



**If calling, please ask for Democratic Services**

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## **Council**

Tuesday 11 June 2024, 9.30am

Taumata Kōrero, Council Chamber, 100 Cuba St, Te Aro, Wellington

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**Quorum:** *Seven Councillors*

### **Members**

#### **Councillors**

Daran Ponter (Chair)

Adrienne Staples (Deputy Chair)

David Bassett

Chris Kirk-Burnnand

Ros Connelly

Quentin Duthie

Ken Laban

David Lee

Thomas Nash

Hikitia Ropata

Yadana Saw

Simon Woolf

**Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as Council policy until adopted by Council**

# Council

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Thursday 11 June 2024, 9.30am

Taumata Kōrero - Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council, 100 Cuba St, Te Aro, Wellington

## Public Business

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6.	<a href="#">Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Council meeting on 30 May 2024</a>	24.288	20
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**Council**  
**11 June 2024**  
**Report 24.302**



**For Decision**

## **ANALYSIS OF SUBMISSIONS AND FEEDBACK ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CHARGING POLICY**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To advise the Council on the analysis of submissions and feedback on the proposed amendments to the Resource Management Charging Policy, in order to assist the hearing and consideration of submissions and subsequent deliberations.

### **He tūtohu**

#### **Recommendations**

That Council:

- 1 **Considers** the submissions on the proposed amendments to the Resource Management Charging Policy, including presentations in support of submissions from those submitters who wish to speak to their submissions.
- 2 **Determines**, following consideration of the submissions, and relevant officer advice, any changes to the Resource Management Charging Policy for finalisation.
- 3 **Notes** that the finalised Policy will be submitted to Council for adoption on 27 June 2024.

### **Te tāhū kōrero**

#### **Background**

2. The Resource Management Charging Policy (the Policy) contains the regime of fees and charges for resource management services provided by Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington). The current structure of the Policy and its overall approach has been in place since 1997. Reviews of the Policy now occur every three years to coincide with the Long Term Plan.
3. Council, at its meeting on 11 April 2024, approved the consultation documents for the proposed amendments to the Resource Management Charging Policy.
4. Approximately 1000 consent holders and recent consent applicants were notified of the consultation which was co-ordinated through the Have Your Say website. The consultation period was from 23 April to 22 May 2024.

## Te tātaritanga Analysis

### Summary of submissions

5. A total of five submissions were received during the consultation period. Three submitters (John Coveney, Linda Dale, and Wairarapa Water Users Society) stated in their submissions that they wish to be heard – they will have an opportunity to speak to their submissions at the Council meeting on 11 June 2024. A summary of comments and feedback received in submissions is as follows:

Submitter	Summary of submission
<i>John Coveney</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Charge out rate should remain at the status quo</li> <li>• Should reduce costs to keep SOE charges down</li> <li>• Regulations and monitoring should be streamlined and/or reduced and cost efficiencies made so that costs are lowered</li> </ul>
<i>Linda Dale</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would like standardisation of processes to keep consent costs down and provide more certainty of costs</li> </ul>
<i>Kapiti Coast District Council (Chris Worth)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would like to see better transparency and accountability in cost invoicing when using charge out rates</li> </ul> <p>6. Would like to see better transparency and accountability with SOE charges. In particular, concerned about changing SOE categorisation (and therefore cost) after consent issued based on change of environmental risk.</p>
<i>Trustees of Gavin &amp; Amanda Wall Family Trust</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whilst in principle is not opposed to an increase in their consent monitoring fee, believe that the proposal is fundamentally flawed and poorly justified based on three factors: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A matter of principle (e.g. SOE report should be solely funded by all ratepayers)</li> <li>2. A matter of corporate culture on costs (e.g. consistently passing on cost increases rather than reviewing them)</li> <li>3. A matter of process (e.g. consultation is half-hearted i.e. options analysis and exploring cost efficiencies should be included)</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
<i>Wairarapa Water Users Society (Geoff Copps)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Represents approximately 50 rural water take users</li> <li>• Accepts charge out rate if it is line with CPI change. Would like more flexible payment terms in the event of cash flow issues</li> <li>• Whilst it is recognised that there is a small shift for general rate payers picking up some of the large unjustified \$5 million increase in SOE costs, it is still a significant increase</li> </ul>

Submitter	Summary of submission
	for users and not considered appropriate at the current economic time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerned about significant increase of compliance monitoring costs (in one instance 92%) when telemetered water use data provided to Council at no cost</li> </ul>

Overall, the number of submissions received was slightly below numbers previously received during reviews in 2019 and 2021

A full copy of submissions is provided in [Attachment 1](#).

7. In addition to submissions received, there was informal engagement, receiving comments, and responding to some enquiries from consent holders.

***Officer comments on the matters raised in submissions***

8. Submissions request the minimisation of cost increases and in one instance maintaining the status quo. The charge out rate increases are simply reflecting the increased operational costs since the last Policy review in 2021. There are more significant increases in SOE monitoring charges; however, it is considered that they have been minimised as the proportion of the total SOE budget recovered from consent holders is reduced from 15% to 13.5%.
9. One submission expressed concern about the significant increase to SOE monitoring costs of \$5 million since 2021. As noted above a balance has been struck to reduce the impact of this increase on consent holders by reducing the cost recovery rate to 13.5%.
10. One submission questioned the consultation process and that the proposal was fundamentally flawed and poorly justified. We believe that consultation documentation and full Policy explain and justify clearly the level of charges.
11. A couple of submissions identified variable cost changes for their consent monitoring charges. Large changes can occur for various reasons. For example, the frequency of monitoring can be adjusted from year to year, and the status of a consent's SOE categorisation (low, medium, and high) can also change. This can account for both significant increases and decreases in annual charges, both of which were highlighted in submission examples.
12. Some aspects of the submissions are not directly covered by proposed amendments to the Policy. For example, reducing Regulation and therefore costs, standardisation of processes for consenting, better transparency when invoicing, and flexibility of payment terms. It is recognised that some of this feedback does relate to how the Policy is implemented in practice. Staff will take on board this feedback alongside regular feedback we obtain on consent processing through our Customer Service Feedback Survey which is provided to every consent applicant when their application is processed.

***Officer advice***

13. Officers have considered the submissions made and have heard the matters raised as summarised and commented on above. There are no changes recommended to the proposed amendments following the review of these submissions.

### **Ngā hua ahumoni**

#### **Financial implications**

14. As there are no changes recommended arising from the officer advice, there are no additional financial implications arising that were not presented when the proposed amendments were presented to Council in early April 2024.

### **Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori**

#### **Implications for Māori**

15. There are no new or additional impacts to Māori arising following the consultation process and submissions and feedback analysis.

### **Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi**

#### **Consideration of climate change**

16. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's Climate Change Consideration Guide 2020.
17. The proposed matters neither contributes to nor is at odds with Council's and Greater Wellington's policies and commitments relating to climate change.

### **Ngā tikanga whakatau**

#### **Decision-making process**

18. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002. Greater Wellington has consulted the public using the Special Consultative Procedure, as set out in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.

### **Te hiranga**

#### **Significance**

19. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of these matters, taking into account Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers recommend that the matters of low significance. This is because the matters are updating an existing Policy within current principles outlined in that Policy, the matters have some community interest, and the matters do not impact on Council's capability and capacity.

### **Te whakatūtakitaki**

#### **Engagement**

20. Nearly 1000 consent holders and recent consent applicants were directly advised of the proposed changes. Interest and the number of submissions received on the proposed changes are considered low given the numbers of persons notified. Nevertheless, it is noted that the Wairarapa Water Users Society represents approximately 50 consent holders.

### **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

#### **Next steps**

21. Once submissions are heard at the commencement of the meeting, deliberations on the submissions received will be undertaken. Following this, any recommendation for changes (if any) to the Policy will then be noted for action by staff.
22. The final Resource Management Charging Policy will be submitted to Council for adoption at its meeting on 27 June 2024.

### **Ngā āpitihanga**

#### **Attachments**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	Submissions

### **Ngā kaiwaitohu**


#### **Signatories**

Writer	Stephen Thawley – Project Leader, Environment Regulation James Luty – Manager, Data & Monitoring
Approvers	Fathima Iftikhar – Director, Strategy Policy & Regulation Dave Hipkins – Director, Knowledge & Insights Lian Butcher – Group Manager, Environment

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<p><b><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></b></p> <p>Council is accountable for the development and review of policies under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), and consultation with the regional community under the LGA.</p> <p>The proposed changes to the Policy are made under section 36 of the RMA, section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002, and section 243 of the Building Act 2004.</p> <p>This report advises the Council in making their decisions in the deliberations following hearing the submitters in a formal process.</p>
<p><b><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></b></p> <p>The proposed amendments are intended to be in effect for a three year period to coincide the Long Term Plan (LTP) 2024-2034. Financial considerations of the Policy are consistent with LTP financial planning.</p>
<p><b><i>Internal consultation</i></b></p> <p>Democratic Services and Finance were consulted.</p>
<p><b><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></b></p> <p>There are no identified risks relating to the content or recommendations of this report.</p>




**Attachment 1 to Report 24.302**

	<b>Respondent No:</b> 1	<b>Responded At:</b> May 07, 2024 00:02:57 am
	<b>Login:</b> Anonymous	<b>Last Seen:</b> May 07, 2024 00:02:57 am
	<b>Email:</b> n/a	<b>IP Address:</b> n/a

- Q1. **Your full name** John Russell Coveney
- 
- Q2. **Your postal address** [REDACTED]
- 
- Q3. **Your email address** [REDACTED]
- 
- Q4. **Your phone number** [REDACTED]
- 
- Q5. **Electronic Communications** I agree to receive communication via email.
- 
- Q6. **Attendance and wish to be heard at Proposed Resource Management Charging Policy (2024) hearing.** I/We do wish to be heard in support of my/our submission [Note: This means that you wish to speak in support of your submission at any hearing.]
- 
- Q7. **Increase to charge out rates**
- Maximum should be status quo. Streamline national and regional regs Many regs should be best management practice Co op with other bodies like fonterra, fert coy., for info Regs must be workable and affordable before enforcement Must be science backed and user friendly before reg Enforcement across all sectors must be fair If not status quo must remain Blanket regs must make allowance for individual case with or without RC at the time of application Electronic info provided must be priced fairly and accordingly Admin should be combined with other local bodies and some outwork should done commercially if more cost effective
- 
- Q8. **Increase to state of the environment monitoring charges**
- As above but in general should reduce costs
- 
- Q9. **Do you have any other comments or suggestions on the Proposed Resource Management Charging Policy (2024)?**
- If not done politically regs must be reduced, workable, cost effective to all, monitoring reduced to work to lower costs , workload and at all times approved by the community with transparency . Better rural representation should make fairer regs
- 
- Q10. **Please upload any documents if required** not answered
-

**Attachment 1 to Report 24.302**

	<b>Respondent No:</b> 2	<b>Responded At:</b> May 22, 2024 15:52:24 pm
	<b>Login:</b> Anonymous	<b>Last Seen:</b> May 22, 2024 15:52:24 pm
	<b>Email:</b> n/a	<b>IP Address:</b> n/a

- Q1. **Your full name** Linda Katherine Dale
- 
- Q2. **Your postal address** [REDACTED]
- 
- Q3. **Your email address** [REDACTED]
- 
- Q4. **Your phone number** [REDACTED]
- 
- Q5. **Electronic Communications** I agree to receive communication via email.
- 
- Q6. **Attendance and wish to be heard at Proposed Resource Management Charging Policy (2024) hearing.** I/We do wish to be heard in support of my/our submission [Note: This means that you wish to speak in support of your submission at any hearing.]
- 
- Q7. **Increase to charge out rates**  
not answered
- 
- Q8. **Increase to state of the environment monitoring charges**  
not answered
- 
- Q9. **Do you have any other comments or suggestions on the Proposed Resource Management Charging Policy (2024)?**
- I would have liked the review to consider the possibility of further standardised charging for common and ongoing resource consent requirements, as is currently done for existing boat sheds. I am one of a number of Seaview road residents who have no possibility of drive-on access to our houses and require resource consent to very occasionally drive along the beach (as was historically done for these houses), in order to deliver or collect very large, heavy or bulky items required as a normal part of living in our houses. This is an ongoing requirement and a degree of standardisation would make the process simpler and (likely) more cost effective for us. This would also provide more certainty of costs as I was startled when my most recent application for this consent was more than quadruple the cost of a previous similar application.
- 
- Q10. **Please upload any documents if required** not answered
-

## Attachment 1 to Report 24.302



**Respondent No:** 3  
**Login:** Anonymous  
**Email:** n/a

**Responded At:** May 22, 2024 16:11:54 pm  
**Last Seen:** May 22, 2024 16:11:54 pm  
**IP Address:** n/a

<b>Q1. Your full name</b>	Chris Worth
<b>Q2. Your postal address</b>	Kapiti Coast District Council, 175 Rimu Road, Paraparaumu, Kapiti Coast, 5032
<b>Q3. Your email address</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Q4. Your phone number</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Q5. Electronic Communications</b>	I agree to receive communication via email.
<b>Q6. Attendance and wish to be heard at Proposed Resource Management Charging Policy (2024) hearing.</b>	I/We do not wish to be heard in support of my/our submission [Note: This means that you will not be able to speak at the hearing.]
<b>Q7. Increase to charge out rates</b>	While the level of fee increases for the charge out rate for staff is within nominal charge out rates for technical staff across the industry, our underlying concern is a lack of transparency and accountability in the billing of time and assignment of costs to individual projects. We would like to see all applicable costs identified at the time of consent, itemised on the invoice and not bundled into a catch-all figure, clearly attributed to the consent they apply to, and charged at the same time.
<b>Q8. Increase to state of the environment monitoring charges</b>	In principle we understand that GWRC has to recover increasing costs. However, our concern is again around transparency and accountability. On the one hand your consultation documentation states that increases are due to across the board increases in costs for the Knowledge and Insights budgeted programmes, and on the other, that increases in the costs arise from reviews of environmental risks associated with resource consents. Ongoing charging levels should be identified by monitoring actions required, frequency of monitoring and cost, at the time the consent is issued. We would like to see the environmental effect reviews of the consents mentioned in the consultation documentation before charges are increased for a particular resource consent, to clearly understand any assessment of increased environmental risk and how it drives an increase in cost. Fundamentally, we have difficulty understanding how a change in environmental effect over time can change the costs associated with a resource consent issued against an agreed and accepted impact at the time of consent. We would expect to see these reviews prior to any fee increase. State of the environment charging should be commensurate with the cost of doing the monitoring, not on real or perceived changes in the level of environmental risk per see.
<b>Q9. Do you have any other comments or suggestions on the Proposed Resource Management Charging Policy (2024)?</b>	Only to advocate for greater transparency and accountability in the setting, assignment and charging of consent monitoring and state of environment fees.
<b>Q10. Please upload any documents if required</b>	not answered

## Submission on Resource Management Charging Policy from the Trustees of the Gavin and Amanda Wall Family Trust, May 2024

### Our Position

In principle, we are not opposed to an increase in the monitoring fee for the consent which we hold (RC29768). However, we find that the proposal is both fundamentally flawed and poorly justified. Our position is based on three factors which we describe as: a matter of principle, a matter of corporate culture on costs, and a matter of process. We set out below the rationale for our position using the three factors as a framework for our submission.

The doubts we raise dictate that, at this time, we must oppose the proposed increase in the monitoring fee.

### A Matter of Principle

We understand that the component of the monitoring charge which is proposed to change is that of the contribution to the cost of the state of the environment report<sup>i</sup>.

We contend that the state of the environment report is a public good<sup>ii</sup>. As such, the cost of the report should be borne by all ratepayers. All ratepayers do contribute to the cost of the report. However, the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) also charge resource consent holders an additional fee. The imposition of an additional fee would suggest that GWRC considers that either resource consent holders derive greater benefit from the report than the general public, or resource consent holders generate additional costs. Neither seem to be the case. It is very difficult to see additional benefits which accrue to consent holders and the monitoring charge includes two components which address the annual cost for GWRC to administer the consents (namely, a customer charge and a compliance charge).

The consultation document states that “most consent types have been reviewed as to their level of potential effect on the environment”. This seems to be irrelevant to the increase in the state of the environment component of the monitoring fee. We assume that a consent would not be granted unless potential negative effects on the environment had mitigation strategies. Moreover, any increase in costs associated with such consents would be covered in the compliance cost component of the monitoring charge.

We consider that the policy which has an additional charge for consent holders to contribute to the cost to produce the state of the environment report is fundamentally flawed. A failure, on the part of GWRC, to understand that the state of the environment report is a public good and to levy an additional fee on consent holders to cover part of the costs of the report, means that we have serious doubts about the charging policy of GWRC.

### A Matter of Corporate Culture on Costs

GWRC has supplied us with a summary of monitoring charges which have been levied since our consent became operational (attachment 1). This shows that the monitoring charge has increased by 17.8% from 2021/2022 to 2023/2024. This is a compound annual growth rate of 5.6%.

The compound annual growth rate in the state of the environment charge is 8.1%. The proposed change is to increase the state of the environment charge by 15%-20%. This increase is for three-year period, but there is a caveat that, on an annual basis, “Charges will be adjusted based on any changes in operational costs for providing these services”. So, in reality, the costs charged may

**Attachment 1 to Report 24.302**

increase beyond the prediction of a 15% to 20% increase. This is indicative of a culture of simply passing on costs to ratepayers and consent holders.

The consultation does not appear to provide us with any information on the costs which GWRC must meet. The exception is that we can infer from the proposal that the cost of professional staff time at GWRC for consents has risen by \$10-\$15/hour to \$150/ hour. This is an increase of 7.1% to 11.1%.

While it may be argued that none of the numbers given above seem unreasonable. To do so accepts the mantra that costs must always go up and must be passed on.

We consider it to be unusual that the consultation document does not contain any reference to efforts by GWRC to either contain or, better yet, reduce costs. Is this because GWRC is not concerned that the cost to deliver services is increasing? This seems unlikely, but we cannot know what we are not told about efforts to reduce costs.

Organizations can contain and reduce costs by investing in the likes of technology, upskilling staff and process reviews to identify efficiencies. In our case, the GWRC charge for the state of the environment drooped from \$200 in 2018/2019 to \$140 in 2019/2020. It is not clear why GWRC could effect a 30% reduction in the charge for the state of the environment report prior to 2020.

In the case of the state of environment charge we wonder if GWRC has considered modifying the frequency of preparing the report. Has consideration been given to a full-scale report on a less frequent schedule with a short update on key parameters between the full reports? We are also curious to know if GWRC has invested in new technology to reduce staff with the collection and analysis of environmental data.

In the absence of guidance from GWRC on how costs have either been contained or reduced, we have significant reservations that GWRC has provided a case for the proposed increase in the consent monitoring charge.

#### A Matter of Process

We are concerned that this consultation is somewhat of a half-hearted effort.

The Auditor General provides guidance on Public Consultation and Decision-making in Local Government<sup>iii</sup>. Part one of the guidance document addresses, *inter alia*, the nature of the obligation to consult and makes reference to the concept of consultation which was discussed by the Court of Appeal in the Wellington International Airport Limited case. At issue in that case was the airport company's obligation to fix charges after "consultation with airlines that use the airport". Section 109 of the guidance from the Auditor General summaries the elements of consultation as identified by the Court<sup>iv</sup>. It is the fifth bullet point which we wish to address ("The party obliged to consult must provide enough information to enable the person consulted to be adequately informed so as to be able to make intelligent and useful responses.").

We contend that the GWRC has failed to provide sufficient information to justify the proposed changes and to enable us to prepare a useful submission. The information made available sets out how the charging system works. This reflects the culture of simply passing on costs (as discussed above). It also suggests that the GWRC expects submissions to be only on matters of how the charges are determined. However, it is very difficult to construct an argument on a matter of detail when there is no background to the proposed changes.

What might be useful? If we consider the proposal as tabled, then we suggest the following possible additions as a starting point:

**Attachment 1 to Report 24.302**

1. A paragraph describing the benefits which will accrue to those paying the increased charges.
2. A description of the efforts made by GWRC to either contain or reduce costs.
3. An explanation of investments made to achieve efficiencies.
4. Instead of 1 above, provide some options for the scale of the increase. Each option would need to set out the cost structure, the benefits of option and the products and services might be either reduced or lost. One could consider options which cover zero growth (same dollar value), zero real growth (adjust for inflation in costs), and real growth (an increase beyond inflation). GWRC would state their preferred option.

On balance, we are sceptical of the consultation process employed by GWRC.

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<sup>i</sup> We understand that the monitoring charge consists of three components: a customer charge, a compliance charge, and a charge for the state of the environment report.

<sup>ii</sup> Economists define a public good as a good that is both non-excludable and non-rivalrous. In common language this means it is a commodity or service that every member of a society can use without reducing its availability to all others.

<sup>iii</sup> <https://oag.parliament.nz/1998/public-consultation>

<sup>iv</sup> The Court identified certain principles or elements of consultation. These can be summarised as follows:

- Consultation is not to be equated with “negotiation”. The word “negotiation” implies a process that has as its objective arriving at agreement. However, “consultation” may occur without those consulted agreeing with the outcome.
- Consultation includes listening to what others have to say and considering the responses.
- The consultative process must be genuine and not a sham.
- Sufficient time for consultation must be allowed.
- The party obliged to consult must provide enough information to enable the person consulted to be adequately informed so as to be able to make intelligent and useful responses.
- The party obliged to consult must keep an open mind and be ready to change and even start afresh, although it is entitled to have a work plan already in its mind.
- Consultation is the statement of a proposal not yet fully decided upon.

**Attachment 1 to Report 24.302**

Component/Financial Year	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	*2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
WAR180371	CID 35460	*CID 36583	CID 36583	CID 36583	CID 36583	CID 36583
Invoice number	1800131062	1800143320	180014710	1800154442	109709	115478
Customer charge	40	40	40	50	60	70
Compliance	120	130	130	202.5	67.5	210
State of the Environment SOE	200	140	140	155	175	200

Notes	SOE 2.3.1.3	* Change of conditions SOE 2.3.1.2		*Charging policy phasing in charges	*Low flow only applied	*Non-telemetered, low flow applied
		** Non-telemetered and low flow compliance charge				
	360	310	310	407.5	302.5	480 33.33%



## SUBMISSION FORM

### Proposed Resource Management Charging Policy (2024-2027)

Please note that submissions may be made publicly available under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987. If you are making a submission as an individual and do not want your personal details publicly available please let us know in your submission. We will then consider removing your personal details.

Please read the Privacy Statement on the Have Your Say page [Have Your Say | Greater Wellington \(gw.govt.nz\)](https://www.gw.govt.nz)

Once complete, you can send your submission form to us at [notifications@gw.govt.nz](mailto:notifications@gw.govt.nz), drop it into our offices at 100 Cuba St, Wellington or 35-37 Chapel St, Masterton, or send it by post to:

To: Environmental Regulation Department Greater Wellington Regional Council PO Box 11646 Wellington 6142	OR	Environmental Regulation Department Greater Wellington Regional Council PO Box 41 Masterton 5840
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Your submission form needs to be received by us by 5pm **Wednesday 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2024**.

#### Your details

Full name: Wairarapa Water Users Society

Full postal address: \_\_\_\_\_

████████████████████

Telephone no's: Work: ██████████ Home: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact person: Geoff Copps

#### Electronic communication

Greater Wellington Regional Council has a preference for providing information about this consultation process via email. We will send you updates on the process and provide you with details of any hearing to consider submissions. Please tick here  if you do not agree to receive communication via email.

Email address: ████████████████████

#### Attendance and wish to be heard at Proposed Resource Management Charging Policy (2024-2027) hearing

I/We **do** wish to be heard in support of my/our submission  
[Note: This means that you wish to speak in support of your submission at any hearing.]

I/We **do not** wish to be heard in support of my/our submission  
[Note: This means that you will not be able to speak at the hearing.]





## Wairarapa Water Users Society

### Submission to GWRC on Proposed Amendments to the Resource Management Charging Policy

22 May 2024

The Wairarapa Water Users Society (WWUS) was formed in 2011 to represent the interests of rural water users in Wairarapa. Since its formation, the WWUS has formed a positive relationship with the relevant personnel of GWRC.

We currently have around 50 members and a small group of commercial sponsors. We do receive information and feedback from our members but prefer to share that as anecdotal evidence to preserve their confidentiality.

Our activities include regular newsletters that often contain information from GWRC, a recently completed Summer Series of field days and close collaboration with IrrigationNZ.

#### **Key Changes and our Response**

Key Change	Our Response	Other comments
Increasing Charge out Rates	Provided any increases are in line with the CPI or other appropriate index, this is accepted.	<p>It should be recognised that the apparent “cost of living crisis” impacts on primary producers equally with other parts of the economy but without the ability to pass those increases on to their customers/clients.</p> <p>This fact can mean that consent holders may face cash flow issues. If there is some flexibility in payment terms, that would assist our members.</p>
Increase in Annual State of the Environment monitoring charges by an average of 15% to 20%.	There is no detail as to why the total SOE charges should increase by a significant amount. Without this information, raising the amount that is charged to consent holders is hard to justify.	<p>It is recognised that some acknowledgment of the impact of these SOE charges on the land-based consent holders is shown by reducing the proportion paid in comparison to general rate payers.</p> <p>However, the increase in the total budget by \$5m needs to be explained to all in our region.</p>

Attachment 1 to Report 24.302

		Given the state of the economy, it is suggested that now is not the time for a significant rise in the costs of this activity.
Compliance Monitoring Charges	We have evidence that one of our members is facing a 92% increase in these charges which is clearly unjustified.	When deciding on these charges, some account needs to be taken for the fact that consent holders are already providing telemetered data to the Council at no cost.



**Please note these minutes remain unconfirmed until the Council meeting on 11 June 2024.**

Report 24.288

## **Public minutes of the Council meeting on Thursday 30 May 2024**

Taumata Kōrero – Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council  
100 Cuba Street, Te Aro, Wellington, at 9.33am

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### **Members Present**

Councillor Ponter (Chair)  
Councillor Staples (Deputy Chair)  
Councillor Bassett  
Councillor Connelly  
Councillor Duthie  
Councillor Gaylor (via MS Teams)  
Councillor Kirk-Burnnand  
Councillor Laban (from 11.05am, via MS Teams)  
Councillor Lee  
Councillor Nash  
Councillor Ropata (from 9.33am until 10.51am, and from 11.09am)  
Councillor Saw  
Councillor Woolf

Councillors Gaylor and Laban participated at this meeting remotely via Microsoft Teams and counted for the purpose of the quorum in accordance with clause 25B of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002.

### **Karakia timatanga**

The Council Chair opened the meeting with a karakia timatanga.

### **Public Business**

#### **1 Apologies**

Moved: Cr Saw / Cr Nash

That the Committee accepts the apology for lateness from Councillor Laban.

The motion was **carried**.

**2 Declarations of conflicts of interest**

There were no declarations of conflicts of interest.

**3 Public participation**

Dr David Tripp, Combined Cycling Submitters, spoke to Agenda Item 9 – Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi: Agreed Transport Objectives.

**4 Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Council meeting on 11 April 2024 – Report 24.169**

Moved: Cr Kirk-Burnnand / Cr Connelly

That Council confirms the Public minutes of the Council meeting on 11 April 2024 - Report 24.169.

The motion was **carried**.

**5 Confirmation of the Public Excluded minutes of the meeting on 11 April 2024 - Report PE24.171**

Moved: Cr Staples / Cr Ropata

That Council confirms the Public Excluded minutes of the Council meeting of 11 April 2024 – Report PE24.171.

The motion was **carried**.

**6 Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Council meeting on 16 May 2024 - Report 24.237**

Moved: Cr Bassett / Cr Nash

That Council confirms the Public minutes of the Council meeting of 16 May 2024 – Report 24.237.

The motion was **carried**.

**Strategy, policy or major issues**

The Council Chair advised that he was according priority to agenda item 9, in accordance with Standing Order 3.5.2.

**7 Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi: Agreed Transport Objectives – Report 24.273**  
[For Information]

Emma Hope, Senior Strategic Advisor, and Jon Kingsbury, Director of Economy and Development, Hutt City Council, spoke to the report.

**8 Analysis of the Revenue and Financing Policy Public Consultation Submissions – Report 24.211**

Kyn Drake, Principal Finance Policy Advisor, spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Ponter/ Cr Nash

That Council:

- 1 Considers the submissions on the 2024 Proposed Revenue and Financing Policy.
- 2 Determines that the 2024 Proposed Revenue and Financing Policy be finalised without changes.
- 3 Notes that a finalised Policy will be submitted to Council for adoption on 11 June 2024.

The motion was **carried**.

Cr Staples requested that her vote against the motion be recorded.

**9 Consultation on Dangerous Dams Policy 2024 – Report 24.242**

Fathima Iftikar, Director Strategy, Policy and Regulation, and Jo Frances, Lead Consenting Advisor, spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Connelly / Cr Staples

That Council:

- 1 Approves the proposed Policy on Dangerous Dams, Earthquake-Prone Dams and Flood-Prone Dams 2024 (Attachment 1) and Statement of Proposal (Attachment 2) for consultation under section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- 2 Authorises the Environment Committee to consider the submissions received on the proposed Policy on Dangerous Dams, Earthquake-Prone Dams and Flood-Prone Dams 2024, and report for Council on any recommended changes for the finalisation and adoption of the policy.

The motion was **carried**.

The meeting adjourned at 10.51am and resumed at 11.05am. Councillor Ropata was not present when the meeting resumed.

Councillor Laban joined the meeting via MS Teams at 11.05am.

**10 Waterloo Priority Development Area – Report 24.131**

Emmet McElhatton, Manager Policy, and Nathan Briggs, Manager Rail Assets, spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Nash / Cr Connelly

That the Council:

- 1 Agrees that Greater Wellington proceed with a Phase III of the Waterloo Priority Development Area (PDA) project that is focused on:
  - a De-coupling the station rectification works from adjacent development to ensure the maintenance objectives can be achieved, whilst future proofing future development
  - b Finalising Station Minimum Requirements
  - c Procuring Waterloo Station Reference Design
  - d Commencing work to enable Detailed Business Cases to be prepared.
  - e Continue to refine options and approaches for the commercial component of the project (the Development) for further Council consideration.
- 2 Agrees in principle that replacing the Waterloo Station canopy in a like-for-like manner is not in scope, and that focus be on commissioning a replacement transport hub which can:
  - a Fully integrate all public transport services in a single coherent structure which incorporates a bus interchange into the build
  - b Improve customer experience including accessibility
  - c Facilitate adjacent commercial development on Greater Wellington land in the precinct through a TOD-enabling transport hub design
  - d Facilitate urban development in the immediate catchment.
- 3 Agrees that Greater Wellington continues to hold ownership of the land in Waterloo (south-west quadrant of the precinct that includes old Railways Corporation building and carparking spaces) currently ear-marked for the TOD until market conditions improve and a development can be undertaken that will add value to the surrounding area.
- 4 Notes that officers will continue to bring items on the Waterloo PDA project for consideration and decision-making to Council in the 2024/25 Financial Year including direction on the Station Minimum Requirements.

The motion was **carried**.

Cr Kirk-Burnnand requested that his vote against the motion be recorded.

Councillor Ropata rejoined the meeting at 11.09am, during the introduction of the above item.

## **11 Wellington Rapid Transit Bus Corridors – Report 24.229**

Tim Shackleton, Senior Manager Commercial, Strategy and Investments, spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Nash / Cr Kirk-Burnnand

That Council:

- 1 Notes that on 31 March 2024, Let's Get Wellington Moving (LGWM) was disestablished following the mutual agreement of all three parties - Greater Wellington Regional Council, Wellington City Council and the NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi.
- 2 Notes that Greater Wellington has \$88m budgeted within the Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034 to participate in various roading corridor improvements, planned within the LGWM programme, \$6m of which has been allocated to Travel Choices (making \$82m available).
- 3 Notes that considerable planning has been undertaken to identify bus priority opportunities on Wellington City bus corridors through LGWM 'City Streets' and the Greater Wellington-Wellington City Council 2019 'Bus Priority Action Plan'.
- 4 Notes that the Draft Government Policy Statement on Land Transport specifically identifies the acceleration of work on Wellington's North/South, East/West, and Harbour Quays' bus corridors.
- 5 Notes that bus prioritisation is identified as a priority in the Wellington Regional Public Transport Plan 2021-2031.
- 6 Notes that Greater Wellington and Wellington City Council officers have been working together to develop a joint programme of work to deliver bus prioritisation on the North/South and East/West corridors, and other key Wellington City bus routes.
- 7 Notes that the Wellington Rapid Transit Bus Corridors programme includes:
  - a A joint programme of work with Wellington City Council to deliver bus prioritisation on the North/South and East/West corridors, and other key Wellington City bus routes (Joint Programme)
  - b A programme of work led by Greater Wellington to develop and implement a regional rapid transit bus prioritisation strategic plan.
- 8 Notes that the Wellington Rapid Transit Bus Corridors programme has an indicative cost of \$117.8m over the first four years (24/25-28/29), and a total programme cost of \$387.8m over 10 years.
- 9 Notes that Greater Wellington's share of the Wellington Rapid Transit Bus Corridors programme cost over the next four financial years (24/25-28/29), is \$36.8m.
- 10 Notes that the proposed local government funding contribution for the Joint Programme will be equally shared by Greater Wellington and Wellington City Council.
- 11 Notes that the LTP Committee has agreed as part of its deliberations on the Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034 that Council reallocates the \$82m budgeted within the Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034 for former LGWM projects to the Wellington Rapid Transit Bus Corridors programme.



- 12 Authorises the Chief Executive to enter a formal partnership agreement with Wellington City Council to develop and fund the Joint Programme.

The motion was **carried**.

The Council Chair advised that he was according priority to agenda items 17, 14, 12 and 13, in accordance with Standing Order 3.5.2.

**12 Finance Update – April 2024 – Report 24.263** [For Information]

Ali Trustrum-Rainey, Group Manager Finance and Risk, and Ashwin Pai, Head of Finance, spoke to the report.

**13 Addressing the 2023/24 Public Transport Finding Gap – Report 24.190**

Ali Trustrum-Rainey, Group Manager Finance and Risk, spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Nash / Cr Duthie

That Council:

- 1 Endorses using \$23 million of debt to fund the gap (not already funded by New Zealand Transport Agency - Waka Kotahi) caused by the public transport patronage farebox reduction, being \$8 million more than the budgeted amount of \$15 million. (per 29 June 2023, Report 23.237 - Adoption of the 2023/24 Annual Plan)
- 2 Endorses using \$3.1 million of debt and \$4 million of reserves to fund the gap of \$7.1 million (none funded by New Zealand Transport Agency - Waka Kotahi) caused by the half price fare extension for July 2023 and August 2023 farebox reduction. This was not budgeted. (the reserve \$4 million funding is as discussed on 22 June 2023, Report 23.280 - Implementation of the Government's recent Public Transport Fares Initiative)
- 3 Endorses using \$2.8 million of debt to fund the gap (not already funded by New Zealand Transport Agency - Waka Kotahi) forecasted for the remaining Public Transport deficit for the financial year to 30 June 2024, noting that this was not budgeted.
- 4 Authorises the Chief Executive and Group Manager Finance and Risk, to make changes to the final amount of debt based on actual deficit and funding gap as at 30 June 2024.

The motion was **carried**.

Cr Kirk-Burnnand asked for his vote against the motion to be recorded.

**Noted:** The Council requested that officers present on the methodologies used for public transport funding at a future workshop.

**14 Request to Increase the 2023/24 Delegation to Borrow Money – Report 24.191**

Ali Trustrum-Rainey, Group Manager Finance and Risk, spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Kirk-Burnnand / Cr Bassett

That Council:

- 1 Approves an increase, to \$1.075 million, for the 2023/24 borrowing limit.
- 2 Notes that this increase equates to an additional \$290.3 million to the Long-Term Plan (LTP) budget or an additional \$126.6 million to the Annual Plan 2023/24.

The motion was **carried**.

**15 Rebudgeting of Operational and Capital Expenditure from Financial Year 2023/24 to Financial Year 2024/25 – Report 24.257**

Ali Trustrum-Rainey, Group Manager Finance and Risk, spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Ropata / Cr Saw

That Council:

- 1 **Approves** the operating and capital expenditure items, as outlined in Attachment 1 to be re-budgeted from financial year 2023/24 to financial year 2024/25.

The motion was **carried**.

**16 Audit New Zealand’s Report on Council’s 2024-34 Long Term Plan Consultation Document – Report 24.258** [For Information]

Zofia Miliszewska, Head of Strategy and Performance, spoke to the report.

**17 Greater Wellington’s Quarter Three 2023/24 Summary – Report 24.255**

Nigel Corry, Chief Executive, spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Staples / Cr Bassett

That Council accepts Greater Wellington’s performance report for the nine months to March 2024 (Greater Wellington’s Quarter Three Summary Report as at 31 March 2024 – Attachment 1).

The motion was **carried**.

## **Resolution to exclude the public**

**18 Resolution to exclude the public – Report 24.276**

Moved: Cr Saw / Cr Ropata

That Council excludes the public from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

Appointment of member to the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee – Report PE24.271

Property purchase – Lower Hutt – Report PE24.275

Confirmation of the Restricted Public Excluded minutes of 11 April 2024 – Report RPE24.170

Confirmation of the Restricted Public Excluded minutes of 16 May 2024 – Report RPE24.240

Southern Depot lease arrangement – Report RPE24.250.

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

<b>Appointment of member to the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee – Report PE24.271</b>	
Reason/s for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground/s under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
<p>Information contained in this report includes personal and identifying information about a proposed candidate for appointment to the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (the Committee). Release of this information prior to Council’s decision is likely to prejudice the privacy of natural persons (section 7(2)(a) of the Act) as releasing this information would disclose their consideration for appointment as a member of the Committee.</p> <p>Greater Wellington has considered and determined that there is no public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override the need to withhold the information.</p>	<p>The public conduct for this part of the meeting is excluded as per section 7(2)(a) of the Act in order to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons.</p>
<b>Property purchase – Lower Hutt – Report PE24.275</b>	
Reason/s for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground/s under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
<p>The information contained in this report relates to the proposed purchase of a private residential</p>	<p>The public conduct of this part of the meeting is excluded as per section 7(2)(i) to enable any local authority</p>

<p>property on terms that have not finally been agreed. Having this part of the meeting open to the public could prejudice Greater Wellington’s negotiating position in respect to finalising terms of acquisition of the subject property.</p> <p>Greater Wellington has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this information in the public proceedings of the meeting, that would override this prejudice.</p>	<p>holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).</p>
<p><b>Confirmation of the Restricted Public Excluded minutes of 11 April 2024 – Report RPE24.170</b></p>	
<p>Reason/s for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</p>	<p>Ground/s under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</p>
<p>Information contained in these minutes relates to future rail service procurement and contracting in the Wellington Region. Excluding the public from the proceedings of the meeting is necessary as considering this information in public would be likely to prejudice or disadvantage the ability of Greater Wellington to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage negotiations.</p> <p>Greater Wellington has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override the need to withhold the information.</p>	<p>The public conduct for this part of the meeting is excluded as per section 7(2)(i) of the Act in order to enable Greater Wellington to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).</p>
<p><b>Confirmation of the Restricted Public Excluded minutes of 16 May 2024 – Report RPE24.240</b></p>	
<p>Reason/s for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</p>	<p>Ground/s under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</p>
<p>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</p> <p>Information contained in this report relates to future rail service procurement and contracting in the Wellington Region. Excluding the</p>	<p>The public conduct of this part of the meeting is excluded as per section 7(2)(i) to enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage,</p>

<p>public from the proceedings of the meeting is necessary as considering this information in public would be likely to prejudice or disadvantage the ability of Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage negotiations.</p> <p>Greater Wellington has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override the need to withhold the information.</p>	<p>negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).</p>
<p><b>Southern Depot lease arrangement – Report RPE24.250</b></p>	
<p>Reason/s for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</p>	<p>Ground/s under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</p>
<p>Information contained in this report relates to a lease arrangement in southern Wellington. Release of this information would be likely to prejudice or disadvantage the ability of Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) to carry on negotiations.</p> <p>Greater Wellington has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override the need to withhold the information.</p>	<p>The public conduct of this part of the meeting is excluded as per section 7(2)(i) to enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).</p>

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

The motion was **carried**.

The public part of the meeting closed at 12.35pm.

Councillor D Ponter

**Chair**

Date:

**Council**  
**11 June 2024**  
**Report 24.279**



**For Decision**

## **REPORT OF THE 2024-34 LONG TERM PLAN COMMITTEE DELIBERATION RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To advise Council of the deliberations and recommendations of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan (LTP) Committee.

### **He tūtohu**

#### **Recommendations**

That Council:

- 1 **Notes** the recommendations of the Long Term Plan Committee to finalise the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.
- 2 **Agrees** to include in the final 2024-34 Long Term Plan the preferred options from the Consultation Document for:
  - a Increasing Greater Wellington's control of strategic public transport assets.
  - b Buying shares to become a 100 percent shareholder of CentrePort.
- 3 **Agrees** to continue with the planned investment in RiverLink, water storage Lakes, managing water demand and supply, Sky Stadium earthquake strengthening, critical flood protection work, increasing pest management, restoration in Regional Parks, Public transport, and the energy transformation initiative.
- 4 **Agrees** to the following changes being included in the final 2024-34 Long Term Plan:
  - a Additional funding of:
    - i \$75,000 per annum in operating expenditure from 2024/25 (Year 1), including \$25,000 for mana whenua kaitiaki-kaupapa funding, and \$400,000 in capital expenditure for 2026/27 (Year 3) for enabling public recreational access to Hiwinui Forest Block;
    - ii \$8.15 million over three years, starting from 2024/25 (Year 1), for Natural Resource Plan Changes;

- iii \$50,000 in 2024/25 (Year 1) allocated to the co-design process of a solution to the Houghton Valley/Haewai Catchment leachate issue, to include mana whenua, the community, Wellington City Council and Wellington Water Limited;
  - iv \$65,000 in operating expenditure per annum from 2024/25 (Year 1) until 2032/33 (Year 8), to fund a 0.5 FTE Kaitiaki ranger to support the Hem of Remutaka Project<sup>1</sup>;
  - v \$100,000 in 2024/25 (Year 1) for funding of community pest management initiatives outside of Wellington City, and the redirecting of \$100,000 per annum from 2025/26 (Year 2) onwards from funding included in the Long Term Plan for pest management volunteer support.
- b Updated Wellington Water Limited operating costs of \$35.8 million from Years 2 to 10; and updated capital expenditure of \$9.2 million, in Years 1 to 3, affecting the water levy.
  - c Strengthening of the wording in the Environment Activity Group section of the Long Term Plan to focus on the outcomes desired from work within the Coastal Marine area.
- 5 **Notes** that several other 'Actions' for officers were requested, as outlined in the body of this report and these will be responded to separately.
- 6 **Thanks** the Long Term Plan Committee for its work in preparing the 2024-34 Long Term Plan and, in particular, the contribution of our mana whenua partners.

### Consideration by Committee

- 2. In accordance with its Terms of Reference, the LTP Committee considered submissions, proposed key responses and officer advice relating to the consultation on the proposed 2024-34 LTP, at its meetings on 21 and 23 May 2024.
- 3. Following this the LTP Committee recommended to Council changes to the 2024-34 LTP (Analysis of submissions to the 2024-34 Long Term Plan – Report 24.221).

### Te horopaki

#### Context

- 4. The Local Government Act 2002 (the LGA) requires the Council to develop a Long Term Plan (LTP). This is a 10-year plan, updated every three years, and incorporates the Annual Plan for the first year.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.doc.govt.nz/news/media-releases/2022-media-releases/reinstating-mauri-across-the-hem-of-remutaka>.



### Public Consultation

5. On 14 March 2024, the LTP Committee approved the 2024-34 LTP Consultation Document and Supporting Information for public consultation (Report 24.110). The public consultation period ran from 18 March – 22 April 2024.
6. A total of 740 submissions were received from 567 unique submitters. These were either by individuals or submitted on behalf of a group or organisation. Most submissions were received directly through the ‘Have Your Say’ online portal, with 109 submissions received either via email or as hardcopies.

### Opportunities for the submitters to speak to their submission

7. Submitters were provided with the choice of two formats to speak to their submission – a less formal ‘discussion session’ with members of the LTP Committee on 1 May 2024, or the formal Hearings on 21 and 23 May 2024. This is the first time such an approach has been taken as a part of the LTP process and it was received positively by both submitters and LTP Committee members.
8. The LTP Committee were provided with a soft copy of all submissions prior to the Hearings. At the discussion session and Hearings, all LTP Committee members in attendance were provided with hard copies of all the submissions which were being spoken to.

### Deliberations

9. The LTP Committee deliberated after reviewing all the submissions and listening to the submitters who requested to be heard. Deliberations were held on 23 May 2024, following the conclusion of the formal Hearings. The outcome of the deliberations is detailed in the Analysis section below.

## **Te tātaritanga**

### **Analysis**

10. As outlined in the LTP Committee report (Analysis of Submissions to the Proposed 2024-34 Long Term Plan - Report 24.221) submitters overwhelmingly supported the preferred options in the Consultation Document. Many of the submissions provided insight into the topics consulted on and others also shared their thoughts on other issues that were important to them.
11. The LTP Committee considered all feedback received and confirmed through deliberations that the LTP should reflect the preferred options of the Consultation Document:
  - a Increasing Greater Wellington’s control of strategic public transport assets
  - b Buying shares to become a 100 percent shareholder of CentrePort.
12. They also recommended progressing work regarding RiverLink, water storage Lakes, managing water demand and supply, Sky Stadium earthquake strengthening, critical flood protection work, increasing pest management, restoration in Regional Parks, public transport, and the energy transformation initiative.

13. The Committee recommended some financial changes including:

The deliberation	The investment
<p>Hiwinui Forest Block Park Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Request for the right for public to access the eastern (that runs up the McAvoy farm boundary) and westernmost Hiwinui tracks and supported by appropriate signage.</li> <li>Assess fully and independently the potential for the Hiwinui Forest Block to become a Greater Wellington Regional Park.</li> <li>Assess the long-term options for use of the land including the option to allow it to revert to native forest and be added to the Aorangi Forest Park.</li> </ul>	<p>An increase in 2024-34 LTP funding as follows to enable this request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$400,000 total capital expenditure for 2026/27 (Year 3)</li> <li>\$75,000 per annum operating expenditure from 2024/25 (year 1), including \$25,000 for mana whenua kaitiaki-kaupapa funding.</li> </ul>
<p>Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki request for funding for Greater Wellington to deliver on the Kāpiti Whaitua plan change and implementation.</p>	<p>An increase in 2024-34 LTP funding over \$8.15 million over the first 3 years from 2024/25 to enable Natural Resource Plan Changes.</p>
<p>Financial contribution towards the design of a long-term solution to the leachate problem within the Haewai / Houghton Valley / Houghton Bay community, affecting the marine reserve.</p>	<p>An increase in 2024-34 LTP funding of \$50,000 in 2024/25 to support the design of this solution, with the co-design process to include mana whenua, the community, Wellington City Council, and Wellington Water Limited.</p>
<p>Opportunities for ongoing work for members of the Hem of Remutaka restoration project team.</p>	<p>An increase in 2024-34 LTP funding of \$65,000 in operating expenditure per year to fund a 0.5 FTE Kaitiaki ranger from 2024/25 (Year 1) until 2032/33 (Year 8).</p>
<p>Increased pest management budget</p>	<p>The inclusion of new funding of \$100,000 in 2024/25 (Year 1) of the 2024-34 LTP for funding of community pest management initiatives outside of Wellington City, and</p>

The deliberation	The investment
	the redirecting of \$100,000 from 2025/26 (Year 2) onwards from funding included in the 2024-34 LTP for pest management volunteer support.
<p><u>Wellington Water Limited</u></p> <p>Updated operating costs from year 2 – year 10; and updated capital expenditure, in years 1 to 3, affecting the water levy.</p>	<p>An increase of \$35.8 million of additional operating expenditure from Years 2 to 10.</p> <p>An increase of capital expenditure of \$9.2 million (\$6.5 million in 2024/25 (Year 1), \$1.6 million in 2025/26 (Year 2), and \$1.1 million 2026/27 (Year 3)) pro-rated across all existing capital work programs.</p>

14. The LTP Committee requested that officers prepare advice to the Environment Committee on:
  - a The progress towards Nature Based Solutions for flood protection work.
  - b Clarification regarding what the additional pest management money has specifically been allocated to.
  - c The transition timeline to establish a Regional Park in the Hiwinui Forest Block area, including what steps would be required and the scope for transitioning some of the pine forestry into native forest.
  - d Further opportunities that exist within the coastal marine environment programme, and the resourcing and other implications for future Annual Plans that may result from this.
  - e The progress towards the re-wetting of the peat, and restoration efforts, at Queen Elizabeth Park.
15. The LTP Committee requested that officers prepare advice to the Transport Committee on what activities Greater Wellington delivers within the active transport space, and the implications of any relevant central government funding changes.
16. The LTP Committee requested that officers prepare advice to the Council on a progress update on Greater Wellington’s implementation of its commitment to Living Wage.
17. The LTP Committee also requested that:
  - a The following changes be made to the final 2024-34 LTP document:
    - i Highlight Greater Wellington’s existing marine work, including a reference to outcomes in the Strategic Framework using the following additional words in the Te Taiao focus area “Clear plans to restore natural environments on land, in our waterways and in the region’s blue belt coastal marine environment in partnership with mana whenua and local communities”.

- ii Ensure that the work being delivered in partnership regarding the restoration of Te Awarua o Porirua is appropriately reflected.
- iii Where possible, include some of the imagery and korero received from submitters aged under 15 years.
- b Consideration be given to enhancing relationships by:
  - i Bringing together officers involved in public transportation at regular intervals with respective representatives of the Territorial Authorities to enhance collaboration.
  - ii Bringing together the Aorangi Restoration Trust, Department of Conservation, and any other relevant organisations to discuss the pest management plan for the area.
  - iii Meeting the Wellington Riding for the Disabled to discuss their operations and any conflicts with policy being developed for Battle Hill Farm Forest Park
  - iv Bringing representatives together from the relevant organisations to continue discussions regarding access to Ōtaki Lakes, and the Ōtaki Lake Management Plan
  - v Convening a meeting with the Department of Conservation and Ministry of Fisheries to understand whether new marine reserves are planned for the Greater Wellington region.

## Ngā hua ahumoni

### Financial implications

18. As a result of the decisions outlined above, the proposed average regional rates increase for 2024/25 has gone up from 19.8 to 20.5 percent, equating to 0.7 percent more than what was proposed during the public consultation. Officers have considered this increase against our significance and engagement policy criteria. They have determined that this change is of low significance and therefore doesn't require any further public engagement.

19. The proposed average overall rate changes for the next 10 years are:

LTP 2024-34	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
	Year 1 2024/25	Year 2 2025/26	Year 3 2026/27	Year 4 2027/28	Year 5 2028/29	Year 6 2029/30	Year 7 2030/31	Year 8 2031/32	Year 9 2032/33	Year 10 2033/34
Rates Total \$	251.3	287.8	326.1	349.3	372.6	384.2	396.0	401.5	407.2	415.2
Rates Increase \$	42.8	36.4	38.3	23.3	23.3	11.6	11.7	5.5	5.7	8.1
Rates Increase %	20.50%	14.50%	13.30%	7.10%	6.70%	3.10%	3.10%	1.40%	1.40%	2.00%

20. Council's report 'Finalisation of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan Budget - Report 24.295' provides more detail on the financial implications of the decisions outlined in this report.

## **Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori**

### **Implications for Māori**

21. Active mana whenua partnerships and participation for improved outcomes for Māori is one of the four cross-organisational focus areas of Greater Wellington's proposed 2024-34 LTP.
22. Submissions to the 2024-34 LTP Consultation that were received from mana whenua asked for the inclusion of key pieces of work that are of importance to particular iwi, hapu and whanau, and further progress Greater Wellington's ability to respond to their needs. The additional submission points looked to further progress initiatives that will restore whenua and build stronger enduring partnerships.
23. As a result of deliberations, the Committee has made several recommendations for Council to consider regarding an increase in resourcing or a change to the wording within the final LTP document to respond to their priorities, as outlined above.

## **Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi**

### **Consideration of climate change**

24. Leading action for climate resilience and emissions reduction is one of the four cross-organisational focus areas of Greater Wellington's proposed 2024-34 LTP.
25. Written submissions provided to the LTP Committee, and conversation between submitters and Committee members at the discussion sessions and the Hearings, included climate change considerations. This was particularly in relation to the natural hazard risks associated with sea level rise when it comes to the location of bus depots which could fall under Greater Wellington control. Submitters also provided their views on the proposed Energy Transformation Initiative which was outlined in the Consultation Document. Climate change was also implicitly discussed in comments regarding the electrification of the public transport fleet.

## **Ngā tikanga whakatau**

### **Decision-making process**

26. The matters requiring decision in this report was considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.
27. The Council consulted the public on the proposed 2024-34 LTP in accordance with the consultation principles in section 82 of the LGA and used the special consultative procedure specified in section 83 of the LGA.
28. This report outlines the LTP Committee recommendations as a result of consultation on the proposed LTP, for Council agreement; and follows the requirements set by the LGA. A risk of legal challenge may exist should Council decide to change the Committee's recommendations outlined in this report where they relate directly to submissions received.

**Te hiranga  
Significance**

29. Officers considered the significance of the matters requiring decision (as defined by Part 6 of the LGA), taking into account Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy as well as Greater Wellington’s Decision-making Guidelines.
30. Officers recommend that these matters are of high significance as they respond to 2024-34 LTP public consultation feedback and have financial implications (as outlined above) on the final 2024-34 LTP budget.

**Te whakatūtakitaki  
Engagement**

31. All submissions were acknowledged when received. At the Hearing, all submitters who presented were thanked for their attendance and contribution to the process.
32. A response outlining the key recommendations of the deliberations will be sent to all submitters that provided contact information.
33. Another communication update will be sent after the Council meeting to adopt the final LTP on 27 June 2024. Submitters who attended the discussion session or formal Hearings and/or are key partner organisations will receive a personalised response. A more generalised response will be sent to the remainder of submitters that provided contact information. Both will outline the decisions made and direct them to where they can access a copy of the final LTP.
34. A press release will be made available, following the meeting on the 27 June, outlining Council’s decisions and any key changes for the LTP. This will also be made available on Greater Wellington’s website.

**Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei  
Next steps**

35. The final 2024-34 LTP document will be presented to the Council for adoption on 27 June 2024.

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatory**

Writer	Councillor Daran Ponter – Chair, Long Term Plan Committee
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<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<p>Fit with Council’s roles or with Committee’s terms of reference</p> <p>Council delegated the role of developing the 2024-34 Long Term Plan (LTP), including the overseeing the consultation on the 2024–34 LTP Consultation Document and Supporting Information under sections 83 and 93A of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), including hearing submissions and deliberations.</p> <p>In accordance with LGA, Council cannot delegate the responsibility for adopting the final 2024–34 LTP. The recommendations of this report support the finalisation of the 2024-34 LTP ahead of Council adoption.</p>
<p>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</p> <p>The consultation contributed 740 submissions that helped inform the LTP Committee as they determined the final changes to the 2024-34 LTP that are being recommended in this report for the Council to agree.</p>
<p>Internal consultation</p> <p>Significant engagement with Council Officers across all areas of the organisation occurred during the development of the proposed 2024-34 LTP and the consultation document.</p> <p>The Strategy and Performance, Te Hunga Whiriwhiri, Metlink, Customer Engagement, Rōpū Taiao and Finance functions were consulted in the preparation of this report.</p>
<p>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</p> <p>The LTP Committee deliberations recommendations for additional items to be included in the LTP arose as a response to public submissions. A risk of legal challenge exists should Council decide not to approve the Committee’s recommendations outlined in this report.</p> <p>There are no other identified risks relating to the content or recommendations of this report.</p>

**Council**  
**11 June 2024**  
**Report 24.295**



**For Decision**

## **FINALISATION OF THE 2024-34 LONG TERM PLAN BUDGET**

### **Te take mō te pūrongo**

#### **Purpose**

1. To confirm the proposed budget changes for the finalisation of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

### **He tūtohu**

#### **Recommendations**

That Council:

1. **Approves** the budget changes, proposed rates and the proposed water levy a set out in this report.
2. **Approves** the finalisation of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan budget, rates and charges, incorporating the changes recommended in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan Committee Deliberation's report to Council (Report 24.279).

### **Te horopaki**

#### **Context**

2. The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires the Council to develop a Long Term Plan (LTP). This is a 10 year plan, updated every three years.
3. At its meeting on 15 December 2022 Council established the LTP Committee (Establishment of the Long Term Plan Committee – Report 22.487) to develop the 2024-34 Long Term Plan, including overseeing the public consultation process on the proposed 2024-34 LTP.
4. The LTP public consultation period ran from 18 March to 22 April 2024; 740 submissions in total were received and 30 formal submissions were heard by the LTP Committee at the public Hearings on the 21 and 23 May 2024.
5. As a result of the consideration of submissions received the LTP Committee made recommendations to Council (Report 24.279) for additional funding to be made available to several projects/programmes of work. These changes have contributed to overall changes to the 2024-34 LTP budget presented in this report.



**Te tātaritanga  
Analysis**

6. The significant changes to the draft 2024-34 LTP budget since public consultation are as follows:
- a Let’s Get Wellington Moving’s remaining budget of \$82 million (across 2024-34) has been moved to the Public Transport rate from the General rate at the request of Council following the winding up of the project. This will allow Public Transport to proceed with the Bus Corridor and network improvement projects with Wellington City Council and New Zealand Transport Agency - Waka Kotahi. Overall, there is no rating impact but who is paying is now weighted to Wellington CBD businesses and Wellington City Ratepayers who benefit more.
  - b The 2023/24 Public Transport funding gap was addressed in the 30 May 2024 Council meeting (Report 24.190). This resulted in an additional;
    - i \$23 million of debt to fund the gap (not already funded by New Zealand Transport Agency - Waka Kotahi) caused by the public transport patronage farebox reduction, being \$8 million more than the budgeted amount of \$15 million. (per 29 June 2023, Report 23.237 - Adoption of the 2023/24 Annual Plan).
    - ii \$3.1 million of debt and \$4 million of reserves to fund the gap of \$7.1 million (none funded by New Zealand Transport Agency - Waka Kotahi) caused by the half price fare extension for July 2023 and August 2023 farebox reduction.
    - iii \$2.8 million of debt to fund the gap (not already funded by New Zealand Transport Agency - Waka Kotahi) forecasted for the remaining Public Transport deficit for the financial year to 30 June 2024.
  - c The additional debt and reserve use in 2023/24 to address the Public Transport gap has increased the opening debt and reduced the Public Transport opening reserve balance in year 1 of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.
7. The key financial decisions that came out of the LTP Committee’s deliberations are:

The deliberation	The investment
<p>Hiwinui Forest Block Park Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Request for the right for public to access the eastern (that runs up the McAvoy farm boundary) and westernmost Hiwinui tracks and supported by appropriate signage.</li> <li>• Assess fully and independently the potential for the Hiwinui Forest</li> </ul>	<p>An increase in 2024-34 LTP funding as follows to enable this request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$400,000 total capital expenditure for 2026/27 (Year 3)</li> <li>• \$75,000 per annum operating expenditure from 2024/25 (year 1), including \$25,000 for mana whenua kaitiaki-kaupapa funding.</li> </ul>

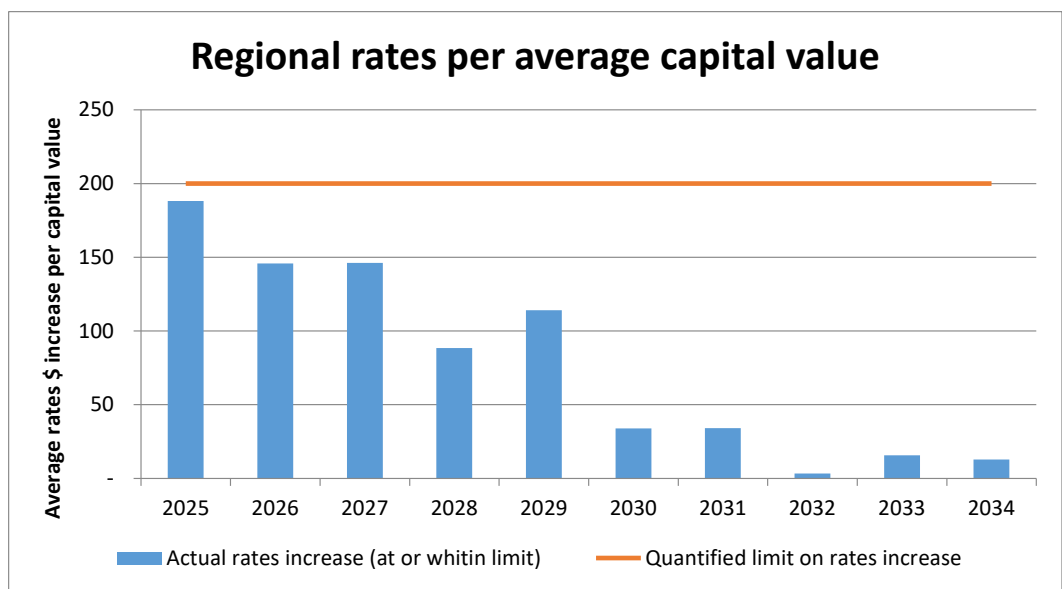
<p>Block to become a GWRC Regional Park.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess the long-term options for use of the land including the option to allow it to revert to native forest and be added to the Aorangi Forest Park.</li> </ul>	
<p>Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki request for funding for Greater Wellington to deliver on the Kapiti Whaitua plan change and implementation.</p>	<p>An increase in 2024-34 LTP funding over \$8.15 million over the first 3 years from 2024/25 to enable Natural Resource Plan Changes.</p>
<p>Financial contribution towards the design of a long-term solution to the leachate problem within the Haewai / Houghton Valley / Houghton Bay community, affecting the marine reserve.</p>	<p>An increase in 2024-34 LTP funding of \$50,000 in 2024/25 to support the design of this solution, with the co-design process to include mana whenua, the community, Wellington City Council, and Wellington Water Limited.</p>
<p>Opportunities for ongoing work for members of the Hem of Remutaka restoration project team.</p>	<p>An increase in 2024-34 LTP funding of \$65,000 in operating expenditure per year to fund a 0.5 FTE Kaitiaki ranger from 2024/25 (Year 1) until 2032/33 (Year 8).</p>
<p>Increased pest management budget</p>	<p>The inclusion of new funding of \$100,000 in 2024/25 (Year 1) of the 2024-34 LTP for funding of community pest management initiatives outside of Wellington City, and the redirecting of \$100,000 from 2025/26 (Year 2) onwards from funding included in the 2024-34 LTP for pest management volunteer support.</p>
<p>Wellington Water Limited</p> <p>Updated operating costs from year 2 – year 10; and updated capital expenditure, in years 1 to 3, affecting the water levy.</p>	<p>An increase of \$35.8 million of additional operating expenditure from Years 2 to 10.</p> <p>An increase of capital expenditure of \$9.2 million (\$6.5 million in 2024/25 (Year 1), \$1.6 million in 2025/26 (Year 2), and \$1.1 million 2026/27 (Year 3)) pro-</p>

	rated across all existing capital work programs.
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8. The impact that these budget changes have on Rates overall is shown in the table below:

LTP 2024-34	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
	Year 1 2024/25	Year 2 2025/26	Year 3 2026/27	Year 4 2027/28	Year 5 2028/29	Year 6 2029/30	Year 7 2030/31	Year 8 2031/32	Year 9 2032/33	Year 10 2033/34
Rates Total \$	251.3	287.8	326.1	349.3	372.6	384.2	396.0	401.5	407.2	415.2
Rates Increase \$	42.8	36.4	38.3	23.3	23.3	11.6	11.7	5.5	5.7	8.1
Rates Increase %	20.50%	14.50%	13.30%	7.10%	6.70%	3.10%	3.10%	1.40%	1.40%	2.00%

9. The rates affordability benchmark is on average, for the ten years of the 2024-34 LTP, \$78.27, and is within the \$200 benchmark.



10. The Council establishes the rates affordability benchmark based on what is deemed a reasonable measure.

**Water Levy**

11. Wellington Water Limited provided updated expense information for inclusion in the 2024-34 LTP. Overall, there was \$35.8 million of additional OPEX Year 2 to year 10 and \$9.2 million of CAPEX prorated across the capital work program in year 1 to year 3.

Additional Funding approved at deliberations	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
	Year 1 2024/25	Year 2 2025/26	Year 3 2026/27	Year 4 2027/28	Year 5 2028/29	Year 6 2029/30	Year 7 2030/31	Year 8 2031/32	Year 9 2032/33	Year 10 2033/34	Total
Additional Operating Budget	\$0.0m	\$1.9m	\$2.6m	\$2.6m	\$4.2m	\$3.9m	\$4.1m	\$4.8m	\$5.0m	\$6.7m	\$35.8m
Additional Capital Budget	\$6.5m	\$1.6m	\$1.1m								\$9.2m
Rates Increase %	27.5%	8.4%	5.5%	5.4%	7.3%	8.8%	7.8%	6.5%	6.3%	5.0%	

**Ngā hua ahumoni**

**Financial implications**

- 12. The items above in the analysis section (paragraphs 5 - 7 and 9) describe the impacts to the LTP budget.

**Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori**

**Implications for Māori**

- 13. Submissions from mana whenua asked for the inclusion of key pieces of work that are of importance to particular iwi, hapu and whanau, and further progress Greater Wellington’s ability to respond to their needs. The additional submission points looked to further progress initiatives that will restore whenua and build stronger enduring partnerships.
- 14. As a result of deliberations, the Committee has made several recommendations for Council to consider regarding an increase in resourcing or a change to the wording within the final LTP document to respond to their priorities, as outlined above.

**Ngā tikanga whakatau**

**Decision-making process**

- 15. The Committee has consulted in accordance with the consultation principles in section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and used the special consultative procedure specified in section 83 of the LGA.
- 16. This report outlines the recommendations of the Committee as a result of consultation on the proposed LTP; and follows the requirements set by the LGA.

**Te hiranga**

**Significance**

- 17. Officers considered the significance of the matters requiring decision (as defined by Part 6 of the LGA), taking into account Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy as well as Greater Wellington’s Decision-making Guidelines.
- 18. Officers recommend that these matters are of high significance as they respond to 2024-34 LTP public consultation feedback and have financial implications (as outlined above) on the final 2024-34 LTP budget.

## **Te whakatūtakitaki**

### **Engagement**

19. In preparing the budgets for the LTP, the public were consulted with from the 18 March to 22 April 2024 to engage the community on key issues and the draft ten year budget. Following this public consultation, submitters who wished to speak to their submission presented in front of the Committee. The Committee heard, deliberated and then gave their recommendations to Council about the changes to the budget they supported. Refer to the 2024-34 Long Term Planning Committee Deliberation Report 24.279 for more information.

### **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

#### **Next steps**

20. The final LTP document will be presented to Council for adoption on 27 June 2024. At that meeting the Council will also formally adopt the water levy for 2024/25 and set the rates for 2024/25.

### **Ngā kaiwaitohu**

#### **Signatories**

Writer	Darryl Joyce – Manager Accounting Services
Approvers	Ashwin Pai – Head of Finance Ali Trustrum-Rainey – Group Manager Finance and Risk

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<p>Fit with Council’s roles or with Committee’s terms of reference</p> <p>Council delegated the role of developing the 2024-34 Long Term Plan (LTP), including the overseeing the consultation on the 2024–34 LTP Consultation Document and Supporting Information under sections 83 and 93A of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), including hearing submissions and deliberations.</p> <p>In accordance with LGA, Council cannot delegate the responsibility for adopting the final 2024–34 LTP. The recommendations of this Report support the finalisation of the 2024-34 LTP ahead of Council adoption.</p>
<p>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</p> <p>The consultation contributed 740 submissions that helped inform the LTP Committee as they determined the final changes to the 2024-34 LTP that are being recommended in this report for the Council to agree.</p>
<p>Internal consultation</p> <p>Significant engagement with Council Officers across all areas of the organisation occurred during the development of the proposed 2024-34 LTP and the consultation document.</p> <p>The Strategy and Performance, Te Hunga Whiriwhiri, Metlink, Customer Engagement, Rōpū Taiao and Finance Departments were consulted in the preparation of this Report.</p>
<p>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</p> <p>There are no identified risks relating to the content or recommendations of this Report.</p>

**Council**  
**11 June 2024**  
**Report 24.303**



**For Decision**

## **ADOPTION OF THE 2024 REVENUE AND FINANCING POLICY**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

### **Purpose**

1. For Council to adopt the 2024 Revenue and Financing Policy.

**He tūtohu**

### **Recommendations**

That Council:

1. **Adopts** the 2024 Revenue and Financing Policy (Attachment 1).
2. **Delegates** to the Chief Executive the ability to make minor editorial changes to the Policy prior to publication to correct errors and improve public understanding.

**Te horopaki**

### **Context**

2. Council has undertaken a review of its Revenue and Financing Policy (R&FP). The finalised 2024 Revenue and Financing Policy for adoption is attached as [Attachment 1](#).
3. The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires Council to have a R&FP in order to provide certainty about the sources and levels of funding that will be required to fund its activities.
4. The R&FP specifies Council's policies for funding operating expenses and capital expenditure from sources that include general and targeted rates, fees and charges, grants and subsidies, and reserve funds.
5. Council was taken through the required two step approach, as per the LGA, to evaluate and determine the changes that were proposed for public consultation. Councillors assessed the impacts to ratepayers, particularly for the General Rate, in which the funding method saw the removal of the differential from the Wellington City General Rate.
6. In March 2024 a proposed R&FP was released for public consultation; open for one month. The key areas discussed in the consultation included:
  - a. Differential on the Wellington City General Rate (Proposed Change)

- b Climate Change (Policy update)
  - c Transport Analytics Unit (Policy update)
  - d Environment Restoration Programmes (Policy update)
  - e Nursery Operations (Policy update with minor funding split change)
  - f Public Transport (Policy update with minor funding split change)
7. On 30 May 2024, Council deliberated on the submissions received and decided to make no changes to the proposed R&FP.

### **Ngā hua ahumoni Financial implications**

8. The approval of this R&FP will allow Greater Wellington to meet its statutory requirements in the LGA and collect rates for the 2024-25 financial year onwards, to pay for the activities outlined in the 2024/34 Long-Term Plan (to be adopted at the Council meeting on 27 June 2024).

### **Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori Implications for Māori**

9. There are no known implications for Māori as a result of the changes to the R&FP being addressed in this report.

### **Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi Consideration of climate change**

10. The matters requiring decision in this report have been considered by officers in accordance with the GW Climate Change Consideration Guide. The implications of climate change are a major consideration of the LTP and associated strategies, in which the Revenue and Financing Policy supports by outlining how funds are collected to pay for the activities planned.

### **Ngā tikanga whakatau Decision-making process**

11. The matters requiring decision in this report have been considered by officers against the requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act).

### **Te hiranga Significance**

12. Officers have considered the significance of the matter, taking into account Council's Significance And Engagement Policy and Greater Wellington's Decision-Making Guidelines. Officers recommend that the matter be considered to have medium significance.



## **Te whakatūtakitaki**

### **Engagement**

13. To develop the Policy, both Councillors and the appropriate Greater Wellington officers were met with to discuss and inform on the various parts and stages of the review.
14. The public had their opportunity to express their feedback on the proposed Policy in March/April 2024, with an opportunity to speak to their submissions in late May (although none took this opportunity).

## **Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei**

### **Next steps**

15. Following the adoption of the R&FP, it will be uploaded to the Greater Wellington website for public accessibility.
16. The new R&FP will take effect on 1 July 2024 and its provisions will apply to ratepayers from that date.
17. The changes to the Policy will be reflected in the 'Setting of the rates' report which Council will consider at its meeting on 27 June 2024.

## **Ngā āpitihanga**

### **Attachment**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>
1	2024 Revenue and Financing Policy

## **Ngā kaiwaitohu**

### **Signatories**

Writer	Kyn Drake – Principal Finance Policy Advisor
Approver	Alison Trustrum-Rainey – Group Manager, Finance and Risk

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<p>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</p> <p>Sections 101(3), 102 and 103 of the Local Government Act 2002 require the Council to have a Revenue and Financing Policy, in order to provide certainty about the sources and funding methods required for each of Greater Wellington's activities. It is Council responsibility to approve this Policy to meet legislative requirements.</p>
<p>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</p> <p>The R&amp;FP is a key supporting policy of the LTP as it identifies how the activities outlined in the LTP and Annual Plans will be funded.</p>
<p>Internal consultation</p> <p>Finance and Risk were consulted in developing this report.</p>
<p>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</p> <p>There are no identified risks relating to the content or recommendations of this report.</p>



## **2024 Ko te Kaupapa Here Moni Whiwhi me Ahumoni 2024 Revenue and Financing Policy**

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## Introduction

The Revenue and Financing Policy describes how Greater Wellington Regional Council (Council) intends to fund its expenditure set out in the Long-Term Plan, and the sources of funding that Council intends to use, for each activity.

### Purpose

The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires the Council to manage its expenditure prudently and in a way that promotes the current and future interests of the community. This Policy outlines the decisions the Council has made in determining the most appropriate sources of funding for operating and capital expenditure, keeping in line with the Financial Strategy's principles for fairness and affordability.

### Considerations for this policy

In developing the Policy, Council has considered the specific matters required by section 101 (3) of the Act, requiring a two-stage process for considering a new activity funding method. Section 103 of the Act requires Council to state its policies in respect of the funding of operating and funding of capital expenditure.

Greater Wellington promotes the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of our communities through our community outcomes which are considered throughout the decision-making process.

## Supporting information for this Policy

### Equalised Capital Value (ECV)

Within the region, different territorial authorities undertake general revaluations at different times. To equalise the values, each year Council gets Quotable Value or another registered valuer to estimate the projected valuations of all the rateable land in the districts within the region. This estimation is enabled under s131 of the Local Government Rating Act.

This means that rates are assessed on a consistent valuation basis, regardless of the timing of individual Territorial Authority revaluations.

### Funding Impact Statements

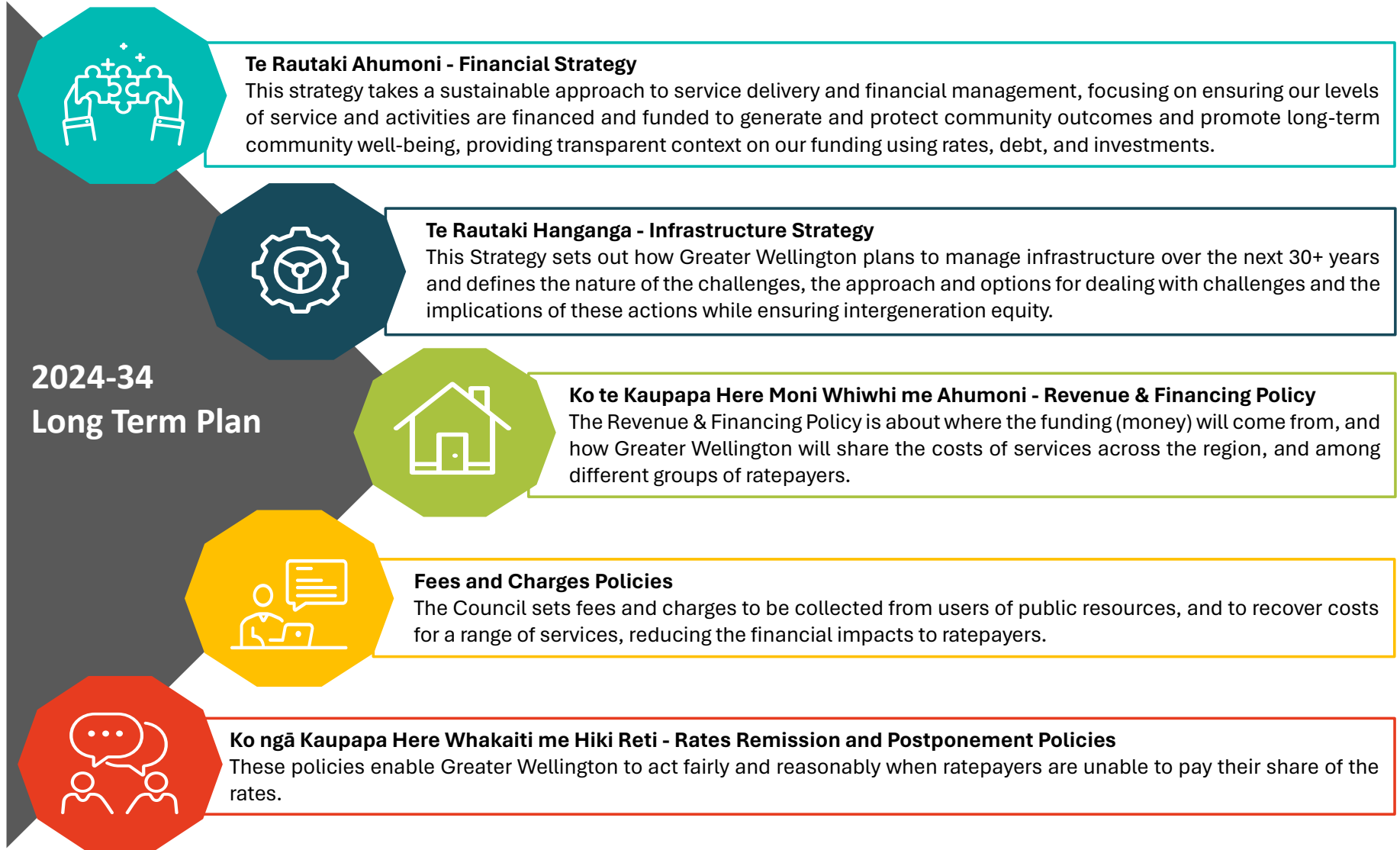
The Funding Impact Statement shows how the Council intends to implement the Revenue and Financing Policy each year. It also shows the amount of funding to be collected from each available source, including how various rates are to be applied.

### Reviewing the Policy

Legislation requires the Policy to be reviewed at least once every five years, however Greater Wellington generally reviews it every three years in line with the Long-Term Plan process but will from time to time make amendments if required.

The next review is expected to take place in 2027.

Connecting our plans to our strategies and funding



## Determining this Policy

In developing this policy, Council used a two-stage approach.

### STAGE ONE

The first stage is to consider for each activity, Council considered the five matters in s101(3)(a) of the LGA 2002.

These are summarised as-

- Primary community outcomes
- Distribution of benefits
- Timeframe of benefits
- Contributors - those who create need for an activity
- Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly

### Primary community outcomes

Each group of activities contributes primarily to achieving at least one of these community outcomes as outlined in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan:

#### Thriving Environment

Greater Wellington looks after the region to ensure it thrives and prospers. We lead to ensure our environment is prioritised to have healthy fresh and coastal water, clean and safe drinking water, indigenous biodiversity, sustainable land use, a prosperous low carbon economy with an effective electrified public transport network.

#### Connected Communities

Greater Wellington works with the community to connect people with the environment they live in. People are engaged in the decisions that affect them, contributing to vibrant and liveable region in which people can move around using an accessible and efficient public transport network.

#### Resilient Future

Greater Wellington manages and protects the region's resources so they can be enjoyed for generations to come, adapting to the effects of climate change and natural hazards, community preparedness and quality infrastructure.

### Distribution of benefits

For each activity, this consideration analyses of the distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, any identifiable part of the community, and individuals.

Generally, the funding methods the Council has chosen to use for each activity will reflect who is benefiting from the activity, but not always as the other policy considerations identified here will also influence decisions.

The benefits are deemed by Council and may differ from the opinions of some ratepayers or community groups; however these benefits are final and applied to be able to decide on the appropriate funding tools.

### Timeframe of benefits

Council considers the period in or over, which the benefits are expected to accrue and applies the principles of the Financial Strategy.

Intergenerational equity applies to capital expenditure where assets are expected to provide benefits over decades. To spread the costs over time, loan funding is used, and debts serviced each year, which ensures current ratepayers do not pay the full price for the benefits in which future ratepayers will receive.

For all activities, operating costs are directly related to providing benefits in the year of expenditure, therefore funded on an annual basis.

### Contributors - those who create need for an activity

Contributors are any individuals or groups who, through their action, or inaction, contribute to the need to undertake the activity. For example, polluters create a need for Council to clean up the mess or make rules about how it is to be reduced or cleaned up.

Many of Council's activities utilise contributors funding through 'user fees and charges'. Council actively seeks to recover expenditure from these contributors, however it is not always possible, therefore, at times, these activities will be subsidised through other funding mechanisms.

### Costs and benefits of funding activities distinctly

There are costs and benefits, including consequences for transparency and accountability of funding an activity separately, whether by user charges or targeted rates or a combination of these.

There are administration costs associated with different types of funding and these need to be weighed against any benefits of targeting specific beneficiaries or users.

A key benefit is 'transparency and accountability', which are most evident when an activity has one defined funding source, allowing ratepayers (or users) to see exactly how much revenue is being sought and spent on the activity.

This is not always possible; therefore, the general rate is used to encompass activities with a region-wide benefit. To support the 'transparency and accountability', Council separates the general rate into practical activity groupings which allows the ratepayer to understand where a large portion of their charges go to.

## STAGE TWO

Council then considered the overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the current and future social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of the community.



That process led Council to decide on the funding policy indications shown for each activity. This step is required by section 101(3)(b) of the Act.

### The use of capital value

Council has chosen to use Capital Value (CV) as its valuation system for general rates because it reflects the total value of a property, compared with land value.

Council has also chosen to use CV as the basis for the following targeted rates:

- The Regional Economic Development rate (CBD and Business category)
- The Public Transport Rate
- Some River Management Scheme rates (Flood Protection)
- Wairarapa Coastal and Eastern Hills Wairarapa Catchment Activities (Land Management)
- The Stadium Rate

### Rates with differentials

Council applies a differential to the Public Transport rate. The purpose of this differential is to address the variance in benefits derived from the physical limitations public transport networks in accordance with s101(3)(b) of the Act. This differential is designed to ensure that different rating categories throughout the region pay a fair share of the cost for providing public transport services. This differential was determined after considering the impact of level of service, location, and the types of properties. These differentials are found in the 'Funding Impact Statements'.

### Funding tools Council has chosen not to apply

Council does not use a Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC). A UAGC is part of the General rate and is set using a fixed amount or charge per property, irrespective of value or location. Being a fixed amount, it has the effect of increasing the rates for all properties below the average capital value and reducing those above the average. The further a property value is from the average, the greater impact.

Council has decided not to use a UAGC because it is of the view the General rates recover the costs when the whole region benefits, and therefore these costs should be recovered by using taxation principles, and using solely capital values is the most appropriate method.

#### **Other tools not used:**

The Council does not use lump sum contributions, development and financial contributions, and regional fuel taxes.

### Funding Operating and Capital Expenditure

#### **Operating Expenditure (OPEX)**

OPEX pays for Councils day-to-day spending to keep the business going. This includes maintaining assets or other expenditure that does not procure or create a new asset.

Council funds OPEX using the following funding tools:

- General rates
- Targeted rates
- Fees and charges
- Interest and dividends from investments
- Grants and subsidies
- Other operating revenue, such as reserves
- Debt funding (Refer the Financial Strategy)

### **Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)**

CAPEX pays for buying or building new assets. This includes replacing existing assets or improving an existing one to improve a service.

The Council generally funds CAPEX from borrowing and spreads repayment over long periods as outlined in the Financial Strategy.

Borrowing for CAPEX enables the Council to ensure there is intergenerational equity in terms of who funds CAPEX. Where practicable, the repayments are spread over the expected average life of the asset. This means today's ratepayers are not asked to fully fund assets that tomorrow's ratepayers will benefit from.

Other funds for CAPEX include:

- Grants and Subsidies - from agencies such as the New Zealand transport agency Waka Kotahi and the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA)
- Council reserves (incl. annual revenue collected to cover depreciation)

## Funding sources and indications

The following summarises the funding sources to be used for both operational and capital expenditure, as well as the funding indications.

### Environment

This section includes:

- **Resource Management**
  - *Policy and Planning*
  - *State of Environment monitoring*
  - *Consents*
  - *Compliance and Enforcement*
  - *Pollution prevention and control*
- **Environment Restoration Activities**
  - *Environment restoration programmes*
  - *Environment restoration advice*
  - *Erosion schemes*
- **Wairarapa Coastal and Eastern Hills Wairarapa Catchment Activities**
- **Conservation Activities (Soil and Plant)**
  - *Soil conservation reserves*
  - *Akura conservation centre*
- **Biodiversity Activities**
  - *Biosecurity services for territorial authorities*
  - *Key Native Ecosystems (KNE) programme*
  - *Other biosecurity activities*
- **Pest Activities**
  - *Regional pest management plan*
  - *Regional predator control programme*
- **Harbour Activities**
  - *Navigational aids and communications service*
  - *Education - Enforce maritime safety regulations*
  - *Pollution clean-up – Oil*
  - *Pollution clean-up – other*
- **Flood Protection**
  - *Understanding Flood Risk*
  - *Maintaining Flood Protection and Control Works*
  - *Improving Flood Security*
  - *River Management*
  - *Wairarapa River Management (Lower Valley and Waiohine, excl. Upper Ruamahanga)*
  - *Te Kāuru Catchment*
  - *Waiōhine River Stopbank*
  - *Drainage Schemes*
- **Regional Parks**

<b>Resource Management</b> <i>Council provides policy and planning, and state of the environment services to regulate use and development.</i>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	Policy and planning	Nil
			State of Environment monitoring	10 - 20 percent
		Subsidies	All	Nil
		Targeted rate	All	Nil
	General rate	Policy and planning	100 percent	
		State of Environment monitoring	80 - 90 percent	
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	All	Not required
Proceeds from asset sales				
Reserve funds				
<b>Community outcome</b>		Thriving Environment		
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>		Council regulates the use and development of the environment via the Regional Plan and other planning documents, to ensure that natural and physical resources are managed sustainably.		
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>		The community as a whole benefits from the policy, planning and monitoring services. Territorial authorities and individuals, benefit from Council’s State of the Environment monitoring information.		
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>		On-going		
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>		Everyone uses the region’s natural resources to some extent.		
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>		The community as a whole is the main beneficiary, there is no particular benefit from distinct funding.		
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>		As all of the region benefits from this activity, then the general rate is considered the most appropriate funding source after an allowance for any fees.		

<b>Resource Management</b> <i>Council uses consents, compliance, and pollution services. to implement the Regional Plan.</i>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	Consents	Up to 100 percent (consent applicants)
			Compliance and enforcement	Up to 100 percent (consent holders)
			Pollution prevention and control	Up to 100 percent (identified polluters)
		Subsidies	All	Nil
		Targeted rate	All	Nil
		General rate	Compliance and enforcement	Up to 100 percent for investigations where a liable party cannot be identified.
	Pollution prevention and control			
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	Consents / Compliance and enforcement	Not required
			Pollution prevention and control	Primary source
		Proceeds from asset sales	Consents / Compliance and enforcement	Not required
			Pollution prevention and control	When available
		Reserve funds	Consents / Compliance and enforcement	Not required
Pollution prevention and control			When available	
<b>Community outcome</b>	Thriving Environment			
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Council implements the Regional Plan, with consent, compliance, and pollution services.			
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	Consent applicants benefit from information services. Consent holders benefit from the right to use regional resources, and from monitoring services, because consents may be granted with greater confidence / certainty about the potential impacts.			
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	On-going			
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	Polluters create the need for pollution services. People who want to use the region's resources create the need for an allocation system.			

<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	These services are best funded jointly with other Resource Management activities to provide transparency to service users, residents and ratepayers.
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	Council considers that those who benefit or contribute to the need for the activity should contribute to the recovery of those costs. When recovery is not possible, then the general rate is considered the most appropriate funding source after an allowance for any fees.

<b>Environment Restoration Activities</b>  <i>Council offers restoration and good farm management practices to mitigate the environmental impacts of agricultural and horticultural uses of land.</i>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	Environment restoration programmes*	Up to 75 percent
			Environment restoration advice	Nil
		Subsidies	Environment restoration programmes	Up to 100 percent
			Environment restoration advice	Nil
		Targeted rate	Environment restoration advice and programmes	Nil
	General rate	Environment restoration programmes	Up to 75 percent	
		Environment restoration advice	100 percent	
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	All	Not required
		Proceeds from asset sales	All	Not required
		Reserve funds	Environment Restoration Programmes	When available
<b>Funding Split</b>	Environment Restoration programmes will operate under criteria that will determine property-specific grant rate. The criteria used in determining appropriate grant rate will be aimed at maximising the effectiveness of the programmes. Priorities will be identified through catchment context, community values and desired outcomes including water quality, biodiversity or climate change adaptation where a high priority activity will receive higher general rate grant support. <i>Contact Environment Restoration staff for details of grant rate criteria for applicable programmes.</i>			
<b>Community outcome</b>	Thriving Environment			

<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Council seeks to mitigate the environmental impacts of farming. Land management practices can affect soil erosion, soil health, biodiversity and water quality (the health of streams, rivers, and the coast).
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	<p>Farmers, rural communities and future generations benefit from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• stabilised soils and reduced erosion</li> <li>• healthy waterways (recreation, drinking water, livestock water supply)</li> <li>• reputation benefits from clean operations</li> <li>• protect local infrastructure</li> </ul> <p>The community as a whole benefits when farmers reduce their nutrient and sediment discharges.</p>
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	On-going
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	National and regional policy and regulations.
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	The Environment Restoration Programme involves a two-way transactional relationship. The landowners pay 'Fees & Charges', but can also charge Greater Wellington for services. The distribution of costs and the subsidy applied varies from landowner to landowner depending on the environmental outcome. In certain programmes Subsidies are available from Government which can reduce either the Fees & User charges or the General rate percentage applied to the programme. The activity is predominantly focused on services to rural businesses, there are transparency benefits from separate funding.
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	<p>Council considers that those who benefit from the activity should contribute to the recovery of those costs using fees and charges and targeted rates using a combination of service provision, land value and fixed value for erosion scheme services and coordination services to rural properties in the Wellington Region.</p> <p>The balance after fees and charges and any subsidies, the general rate is considered the most appropriate funding source.</p>

\* Environment restoration programmes – Work delivery leading to water quality, biodiversity or climate change adaptation outcomes

<p><b>Wairarapa Coastal and Eastern Hills Wairarapa Catchment Activities</b></p> <p><i>Council delivers work programmes, such as preparing resource consents, and plans, liaising with landowners, managing sub-contractors, organising materials and labour, quality control.</i></p>	<p><b>OPEX</b></p>	Fees & User charges	All	Nil
		Subsidies	All	Nil
		Targeted rate	Scheme One	\$ per hectare
			Scheme Two	Based on land value
			Scheme Three	Charge per dwelling
			Scheme Four	Based on river frontage
		General rate	Scheme One	Up to 50 percent
			Scheme Two	
	Scheme Three			
	Scheme Four			
<p><b>CAPEX</b></p>	Borrowings (Debt)	All	Not required	
	Proceeds from asset sales			
	Reserve funds			
<b>Community outcome</b>	Thriving Environment			
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	<p>To protect private and community assets including houses, buildings, roads and bridges with emphasis on maintaining vehicular access from the effects of erosion and flooding.</p> <p>To stabilise actively degrading gully erosion and control severely eroding catchment areas</p> <p>To control land clearing operations in the upper catchments and establish water monitoring programme objectives.</p> <p>Council seeks to mitigate the environmental impacts of farming. Land management practices can affect soil erosion, soil health, and water quality (the health of streams, rivers, and the coast).</p>			
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	<p><b>Catchment schemes 1</b> - Wharema, Homewood, Maungaraki, Upper Kaiwhata, Lower Kaiwhata</p> <p><b>Catchment schemes 2</b> - Awhea-Opouawe, Mataikona-Whakataki</p> <p><b>Catchment scheme 3</b> - Awhea-Opouawe, Mataikona-Whakataki, Maungaraki</p>			



	<p><b>Catchment schemes 4 - Maungaraki</b></p> <p>Farmers benefit from-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• stabilised soils and reduced erosion</li> <li>• reputation benefits from clean operations</li> </ul> <p>Rural communities benefit from local catchment schemes that protect local infrastructure (roads, utilities). The community as a whole benefits when farmers reduce their nutrient and sediment discharges.</p>
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	On-going
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	Farmers who allow stock to graze in or adjacent to waterways and don't mitigate the nutrients from leaching into waterways.
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	<p>All six schemes are managed and administered by GW (Planting Operations) in conjunction with each respective catchment scheme committee.</p> <p>The activity is predominantly focused on services to rural businesses, there are transparency benefits from separate funding.</p>
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	<p>The local community share of the funding is raised through a special rating district covering the total area deemed to benefit. Individual properties are rated on a classified or differential basis that recognises the degree of benefit to each property.</p> <p>Council considers that those who benefit from the activity should contribute to the recovery of those costs using targeted rates. The balance after is paid by the general rate as it is considered the most appropriate funding source.</p>

*\*Formerly known as "Land Management - Catchment Schemes"*

<b>Conservation Activities</b> <i>Council supports soil and plant initiatives.</i>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	Soil conservation reserves	100 percent
			Nursery Operations	90 percent
		Subsidies	Soil conservation reserves	Nil
		Targeted rate	Nursery Operations	
		General rate	Nursery Operations	Up to 10 percent
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	Soil conservation reserves Akura conservation centre	Primary source
		Proceeds from asset sales	Soil conservation reserves Nursery Operations	When required
		Reserve funds		
<b>Community outcome</b>	Thriving Environment			
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Council seeks to mitigate the environmental impacts as land management practices have created erosion, and affected the health and quality of streams, rivers, and the coast.			
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	The benefits of nursery operations are mostly with the private landowners who plant poplars and willows (and other species) for erosion and flood control. The benefits largely lay with private landowners but the community as a whole benefits from stabilized soils in its reserves and cleaner waterways.			
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	On-going			
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	Landowners who require plants to cover on erosion prone soils and/or land restoration.			
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	The activity is predominantly focused on services to rural businesses, there are transparency benefits from separate funding.			
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	As the private landowners benefit from this activity, then the user fees and charges are considered the most appropriate funding source. The balance after is paid by the general rate as it is considered the most appropriate funding source.			

<b>Biodiversity Activities</b> <i>Council works to improve biodiversity and in turn improve life supporting services.</i>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	Biosecurity services for territorial authorities	100 percent
		Subsidies	All	Nil
		Targeted rate	All	Nil
		General rate	Key Native Ecosystems (KNE) programme	100 percent
		Other biosecurity activities		
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	All	Not required
		Proceeds from asset sales		
Reserve funds				
<b>Community outcome</b>	Thriving Environment			
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Biodiversity contributes to the region’s natural character and supports the healthy functioning of ecosystems which in turn provide essential, life supporting services, including purifying air and water.			
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	The community as a whole share the benefits of a healthy environment.			
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	On-going			
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	Invasive and damaging species inadequately managed by landowners.			
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	This activity is one relatively small, part of the larger group of activities and separate funding would not be cost effective.			
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	As all of the regional benefits from this activity, then the General rate is considered the most appropriate funding source.			

<b>Pest Activities</b> <i>Council conducts pest management activities for economic and environmental outcomes.</i>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	Regional pest management plan	Up to 10 percent
		Subsidies	Regional pest management plan	Up to 10 percent
		Targeted rate	All	Nil
		General rate	Regional pest management plan	80-100 percent
	Regional predator control programme		100 percent	
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	All	Not required
		Proceeds from asset sales		
Reserve funds				
<b>Community outcome</b>	Thriving Environment			
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Pest management supports economic activity and improves environmental outcomes.			
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	<p>The regional community benefits from reduced spread of unwanted pest damage to high value ecosystems, and reduced pest impact on safety, amenity, and social values. They also benefit from the access to high quality foods and the economic benefits of agriculture and horticulture activity.</p> <p>Primary producers benefit from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduced loss of pasture</li> <li>• reduced loss of crops</li> <li>• reduced damage to trees and shrubs</li> <li>• sustained and increased primary production.</li> </ul> <p>Cattle and deer farmers in operational areas benefit from reduced risk of disease to farmed animals.</p>			
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	On-going			
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	Pest management, including possum control activities are undertaken in line with Biosecurity Act 1993, and the National Policy Direction for Pest Management.			

<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Council provides two pest management programmes, with different funding policies, separate funding is useful to demonstrate the benefits of each activity.
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	As all of the regional benefits from this activity, then the general rate is considered the most appropriate funding source.

<b>Harbour Activities</b> <i>Council supports safe commercial shipping and recreational activities in the regional harbours.</i>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	Navigational aids and communications service	60 percent commercial shipping (collected by CentrePort)
			Education - Enforce maritime safety regulations	Nil
			Pollution clean-up – Oil	Nil
			Pollution clean-up – other	100 percent charge to polluters, where they can be identified and charged
		Subsidies	Pollution clean-up – Oil (only)	95 percent Maritime NZ
		Targeted rate	All	Nil
		General rate	Navigational aids and communications service	40 percent
			Education - Enforce maritime safety regulations	100 percent
	Pollution clean-up – Oil		5 percent	
	Pollution clean-up – other		Up to 100 percent	
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	All	Primary source
		Proceeds from asset sales	<i>Not required for Education - Enforce maritime safety regulations</i>	When available
		Reserve funds		When available
	<b>Community outcome</b>		Resilient Future	
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>		Council provides this service to support safe commercial shipping and recreational activities in the regional harbours.		

<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	<p>Commercial shipping is the major economic beneficiary of this service. Maritime traffic in the harbours benefit from Beacon Hill Communications station, navigational aids, and the enforcement of maritime safety regulations.</p> <p>People using recreational boats and yachts also benefit substantially. Recreational boat users benefit from navigational aids, education programmes, and the enforcement of maritime safety regulations.</p> <p>Other harbour users receive a small benefit from the enforcement of maritime safety regulations. The rest of the region gets some residual benefit.</p>
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	<p>Maritime traffic (commercial and recreational) is the major activity that creates the need for Council to provide navigational aids and safety services.</p> <p>Polluters create the need for monitoring, regulations and clean up services.</p>
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Separate funding via targeted rates is not sensible for this activity, because Council cannot identify and targeted landowners who would be the major beneficiaries of services for activities on and about water.
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	<p>Council considers that those who benefit from the activity or contribute the need for the activity should contribute to the recovery of those costs (60 to 100 percent) using fees and charges.</p> <p>The balance after any subsidies and after an allowance for any fees, the general rate is considered the most appropriate funding source.</p>

<b>Regional Parks</b> <i>Council manages a network of regional parks and forests for the community's use and enjoyment. Council works with mana whenua and</i>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges*	Up to 10 percent
		Subsidies	From time to time, Parks receive additional funds, such as the Low Carbon Acceleration fund (LCAF) to fund specific projects in parks.
		Targeted rate	Nil
		General rate	The remainder on general rate (90 percent)
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	Primary source
		Proceeds from asset sales	When available

<i>community groups to protect the environment within regional parks</i>		Reserve funds	When available
<b>Community outcome</b>	Thriving Environment, Resilient Future and Connected Communities		
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Council provides regional parks for community recreation and enjoyment, and to protect regionally significant landscapes, bush, and heritage features.		
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	<p>Individuals and groups who use the overnight facilities (such as camping) at various regional parks.</p> <p>Organisations that use parks for commercial purposes. This includes, for example-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ grazing (horses)</li> <li>▪ film making</li> <li>▪ outdoor activities</li> <li>▪ education activities</li> </ul> <p>The region and the whole country benefit from being able to enjoy regionally significant landscapes, bush, and heritage features. The whole country benefits from the preservation of nationally significant landscapes, forests, and heritage features.</p>		
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing		
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No		
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	<p>There is no particular need to fund this activity separately.</p> <p>Council reports on the financial and service performance for this activity in its Annual Report.</p>		
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	While there are benefits to individuals, groups and commercial organisations that use parks, they contribute by way a fees & charges, and all of the regional benefits from this activity, therefore the general rate is considered the most appropriate funding source for the remainder of funding required.		

*\*Fees and charges apply to organised events, farming and other leases, license fees and other added value services. Not for park visitors.*

Flood Protection

<p><b>Flood Protection</b>  <i>Council invests in and maintains flood protection and control works to protect lives and economic continuity in the region.</i></p>	<p><b>OPEX</b></p>	Fees & User charges	All	Nil
		Subsidies	All	Nil
		Targeted rate	Understanding Flood Risk	Nil
			Maintaining Flood Protection and Control Works	The balance of costs (i.e., 50 – 100 percent) met via targeted rates in the local authority area or via scheme rates or direct contribution from both the direct beneficiaries on the floodplain and the beneficiaries in the economic catchment area.
			Improving Flood Security	
			River Management	
			Wairarapa River Management (Lower Valley and Waiohine, excl. Upper Ruamahanga)	The balance of costs, based on capital value and where the land is situated
			Te Kāuru Catchment	
			Waiōhine River Stopbank	
		Understanding Flood Risk	100 percent	
		General rate	Maintaining Flood Protection and Control Works	Up to 50 percent
			Improving Flood Security	
			River Management	
			Wairarapa River Management (Lower Valley and Waiohine, excl. Upper Ruamahanga)	
Te Kāuru Catchment				
Waiōhine River Stopbank				



	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	All (Note: None required for Understanding Flood Risk)	Primary source
		Proceeds from asset sales		When available
		Reserve funds		When available
<b>Community outcome</b>	Resilient Future			
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Council provides flood protection services to protect the lives and property of people within the region.			
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	<p>Property owners (private, Crown, territorial authorities, others) and residents in flood hazard zones are the major beneficiaries of these activities. They benefit from-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ information about flood hazards</li> <li>▪ flood warnings</li> <li>▪ flood protection structures that directly protect lives and property, and downstream areas.</li> </ul> <p>Local communities and catchments benefit from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Information about flood hazards to support land use planning</li> <li>▪ having their local infrastructure protected (schools, hospitals, roads and emergency lifelines, parks, and reserves).</li> </ul> <p>Utilities benefit from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ information about flood hazards</li> <li>▪ flood warnings</li> <li>▪ flood protection structures that directly protects their infrastructure (electricity transmission, telecoms, etc).</li> </ul> <p>The region as a whole benefits from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ advice about flood emergencies</li> <li>▪ any environmental protection that flood protection provides</li> <li>▪ protected arterial transport routes.</li> </ul> <p>Property owners (including utility companies), and residents and flood hazard zones are the major beneficiaries of all these activities. Local communities, (including property owners in flood hazard</p>			

	zones) are also substantial beneficiaries of flood protection and control works in their communities. The community as a whole receives a relatively small share of the benefits.
Timeframe of benefits	Ongoing
Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?	No
Rationale for separate funding	Because of the substantial private benefits from these activities, and Council’s considerable commitment to this group of activities, separate funding provides transparency and accountability benefits.
Overall rationale for funding	The balance of cost (50 to 100 percent) is met via targeted rates in the local authority area, scheme rates or catchment rates

<b>Flood Protection – Drainage Schemes</b> <i>Council conducts regular drainage maintenance for 14 different scheme areas due to historic agreements to help improve the agricultural and horticultural use of land.</i>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	All	Nil
		Subsidies	All	Nil
		Targeted rate	Gravity Drainage Schemes	100 percent Based on \$ per hectare and where the land is situated.
			Pump Drainage Schemes	
	General rate		Nil	
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	All	Not required
		Proceeds from asset sales		
Reserve funds				
<b>Community outcome</b>	Resilient Future			
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Council provides drainage services to improve the agricultural and horticultural use of land in the Wairarapa.			
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	Water and drainage schemes that enable greater productive use of the land			

<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	On-going
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	The landowners that use the land in the drainage scheme areas.
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	There are substantial private benefits from these activities, and the assets are 100 percent privately owned therefore a separate funding provides transparency and accountability benefits.
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	Only the private landowners in the scheme areas benefit from this activity, therefore 100 percent of the costs for this activity are worn by the ratepayers in these targeted areas.

## Metlink Public Transport

This section includes:

- Public Transport

<b>Public Transport</b>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	Approx. 30 percent of total operating revenue from fares and other user charges over the years of the Long-Term Plan. To maintain the fares share of funding, fares will be adjusted annually with inflation within three percent, subject to Council decisions through annual fares and budget review.
		Subsidies	Level of contribution from Crown agencies, primarily Waka Kotahi is determined by Waka Kotahi's Funding Assistance Rates (51 percent to 100 Percent depending on activity) and co-investment policy.
		Targeted rate	Balance, calculated on ECV, with targeted differentials based on land use, location and provision of service, up to the levels set by the rates (increase) affordability benchmark. <i>Differentials are stated in the funding impact statement.</i>
		General rate	Nil
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	Primary source - Waka Kotahi does not contribute to debt funding, therefore borrowing is the primary source for capital expenditure.
		Subsidies	Waka Kotahi (50 - 60 percent) Other central government agencies (up to 100 percent) Third party private funding (up to 100 percent)
		Proceeds from asset sales	When available
		Reserve funds	When available
<b>Community outcome</b>	Connected community		
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Public transport makes a significant contribution to the region's economic prosperity in a way that is environmentally and socially sustainable.		

<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	The region as a whole benefits from reduced emissions, fewer vehicles on the road, safer roads, abilities for tourism and economic dispersal, and more liveable environments. Public transport benefits the people who use it directly, enabling them to get to work, school, retail, and social activities.
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Public transport is the single largest activity that Council funds. A mixture of user charges (fares) and targeted rates provide transparency to service users, residents, ratepayers, and funders about the costs and relative shares paid by different groups.
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	<p>Council applies user charges (fares) for Individuals/users benefits gained by people who use public transport or receive those a direct benefit.</p> <p>After receiving subsidy, the Council has concluded that the targeted differential ECV rates, taking into account the location and level of service for public transport, is the most appropriate funding source.</p> <p>The target differential categories are based on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Residential and location and level of service</li> <li>▪ Business and location</li> <li>▪ Rural</li> </ul>

## Regional Partnerships and Strategy

This section includes:

- Relationships with mana whenua
- Regional transport planning and programmes
- Regional Economic Development
- Emergency management
- Democratic services
- Warm Greater Wellington (Regional initiative)
- Wellington Regional Stadium
- Climate Change
- Transport Analytics Unit (Regional Transport)

<b>Relationships with Mana Whenua</b> <i>Council builds and maintain constructive partnership relationships with iwi and Māori of the region to support Māori participation in decision-making to deliver Council's outcomes.</i>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	Nil
		Subsidies	Te Hunga Whiriwhiri receives occasional grants and subsidies that are used to fund specific mana whenua partners initiatives.
		Targeted rate	Nil
		General rate	100 percent
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	Not required
		Proceeds from asset sales	Not required
		Reserve funds	Not required
<b>Community outcome</b>	Connected Communities		
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	This activity enables Council to build and maintain constructive partnership relationships with iwi and Māori of the region.		
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	Councils are obligated to ensure that we work in a partnership approach with mana whenua that enables iwi Māori and kaitiaki to fulfil their obligations as natural managers of the world, through their kaitiaki roles and responsible.		

	Regional communities' benefit from the quality of decision making that is enabled when mana whenua participate in decisions that affect them.
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	There is no particular need to fund this activity separately. Council reports on the service performance for this activity in its Annual Report.
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	As all of the regional benefits from this activity, then the General rate is considered the most appropriate funding source.

<b>Regional Transport Planning and Programmes</b>  <i>Council plans for the long-term development of the region's land transport network.</i>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	Regional Transport Planning and Programmes	Nil
		Subsidies		Up to 60 percent (Waka Kotahi)
		Targeted rate		Nil
		General rate		Remaining balance of the funding
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)		Not required
		Proceeds from asset sales		Not required
		Reserve funds		Not required
<b>Community outcome</b>	Connected Communities			
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	A plan for development of the region's land transport network is essential for integration with territorial authority plans, and to enable the efficient transport of people and goods.			
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	The community as a whole benefits from transport infrastructure planning services.			
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing			

<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	There is no particular need to fund this activity separately. Council reports on the service performance for this activity in Annual Report.
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	As all of the regional benefits from this activity, then providing for any subsidies the general rate is considered the most appropriate funding source.

<b>Regional Economic Development</b> <i>Council supports growth and economic development in the region.</i>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	Nil
		Subsidies	Nil
		Targeted rate	100 percent. Charged on differential basis by land use, being: - Capital value for businesses - A fixed-rate on residential and rural ratepayers
		General rate	Nil
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	Not required
		Proceeds from asset sales	Not required
		Reserve funds	Not required
<b>Community outcome</b>	Resilient Future		
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Council promotes economic growth and hosts this activity on behalf of the region.		
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	Business communities are the primary beneficiaries of economic growth and increased wealth within the region. The community as a whole benefit to a lesser extent.		
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing		



<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Separate funding enables Council to apply revenue requirements that are consistent with the levels of benefit that different ratepayer categories receive. Separate funding also supports accountability and transparency to the ratepayers who fund the activity
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	Businesses greatly benefit from the united approach to attracting visitors and commercial opportunities that actively spend money and enhancing their business. Residents benefit from the enhanced lifestyles with modern amenities, things to see and do, accessibility and a greater sense of security which is vital for health and wellbeing. Therefore, the most appropriate funding source is based on capital value rating for business and CBD category, and a fixed rate on all other properties (residential and rural).

<b>Emergency Management</b>  <i>Council contributes to emergency preparedness and management services within the region.</i>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	Territorial authorities in the Wellington Region shall fund the operational and capital costs of WREMO on a pro rata basis using population
		Subsidies	Eligible response costs may be partially reimbursed by government described in clause 89(1) of the National CDEM Plan Order 2015.
		Targeted rate	Nil
		General rate	Contribution at a rate of up to 40 percent of the total WREMO approved budget
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	Primary source
		Proceeds from asset sales	When available
		Reserve funds	When available
<b>Community outcome</b>	Resilient community		
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Wellington region has a wide range of natural hazards (earthquake, flooding, landslides etc.) and hazard risks (biological, chemical, terrorism etc.), and the region needs to be prepared to provide emergency services		

<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	The community as a whole benefit from these services
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	There is no particular need to fund this activity separately. Council reports on the service performance for this activity in the Annual Report.
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	As all of the regional benefits from this activity, then the general rate is considered the most appropriate funding source.

<b>Democratic Services</b> <i>Council conducts democratic elections that are free from interference. Council supports elected members to engage with their communities and to make informed decisions.</i>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	Nil
		Subsidies	Nil
		Targeted rate	Nil
		General rate	100 percent
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	Not required
		Proceeds from asset sales	Not required
		Reserve funds	Not required
<b>Community outcome</b>	Connected communities		
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Democratic services enable citizens and communities to engage with decision makers for the benefit of the region. These services also support Councillors in the performance of their roles		
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	The community as a whole benefits from these services.		

<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	There is no particular need to fund this activity separately. Council reports on the financial and service performance for this activity in its Annual Report.
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	As all of the regional benefits from this activity, then the general rate is considered the most appropriate funding source.

<b>Warm Greater Wellington - Regional Initiative</b>  <i>Council provided funding for home insulation and heating to improve living standards and air quality.</i>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	Nil
		Subsidies	Nil
		Targeted rate	100 percent. This targeted rate is applied to ratepayers that choose to opt-in to the scheme. They are also charged a 7 percent interest for the lending.
		General rate	Nil
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	Not required
		Proceeds from asset sales	Not required
		Reserve funds	Not required
<b>Community outcome</b>	Resilient community		
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Good quality insulation helps keep the heat in during winter and out during summer. This makes houses easier and cheaper to heat properly, and more comfortable and healthier to live in.		
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	The major beneficiaries are those ratepayers who use the scheme. Wainuiomata and Masterton will also benefit when their airsheds no longer breach air quality standards.		
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	This scheme is no longer accepting applications. Those who are still paying back their loan are due to be completed by 2032.		

<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Separate funding enables Council to target those who benefit from the activity.
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	As the major beneficiaries are those ratepayers who take up the funding and specific areas, then a target rate is considered the most appropriate funding source

<b>Wellington Regional Stadium</b>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	Nil
		Subsidies	Nil
		Targeted rate	A differential targeted rate based on location and capital value
		General rate	Nil
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	Primary source
		Proceeds from asset sales	Not required
		Reserve funds	Not required
<b>Community outcome</b>	Strong economy		
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	The Sky Stadium holds significant events, such as concerts and sports that bring significant social, cultural and economic benefits to the Region. To capitalise these benefits for the region, it is important that we support the stadium with matters such as earthquake strengthening and maintenance.		
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	The benefits of the stadium extend across the region because of its ability to host a diverse range of events and attract a diverse range of visitors who may use their time to explore the region. However, the benefits of the stadium are greater for those within a closer proximity. Wellington residents and businesses receive the most benefits as they have the easiest access to the stadium and the vast numbers of visitors to the stadium use the surrounding area for accommodation, food and entertainment.		
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing		

<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Other than the benefit associated with targeted rates, no additional benefit was identified.
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	<p>These events are for everyone in the region to enjoy their favourite sports, music, cultural events, fairs and so much more. The positive flows from diverse events improve mental health and wellbeing for people in the region.</p> <p>The stadium improves the hospitality industry closest to the infrastructure, providing services to the vast number of visitors to the events. It also creates more opportunities for sponsorship, advertising and mobile businesses.</p> <p>For residents up the Kāpiti Coast or in the Wairarapa, access to the stadium is limited as the distance to travel is considerable, making their benefit less than the other TA areas.</p> <p>Therefore, a differential targeted rate based on capital value is considered the most appropriate funding source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wellington CBD - 2</li> <li>▪ All other Wellington properties - 1.2</li> <li>▪ Porirua City, Hutt City, Upper Hutt City - 1</li> <li>▪ Kāpiti Coast District, Wairarapa territorial authority areas - 0.5</li> </ul>

<b>Climate Change</b> <i>Council works both within our organisation and regionally to reduce emissions and prepare for the impacts of climate change.</i>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	Nil
		Subsidies	Nil
		Targeted rate	Nil
		General rate	100 percent
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	Not required
		Proceeds from asset sales	Not required
		Reserve funds	Not required

<b>Community outcome</b>	Resilient Future and Thriving Environment
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Council must consider our ability to remedy or mitigate the effects of climate change, as well as demonstrating leadership to our communities in emission reductions.
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	The community as a whole benefits from these services.
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	There is no particular need to fund this activity separately. Council reports on the financial and service performance for this activity in its Annual Report.
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	As all of the regional benefits from this activity, then the general rate is considered the most appropriate funding source.

<b>Transport Analytics Unit (Regional Transport)</b> <i>Council manages the delivery of transport modelling and analytics to regional stakeholders</i>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	Approx. 1/3 Council contributions - <i>Hutt City Council</i> - <i>Porirua City Council</i> - <i>Kāpiti Coast District Council</i> - <i>Wellington City Council</i> - <i>Greater Wellington Regional Council</i> Approx. 1/3 Waka Kotahi
		Subsidies	Approx. 1/3 Waka Kotahi FAR matching Council contributions
		Targeted rate	Nil
		General rate	Greater Wellingtons contribution approx. 25 percent
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	Not required
		Proceeds from asset sales	Not required

	Reserve funds	Not required
<b>Community outcome</b>	Connected Communities	
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	The operation of Wellington Transport Analytics Unit is to deliver transport modelling and analytics to regional stakeholders, improving the consistency of analytics across the region and delivering best value to stakeholders	
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	Greater Wellington, Waka Kotahi, Regional TLA partners and major projects being undertaken in the Wellington Region (e.g. Riverlink) will benefit from the modelling and analytics being undertaken by WTAU	
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	On-going	
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No	
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Funding transport analytics distinctly from other services has benefits for transparency and accountability.	
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	Funding to support the GWRC contribution towards the operation of the Wellington Transport Analytics Unit.	

## Water Supply

This section includes:

- Water Supply

<b>Bulk Water Supply</b> <i>Council provides bulk water to Wellington Water Limited (WWL) who manages the water network and provides drinking water to shareholding territorial authorities (Wellington city, Hutt city, Upper Hutt city, and Porirua city).</i>	<b>OPEX</b>	Fees & User charges	Up to 100 percent volumetric levy on the participating territorial authorities. The remaining balance applied to other bulk water users.
		Subsidies	Nil
		Targeted rate	Nil
		General rate	Nil
	<b>CAPEX</b>	Borrowings (Debt)	Primary source
		Proceeds from asset sales	When available
		Reserve funds	When available
<b>Community outcome</b>	Strong economy, healthy environment, resilient community		
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Clean, safe drinking water is absolutely essential for life. It is also has a range of other important uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ residential purposes (gardens, swimming pools)</li> <li>▪ community purposes (parks, swimming pools, schools, hospitals, turf, and other recreation services).</li> <li>▪ industrial purposes (hygiene, other uses).</li> </ul>		
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	The participating territorial authorities benefit from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ being able to provide potable water for their residents</li> </ul>		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the efficiency of a coordinated water collection, treatment, and distribution system</li> </ul>
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Water is supplied in bulk to territorial authorities; a volumetric levy is a fairer and more efficient funding tool. Funding water supply services distinctly from other services has benefits for transparency and accountability.
<b>Overall rationale for funding</b>	Volumetric levy (95 percent - 100 percent) on the participating territorial authorities and other user charges may also be applied to other bulk water users is considered the most appropriate funding source.

## Appendices - The General Rate

The following activities are funded, fully or partial, using the General Rate. They have been deemed by council to have benefits that are region-wide and applicable to all rating categories on a Capital Value basis.

Environment	<b>Biodiversity and Biosecurity</b>	
	Key Native Ecosystems (KNE) programme	100 percent
	'Other' Biosecurity activities	100 percent
	Regional predator control programme	100 percent
	Regional pest management plan	80-100 percent
	<b>Harbour Management</b>	
	Navigational aids and communications service	40 percent
	Education - Enforce maritime safety regulations	100 percent
	Pollution clean-up – Oil	5 percent
	Pollution clean-up – other	Up to 100 percent
	<b>Resource management</b>	
	Policy and planning	100 percent
	State of the environment monitoring	80 - 90 percent
	Compliance & enforcement and pollution prevention	Up to 100 percent for investigations where a liable party cannot be identified.
	<b>Environment Restoration Activities</b>	
	Environment restoration programme	Up to 75 percent
	Environment restoration advice	100 percent
	Erosion schemes	Up to 50 percent
	Nursery operations	Up to 10 percent
	<b>Regional Parks</b>	
	90 percent	
	<b>Flood Protection</b>	
	Understanding food risk	100 percent
Maintaining flood protection and Control works	Up to 50 percent	
Improving flood security	Up to 50 percent	
River management	Up to 50 percent	
Wairarapa river management (lower valley and Waiohine, excl. Upper Ruamahanga)	Up to 50 percent	
Te Kāuru catchment	Up to 50 percent	
Waiōhine river stopbank	Up to 50 percent	
Regional Strategy & Partnerships	Democratic services	100 percent
	Emergency management	Up to 40 percent
	Mana whenua engagement	100 percent
	Regional Transport Planning and Programmes	Approx. 50 percent
	Climate change	100 percent
	Transport analytics unit (regional transport)	Approx. 25 percent

**Council**  
**11 June 2024**  
**Report 24.298**



**For Decision**

## **POLICY ON ELECTED MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES**

**Te take mō te pūrongo**

### **Purpose**

1. To advise the Council on a proposed change to its Policy on Elected Members' Allowances and Expenses (the Policy).

**He tūtohu**

### **Recommendations**

That Council:

- 1 **Notes** the Remuneration Authority's advice that the proposed revised Policy on Elected Members' Allowances and Expenses does not require its subsequent approval before that policy can take effect.
- 2 **Adopts** the revised Policy on Elected Members' Allowances and Expenses ([Attachment 1](#)).

**Te tāhū kōrero**

### **Background**

2. The Remuneration Authority advises that, at the discretion of individual councils, elected members are entitled to receive the following allowances while working on council business:
  - a Vehicle kilometre allowance
  - b Travel time allowance
  - c Information Communications and Technology (ICT) allowance
  - d Childcare allowance.
3. The Remuneration Authority sets limits for these allowances and reviews these limits in its Annual Local Government Members Determination (the Determination). The Council does not need the Remuneration Authority's agreement for changes to its related policy unless the Council adopts a policy outside the settings of the Determination.
4. At the start of each council triennium, the Council's standard practice is to review the Policy. On 18 May 2023, the Council adopted a revised Policy (Policy on Elected Members' Allowances and Expenses – Report 23.164). As the current Policy

contains entitlements outside the scope of the Determination (flu vaccination, and personal and work-related support), it was subject to the Remuneration Authority's approval: the Authority granted its approval on 30 May 2023.

#### ICT allowance

5. The Policy's ICT allowance provisions state that:
  - a Elected members are expected to have their own communications and computer (ICT) equipment to use for Council business (clause 20)
  - b Elected members having such items available to use for Council business are eligible to receive an ICT allowance at the maximum set in the Determination (clause 21)
  - c The total ICT allowance payable is divided into an annual allowance for each eligible equipment including "personal computer, tablet, or laptop, including any related docking station (and excludes a Greater Wellington-provided iPad)" (clause 21)
  - d An elected member may be loaned a standard specification Greater Wellington mobile tablet device and associated keyboard to use for Council business (clause 22).
6. The current annual ICT allowance is \$400 (GST exclusive), and all Councillors have iPad Pros and a keyboard loaned to them by Greater Wellington to use for Council business. Therefore, where a Councillor confirms they have personal ICT equipment to use for Council business and uses the loaned iPad Pro and keyboard, they continue to receive the annual ICT allowance.

#### Use of a Greater Wellington laptop for Council business

7. As a Councillor has requested and been loaned a Greater Wellington laptop to use for Council business, officers considered the implications under the Policy and the Determination.

### **Te tātaritanga Analysis**

#### Implications of loaning a Greater Wellington laptop

8. Officers consulted with the Remuneration Authority, which confirmed that:
  - a As the current Policy does not provide for Greater Wellington loaning a laptop to an elected member to use for Council business, the Policy will need to be amended to allow for this.
  - b When such a loan occurs, that elected member is no longer entitled to the annual ICT allowance.

#### Proposed change to the Policy

9. Officers consider the Policy should be changed to state explicitly the process and implications for loaning a Greater Wellington laptop to an elected member.

10. We propose adding a new clause 22A to the Policy that states:

At an elected member's request, the elected member may be loaned a standard specification Greater Wellington laptop. The use of this loaned equipment by the elected member:

- a Must be for Council business
- b Recognises that the loaned equipment remains Greater Wellington's property at all times and must be returned when requested.

From the time a Greater Wellington laptop is loaned under this clause, the elected member is ineligible to receive the ICT allowance under clause 21a for the use of their personal computer, tablet, or laptop, including any related docking station.

11. In addition, the Remuneration Authority:

- a Advises that the Council does not require its subsequent approval before the proposed amendment can take effect
- b Noted that, as the functional differences between use of a laptop and tablet / iPad for Council business are diminishing, the Council should consider the rationale for Greater Wellington allowing the loan of both a laptop and an iPad to an elected member (or require the return of the iPad).

12. On the second point, officers consider that the iPad Pro and keyboard still provide a level of flexibility and portability (including mobile connectivity) when used for Council business that is not currently available in Greater Wellington's laptops. We have noted this matter for further consideration in the next triennial review of the Policy.

13. Officers recommend that the Council adopts the revised Policy on Elected Members' Allowances and Expenses ([Attachment 1](#)) that includes proposed new clause 22A.

### **Ngā hua ahumoni Financial implications**

14. Any financial implications arising from the loaning of Greater Wellington laptops to Councillors can be managed within existing budgets.

### **Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori Implications for Māori**

15. There are no implications for Māori or mana whenua arising from this report.

### **Ngā tikanga whakatau Decision-making process**

16. The matter requiring decision in this report was considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

**Te hiranga  
Significance**

17. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of this matter, taking into account Council's Significance and Engagement Policy and Greater Wellington's Decision-making Guidelines. Officers consider that this matter is of low significance, given its administrative nature.

**Te whakatūtakitaki  
Engagement**

18. Given the low significance of the matters for decision and the related requirements, the only external consultation was with the Remuneration Authority.

**Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei  
Next steps**

19. A copy of the revised Policy will be made available on Diligent for Councillors' reference and on Greater Wellington's website.

**Ngā āpitihanga  
Attachment**

Number	Title
1	Revised Policy on Elected Members' Allowances and Expenses

**Ngā kaiwaitohu  
Signatories**

Writer	Will Ogier – Kaitohutohu Matua   Principal Advisor Democratic Services
Approvers	Francis Ryan – Kaiwhakahaere Mana Urungi, Manapori   Head of Governance and Democracy Luke Troy – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Rautaki   Group Manager Strategy

<b>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</b>
<b>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</b> The Council's roles include updating its core policies that align with statutory requirements and best practice.
<b>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</b> The revised Policy does not directly contribute to the Council's plans, strategies and policies.
<b>Internal consultation</b> The Strategy Group was consulted.
<b>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</b> There are no known risks and impacts.

**Revised Policy on Elected Members' Allowances and Expenses**

# **Policy on Elected Members' Allowances and Expenses**

Adopted by the Council (\*\* 2024)



**A policy to provide for the allowances and expenses of elected members of the Wellington Regional Council.**

<b>Policy owner</b>	The Council
<b>Date policy comes into effect</b>	Date approved by the Council <sup>1</sup> .
<b>Related policies, legislation, and documents</b>	The Council's <i>Code of Conduct for Councillors</i> The Council's <i>Sensitive Expenditure (Elected Members) Policy</i> The Remuneration Authority's Annual Local Government Members Determination Greater Wellington's <i>Vehicle Policy</i> (as specified).
<b>Policy review date</b>	By 31 March 2026.
<b>Policy history</b>	This policy was established in 2007 and was revised at the start of each subsequent council triennium.

**Date of the Council's adoption:** \*\*

<sup>1</sup> As the Remuneration Authority advises its approval is not required for new clause 22A.

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## Introduction

1. In addition to determining the remuneration of elected members, the Remuneration Authority is required to determine the allowances framework for elected members.
2. The payment of any or all allowances and expenses is at the discretion of each local authority. The Wellington Regional Council provides for elected members' allowances and expenses through this policy, which is adopted by the Council. As this policy includes provisions requiring the Remuneration Authority's approval, the policy is not effective until that approval is provided.
3. This policy should be read in conjunction with the Council's *Sensitive Expenditure (Elected Members) Policy*, its *Code of Conduct for Councillors*, and any applicable Greater Wellington policies (as specified).

## Definitions

4. The following definitions are used throughout this policy:
  - a "Authority" refers to the Remuneration Authority
  - b "Chair" refers to the Council Chair
  - c "Council" refers to the governing body of the Wellington Regional Council
  - d "Council business" includes:
    - i Official meetings and workshops of the Council, its committees, its subcommittees, its advisory bodies, and external bodies to which the elected member is appointed by the Council
    - ii Statutory hearings and related meetings
    - iii Meetings of Council-owned companies
    - iv An external event or meeting where the elected member attends in an official Council capacity, including a meeting with community groups and members of the public
    - v Visits to, and tours of, facilities, sites or works for which the Council is responsible for, or has involvement in, or which will be the subject of business to come before the Council or any committee or subcommittee
    - vi Seminars, conferences and training courses
    - vii Constituency meetings
    - viii Discussions with committee, subcommittee and advisory group chairs and/or deputy chairs or with Greater Wellington officers
    - ix Consultation with mayors, territorial authority committee chairs, or other elected members
    - x Official briefings.

and excludes events where the primary focus is on social activity or attendance is not in an official Council capacity (including electioneering).

- e "Determination" refers to the Remuneration Authority's current Annual Local Government Members Determination
- f "Elected member" or "Councillor" refers to a member of the Council elected under the Local Electoral Act 2001, and includes the Chair
- g "Event" includes a conference, course, seminar, event, function or meeting that an elected member is attending on Council business
- h "Greater Wellington" refers to the organisation, the Chief Executive appointed by the Council, and staff members appointed under the authority of the Chief Executive.

### **Parking**

- 5. Elected members will be provided with parking spaces near Greater Wellington's Cuba Street offices for their use when on Council business.
- 6. Elected members who incur parking charges when on Council business at other locations are entitled to reimbursement of the actual cost. Evidence of the cost incurred should be provided when the elected member claims reimbursement.

### **Use of public transport**

- 7. Elected members who travel by public transport for Council business are entitled to reimbursement of the actual cost. Evidence of the cost incurred should be provided when the elected member claims reimbursement.

### **Chair's vehicle**

- 8. The Chair will be eligible to be provided with a vehicle (which shall be a Petrol Hybrid Electric Vehicle or an Electric Vehicle) for the Chair's business and private use as part of the remuneration provided in the Determination and adopted by the Council.
- 9. If the Chair elects to have this vehicle available for private use, a deduction (as set out in the Determination) will be made from their remuneration.
- 10. The Chair's vehicle is eligible for replacement at the commencement of each council triennium. The Chair's previous vehicle will be disposed of by Greater Wellington in accordance with its standard vehicle disposal process.
- 11. The Chair is liable for any parking fines or traffic offences incurred whilst using their vehicle. The Chair's use of their vehicle is also subject to any applicable requirements of Greater Wellington's *Vehicle Policy*.

### **Electric vehicle charging**

- 12. Where an elected member, excluding the Chair when using the vehicle provided under the clause 8, is using their own Petrol Hybrid Electric Vehicle or Electric Vehicle for Council business, they may not charge that vehicle using Greater Wellington's electricity supply unless:
  - a That electricity supply is generally available to the public for the purpose of electric vehicle charging; and

- b The elected member pays any applicable cost payable by the public for the use of that electricity supply.

### **Mileage allowance**

- 13. Elected members, excluding the Chair when using the Chair's vehicle provided under clause 8, are entitled to a mileage allowance when using their own vehicle for Council business.
- 14. Eligibility for the mileage allowance commences from the elected member's primary place of residence until the conclusion of their travel on Council business.
- 15. The mileage allowance payable is at the maximum rate per kilometre set in the Determination.
- 16. Mileage may include travel to and from the elected member's primary place of residence, if the travel is:
  - a In the elected member's own vehicle; and
  - b On Council business; and
  - c By the most direct route reasonable in the circumstances.
- 17. Where an elected member chooses, for personal reasons, to travel by private motor vehicle to an event outside of the Wellington Region, they will be entitled to a mileage payment that is no more than the cheapest equivalent air fares available for the day(s) of travel (where such fares are less than the applicable mileage allowance).

### **Travel time allowance**

- 18. Elected members are entitled to a travel time allowance for travel undertaken for Council business. The travel time allowance payable will be the maximum set in the Determination.

### **Travel from additional place of residence**

- 19. Where:
  - a An elected member has an additional place of residence (e.g. a holiday home) and
  - b They are travelling from that additional place of residence; and
  - c That travel involves a distance and/or duration greater than they would travel if they were travelling from their primary place of residence,

then they will only be eligible to claim for the mileage and travel time that would have been incurred from their primary place of residence. The primary place of residence will usually be determined by the elected member's address as recorded on the Electoral Roll.

## ICT allowance

20. It is expected that elected members have their own communications and computer (ICT) equipment to use for Council business.
21. Elected members having such items available to use for Council business are eligible to receive an ICT allowance. The ICT allowance payable will be the maximum set in the Determination. The total ICT allowance payable will be divided into an annual allowance for each eligible equipment item, namely:
  - a Personal computer, tablet, or laptop, including any related docking station (and excludes a Greater Wellington-provided iPad)
  - b Multi-functional or another printer
  - c Mobile phone
  - d Mobile phone service
  - e Internet service
  - f ICT consumables, including stationery.
22. An elected member may be loaned a standard specification Greater Wellington mobile tablet device and associated keyboard. The use of this loaned equipment by the elected member:
  - a Must be for Council business
  - b Recognises that the loaned equipment remains Greater Wellington's property at all times and must be returned when requested.
- 22A. At an elected member's request, the elected member may be loaned a standard specification Greater Wellington laptop. The use of this loaned equipment by the elected member:
  - a Must be for Council business
  - b Recognises that the loaned equipment remains Greater Wellington's property at all times and must be returned when requested.

From the time a Greater Wellington laptop is loaned under this clause, the elected member is ineligible to receive the ICT allowance under clause 21a for the use of their personal computer, tablet, or laptop, including any related docking station.
23. The Chair is eligible to receive a Greater Wellington mobile phone. Where this mobile phone is provided:
  - a Greater Wellington will cover all expenses associated with the use of that mobile phone for Council business
  - b The mobile phone remains the property of Greater Wellington
  - c The ICT allowance payable to the Chair will be reduced to reflect the provision of the mobile phone.

## Childcare allowance

24. An elected member who is responsible for one or more children under 14 years of age may claim a childcare allowance for each eligible child up to the annual maximum limit set in the Determination.
25. The childcare allowance is only payable if the:
  - a Elected member is a parent or guardian of the child, or is a person who usually has responsibility for the day-to-day care of the child (other than on a temporary basis); and
  - b Child is aged under 14 years of age; and
  - c Childcare is provided by a person who:
    - i Is not a family member of the elected member<sup>2</sup>; and
    - ii Does not ordinarily reside with the elected member; and
  - d Elected member provides satisfactory evidence to Greater Wellington of the amount paid for childcare.
26. Payment of the childcare allowance is made following the elected member's submission of a childcare allowance claim. This claim must set out the actual costs incurred and paid by the elected member, and must include a receipted invoice or other appropriate record of payment for the childcare services provided.

## Events

27. Elected members authorised to attend an event will have their attendance fees, travel, accommodation, and meals paid for by Greater Wellington. Unless otherwise agreed by the Chief Executive, all travel and accommodation will be booked by Greater Wellington.
28. Councillor professional development and training will be arranged by Democratic Services.
29. Elected member and the Chair's attendance at a one-off event in New Zealand, or participation in an overseas event, will be subject to the approval processes stated in the Council's *Sensitive Expenditure (Elected Members) Policy*.

## Clothing

30. Elected members may be supplied with jackets and coats bearing Greater Wellington's branding. These jackets and coats remain Greater Wellington's property at all times.

<sup>2</sup> "Family member of the elected member" means:

- a A spouse, civil union partner, or de facto partner
- b A relative, that is, another person connected with the member within two degrees of relationship, whether by blood relationship or by adoption.

### **Councillors' Lounge**

31. Elected members are entitled to use the Councillors' Lounge in Greater Wellington's Cuba Street offices for Council business.

### **Travel insurance**

32. Travel insurance will be provided to elected members for overseas travel on Council business (being travel approved by Council resolution, consistent with the Council's *Sensitive Expenditure (Elected Members) Policy*).

### **Personal accident insurance**

33. Greater Wellington's personal accident insurance includes cover for the death or bodily injury of an elected member.
34. Any payment received as a result of a claim made under this cover for an elected member is payable to Greater Wellington, and will be utilised for Greater Wellington's business purposes only (e.g. as a contribution to the costs of running an extraordinary election). No payment will be made to the elected member who is the subject of the claim.

### **Flu vaccination**

35. Elected members are entitled to an annual flu vaccination:
  - a Through Greater Wellington's annual onsite vaccination clinics; or
  - b By the elected member's submission of a claim for reimbursement. This claim must set out the actual costs incurred and paid by the elected member, and must include a receipted invoice or other appropriate record of payment for the flu vaccination.

### **Personal and work-related support**

36. Elected members are entitled to access Greater Wellington's Employee Assistance Programme (EAP), which is a confidential counselling and advice service that can provide short-term support for personal or work-related issues that are impacting an elected member.

### **Payment**

37. Where applicable, allowances and expense claims will be paid fortnightly.
38. Elected members' claims for allowances and expenses should be made fortnightly, on the forms provided, no later than three months after the date the allowance or expense was incurred, and should include all relevant receipts.
39. Payment will be made by direct credit.



**Council**  
**11 June 2024**  
**Report 24.306**



**For Decision**

**RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC**

That Council excludes the public from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:—

Confirmation of the Public Excluded minutes of the Council meeting on 30 May 2024 – Report PE24.290

Confirmation of the Restricted Public Excluded minutes of the Council meeting on 30 May 2024 – Report RPE24.289

CentrePort Debt Guarantee – Report RPE24.166

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reasons 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 (the Act) for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

<b>Confirmation of the Public Excluded minutes of the Council meeting on 30 May 2024 – Report PE24.290</b>	
Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
<p>Information contained in these minutes relates to the proposed purchase of a private residential property on terms that have not finally been agreed. Having this part of the meeting open to the public could prejudice Greater Wellington’s negotiating position in respect to finalising terms of acquisition of the subject property.</p> <p>Greater Wellington has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this information in the public proceedings of the meeting, that would override this prejudice.</p>	<p>The public conduct of this part of the meeting is excluded as per section 7(2)(i) to enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).</p>

<b>Confirmation of the Restricted Public Excluded minutes of the Council meeting on 30 May 2024 – Report RPE24.289</b>	
Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
<p>Information contained in these minutes relates to a lease arrangement in southern Wellington. Release of this information would be likely to prejudice or disadvantage the ability of Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) to carry on negotiations.</p> <p>Greater Wellington has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override the need to withhold the information.</p>	<p>The public conduct of this part of the meeting is excluded as per section 7(2)(i) to enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).</p>
<b>CentrePort Debt Guarantee – Report RPE24.166</b>	
Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
<p>The information in this report relates to Greater Wellington’s financial support of CentrePort Limited. Release of the information contained in this report would be likely to prejudice Greater Wellington and CentrePort Limited’s commercial position as the report identifies interest rate margins.</p> <p>Greater Wellington has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override this prejudice.</p>	<p>The public conduct of this part of the meeting is excluded in accordance with section 7(2)(b)(ii) of the Act to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information.</p>

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