0	$155	$797	$2,733	$1,803	$2,316	$2,384	$3,193	$2,973	$2,342	Program investigating the likely extent of flooding and upgrading existing assets where appropriate. Flood management in the St Andrews catchment is currently included as an opportunity.	0%	0	Yes
Integrated Catchment Management Plan development	Waters	$10,658	$10,658	$1,151	$1,133	$954	$1,148	$1,182	$1,099	$954	$983	$1,012	$1,041	Program to complete the city's Integrated Catchment Management Plans, flood modelling and collect LiDAR data. Ensuring the cumulative effects of development are managed.	0%	0%	Yes
Wastewater developer upsizing	Waters	$5,453	$6,341	$75	$77	$1,591	$601	$619	$636	$655	$675	$695	$715	This is money set aside to contribute to developer lead projects to ensure infrastructure built by developers is the most appropriate for the community now and into the future. These projects are all built by developers and the budget is only used when the developers are ready to build the infrastructure. This budget includes wastewater customer connections.	0%	14%	Yes
Wastewater master planning	Waters	$2,341	$2,341	$600	$103	$318	$109	$113	$347	$119	$123	$379	$130	This programme includes updates to the current wastewater reticulation master plan and the capitalisation of existing treatment plant strategic planning. Strategic planning is a requirement of resource consent conditions. The master plans allow for the holistic review of the assets and process optimisation to inform future upgrades. The wastewater treatment plan master planning is currently included as an capital opportunity (works were previously funded from operational budgets in the 2018-28 LTP). This is important to ensure future investment to a complex plant is optimised and to meet resource consent compliance conditions for capacity and technology reviews.	0%	0%	Yes
Wastewater pump station upgrades	Waters	$13,990	$13,990	$1,450	$2,996	$2,748	$4,342	$2,431	$23	$0	$0	$0	$0	Upgrade of pump stations across the city to avoid predicted overflows. Benefits include a better utilisation of available network capacity, reduction in wet weather overflows and improved environmental, social, cultural and public health outcomes. The programme of work in the base budget includes pumping capacity upgrades at Fitzroy, Snells, Normandy and Lorne and flow diversions between interceptors at Snells and Fitzroy pump stations. Flynn pump station and the Te Anau/Split pump station upgrade and diversion is currently included as an opportunity.	0%	0%	Yes
Wastewater reticulation upgrades	Waters	$4,630	$4,630	$0	$0	$0	$0	$112	$309	$4,168	$41	$0	$0	Pipe upgrades to increased conveyance capacity of wastewater network. The purpose of this programme is to increase the conveyance capacity of the wastewater network with proposed pipe upgrades downstream of Ranfurly pump station and new pipe between Enderley and Fifth Avenue. Benefit of these upgrades is the increased available network capacity and reduction in the risk of wet weather overflows.	0%	0%	Yes

Project	Programme	Net Total 10 Years Budget	EXPENDITURE											Considerations	REVENUE		Debt Funded by DC's
			Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	
Wastewater storage	Waters	$85,876	$85,876	$1,233	$2,111	$5,937	$7,199	$12,617	$8,180	$893	$17,816	$25,378	$4,514	Bulk storage where flows exceeding the conveyance capacity of the network will be detained during extreme wet-weather events, that will be returned to the network when conveyance capacity becomes available after the wet-weather event. Benefits include reduction in the risk of wet weather overflows to the environment, improved public health outcomes, and better control of wet weather flows conveyed to the treatment plant. The locations of strategic bulk storages are Bremworth, Collins Rd, FE2, Howell & Morris, Mid Section Donny Park, Upper (Steele Park). The budget for the first two years is for the land designations and planning. The first storage is planned for construction in 2023/24.	0%	0%	Yes
Wastewater treatment plant upgrade	Waters	$116,753	$116,753	$1,700	$11,433	$12,275	$1,421	$16,883	$6,942	$25,622	$12,275	$13,907	$14,297	Upgrade the treatment plant to minimise health and safety risks to staff, ensure resource consent and seismic compliance is met, reduce the risk of overflows, and ensure sufficient capacity for growth. Projects include retrofitting of existing bioreactors, inlet works and the staged increase of major treatment components.	0%	0%	Yes
Wastewater Western Interceptor	Waters	$25,733	$25,733	$4,908	$1,233	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$19,591	Performance improvement of the Western Interceptor with increased conveyance and storage capacity. The second stage includes a suite of projects to increase the capacity of the upper section of the interceptor consisting of storage, conveyance and pretreated controlled overflow options with the overall aim of reducing wet weather overflows and to improve environmental outcomes.	0%	0%	Yes
Eastern reservoir bulk mains	Waters	$8,518	$8,518	$1,200	$3,605	$3,712	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	These are bulk mains that will be constructed with the Peacocke bridge and will provide resilience to our water supply network. This project was approved by Council as part of the Peacocke contract award have been included in the base as this are committed.	0%	0%	Yes
Newcastle demand management zone	Waters	$14,076	$14,076	$10,000	$4,076	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	This project is currently underway. It is contractually committed and is a subset of works carried out under 'Water demand management zones'	0%	0%	Yes
Water reservoirs	Waters	$17,233	$17,233	$63	$0	$0	$0	$0	$86	$60	$184	$16,840	$0	Upgrades and new reservoirs meeting projected growth to ensure the city can provide adequate storage volumes to meet the increasing peak day zone demands while also meeting fire fighting and emergency storage requirements. Also, an additional reservoir at Ruakura to cater for additional demand has been budgeted for construction in 2029/30. Upgrade to the Ruakiwi reservoir pump station, Maeroa reservoir pump station and new reservoir at Hillcrest have been included as opportunities.	0%	0%	Yes
Water demand management zones	Waters	$585	$585	$0	$0	$382	$0	$84	$0	$119	$0	$0	$0	This is a programme of works to create dedicated water supply zones around existing and proposed reservoirs to reduce peaks and the treatment plant supplying water directly to customers. It also enables better management of the water supply and reduces water losses in the network. Work on network water loss has been included in the base budget with the all other projects identified as an opportunity.	0%	0%	Yes
Water developer upsizing	Waters	$8,403	$8,940	$50	$52	$2,361	$847	$872	$897	$924	$951	$980	$1,007	This is money set aside to contribute to developer lead projects to ensure infrastructure built by developers is the most appropriate for the community now and into the future. These projects are all built by developers and the budget is only used when the developers are ready to build the infrastructure. This includes water customer connections.	0%	6%	Yes
Water master planning	Waters	$987	$987	$183	$188	$0	$164	$37	$0	$179	$41	$0	$195	This programme includes updates to the current Water reticulation master plan and the capitalisation of existing treatment plant strategic planning. The master plans allow for the holistic review of the assets and process optimisation to inform future upgrades. The water treatment plan master planning is currently included as a capital opportunity (works were previously funded from operational budgets in the 2018-28 LTP). This is important for balancing needs across a complex treatment plant to ensure future investment is optimised.	0%	0%	Yes
Water treatment plant upgrade	Waters	$31,770	$31,770	$14,000	$7,674	$4,880	$1,967	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,249	Upgrade of critical assets and the addition of treated storage to improve resilience and compliance while considering sustainability. Additional treatment capacity to cater for growth, increased compliance and resilience. This includes installation of a parallel treatment stream, washwater upgrades, clearwater storage capacity and design of the intake structure.	0%	0%	Yes

Project	Programme	Net Total 10 Years Budget	EXPENDITURE											Considerations	REVENUE		Debt Funded by DC's
			Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	
Stormwater developer upsizing	Waters	$4,337	$4,614	$25	$26	$1,220	$437	$450	$463	$477	$491	$506	$520	This is money set aside to contribute to developer lead projects to ensure infrastructure built by developers is the most appropriate for the community now and into the future. These projects are all built by developers and the budget is only used when the developers are ready to build the infrastructure. This includes stormwater customer connections.	0%	6%	Yes
Stormwater intensification	Waters	$8,170	$8,170	$0	$0	$995	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,452	$474	$3,249	Network stormwater improvements to facilitate intensification.	0%	0%	Yes
City wide erosion control	Waters	$16,938	$16,938	$1,309	$1,195	$1,994	$2,265	$1,518	$1,095	$1,915	$1,258	$1,868	$2,521	Mitigation of potential adverse effects to ensure compliance with resource consent conditions. Benefits include resilient waterways and enhanced habitat. Erosion Control in the Te Rapa Catchment is currently included as an opportunity.	0%	0%	Yes
Rotokauri swale consents and design	Rotokauri	$9,134	$9,134	$2,200	$2,266	$4,668	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Growth in Rotokauri cannot commence until the swale is in place and operational. The asset will manage all stormwater conveyance and storage in the Rotokauri growth cell. This will form a green corridor that will allow the flora and fauna to be reintroduced into the area. It will also provide an alternative recreational cycle/pedestrian route for the community. The construction of the swale is currently outside of the 2021-31 LTP.	0%	0%	Yes
Rotokauri swale (channel only) - Land, procurement and construction	Rotokauri	$36,224	$36,224	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,403	$8,593	$11,556	$12,673		0%	0%	Yes
Rototuna Village supporting infrastructure - Stormwater	Rototuna	$1,894	$1,894	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$72	$222	$1,600	Stormwater infrastructure to support the Rototuna Village.	0%	0%	Yes
Lake Magellan	Rototuna	$2,838	$2,838	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$166	$2,571	$101	Upgrade of existing stormwater management device to comply with Waikato Regional Council requirements in line with the comprehensive stormwater consent.	0%	0%	Yes
Rototuna stormwater improvements	Rototuna	$6,806	$6,806	$0	$0	$283	$4,752	$1,683	$45	$43	$0	$0	$0	Improve and upgrade stormwater management within Rototuna including stormwater management devices to protect the receiving environment. These projects were identified though the stormwater master plan.	0%	0%	Yes
Rototuna stormwater upsizing	Rototuna	$1,554	$1,554	57200	$178	$405	$418	$429	$33	$34	$0	$0	$0	This budget is set aside to contribute to developer-led projects to ensure infrastructure built by developers is the most appropriate for the community now and into the future. These projects are all built by developers and the budget is only used when the developers are ready to build the infrastructure.	0%	0%	Yes
Rotokauri stormwater upsizing	Rotokauri	$16,574	$16,574	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$166	$8,379	$3,963	$4,067	This is funding set aside to contribute to developer-led projects to ensure infrastructure built by developers is the most appropriate for the community now and into the future. These projects are all built by developers and the budget is only used when the developers are ready to build the infrastructure.	0%	0%	Yes
Peacocke stormwater management and treatment devices	Peacocke	$8,370	$8,370	$0	$0	$2,425	$595	$717	$164	$0	$0	$3,118	$1,352	National Policy Statement requirements for freshwater quality and commitments to the Waikato River Vision and Strategy require higher treatment standards to meet expectations. These investments will be timed to match development and deliver efficient and appropriate long-term catchment management for stormwater.	0%	0%	Yes
Peacocke network stage one - Natural areas and gullies	Peacocke	$662	$662	$315	$324	$22	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Land acquisition and development of natural areas, gullies and esplanade reserve in Peacocke. Development of parks and open space in Peacocke is needed to ensure HCC has the adequate provision of green space required to accommodate future growth both in the southern parts of the city as well as collectively across Hamilton.	0%	0%	Yes
Peacocke network stage two - Natural areas and gullies	Peacocke	$3,234	$3,234	$0	$0	$334	$344	$355	$364	$375	$387	$398	$676		0%	0%	Yes
Mangaonua Stream protection	Ruakura	$1,008	$4,030	$3,000	$1,030	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Jointly funded between HCC and Crown Infrastructure Partners. Removal of pest species, bank stabilisation and gully system restoration.	0%	75%	Yes

2021-31 LONG-TERM PLAN – CAPITAL PROGRAMME - MAKING IT HAPPEN - FUNDED

KEY: Capex $000's

Project	Programme	EXPENDITURE												Considerations	REVENUE		Debt Funded by DC's
		Net Total 10 Years Budget	Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	
Corporate Building Renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$27,536	$27,536	$6,441	$7,988	$8,965	$333	$2,958	$419	$60	$246	$63	$65	Corporate Building Renewals programme is required to ensure that the Municipal and Duke St Buildings are maintained and fit for purpose. Planned projects include completion of HVAC renewals, lift replacements and seismic upgrade of Caro Wing.	0%	0%	No
Fleet Vehicles Renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$29,238	$29,238	$1,915	$1,271	$1,005	$1,746	$1,854	$3,368	$4,166	$3,273	$5,004	$5,636	Fleet replacement programme to keep the fleet efficient, economic and fit for purpose.	0%	0%	No
Information Services Renewals	Renewals and Compliance	$32,785	$32,785	$4,009	$3,198	$2,160	$3,766	$2,757	$2,838	$3,412	$2,883	$4,600	$3,163	This programme is needed to ensure the continued delivery of the organisation's systems, services and technology by renewing, maintaining and upgrading technology assets.. This programme also enables initiatives to improve IS operational processes (plan, build, run) and increase capability and capacity to deliver business & technology services.	0%	0%	No
Information Services Upgrades	Renewals and Compliance	$27,719	$27,719	$5,333	$4,877	$3,530	$3,419	$1,702	$1,565	$1,695	$1,529	$2,092	$1,977	This programme ensures that strategies are in place to inform future investment and enable business improvement and evolution of business processes and their supporting systems. Benefits include improving customer experience, reducing cost to deliver, building organisational capability and resilience	0%	0%	No

2021-31 LONG-TERM PLAN – CAPITAL PROGRAMME - A CITY THAT'S EASY TO LIVE IN - UNFUNDED

KEY: Capex $000's

Project	Programme	Net Total 10 Years Budget	Gross Total 10 Years Budget	EXPENDITURE Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31	Considerations	REVENUE Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	Debt Funded by DC's
Heritage and Archive Collection Digitisation	Community	$2,862	$2,862	$250	$258	$265	$273	$281	$289	$298	$307	$316	$325	The digitisation of hard copy heritage and archive collection items. Digitisation will enable these items to be accessible via existing online platforms and on interactive kiosks within the libraries. The Libraries have been digitising material from the Heritage Collection since 2005 with initially a small digitisation budget which increased to $50k in FY 2009/10 FY. Research shows that the demand for original historical documents increases once they are made accessible through digitisation.	0%	0%	No
Interpretation Signage Plan	Community	$319	$319	$110	$103	$106	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Guidance document and plan to coordinate the delivery of interpretive signage. Hamilton has great stories to tell but no existing guidance on how to do this (including mutually agreed outcomes and a process to follow). This will help address the high level of public interest and growing awareness of tangata whenua and the community to have stories fairly and accurately told and meaningfully incorporated into built projects or physical sites. The project will address the increased demand from staff and Members for guidance to tell our stories through appropriately researched interpretation that speaks to the needs of our community.	0%	0%	No
Libraries Destination Children's Areas Programme	Community	$695	$695	$44	$161	$53	$437	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	A flagship children's destination area at the Hamilton Central Library. Library spaces for children are not currently fit for purpose resulting in reduced use of these facilities. Opportunities exist to create modern destination library spaces for children.	0%	0%	No
Digital Newspaper Kiosks	Community	$211	$211	$211	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Technology to make newspapers and periodical publications more accessible. With printed publication of newspapers and periodicals transitioning to online only platforms, this project enables continued access to these publications for all Hamiltonians. There is a need for libraries to continue their investment in technology innovation to keep up with rapid changes and the increased demand for web-based services.	0%	0%	No
Digital Signage	Community	$211	$211	$211	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Digital signage to guide people around libraries and promote library programmes and events. There are currently limited options for promotion of events and services in libraries.	0%	0%	No
Heritage Collection Online Kiosks	Community	$85	$85	$85	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Kiosks to provide access to the libraries' Heritage online collection at each community library. There are currently limited options to access the Heritage collection online while visiting a library branch and physical access is only available at the Central Library. This is a collection that is constantly increasing in size due to the Heritage Digitisation Project.	0%	0%	No
Mobile Outreach Library Service	Community	$423	$423	$0	$0	$0	$423	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Purchase and fit out of a large vehicle to provide a mobile outreach library service for Hamiltonians. This service will enable libraries to reach communities without library services, such as retirement villages and rest homes, early childhood centres, schools and offer a pop-up community hub service from community centres and parks across the city. The vehicle would also enable a pop-up library service at events, which would double as marketing and enable exposure of library services to non-users.	0%	0%	No
Public Art Support Fund	Community	$390	$390	$34	$35	$36	$37	$38	$39	$41	$42	$43	$44	Funding to support Public Art projects that are vested to the Council by external stakeholders. This is an ongoing fund to support the development of public art. This fund ensures that the public art provided by external parties is at an appropriate standard for the community. Recent works supported by this fund include Tōia mai and Te Tatau ki Kirikiriroa.	0%	0%	No
Parks Connections Programme	Community	$1,800	$3,673	$739	$663	$878	$730	$368	$294	$0	$0	$0	$0	Key walking and cycling connections through open spaces across the city. Investment into building new path connections within select parks across the city to improve and/or link up some open spaces with existing transportation networks across the city, helping to promote alternative transportation modes for local residents and the wider community.	51%	0%	Yes
Waterworld leisure pool	Community	$25,358	$25,358	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,906	$22,452	$0	$0	$0	At the moment, none of the Council aquatic facilities currently offer a dedicated leisure swimming pool. An additional pool will be required to meet the needs of a growing city and to accommodate leisure and play activities without detracting from other existing programmes and club use.	0%	0%	No
Bridge Capacity Programme	Transport	$4,393	$8,964	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$126	$8,838	Design and implementation of additional capacity on Whitiora Bridge e.g. biking and walking.	51%	0%	Yes
Bridge Safety Programme	Transport	$15,633	$15,633	$3,735	$4,429	$371	$5,682	$0	$1,273	$143	$0	$0	$0	Handrail and barrier upgrades on bridges crossing the Waikato River.	0%	0%	Yes
Biking and Micromobility - Additional Opportunities	Transport	$132,400	$270,203	$23,600	$24,308	$25,037	$25,788	$26,562	$27,305	$28,124	$28,969	$29,837	$30,673	Safer routes will offer biking and micro-mobility as alternate modes of transport as identified by the Biking and Micro-mobility Business Case.	51%	0%	Yes
Eastern Pathways - Additional Opportunities	Transport	$16,579	$33,834	$1,500	$6,695	$0	$437	$2,814	$6,942	$4,469	$4,910	$3,793	$2,274	The School link, Uni Link and connections to these routes. This project offers transport choice along these busy corridors by prioritizing and creating good infrastructure for public transport, walking/cycling and micro-mobility. Includes Ruakura Road biking facilities upgrade between Peachgrove and Wairere to tie into Ruakura Road upgrade and Ruakura West projects.	51%	0%	Yes
Transport Developer Upsizing - Additional Opportunities	Transport	$3,435	$3,435	$300	$309	$318	$328	$338	$347	$358	$368	$379	$390	This is money set aside to contribute to developer-led projects to ensure infrastructure built by developers is the most appropriate for the community now and into the future or to provide the 'missing links' e.g. footpath extensions. These projects are all built by developers and the budget is only used when the developers are ready to build the infrastructure. A budget in line with 2018-28 LTP has been included in the base. However, an additional budget requested by staff has been included as an opportunity.	0%	0%	Yes
Gordonton Road corridor (Wairere to Borman)	Transport	$6,869	$6,869	$0	$0	$3,045	$3,824	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Safety improvements along Gordonton Road.	0%	0%	Yes
Intersection Upgrades - Subsidised - Additional Opportunities	Transport	$5,360	$10,940	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$116	$7,031	$0	$3,793	$0	To address growth and safety of intersections as more people move into the city and use the transport network. Included is the Wairere/Te Rapa Intersection Safety Upgrade.	51%	0%	Yes

Project	Programme	Net Total 10 Years Budget	Gross Total 10 Years Budget	EXPENDITURE Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31	Considerations	REVENUE Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	Debt Funded by DC's
Intersection Upgrades - Non Subsidised	Transport	$3,679	$3,679	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$119	$3,560	$0	$0	To address growth and safety of intersections as more people move into the city and use the transport network. Included is the Wairere/Pukete intersection safety upgrade.	0%	0%	Yes
Northern River crossing - Additional Opportunities	Transport	$19,089	$38,957	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$11,953	$3,408	$23,596	With growth in Rototuna and Expressway connections the Wairere Drive and Pukete Bridge will reach capacity, and this corridor will provide more capacity. The Te Rapa North Structure Plan provisions will require this corridor. The corridor will also provide future connections to the HT1 growth cell. The designation of the corridor in the base in 2026/27 and 2027/28. The construction is currently an opportunity from 2028/29.	51%	0%	Yes
Rototuna Village - Land Purchase	Rototuna	$1,081	$1,081	$1,050	$31	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Purchase of land for the potential Rototuna Transport Hub. Opportunity exists until August 2021 with the developer to secure land for Council that could be used for a potential public transport hub.	0%	0%	Yes
Rototuna Village Changing Places Toilet	Rototuna	$388	$388	$13	$375	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	A 24-hour changing place for people with disabilities of all ages located near the Rototuna Village square, and Korikori Park. Public toilets are proposed in the Rototuna Village square. Adding a changing places toilet to the current proposed public toilets during the design and construction is the most cost-effective time to provide a 24-hour accessible facility of this nature in the heart of the Rototuna Village, but near to Korikori Park.	0%	0%	No
Rototuna Village Pou	Rototuna	$283	$283	$0	$283	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	A pou whenua (carved pole) in the Rototuna village square to reflect the significance of the village. The village project scope did not include public art. Mana whenua representatives, Te Haa o te whenua o Kirikiriroa, view a pou whenua as an absolute essential in the village. The presence of pou whenua is a message to visitors and tangata whenua alike that the land supports and cares for the people, and the people support and care for the land.	0%	0%	No
Rototuna Village Safety (CCTV)	Rototuna	$239	$374	$13	$174	$119	$68	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Providing CCTV cameras that are monitored by CitySafe will improve safety and security for people and property. In doing so it will support the ongoing commercial and social success for the village. The most cost-effective time to install CCTV is during the development of the village. Undertaking the work now enables the infrastructure to be considered as part of the village design.	0%	36%	No
Rototuna Walking and Cycling Network	Rototuna	$488	$488	$0	$0	$488	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	This budget is set aside to contribute to walking and cycling opportunities which will benefit the community now and into the future. This budget is for improved walking and cycling outcomes for other projects and the budget is only used to achieve additional walking and cycling benefits.	0%	0%	Yes
Roger Kaui Urbanisation	Rotokauri	$3,121	$3,121	$0	$0	$0	$620	$2,438	$62	$0	$0	$0	$0	The upgrade of a rural road to an urban one. This is a developer driven project and will be a reactive urbanisation to the needs of the development community.	0%	0%	Yes
Rotokauri Developer Upsize - Wastewater - Additional Opportunities	Rotokauri	$11,705	$11,705	$233	$3,371	$263	$5,779	$2,032	$29	$0	$0	$0	$0	This is funding set aside to contribute to developer-led projects to ensure infrastructure built by developers is the most appropriate for the community now and into the future. These projects are all built by developers and the budget is only used when the developers are ready to build the infrastructure.	0%	0%	Yes
Rotokauri Developer Upsize - Water - Additional Opportunities	Rotokauri	$5,690	$5,690	$0	$0	$305	$2,469	$2,131	$785	$0	$0	$0	$0	This is funding set aside to contribute to developer-led projects to ensure infrastructure built by developers is the most appropriate for the community now and into the future. These projects are all built by developers and the budget is only used when the developers are ready to build the infrastructure.	0%	0%	Yes
Rotokauri Arterial Construction	Rotokauri	$35,575	$35,575	$0	$0	$10,953	$4,813	$14,643	$4,715	$101	$350	$0	$0	Following the above designation, this will enable the construction of the North South Minor Arterial for Rotokauri as a key link for the community. This will provide multi mode transport opportunities for this growth area creating a great place to work, live and play.	0%	0%	Yes
Sewer Pump Station - Ruffel Road	Rotokauri	$1,868	$1,868	$0	$0	$0	$176	$1,630	$62	$0	$0	$0	$0	This sewer pump station will service the Te Rapa north catchment and enable growth to continue.	0%	0%	Yes
Crawford Street Designation	Rotokauri	$341	$696	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$696	Designation for the extension of Crawford street to connect to Foreman Road.	51%	0%	Yes
Templeview Watermains	Templeview	$50	$50	$50	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Minor watermain at Templeview	0%	0%	Yes
Te Rapa North Urban Road Upgrades	Te Rapa North	$9,262	$9,262	$0	$0	$153	$169	$727	$62	$556	$888	$2,447	$4,259	As the community grows there will be a need for safer roads and modes of travel. This budget is to take the road from a rural setting and the timing is developer-driven. This programme includes the upgrade of Meadowview Lane, Pukete Rd, Hutchinson Rd, Ruffel Rd, and Red Oaks Close.	0%	0%	Yes

2021-31 LONG-TERM PLAN – CAPITAL PROGRAMME - A CITY WHERE OUR PEOPLE THRIVE - UNFUNDED

KEY: Capex $000's

Project	Programme	Net Total 10 Years Budget	EXPENDITURE											Considerations	REVENUE		Debt Funded by DC's
			Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	
Ring Road 4 laning	Transport	$30,184	$61,600	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,051	$3,471	$21,451	$29,460	$152	$6,016	4 laning of various sections of Wairere Drive (Ring Road) to address safety and capacity needs including Hukanui to Gordonton (2025/26 onwards), Resolution to Hukanui (2029/30 onwards) and Arthur Porter to Te Rapa (2030/31 onwards).	51%	0%	Yes
Morrinsville transport corridor	Transport	$2,465	$2,465	$0	$0	$0	$820	$844	$0	$0	$0	$0	$802	Morrinsville Road (ex SH26) will be vested back to Council by Waka Kotahi NZTA in June 2022. This project includes the designation of the road in 2024/25 to 2025/26 to plan and protect for the future arterial function of the road.	0%	0%	Yes
Pardoa Boulevard 4 laning	Ruakura	$1,673	$1,673	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$368	$759	$546	Design and planning for the upgrade of Pardoa Boulevard to enable development and relieve congestion in the future R2 growth cell area	0%	0%	Yes
Te Rapa new collector	Te Rapa North	$1,984	$1,984	$0	$0	$0	$0	$254	$0	$1,037	$0	$693	$0	A new collector road to enable development in Te Rapa North	0%	0%	Yes
Sewer pump station - Ruffel Road	Te Rapa North	$1,811	$1,811	$1,709	$0	$102	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	This sewer pump station will service the Te Rapa north catchment and enable growth to continue.	0%	0%	Yes
Te Rapa North wastewater	Te Rapa North	$12,418	$12,418	$0	$0	$887	$649	$10,419	$229	$63	$0	$171	$0	Upgrade and new strategic water and wastewater infrastructure to enable development in Te Rapa North.	0%	0%	Yes
Te Rapa North water supply	Te Rapa North	$5,511	$5,511	$0	$0	$215	$295	$1,971	$375	$2,348	$22	$0	$285	Upgrade and new strategic water and wastewater infrastructure to enable development in Te Rapa North	0%	0%	Yes
Subregional wastewater treatment plant - implementation	Subregional	$126,926	$126,926	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$30,688	$44,251	$51,988	Delivery of a new subregional wastewater treatment plant to service parts of Hamilton, Cambridge, the airport industrial area and other small settlements. This will be delivered in partnership with Waipa District Council, Waikato District Council and potentially other third parties. If we don't start investing now then Waipa is likely to have to proceed with stand alone solution at Cambridge and we will miss this opportunity.	0%	0%	Yes

2021-31 LONG-TERM PLAN – CAPITAL PROGRAMME - A CENTRAL CITY WHERE PEOPLE LOVE TO BE - UNFUNDED

KEY: Capex $000's

Project	Programme	Net Total 10 Years Budget	EXPENDITURE											Considerations	REVENUE		Debt Funded by DC's
			Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	
River Plan – Victoria Street building redevelopment	Community	$8,737	$8,737	$0	$0	$207	$8,530	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Investigate options to use the unique space and buildings to the south of Victoria on the River. There's an opportunity to expand the existing public space, create better pedestrian and cycling connections to the River and the way people move between surrounding areas.	0%	0%	No
River Plan – Wayfinding jetty to Victoria Street	Community	$43	$43	$0	$43	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Signs to support wayfinding between the jetty and the Waikato museum entrance. The route between the central city jetty, the museum entrance and the central city is extremely difficult to navigate (especially for people who are sensitive to slopes and steps). Council has invested $1.7m on jetties to encourage visitors from Hamilton Gardens to the central city. This supports wayfinding for an accessible alternate route.	0%	0%	No
River Plan – Wayfinding city to Gardens	Community	$335	$335	$0	$335	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	This project will deliver on the remainder of the London St to Cobham Bridge wayfinding strategy with signs to support wayfinding including an accessible alternate route. The current standard of signage does not reflect the importance of the river or support our commitment to our treaty partners. Increased level of service will attract greater usage and enjoyment of key sections of the Te Awa River Ride and Te Araroa (enhancing the outcome of this investment).	0%	0%	No
City Central - Intersection upgrades – Subsidised (Tristram/Rostrevor)	Transport	$2,249	$4,589	$0	$0	$0	$87	$4,502	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	To address growth and safety of intersections as more people move into the city and use the transport network. This programme includes the upgrade of the Tristram/Rostrevor intersection (2025/26) – Safety.	51%	0%	Yes
Rostrevor St (Tristram to Norton)	Transport	$6,180	$6,180	$0	$6,180	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Funding to implement any changes resulting from the Innovating Streets project. Required to cater for increased pedestrian and cyclist numbers along the street and in the adjoining park spaces within the West Town Belt.	0%	0%	Yes
Worley Place (Caro to Ward)	Transport	$8,487	$8,487	$0	$0	$8,487	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	This space can be upgraded in alignment with the new public realm design guidelines. The shared zone generates confusion and conflict between all users. There are opportunities for improved wayfinding with the mall, speed slowing mechanisms, placemaking and play opportunities.	0%	0%	Yes
City Central - Intersection upgrades – Non-subsidised (Ruakiwi/Lake Domain/Tainui)	Transport	$5,029	$5,029	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$119	$4,910	$0	$0	To address growth and safety of intersections as more people move into the city and use the transport network. Includes the Ruakiwi/Lake Domain/Tainui (2028/29) – Travel Choice.	0%	0%	Yes
Alexandra Street Upgrade - Additional Opportunities	Transport	$10,768	$10,768	$0	$0	$5,305	$5,464	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	The transformation of Alexandra Street in accordance with our new design guidelines for the city centre, enabling a cohesive look and feel for the city centre and resulting in a street that celebrates place and the safe movement of people.	0%	0%	Yes
Water CBD intensification	Waters	$28,483	$28,483	$0	$0	$0	$1,093	$13,506	$13,884	$0	$0	$0	$0	Network water improvements to facilitate intensification in the CBD.	0%	0%	Yes

2021-31 LONG-TERM PLAN – CAPITAL PROGRAMME - A FUN CITY WITH LOTS TO DO - UNFUNDED

KEY: Capex $000's

Project	Programme	Net Total 10 Years Budget	EXPENDITURE											Considerations	REVENUE		Debt Funded by DC's
			Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	
Public toilet facilities programme	Community	$1,815	$1,815	$350	$350	$361	$371	$382	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Consists of new and upgraded public toilet development in parks and aligns to other park development such as playground development. This programme allows for the development of new public toilet facilities at Hammond Park, Moonlight Drive Reserve, West Town Belt, Melville Park, Ashurst Park, Parana Park.	0%	0%	No
West Town Belt Heart Park upgrade	Community	$4,927	$4,927	$125	$295	$4,507	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	The parks in the centre of the West Town Belt are currently underutilised and the central city has no designated play spaces and has limited opportunities for active and passive recreation. Enhancing central city green spaces is key to attracting residents to central city housing. The upgrade will create a safer, more inviting, accessible, fun and well-connected destination park space. It will deliver an increased quality of existing open space to inner city residents and add family-friendly activities in the city centre (e.g. new play spaces). This project complements the potential Founders Theatre Project.	0%	0%	No
Hamilton Park Administration and Reception Facility	Community	$2,247	$2,247	$0	$0	$0	$162	$2,085	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	This project is for a new building combining an administration area and a reception area for after-service gatherings. Regular feedback is received from funeral directors and customers that they would like to see a reception facility on-site to better meet the needs of the community. With new providers in the market, the number of cremations at Hamilton Park Cemetery has decreased by around 30%. Hamilton Park Cemetery aims to regain some of its market share and these improvements to our facilities would help to facilitate this.	0%	0%	No
Hamilton Park Cemetery Playground	Community	$271	$271	$0	$26	$244	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	This project will build a basic playground on the Mella lawn which has an outdoor shelter for visitors. Feedback from stakeholders over many years supports a child-friendly space to help demystify cemeteries for children and make family visits to the cemetery a more welcoming and positive experience. Incorporating children's play areas in active cemeteries is common place in Australian metropolitan cities and some NZ cemeteries.	0%	0%	No
Visitor Destinations, Aquatics - Mobility and accessibility equipment improvements	Community	$179	$179	$56	$12	$0	$46	$7	$21	$14	$7	$8	$8	Additional mobility aid resource needs for the Community and Visitor Attractions to meet the increased demand for mobility aids at Council sites. This increase is expected to accelerate with the removal of hire fees. Delivering on this project will help support our mobility-restricted communities and makes our visitor destinations more attractive and accessible.	0%	0%	No
Zoo/Waiwhakareke shared entry precinct - Stage 3 - Function and education centre	Community	$6,868	$7,717	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,146	$6,571	$0	$0	This stage plans to build a new function and education centre with toilets, outdoor space, providing for overnight education stays, kitchen/staff area complete with landscaping. The overall programme outcome is to enhance the biodiversity and green infrastructure of the park. It will offer an attractive hub to the community and visitors to gather and enjoy and enable further business opportunities through new experiences and events, enhances education offerings and contributes to the city's tourism portfolio and broader economic growth.	0%	11%	No
Museum Kiingitanga exhibition	Community	$1,869	$1,869	$480	$371	$1,018	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Long-term large-scale exhibition at Waikato Museum. There is a national movement to raise awareness of New Zealand history and the opportunity exists to mount a long-term large-scale exhibition with Waikato-Tainui that tells the history of the Kiingitanga and the regionally significant events of the New Zealand Land Wars. This exhibition experience would be developed in conjunction with Waikato-Tainui.	0%	0%	No
Rototuna parks - Sports park development	Rototuna	$23,902	$23,902	$4,420	$4,705	$8,551	$0	$6,226	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	Land acquisition and staged development of sports parks in Peacocke, Rotokauri and Rototuna. This project is required to accommodate a growing population in terms of the increase in demand for formal sport and recreational space and to ensure our parks network is accessible and spread out across all of Hamilton.	0%	0%	Yes
Rotokauri Stage two - Community and neighbourhood parks	Rotokauri	$14,297	$14,297	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$14,297	There will be increasing demand for local neighbourhood parks as the city grows. To continue to meet Councils target of 76% of the population being within 500m walking distance of a park (Open Space Provision policy), investment is needed in these smaller parks as well as sports parks to meet a more localised need.	0%	0%	Yes
Rotokauri stage one - Sports park development	Rotokauri	$8,779	$8,779	$0	$0	$0	$0	$356	$8,423	$0	$0	$0	$0	Land acquisition and staged development of sports parks in Peacocke, Rotokauri and Rototuna. This project is required to accommodate a growing population in terms of the increase in demand for formal sport and recreational space and to ensure our parks network is accessible and spread out across all of Hamilton.	0%	0%	Yes

2021-31 LONG-TERM PLAN – CAPITAL PROGRAMME - A GREEN CITY - UNFUNDED

KEY: Capex $000's

Project	Programme	Net Total 10 Years Budget	EXPENDITURE											Considerations	REVENUE		Debt Funded by DC's
			Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	
Waste minimisation in parks	Community	$60	$60	$60	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	The project will address waste management in parks, providing recycling options in key Hamilton parks. Aligns with roll out of household recycling bins and behaviour change we are asking of our residents.	0%	0%	No
Nature in the city portfolio programme - Gully restoration and development	Community	$19,673	$19,673	$382	$767	$848	$938	$1,021	$2,543	$3,050	$3,207	$3,381	$3,536	The project is needed to improve the biodiversity in the city and improve the health of Hamiltonians through the restoration of the natural environment. The benefits will be an increase to community wellbeing both physically and mentally while providing habitat for native flora and fauna. It will also improve ecosystem services such as the mitigation of erosion, sedimentation and the reduction of pollutants in our water ways.	0%	0%	No
City wide flood management – Additional opportunities	Waters	$4,628	$4,628	$0	$0	$0	$0	$563	$1,504	$239	$0	$633	$1,690	Program investigating the likely extent of flooding and upgrading existing assets where appropriate. Flood management in the St Andrews catchment is currently included as an opportunity.	0%	0%	Yes
Wastewater intensification	Waters	$35,882	$35,882	$0	$0	$1,061	$6,971	$11,930	$11,755	$4,164	$0	$0	$0	Network wastewater improvements to facilitate intensification	0%	0%	Yes
Wastewater master planning – Additional opportunities	Waters	$1,729	$1,729	$370	$381	$393	$76	$79	$81	$83	$86	$89	$91	This programme includes updates to the current wastewater reticulation master plan and the capitalisation of existing treatment plant strategic planning. Strategic planning is a requirement of resource consent conditions. The master plans allow for the holistic review of the assets and process optimisation to inform future upgrades. The wastewater treatment plan master planning is currently included as an capital opportunity (works were previously funded from operational budgets in the 2018-28 LTP). This is important to ensure future investment to a complex plant is optimised and to meet resource consent compliance conditions for capacity and technology reviews.	0%	0%	Yes
Wastewater pump station upgrades – Additional opportunities	Waters	$9,104	$9,104	$0	$0	$0	$0	$184	$1,809	$519	$3,437	$3,009	$146	Upgrade of pump stations across the city to avoid predicted overflows. Benefits include a better utilisation of available network capacity, reduction in wet weather overflows and improved environmental, social, cultural and public health outcomes. The programme of work in the base budget includes pumping capacity upgrades at Fitzroy, Snells, Normandy and Lorne and flow diversions between interceptors at Snells and Fitzroy pump stations. Flynn pump station and the Te Anau/Split pump station upgrade and diversion is currently included as an opportunity.	0%	0%	Yes
Water reservoirs – Additional opportunities	Waters	$38,770	$38,770	$466	$3,780	$232	$629	$5,551	$5,774	$59	$2,460	$2,508	$17,312	Upgrades and new reservoirs meeting projected growth to ensure the city can provide adequate storage volumes to meet the increasing peak day zone demands while also meeting fire fighting and emergency storage requirements. Also, an additional reservoir at Ruakura to cater for additional demand has been budgeted for construction in 2029/30. Upgrade to the Ruakiwi reservoir pump station, Maeroa reservoir pump station and new reservoir at Hillcrest have been included as opportunities.	0%	0%	Yes
Strategic demand management intervention	Waters	$23,758	$23,758	$0	$0	$0	$90	$281	$290	$3,000	$6,506	$6,701	$6,889	Universal water metering program to retrofit all existing residential water services with meters. Allowing significant ability to track and manage total demands and water losses in both the public and private reticulation ensuring the city is not being wasteful with its water allocation whist providing a resilient and cost-effective service.	0%	0%	Yes
Water demand management zones – Additional opportunities	Waters	$6,731	$6,731	$1,462	$2,781	$806	$0	$226	$1,445	$11	$0	$0	$0	This is a programme of works to create dedicated water supply zones around existing and proposed reservoirs to reduce peaks and the treatment plant supplying water directly to customers. It also enables better management of the water supply and reduces water losses in the network. Work on network water loss has been included in the base budget with the all other projects identified as an opportunity.	0%	0%	Yes
Water intensification - City wide	Waters	$28,483	$28,483	$0	$0	$0	$1,093	$13,506	$13,884	$0	$0	$0	$0	Network water improvements to facilitate intensification	0%	0%	Yes

Project	Programme	Net Total 10 Years Budget	EXPENDITURE											Considerations	REVENUE		Debt Funded by DC's
			Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)	
Water master planning - Additional opportunities	Waters	$1,574	$1,574	$320	$330	$339	$76	$79	$81	$83	$86	$89	$91	This programme includes updates to the current Water reticulation master plan and the capitalisation of existing treatment plant strategic planning. The master plans allow for the holistic review of the assets and process optimisation to inform future upgrades. The water treatment plan master planning is currently included as a capital opportunity (works were previously funded from operational budgets in the 2018-28 LTP). This is important for balancing needs across a complex treatment plant to ensure future investment is optimised.	0%	0%	Yes
Stormwater improvements to the existing city	Waters	$14,363	$14,363	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,509	$3,605	$0	$6,859	$0	$390	This program aims to improve stormwater quality in catchments which currently have no treatment. Improvements are required to comply with the Council's comprehensive stormwater discharge consent and provide capacity for stormwater related to infill.	0%	0%	Yes
Stormwater intensification - Additional opportunities	Waters	$28,483	$28,483	$0	$0	$0	$1,093	$13,506	$13,884	$0	$0	$0	$0	Network stormwater improvements to facilitate intensification.	0%	0%	Yes
City wide erosion control - Additional opportunities	Waters	$1,798	$1,798	$0	$0	$0	$72	$149	$1,537	$40	$0	$0	$0	Mitigation of potential adverse effects to ensure compliance with resource consent conditions. Benefits include resilient waterways and enhanced habitat. Erosion Control in the Te Rapa Catchment is currently included as an opportunity.	0%	0%	Yes
Rototuna Village tree cells	Rototuna	$825	$825	$0	$749	$76	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	The project provides for the additional costs over the minimum size and type for tree pits for trees planted as part of the Rototuna village. The Council's Regional Infrastructure Technical Specifications allow for tree pits of 1 - 2.5m3 (depending on the location). Trees that have paving (and loads such as traffic) within the rootzone will not thrive as they could. The consequence will be slower growing trees, which do not reach full size, with higher mortality rates and poor canopy cover.	0%	0%	No

2021-31 LONG-TERM PLAN – CAPITAL PROGRAMME - MAKING IT HAPPEN - UNFUNDED

KEY: Capex $000's

Project	Programme	EXPENDITURE												Considerations	REVENUE	
		Net Total 10 Years Budget	Gross Total 10 Years Budget	Budget 21/22	Budget 22/23	Budget 23/24	Budget 24/25	Budget 25/26	Budget 26/27	Budget 27/28	Budget 28/29	Budget 29/30	Budget 30/31		Assumed NZTA Revenue (%)	Assumed Other Revenue (%)
Smart Hamilton Initiatives	Renewals and Compliance	$3,183	$3,183	$278	$286	$295	$304	$313	$322	$331	$341	$351	$361	This funding is used to support investment in new technology that supports changes in how we deliver our services to increase efficiency and improve customer experience. Without this budget Council may miss opportunities to engage with the community and businesses and to form partnerships that will assist with delivering on our strategic imperatives and priorities.	0%	0%

COUNCIL CONTROLLED ORGANISATIONS

We are involved with and represented in a number of organisations to support the realisation of our vision for Hamilton City. Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs) are any organisation in which one or more local authorities control 50% or more of the voting rights or appoint 50% or more of the directors.

We have an interest in the following CCOs:

- Waikato Local Authority Shared Services Limited,
- New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited,
- Waikato Regional Airport Limited and its subsidiaries, Hamilton & Waikato Tourism Limited, Titanium Park Limited and Waikato Regional Airport Hotel Limited, and
- Waikato Innovation Growth Limited and its subsidiary, New Zealand Food Innovation (Waikato) Limited.

The following tables explain what these organisations do, our objectives in regard to ownership, nature and scope of activities, key performance targets and outcomes for the 2020/21 year. We also have interests in other Council Organisations details of which are available on our website.

We manage and monitor our investment in CCO's by reviewing statement of intents, six month and annual reports at our Finance Committee.

Organisation	**Waikato Local Authority Shared Services Limited (WLASS)**
Ownership	13.72% SDVS shares, 37.5% WRTM Service shares and 17.8% WRAPS shares equating to 19.6% of the total weighted value of issues shares. The balance of shares is owned by other Local Authorities in the Waikato Region. Council has only one voting right out the 12 voting Local Authorities.
Representation (total members)	1(12) - WLASS has twelve Directors, with each Director representing a shareholder Council.
Significant policies and objectives	To make a regional leadership contribution and seek opportunities to operate more efficiently by participating with the region's local authorities on shared services, particularly in respect of information collection and management, with the aim of reducing the cost of those activities to the community at large.
Nature and scope of activities	The company has 12 major initiatives under the WLASS umbrella, plus a support role for the collaborative work streams of the Waikato Mayoral Forum. ▪ Shared Valuation Data Service (SVDS) ▪ Road Asset Technical Accord (RATA) ▪ Waikato Regional Transportation Model (WRTM) ▪ Waikato Building Consent Group (WBCG) ▪ Future Proof ▪ Energy Management ▪ Joint Procurement Initiatives ▪ Historic Aerial Photos ▪ Waikato Regional Aerial Photography Service (WRAPS) ▪ Aligned Resource Consent Planning ▪ Regional Infrastructure Technical Specifications (RITS) ▪ Local Government Contractor Health & Safety Pre-qualification Scheme
Key performance targets	▪ Statement of Corporate Intent, Interim Report and Annual Report is presented to the Finance Subcommittee. ▪ Financial Forecasts and Performance Targets are specified annually in the Statement of Corporate Intent. ▪ Joint procurement initiatives for goods and services for WLASS councils will be investigated and implemented. ▪ Priorities for collaboration are identified, business cases are developed for the highest priority projects, and the projects are implemented. ▪ Existing contracts are managed and renegotiated as required. ▪ Administration expenditure shall be managed and monitored. ▪ Six monthly reports provided to Shareholders. The Shared Valuation Data Service (SVDS) is reliable, well maintained and available to users at least 99% of normal working hours. ▪ The Waikato Regional Transport Model (WRTM) is reliable, well managed and available to all users. ▪ Shareholders are surveyed annually and satisfied with the performance of WLASS. ▪ Shareholders are informed on the benefits being provided to shareholding Councils by WLASS. ▪ Financial forecasts to be achieved:

Financial forecasts	2021	2022	2023
EBITDA	($0.2M)	($0.1M)	$.1M
Net surplus /(deficit) before tax	($0.2M)	($0.2M)	$0.1M

Organisation	**New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (NZLGFA)**
Ownership	8.3%
Representation (total members)	1(31) – There are currently 31 shareholders compromising of the New Zealand Government at 20% and 30 local councils at 80%
Significant policies and objectives	Council's main objective for ownership in NZLGFA is to access shared funding at better rates and for more flexible terms.
Nature and scope of activities	NZLGFA will raise debt funding either domestically and/or offshore in either NZ dollars or foreign currency and provide debt funding to New Zealand Local Authorities, and may undertake any other activities considered by the Board to be reasonably related or incidental to, or in connection with, that business. The NZLGFA will only lend to local authorities that enter into all the relevant arrangements with it (Participating Local Authorities) and comply with the NZLGFA's lending policies. In lending to local authorities NZLGFA will ensure its products and services are delivered in a cost-effective manner.
Key performance targets	▪ Statement of Corporate Intent, Interim Report and Annual Report is presented to the CCO Subcommittee. ▪ Financial Forecasts and Performance Targets are specified annually in the Statement of Corporate Intent. ▪ Financial forecasts to be achieved as follows:

Financial forecasts	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**
Comprehensive income			
Net interest revenue	$18.8M	$20.2M	$29M
Issuance and operating expenses	$8M	$7.5M	$8M
Surplus	$10.4M	$12.7M	$21M
Dividend	$0.9M	$0.8M	$0.9M
Financial Position			
Total assets	$12,728.1M	$13,712.8M	$14,355.1M
Total LG loans	$11,264.1M	$11,859.8M	$12,280.9M
Total equity	$94.9M	$106.8M	$126.9M
Shareholders funds/Total assets	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%

▪ Performance targets to be met or exceeded as follows:

NZLGFA's net interest income for the period to:

- 30 June 2021 will be greater than $18.8M
- 30 June 2022 will be greater than $20.2M
- 30 June 2023 will be greater than $29M

NZLGFA's annualised issuance and operating expenses for the period to:

- 30 June 2021 will no more than $6.8M
- 30 June 2022 will no more than $6.8M

	▪ 30 June 2023 will no more than $7M Total lending to participating local authorities at: ▪ 30 June 2021 will be at least $11,664M ▪ 30 June 2022 will be at least $12,260M ▪ 30 June 2023 will be at least $12,681M

Organisation	**Waikato Regional Airport Limited (WRAL) and its Subsidiaries, Hamilton & Waikato Tourism Limited, Titanium Park Limited and Waikato Regional Airport Hotel Limited**
Ownership	50%
Representation (total members)	0(4)
Significant policies and objectives	Council's main objective in the ownership of WRAL (and its subsidiaries) is to support and provide economic growth to our community which can benefit from the opportunities WRAL provides.
Nature and scope of activities	▪ Operate an efficient and compliant airport. ▪ Enhance the traveller experience. ▪ Maintain a viable aero nautical business. ▪ Maximise revenue diversification through non-aeronautical business opportunities. ▪ Ensure appropriate internal and external resource to enable a commercially driven and high performing organisation.
Key performance targets	▪ Statement of Corporate Intent, Interim Report and Annual Report is presented to the CCO Subcommittee. ▪ Financial Forecasts and Performance targets are specified annually in the Statement of Corporate Intent. ▪ Financial performance targets be achieved as follows:

	2020	2021	2022
Consolidated company forecast:			
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation & amortisation (EBITDA)	$4.5M	$5M	$5.2M
Net surplus/(deficit) after tax	$1.2M	$1.2M	$1.2M
Net surplus/(deficit) after tax to average shareholders' funds	1%	1%	1.5%
Net surplus/(deficit) after tax to total assets	1.3%	1.3%	1.7%
Net cash flow (operating & investing)	$3M	$3.25M	$3.5M
Total liabilities/shareholders' funds (debt/equity ratio)	35:65	35:65	35:65
Parent Company operations only:			
Percentage of non- landing charges revenue	60%	60%	60%
Interest cover	4.0	4.0	4.0

▪ Non-financial performance targets:

Health & safety:

- Facilitate Health & Safety meeting every 2 months with representative from each company department.
- Zero Worksafe notifiable accident/ injuries.
- Independently review and audit the Health and Safety system each year.

Operational Compliance:

- To achieve the Airport Certification Standards as required by the Civil Aviation Authority and as evidenced by the Civil Aviation Authority audit reports.
- Ensure airport is operationally available for all passenger services (except for uncontrollable events).
- Facilitate noise management meetings each 4 months in accordance with the Noise Management Plan.

Organisation	**Waikato Innovation Growth Limited (WIGL) and its subsidiary, New Zealand Food Innovation (Waikato) Limited (NZFIW)**
Ownership	Council has 100% shareholding in WIGL and holds a 70% shareholding in NZFIW (its subsidiary).
Representation (total members)	0(5) – There are two boards. WIGL and NZFIW. The WIGL board consists of all NZFIW board members except one.
Significant policies and objectives	Our ownership in WIGL & NZFIW is to promote and provide support to business development and innovation in our community.
Nature and scope of activities	**WIGL** ▪ To provide business and innovation advisory services for customers such as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and High Value Manufacturing and Services (HVMS) business in the Waikato Region. **NZFIW** ▪ To provide facilities on an open access basis in which food processing companies and those entering new markets can develop new or improved food ingredient products ▪ To provide open access basis a small-scale production plant capable of producing samples for market development which is to be self-sustaining in the medium to long term ▪ To participate in and promote a national network of similarly focussed food innovation organisations as a shareholder in a food innovation network ▪ To provide an independent and secure facility to ensure the intellectual property and know-how of the Company and its customers are protected ▪ To provide a centre of learning for food technology, catering primarily to the pastoral product value chain, in cooperation with tertiary education intuitions
Key performance targets	▪ Statement of Corporate Intent, Interim Report and Annual Report is presented to the CCO Subcommittee. ▪ Financial Forecast and Performance Targets are specified annually in the Statement of Corporate. ▪ Financial forecast targets to be achieved:

NZFIW forecast	2021	2022	2023
EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, dep & amortisation)	$1.9M	$2M	$2M
Cash from operating activities	$1.4M	$1.3M	$1.5M
Surplus after tax and dividends	$0.5M	$0.5M	$0.5M
Shareholders funds (including deferred income)/Tangible assets	67%	69%	72%

▪ Key objectives include:
  - 284 days of product development production via the spray dryer contributing exceeding $60 million to the regional economy.
  - Commitment by private capital to establish increased spray drying capacity alongside the existing dryer in 2019/2020.
  - A 10% minority interest in new spray dryer is planned to increase open access space for the sheep industry customers. $1.67 million will available within the company's own cash flow.
  - Assist with the development of new valued added sheep milk industry products and the international launch of one substantial new product.
  - Income receiving from managing Melody Dairies expects to amount to a net of $400k.

A CITY THAT'S EASY TO LIVE IN

HOW WILL YOU KNOW WE'RE DELIVERING?

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Latest result (2019/20)	Targets 2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	By 2030/31
Our city embraces its natural environment and has green spaces, features and community facilities that make it a great place to live, work, play and visit.	Percentage of residents who think Hamilton is a great place to live.	77%*	At least 79%	At least 79%	At least 79%	At least 79%
	Percentage of residents who are proud of how Hamilton looks and feels.	53%*	At least 60%	At least 60%	At least 60%	At least 60%

Community Services

HOW WILL YOU KNOW WE'RE DELIVERING?

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Latest result (2019/20)	Targets 2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	By 2030/31
Our libraries and aquatic facilities are well used.	The number of visits to Council owned aquatic facilities each year.	321,106#*	At least 500,000 visits each year	At least 500,000 visits each year	At least 500,000 visits each year	At least 575,000 visits each year
	The number of physical and online issues by Hamilton City Libraries each year.	1,009,707#*	1% increase on previous year	1% increase on previous year	2% increase on previous year	2% increase on previous year
	The number of physical and online visits to Hamilton Libraries each year.	890,440#*	1% increase on previous year	1% increase on previous year	2% increase on previous year	2% increase on previous year
Our libraries and aquatic facilities provide quality customer experiences.	The percentage of aquatic facilities customers surveyed who are satisfied with their overall experience.	80%*	At least 83%	At least 84%	At least 85%	At least 85%
	The percentage of library customers surveyed who are satisfied with their overall experience.	89%	At least 85%	At least 85%	At least 85%	At least 85%
We work alongside others to support a strong and connected community.	The value of services leveraged for every $1 of community grant funding provided.	$16.72*	At least $3.00 worth of services leveraged for every $1 provided	At least $3.00 worth of services leveraged for every $1 provided	At least $3.00 worth of services leveraged for every $1 provided	At least $3.00 worth of services leveraged for every $1 provided
	The percentage of community stakeholders surveyed who are satisfied with community and social development outcomes.	New measure	At least 80%	At least 80%	At least 80%	At least 80%

Transport

HOW WILL YOU KNOW WE'RE DELIVERING?

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Latest result (2019/20)	Targets			
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	By 2030/31
As our city grows you can expect travel times for all vehicles to be predictable.	Travel times are predictable during peak hours.	New measure	A variation of no more than 25%	A variation of no more than 25%	A variation of no more than 25%	A variation of no more than 25%
You can expect the transport network to be safe to use.	The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatal and serious injury crashes on the local road network.+	38 (12 fewer death or serious injury crashes than in 2018/19)	Decrease from previous year	Decrease from previous year	Decrease from previous year	Decrease from previous year
You can expect the transport network to be kept in good operating condition.	The average quality of ride on Hamilton's sealed local road network, measured by smooth travel exposure.+	85%	At least 80%	At least 80%	At least 80%	At least 80%
	The percentage of the sealed road local network (by length) that is resurfaced each financial year.+	3.60%	At least 3.5%	At least 3.5%	At least 3.5%	At least 3.5%
You can expect the transport network to be kept in good operating condition.	The percentage of footpaths within Hamilton which meet the level of service standard of less than 5 faults per 100m section.+	78%	At least 85%	At least 88%	At least 92%	At least 97%
You can expect customer service requests to be responded to promptly.	The percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths which are responded to within five working days.+	95.70%	At least 96%	At least 96%	At least 96%	At least 96%
We'll prioritise building connected and safe walkways and cycleways that promote transport choices that are accessible to all, bringing neighbourhoods together and allowing people to move around our city quickly and easily.	The increase in active mode trips** on Hamilton's network.	New measure	Establish baseline	Increase of at least 3% on prior year	Increase of at least 3% on prior year	Increase of at least 5% on prior year

A CITY WHERE OUR PEOPLE THRIVE

HOW WILL YOU KNOW WE'RE DELIVERING?

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Latest result (2019/20)	Targets 2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	By 2030/31
We will make decisions that improve the wellbeing of Hamiltonians.	The percentage of residents who believe we make decisions that are in the best interest of the city.	42%*	At least 32%	At least 32%	At least 32%	At least 32%

Governance

HOW WILL YOU KNOW WE'RE DELIVERING?

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Latest result (2019/20)	Targets 2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	By 2030/31
We'll empower and enable our diverse communities to share their voice, and shape their city.	Percentage of Hamilton voter turnout for local government elections.	39.4% (2019 election)*		Increase on previous result		2025/26: Increase on previous result 2028/29: Increase on previous result

Safety

HOW WILL YOU KNOW WE'RE DELIVERING?

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Latest result (2019/20)	Targets 2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	By 2030/31
We work with partner organisations and the community to improve safety.	The percentage of central city users surveyed who feel very safe or reasonably safe in the central city during daytime.	89%	At least 80%	At least 80%	At least 80%	At least 80%
A timely response to requests for dog control, graffiti, and excessive noise.	The percentage of urgent dog control requests were responded to within 60 minutes.	100%*	At least 95%	At least 95%	At least 95%	At least 95%
	The percentage of graffiti was removed within two working days.	95%*	At least 95%	At least 95%	At least 95%	At least 95%
	The percentage of complaints about excessive noise were responded to within 30 minutes.	92%*	At least 95%	At least 95%	At least 95%	At least 95%

City Growth

HOW WILL YOU KNOW WE'RE DELIVERING?

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Latest result (2019/20)	Targets 2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	By 2030/31
A sufficient supply of land for housing and business.	There will be at least three years capacity of residential zoned land supplied with development infrastructure for the city.	3.7 years	At least three years	At least three years	At least three years	At least three years
	There will be at least three years capacity of business zoned land supplied with development infrastructure for the city.	2.6 years	At least three years	At least three years	At least three years	At least three years
We will support the delivery of safe, sustainable and attractive development.	Average processing days for non-notified land use and subdivision resource consents.	17.55 working days	20 working days	20 working days	20 working days	20 working days
	Average processing days for building consents.	16.31 working days	18 working days	18 working days	18 working days	18 working days
	Average processing days for Code of Compliance certificates.	12.1 working days*	18 working days	18 working days	18 working days	18 working days

A FUN CITY WITH LOTS TO DO

Venues, Tourism and Major Events

HOW WILL YOU KNOW WE'RE DELIVERING?

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Latest result (2019/20)	Targets			
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	By 2030/31
We provide stadia (FMG Stadium Waikato and Seddon Park) and Claudelands to host events. The measure indicates the utilisation of stadia and Claudelands.	The number of people attending events at the Stadia (FMG Stadium Waikato and Seddon Park) and Claudelands.	440,897#	375,000	444,000	500,000	444,000

Visitor Destinations

HOW WILL YOU KNOW WE'RE DELIVERING?

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Latest result (2019/20)	Targets			
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	By 2030/31
We'll invest in and enhance Waikato Museum, Hamilton Gardens, Hamilton Zoo and Waiwhakareke Natural Heritage Park to create new and unique experiences for our people and visitors.	Total number of visits to Hamilton Zoo/WNHP, Waikato Museum, and Hamilton Gardens (enclosed gardens only).	633,026 #	Increase on previous year	Increase on previous year	Increase on previous year	1 million visits
	The number of new unique experiences.	New measure	At least 10 each year across the three visitor destinations.	At least 10 each year across the three visitor destinations.	At least 10 each year across the three visitor destinations.	At least 10 each year across the three visitor destinations.

Parks and Recreation

HOW WILL YOU KNOW WE'RE DELIVERING?

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Latest result (2019/20)	Targets			
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	By 2030/31
Our parks and the facilities in them are accessible.	The percentage of residential households with access to a neighbourhood park within 500m walking distance.	78.30%	Maintain or increase on previous year	Maintain or increase on previous year	Maintain or increase on previous year	Maintain or increase on previous year
	The percentage of Parks Survey respondents who are satisfied with the way they get to our city's parks	New measure	Maintain or increase on previous year	Maintain or increase on previous year	Maintain or increase on previous year	Maintain or increase on previous year
	The percentage of Parks Survey respondents who agree the facilities in our parks and open spaces are easily accessible.	65%*	Maintain or increase on previous year	Maintain or increase on previous year	Maintain or increase on previous year	Maintain or increase on previous year
The city's ecosystems and biodiversity are understood, protected and restored.	Provide a range of opportunities each year for the community to learn about, care for and restore nature.	New measure	At least two opportunities provided each year	At least two opportunities provided each year	At least two opportunities provided each year	At least two opportunities provided each year
Hamilton Park Cemetery is a preferred provider of cremation services.	The number of cremations carried out at Hamilton Park Cemetery.	1,308*	At least 1350	At least 1425	At least 1500	Maintain over 1500

A GREEN CITY

HOW WILL YOU KNOW WE'RE DELIVERING?

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Latest result (2019/20)	Targets			
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	By 2030/31
We'll reduce the carbon footprint of the city and build a city that is resilient to the effects of climate change.	Reduction in greenhouse emissions footprint for Hamilton City Council.	0.065 tonnes CO2e per head of population*	Decrease in greenhouse emissions per head of population from previous year	Decrease in greenhouse emissions per head of population from previous year	Decrease in greenhouse emissions per head of population from previous year	2024/25 - 2029/30: Decrease in greenhouse emissions per head of population from previous year By 2030/31: 50% reduction in per head of population greenhouse emissions~

Water Supply

HOW WILL YOU KNOW WE'RE DELIVERING?

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Latest result (2019/20)	Targets			
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	By 2030/31
The water we supply is safe to drink.	The extent to which the Council's water supply complies with Part 4 of the drinking-water standards for bacteria compliance criteria.+	Achieved compliance	Achieve compliance	Achieve compliance	Achieve compliance	Achieve compliance
	The extent to which the Council's water supply complies with Part 5 of the drinking-water standards for protozoa compliance criteria.+	Achieved compliance	Achieve compliance	Achieve compliance	Achieve compliance	Achieve compliance
Our water network is managed in a way that minimises the loss of water.	The percentage of real water loss from the water network infrastructure in the city.+	13.2%	No more than 16%	No more than 16%	No more than 16%	No more than 16%
To be satisfied with the clarity, taste, odour, continuity and pressure of the water supply	The total number of complaints received about drinking water clarity, taste, odour, pressure, flow or continuity of supply and Council's response to any of these issues.+	1.5 complaints per 1000 connections	No more than 5 complaints per 1000 connections (rounded to nearest whole number)	No more than 5 complaints per 1000 connections (rounded to nearest whole number)	No more than 5 complaints per 1000 connections (rounded to nearest whole number)	No more than 5 complaints per 1000 connections (rounded to nearest whole number)
We will work with the community to sustainably manage the supply and use of water.	The average consumption of drinking water per resident per day.+	348 litres	No more than 400 litres per resident, per day	No more than 400 litres per resident, per day	No more than 400 litres per resident, per day	No more than 400 litres per resident, per day
A timely response and a timely resolution if there is a problem with the water supply.	The median attendance time for urgent call-outs from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site. +	36 minutes	No more than 60 minutes	No more than 60 minutes	No more than 60 minutes	No more than 60 minutes
	The median resolution time of urgent call-outs from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption.+	2.7 hours	No more than 5 hours	No more than 5 hours	No more than 5 hours	No more than 5 hours
	The median attendance time for non-urgent call-outs from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site. +	3 working days	No more than 5 working days	No more than 5 working days	No more than 5 working days	No more than 5 working days
	The median resolution time of non-urgent call-outs from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption.+	4 working days	No more than 10 working days	No more than 10 working days	No more than 10 working days	No more than 10 working days

Wastewater

HOW WILL YOU KNOW WE'RE DELIVERING?

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Latest result (2019/20)	Targets			
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	By 2030/31
Our wastewater system is designed and maintained to minimise harm to the community and environment.	The number of dry weather wastewater overflows from the wastewater system. +	1.0 overflows per 1000 connections	No more than 4 overflows per 1000 connections	No more than 4 overflows per 1000 connections	No more than 4 overflows per 1000 connections	No more than 4 overflows per 1000 connections
We operate and maintain the wastewater system to minimise odour and blockages.	The total number of complaints received about sewage odour, system faults or blockages and responses to issues raised with Council's wastewater system.+	9.62 complaints per 1000 connections	No more than 20 complaints per 1000 connections	No more than 20 complaints per 1000 connections	No more than 20 complaints per 1000 connections	No more than 20 complaints per 1000 connections
We operate and maintain the wastewater system to minimise the impact on the environment.	The number of abatement notices received in relation to resource consents for discharge from the wastewater system.+	0 abatement notices	No more than 1 abatement notice	No more than 1 abatement notice	No more than 1 abatement notice	No more than 1 abatement notice
	The number of infringement notices, enforcement orders and convictions received in relation to resource consents for discharge from the wastewater system.+	1 conviction	0 infringement, enforcement or conviction actions	0 infringement, enforcement or conviction actions	0 infringement, enforcement or conviction actions	0 infringement, enforcement or conviction actions
A timely response and resolution if there is an urgent problem with the wastewater system.	The median attendance time for call-outs from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.+	28 minutes	No more than 60 minutes	No more than 60 minutes	No more than 60 minutes	No more than 60 minutes
	The median resolution time for call-outs from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption.+	2.6 hours	No more than 4 hours	No more than 4 hours	No more than 4 hours	No more than 4 hours

Stormwater

HOW WILL YOU KNOW WE'RE DELIVERING?

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Latest result (2019/20)	Targets			
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	By 2030/31
The stormwater system is designed and maintained to minimise the likelihood of stormwater entering habitable buildings.	The number of flooding events^ that occur with in the city. +	No flooding events	No more than 1 flooding event	No more than 1 flooding event	No more than 1 flooding event	No more than 1 flooding event
	For each flooding event^, the number of habitable floors affected. +	0 per 1000 properties (no flooding events)	No more than 1 per 1000 properties	No more than 1 per 1000 properties	No more than 1 per 1000 properties	No more than 1 per 1000 properties
The Council will operate and maintain the stormwater system to minimise the impact on the environment.	The number of abatement notices related to the management of the stormwater system.+	0 abatement notices	No more than 1 abatement notice	No more than 1 abatement notice	No more than 1 abatement notice	No more than 1 abatement notice
	The number of infringement notices, enforcement orders and convictions related to the management of the stormwater system.+	0 infringement, enforcement or conviction actions	0 infringement, enforcement or conviction actions	0 infringement, enforcement or conviction actions	0 infringement, enforcement or conviction actions	0 infringement, enforcement or conviction actions
A timely response if there is a problem with the stormwater system or flooding of a habitable building.	The median response time, from the time that we receive notification to the time that our service personnel reach the site of the flooding event.+	No flooding events	No more than 60 minutes	No more than 60 minutes	No more than 60 minutes	No more than 60 minutes
We provide a reliable and effective stormwater system that the community is satisfied with.	The number of complaints received about the performance of the stormwater system.+	9.4 complaints per 1000 connections (rounded to the nearest whole number)	No more than 10 complaints per 1000 properties	No more than 10 complaints per 1000 properties	No more than 10 complaints per 1000 properties	No more than 10 complaints per 1000 properties

Rubbish and Recycling

HOW WILL YOU KNOW WE'RE DELIVERING?

What you can expect from us	What we will measure	Latest result (2019/20)	Targets			
			2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	By 2030/31
We will collect your rubbish and recycling.	The number of valid missed collections of kerbside rubbish, food waste and recycling	New measure	0 months with greater than 110	0 months with greater than 110	0 months with greater than 110	0 months with greater than 110
A timely response if there is a problem with rubbish and recycling.	The number of valid missed collections of kerbside rubbish, food waste and recycling not resolved by the end of the business day following the initial report.	New measure	0 months with greater than six	0 months with greater than six	0 months with greater than six	0 months with greater than six
We will promote and encourage waste reduction, reuse and recycling.	The percentage of waste recovered for recycling through HCC owned facilities.	New measure	At least 30%	At least 30%	At least 30%	At least 30%
	The percentage of waste recovered for recycling through the kerbside collection.	28.1%	At least 45%	At least 45%	At least 45%	At least 45%
	The amount of waste received at Council-operated waste facilities that is diverted from landfill.	13,383 tonnes	At least 16,000 tonnes per year	At least 16,000 tonnes per year	At least 16,000 tonnes per year	At least 16,000 tonnes per year

** Micro-mobility
~ Reduction on 2018/19 actual emissions per head of population of 0.068 tonnes CO2e per head of population
^ A flooding event means an overflow of stormwater from a territorial authority's stormwater system that enters a habitable floor (a floor of a building (including a basement) but does not include ancillary structures such as stand-alone garden sheds or garages)
+ Mandatory measure
# Impacted by COVID-19
* New measure, result not reported in 2019/20 Annual Report

Council Report

Committee: Council **Date:** 25 February 2021

Author: Sean Murray **Authoriser:** Sean Murray

Position: General Manager Venues, Tourism and Major Events **Position:** General Manager Venues, Tourism and Major Events

Report Name: Waikato Regional Theatre - Funding Deed

Report Status	*Open*

Purpose - *Take*

1. To seek the Council's approval of the Funding Deed for Council's build contribution and asset maintenance grant towards the new Waikato Regional Theatre project.
2. To seek the Council's approval to delegate authority to the Chief Executive to execute the funding deed with Waikato Regional Property Trust.
3. To provide the Council with publicly available information related to the project and Funding Deed. A copy of the Deed is provided in the public excluded section of the Council meeting.

Staff Recommendation - *Tuutohu-aa-kaimahi (Recommendation to the Council)*

4. That the Council:

   a) receives the report;

   b) approves the Funding Deed for Council's build contribution and asset maintenance grant towards the new Waikato Regional Theatre project; and

   c) delegates authority to the Chief Executive to execute the Funding Deed with Waikato Regional Property Trust.

Executive Summary - *Whakaraapopototanga matua*

5. This report provides a background on the Waikato Regional Theatre project (WRT) to be constructed and operated by an independent trust, Waikato Regional Property Trust (WRPT).
6. This is a public infrastructure project conceived, managed and funded by an independent philanthropic organisation. Council is one of a number of funders (less than a third of the project build cost) and bears no direct project management risk.
7. Given Council's significant contribution of $25million towards the build and $1.1million for an annual property maintenance and equipment renewals grant, the risks and mitigations related to the WRT project are specific to Council's funding contributions and are the primary tenant of the terms of Council's Funding Deed.
8. The Deed seeks to record not just Council's contribution towards the WRT but seek to protect Council's investment and interests in the case of a default at any point in time, hence the nature of the risk mitigations put in place.
9. Staff consider the decision in this report to have low significance and that the recommendations comply with the Council's legal requirements.

Background - *Koorero whaimaarama*

10. On 26 July 2016, the Council accepted a proposal from Momentum Waikato Community Foundation (Momentum Waikato) and committed in principle to support the design and build of a new 1300-seat, state of the art regional theatre facility in Hamilton.
11. The project is led by Momentum Waikato who have secured the funding of the build cost and established an ownership and operating structure independent of Council.
12. The project to construct the WRT has a total estimated cost of $73.9million (including contingencies). The centrally located site (former Hamilton Hotel) was gifted by a private contributor and is valued at $4million.
13. As per the original 2016 proposal to the Council, Momentum Waikato initiated the project build and fundraising and subsequently handed over the project management of the build to the WRPT, the independent trust responsible for overseeing the build programme and ongoing ownership and operational management.
14. In June 2018, the Council resolved via the 2018-2028 10-Year Plan to formally grant $25million towards a build contribution plus a provision for an annual property maintenance and equipment renewals grant of $1.1million per annum from the opening date of the WRT.
15. In October 2019, Momentum Waikato confirmed they had secured Central Government's Provincial Growth fund support of $12million towards the project, along with other funding from Hamilton City Council ($25million), Waikato Regional Council ($5million), Trust Waikato ($15million), Lotteries Board ($4 million) and a range of trusts and philanthropic individuals, families and businesses ($12million).
16. On the financial front, Momentum Waikato has raised $69million, leaving $5million to find via an external fundraising campaign although this amount is to be underwritten by Momentum Waikato.
17. The projected completion date for the WRT is December 2022 and the build project is fully consented. Site preparation will commerce in first quarter of 2021 and construction in the following build season.

Risk Mitigation Endorsement – Strategic Risk and Assurance Committee

18. At its meeting on 3 September 2020, Council's Strategic Risk and Assurance Committee requested a report be prepared to better understand the risks associated with the WRT project, given Council's significant contribution.
19. Should the project fail at any stage, the value of Council's contribution could be lost and given the nature of the project, Council could be left with the task of having to step in to ultimately ensure the city and region has a major performing arts theatre.
20. Council's Strategic Risk and Assurance Committee received a report on 4 December 2020 (following a workshop on the item on 3 December) to consider the risk assessment mitigations in the draft funding deed for Council's build contribution and asset maintenance grant towards the new Waikato Regional Theatre project.
21. The report to the Strategic Risk and Assurance Committee provided an understanding of how these risks relate to the project and Council's overall approval of the Funding Deed.
22. The risks and mitigations related to the WRT project are specific to Council's funding contributions and are the primary tenant of the terms of Council's Funding Deed.
23. At the 4 December 2020 meeting, the Strategic Risk and Assurance Committee resolved, due to satisfaction with the risk mitigations discussed, to endorse the appropriateness of the risk mitigations in place via a recommendation to the Council:

> ***Waikato Regional Theatre - Risk Assessment Report***
>
> ***Resolved:*** *(Ms Horne/Cr Macpherson)*
>
> *That the Strategic Risk and Assurance Committee:*

a) receives the report;

b) receives the risk assessment undertaken on Council's funding of the Waikato Regional Theatre project; and

c) recommends the Council:

i. notes the Strategic Risk and Assurance Committee's endorsement of the risk assessment mitigations relating to the Council's contribution to the Waikato Regional Theatre as outlined in the proposed Funding Deed between Council and Waikato Regional Property Trust (Attachment 2), and

ii. notes that a report will come back to a future meeting of the Council for consideration and execution of the final funding deed.

24. At the 8 December 2020 Ordinary Council meeting the Council received the recommendation from Strategic Risk and Assurance Committee:

Waikato Regional Theatre – Risk Assessment Report
Resolved: *(Cr Pascoe/Cr O'Leary)*

That the Council:

*a) notes the Strategic Risk and Assurance Committee's endorsement of the risk assessment mitigations relating to the Council's contribution to the Waikato Regional Theatre as outlined in the proposed Funding Deed between Council and Waikato Regional Property Trust (**attachment 2** of the staff report); and*

b) notes that a report will come back to a future meeting of the Council for consideration and execution of the final funding deed.

Funding Deed Summary

25. The Funding Deed seeks to record not just Council's gift towards the theatre but seeks to protect Council's investment and interests in the case of a default at any point in time which could cause Council's funding to evaporate and or be left back in a position where the city and regional is absent of a major performing arts theatre.
26. The execution of the Funding Deed does not automatically trigger the payment of Council's contribution to the WRT project. Payment can only occur when all terms of the deed are met.
27. The Deed can be summarised as follows:

Introduction

i. The parties to this Funding Deed are the Council and the Waikato Regional Property Trust (**Trust**).
ii. This Deed records the terms and conditions on which the Funding will be provided by Council regarding the construction of the Waikato Regional Theatre.
iii. It also outlines the additional funding the Council will provide for the property and equipment maintenance (**PEMA**) renewals and other related property costs on the basis that the Trust continues to own and operate the Theatre, Drawdowns and what Council can do when a default event occurs.
iv. Momentum Waikato was the original project sponsor, but as originally anticipated that role has been taken over by the Trust will be the ultimate owner of the Theatre.

Construction Funding

28. The Council will provide an overall contribution of $25million for the construction of the Theatre. Of this amount, $6.350million has already been provided. This Deed triggers the payment of the remaining funding of $18.650million but binds both parties to the total $25million contribution from Council towards the construction and fit-out of the building.

Conditions

29. There are a number of conditions to be satisfied prior to Council being committed to provide the balance of its funding, which relate primarily to:
    i. Council being satisfied that the design of the theatre will meet Council's specifications and its operation will be reasonably available for use by both professional and community theatre users.
    ii. That the Trust has the funding necessary to complete the construction of the theatre;
    iii. That an independent expert has verified the costs of the theatre; and monitors the build process.
    iv. That Council can appoint an independent observer to attend the meetings of the Trust.

Drawdown

30. The drawdown of any part of the Construction Funding the Trust must deliver a drawdown notice and confirm, including but not limited to:
    i. The costs for which the funding is required;
    ii. That the drawdown is reasonably consistent with the drawdown schedule; and
    iii. That there has been no material adverse change on the funding and construction of the Theatre;
    iv. No default event having occurred.

Reports

31. Council will receive all information provided to the project control group set up to manage the construction of the Theatre, as well as on-going reports on its operations akin to the reporting that Council receives from its CCOs.

Default Event

32. A Default Event will occur If:
    i. The Trust becomes insolvent or is unable to meet its financial obligations or the Trust winds up;
    ii. There is a material variation to the purposes of the Trust that amounts to a withdrawal from, or abandonment of the purposes of the Trust;
    iii. The Theatre and/or the Land are for any reason unavailable for a period of more than 3 months;
    iv. Momentum, the Trust, or the Project Working Group decides that the Council in its absolute discretion considers will materially increase the cost of the Project;
    v. A material amount of Committed Funding becomes unavailable or insolvent;
    vi. Momentum or the Trust breaches a material term of the Deed or any other agreement relating to the Project, and it is not remedied by Momentum and/or the Trust within 20 Working Days.

33. The Trust will notify Council immediately on becoming aware of a Default Event or a material adverse change in the Trust's financial position or completion /availability of the Theatre. Due to a Default Event, the Council may terminate any additional funding obligations under this Deed and Momentum and the Trust must pay to Council any amount of Funding that has been paid but not been spent on that date.

Purchase Option

34. The Deed grants the Council the option to purchase the Theatre, including the Land, for $1.00 if a Default Event has occurred, or any other person seeks to exercise a remedy against Momentum or the Trust that might impact on the ownership and operation of the Theatre. This will be secured by an Encumbrance Instrument in favour of Council to be registered as a first ranking security on the title to the Land.

Sale of the Theatre

35. The Theatre must not be sold unless Council consents. If sold, Council receives its proportionate share of funding from the sale proceeds.

PEMA Funding

36. The Council has also agreed to provide funding of $1.1million per annum (plus CPI adjustment) for the PEMA. The funding commences on the date that the Theatre is completed and ends on the 30 June that is 10 years from the Commencement Date. If Council is satisfied with the Business Plan and the performance of the Trust in operating and maintaining the Theatre, the Funding will renew for a further 10-year period.

Financial *Considerations* - *Whaiwhakaaro Puutea*

37. Council has already approved payment towards the project of $6.35million.
38. This was made up by a payment of $100k in 2016/17 (concept design), $250k in 2017/18 (next stage design development) and $6million through funding via the Vibrant Hamilton Trust in November 2018. These payments were made by resolutions of Council at the time. The balance to be paid is $18.65million and is payable subject to the sign off of the Funding Deed.
39. WRT related operating activity is funded through the 2018-2018 10-Year Plan and 2021-2031 draft Long Term Plan.

Type of Costs – WRT	20/21 000s	21/22 000s	22/23 000s	23/24 000s	24/25 000s	25/26 000s	26/27 000s	27/28 000s	28/29 000s	29/30 000s	30/31 000s
Operating Expenditure											
Council's Build Contribution	$6,650	$9,000	$3,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Council's Annual Asset Maintenance Grant	$0	$0	$1,100	$1,100 + CPI	$1,100 + CPI	$1,100 + CPI	$1,100 + CPI	$1,100 + CPI	$1,100 + CPI	$1,100 + CPI	$1,100 + CPI
Total Opex	$6,650	$9,000	$4,100	$1,100 + CPI	$1,100 + CPI	$1,100 + CPI	$1,100 + CPI	$1,100 + CPI	$1,100 + CPI	$1,100 + CPI	$1,100 + CPI

Legal and Policy Considerations - *Whaiwhakaaro-aa-ture*

40. Staff confirm that the recommendation to the Council complies with the Council's legal and policy requirements. Staff have sought advice during the formative stages of this project from Tompkins Wake who have drafted the Funding Deed.
41. The draft Funding Deed has also been shared with the Waikato Regional Council and Trust Waikato who are also major contributors.

Wellbeing Considerations - *Whaiwhakaaro-aa-oranga tonutanga*

42. The purpose of Local Government changed on the 14 May 2019 to include promotion of the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future ('the 4 wellbeings').

43. The subject matter of this report has been evaluated in terms of the 4 wellbeings during the process of developing this report as outlined below.

44. The recommendations set out in this report are consistent with that purpose.

45. The intended outcomes of the creation and ongoing operation of the WRT are well connected to Council's "Our Vision for Hamilton" and is specifically mentioned *in Priority Three – Shaping a Central City where people love to be.*

Social

46. The project's primary purpose is to deliver a purpose-built performing arts theatre for the city and region that is accessible to the performing arts sector, professional, amateur and community groups for performance and events. The facility will act as a hub and add vibrancy and social character to the city and central precinct.

Economic

47. The theatre build itself will take place over two years and will employee over 100 workers (excluding indirect employment generation).

48. Once operational the theatre will have a small permanent staff base (12 FTE) and it will deploy a casual pool of up to 30 people and generate significant downstream employment opportunities for local performance, design, technical, maintenance contractors and hospitality industries. It will also attract an audience base from outside Hamilton and the Waikato. The owner/operator of the WRT will operate and be governed by robust financial management practices and systems.

Environmental

49. The WRT will include design elements with a range of best practice solutions to mitigate any environmental impacts. The facility will act as a hub and add vibrancy and social character to the city and central precinct.

50. The WRT will be built and operated in a way to ensure the venue is safe, secure and operates within a healthy environment.

Cultural

51. The purpose of the WRT is to provide performance space access for a wide range of cultural groups from across the community.

Risks - *Tuuraru*

52. Risk assessment and risk mitigation is addressed in earlier sections of this report.

Significance & Engagement Policy - *Kaupapa here whakahira/anganui*

Significance

53. Staff have considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy and have assessed that the recommendation(s) in this report has/have a low level of significance.

Engagement

54. The WRT is a project initiated by an external party (Momentum Waikato) which came from a significant engagement process already conducted by Council in 2016 and 2017. The project has had strong ongoing communication to the public in respect of development, the totality of the funding achieved and any issue resolution of interest. Therefore, no further engagement is required.

Attachments - *Ngaa taapirihanga*

There are no attachments for this report.

Resolution to Exclude the Public

Section 48, Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

The following motion is submitted for consideration:

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely consideration of the public excluded agenda.

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

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reasons for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
C1. Waikato Regional Theatre - Funding Deed	) Good reason to withhold) information exists under) Section 7 Local Government) Official Information and) Meetings Act 1987)	Section 48(1)(a)

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

Item C1.	to maintain legal professional privilege	Section 7 (2) (g)
	to enable Council to carry out commercial activities without disadvantage	Section 7 (2) (h) Section 7 (2) (i)
	to enable Council to carry out negotiations	Section 7 (2) (j)
	to prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or improper advantage	