Annual Budget 2019/2020

Incorporating the proposed amendment to the 10-year Budget 2018-2028 regarding property transfers

Tahua Pūtea ā-Tau 2019/2020

Te whakauru i te panonitanga ki te Tahua Pūtea 10-Tau 2018-2028 mō te hoko me te tuku mana ki ngā āhuatanga ōkiko
Section 1:
Rating matters and Fees and Charges
Section 1: Rating matters and Fees and Charges

1.1 Rating of religious use properties

To recognise the importance of religious organisations and the services they provide to our community we are proposing to not charge rates to the following land used by religious organisations for:

- presbytery/manse used to house clergy which is onsite or adjacent to the place of religious worship
- halls and gymnasiums used for community not-for-profit purposes
- not-for-profit childcare for the benefit of the community
- libraries
- offices that are onsite and which exist for religious purposes
- non-commercial op-shops operating from the same title
- car parks serving multiple land uses but for which the primary purpose is for religious purposes.

Land used for commercial purposes including car parks, gyms, cafes, and op shops that are operated as a commercial activity will continue to be rated as business.

The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 provides that all land is rateable except where it is specifically exempted. Non-rateable parts of land used for religious purposes are set out below and includes land used:

- solely or principally as a place of religious worship
- for a Sunday/Sabbath school, or other form of religious education (non-profit only)
- for theological training up to 1.5 Ha
- as a cemetery, crematorium, or burial ground up to 2 Ha
- as an integrated school
- for early childhood education under the Education Act.

The remainder of the land is considered rateable and it is up to council to determine how to treat these rateable parts. Land considered non-rateable is still liable for waste management targeted rates where a waste management service is provided.

The council recently completed a review of all non-rateable properties. The purpose of the review was to ensure that the council was complying with legislation and applying its rating policy consistently across all ratepayers. This review culminated at the end of the 10-year Budget process and coincided with the revaluation. As a result, we were unable to advise affected ratepayers of the rating impacts until the first instalment rates notices were about to be issued in August 2018.

Religious organisations expressed concern about the size and suddenness of rates changes and emphasised the value to the community of the activities their organisations undertake alongside religious worship.

In response to these concerns we have further considered rating treatment for properties used for religious purposes and propose the following approach be taken:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land use</th>
<th>Rating approach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retail, commercial or industrial</td>
<td>Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Presbytery/Manse (onsite or adjacent to the place of religious worship) used to house clergy will be zero-rated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All other residential property will be rated residential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Auckland Council’s Annual Budget 2019/2020
Supporting Information
Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land use</th>
<th>Rating approach</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm or lifestyle</td>
<td>Farm/lifestyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant/unused</td>
<td>Value based on highest and best use as determined by their underlying zone and rate accordingly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Car parks           | Car parks only serving the religious worship land will be considered part of the non-rateable activity  
                        Car parks serving multiple land uses but for which the primary purpose is to accommodate religious worship will be zero-rated  
                        Where paid parking is in place and rented or leased on commercial terms, business rates will apply |
| Halls and gymnasiums| Halls primarily used for religious purposes will be treated as non-rateable  
                        Halls primarily used for community not-for-profit purposes outside of religious purposes will be zero-rated  
                        Commercial gymnasiums will be rated business  
                        Gymnasiums used primarily for community not-for-profit purposes will be zero-rated |
| Cafés               | Cafés not operating commercially will be considered part of the non-rateable activity  
                        Cafés operating commercially will be rated business |
| Childcare           | Not-for-profit childcare provided under the Education Act is non-rateable  
                        Childcare providing a not-for-profit service for the benefit of the community will be zero-rated  
                        Childcare operating for profit or not open to the general public will continue to be classified as business |
| Op Shops            | Op Shops not operating in a commercial like manner (such as those only open for a small number of hours each week) and/or operating to fund the not-for-profit religious mission of the church will be zero-rated  
                        Op Shops operating commercially or operating from a separate title will continue to be classified as business |
| Libraries           | Libraries will be zero-rated                                                      |
| Offices             | Offices onsite and which exist for religious purpose will be zero-rated          |

Religious organisations and the services they provide are important to Auckland’s community. The facilities and services they provide reduce the demand on the services that we provide.

Adopting the proposed approach will reduce the size of the rating base by between $1 million and $1.5 million. This will require general rates for all other ratepayers to increase by between 0.06 percent and 0.09 per cent to offset the reduced revenue.

To implement these changes requires amendments to the:

- Funding Impact Statement to include a zero-rated general rates differential category for affected land (please see part 1.1 of this supporting information document)
- Revenue and financing policy to amend the general rates differential categories to include the zero-rated category (please see part 1.2 of this supporting information)
- Rates remission and postponement policy to remit the Uniform Annual General Charge and fixed charges\(^1\) for zero-rated land (please see part 1.3 of this supporting information).

Consultation on the proposed amendments to the Revenue and Financing Policy and Rates Remission and Postponement Policy is occurring concurrently with consultation on the Annual Budget 2019/2020.

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\(^1\) Excludes waste management targeted rates where the service is provided.
**Assessment against statutory criteria – general rates**

When deciding from what sources to meet its funding needs, council must consider the matters set out in section 101(3) of the Local Government Act 2002, see below. This involves elected members exercising their political judgement and considering the proposal in the context of council’s funding decisions as a whole.

101(3) The funding needs of the local authority must be met from those sources that the local authority determines to be appropriate, following consideration of,—

(a) in relation to each activity to be funded,—

(i) the community outcomes to which the activity primarily contributes; and

(ii) the distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, any identifiable part of the community, and individuals; and

(iii) the period in or over which those benefits are expected to occur; and

(iv) the extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity; and

(v) the costs and benefits, including consequences for transparency and accountability, of funding the activity distinctly from other activities; and

(b) the overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the community.

The following section considers the proposal to change the rating treatment for religious use properties against the criteria in section 101(3) of the Local Government Act 2002.

**The community outcomes to which the activity primarily contributes**

General rates fund a broad range of council activities that contribute towards the outcomes set out in the Auckland Plan. These are:

- A fair, safe and healthy Auckland
- A green Auckland
- An Auckland of prosperity and opportunity
- A well connected and accessible Auckland
- A beautiful Auckland that is loved by its people
- A culturally rich and creative Auckland
- A Maori identity that is Auckland’s point of difference in the world.

General rates are used as general revenue and can be used to fund the operating and capital costs of any activity that council undertakes. Where practicable and cost-effective the council will seek to recover the cost of providing its services from individuals or group of beneficiaries (or causers of costs) where they directly benefit from, or impose costs on, council undertaking an activity. The council uses general rates to fund activities:

- which have a ‘public good’ element, e.g. civil defence
- where it wishes to subsidise the provision of services because of the wider social benefits they provide e.g. libraries
- where the application of fees and charges causes affordability issues.

The council considered that some of the community and social services provided by religious organisations support delivery of the Auckland Plan outcomes. Reducing the rates on these properties would support the ability of religious organisation to deliver community and social outcomes.
The distribution of benefits between the community as a whole; any identifiable part of the community; and individuals

Religious organisations do not receive any more or less benefit from council’s general activities than other ratepayers.

The period in or over which the benefits are expected to occur

The period over which benefits are expected to occur is current. The expenditure of general rates revenue primarily funds operating costs for the current period. A very small portion of general rates is sometimes used to fund capital grants for community organisations. These activities are currently being funded from general rates and other funding sources are not appropriate.

The extent to which the actions or inactions of particular individuals or as a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

Religious organisations create demand for council services similar to other like activities e.g. non-religious community organisations.

The costs and benefits, including consequences for transparency and accountability, of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

General rates raise revenue that is used to fund public and merit goods as noted above. As such they do not add transparency or accountability to the extent that user fees and targeted rates can.

There is very little administrative effort to zero-rate the parts of religious use land proposed above. The council will rely on additional information being provided by religious organisations however this information will likely be readily provided when requested.

Consideration of overall impact

Having considered the above criteria, the council needs to consider the proposal in terms of the overall impact on the community. This involves elected members exercising their judgement and considering the proposal in the context of council’s funding decisions as a whole, not just in relation to this activity.

Matters for council to consider as part of this overall political judgement could include:

- Religious organisations and the services they provide are important to Auckland’s community. The facilities and services they provide reduce the demand on the services that council provides.
- Providing support by zero-rating the proposed land will reduce the size of the rating base by around $1 million to $1.5 million. This will require general rates for all other ratepayers to increase by between 0.06 percent and 0.09 per cent to offset the reduced revenue.
1.2 Increase to the Waste management targeted rate base service charge

We are proposing an increase in the waste management base service targeted rate by $20.67 (incl. GST) from $100.39 (incl. GST) to $121.06 (incl. GST) to cover cost increases of $10.9 million (excl. GST). The cost increases are mainly made up of:

- recycling: costs have increased by $5.1 million (excl. GST) due to the higher cost of processing recyclables. The higher cost of processing recyclable materials is due to changes in China’s recycling policy, which has reduced international commodity prices for recyclable materials. This adds $10.80 (incl. GST) to the rate ($9.50 excluding inflation)
- inorganic: higher uptake of the service has raised the cost by $2.2 million (excl. GST), adding $4.40 (incl. GST) to the rate. The service was expected to be provided to 17 per cent of eligible properties but the actual take-up rate was 22 per cent. Forecast take up rate for 2019/2020 is 24 per cent (132,700 properties).
- Waitākere and North Shore City Council areas have transitioned from bags to bins for the council refuse collection service. Effective use of the new service by residents is forecast to reduce refuse disposal revenue. This, in combination with cost increases, has increased the net budget for refuse by $3.1 million (excl. GST), adding $6.20 (incl. GST) to the base service rate. The revenue is still recovering the collection and disposal costs.

The proposal maintains a standard level of regional charges for base waste management services and keeps the costs transparent. While there are some regional differences in costs staff consider maintaining a standard base rate is appropriate until all the elements of the Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (pay as you throw refuse and the food scraps collection) are introduced in 2020/2021.

Options considered:

- Funding the increased costs from the general rate. This would make the overall costs less transparent and raise the general rates increase by 0.7 per cent above the level set in the 10-Year Budget.
- Increasing the prices set for bin tags in the Waitākere and North Shore areas. Current prices have been set at a competitive market price. A further price increase will lead to a loss of volume to competitors and hence a greater revenue shortfall.

1.3 Extending food scraps collection targeted rate to North Shore former trial properties

We propose extending the foods scraps collection service targeted rate of $68.34 to 2,000 properties on the North Shore in Northcote, Milford and Takapuna. These properties are currently receiving the service free of charge as part of a trial started in 2014.

In 2018/2019 council introduced a food scraps collection service in Papakura. This is funded by a targeted rate of $67 (around $1.31 per week) paid by all properties in the service area. The food scraps service is to be implemented across the whole of urban Auckland from 2020/2021.

The service in the North Shore former trial area is currently being funded from central government funds raised from the waste levy and costs $211,000 per year. The service is popular, with 1,560 of the 2,000 properties in the trial area participating. A survey conducted in 2016 showed strong support (80 per cent) for continuation of the service. However, the survey did not ask about paying a targeted rate for the collection.

The rate would not be payable by those residents renting their properties including the tenants of the 145 properties owned by Housing New Zealand in the area.

Extending the foods scraps collection service targeted rate to the North Shore trial area ensures that these properties are being treated fairly in comparison to those in Papakura who are receiving the same service. The service will have been provided free of charge for five years by the time a rate is introduced. Funding the service with a targeted rate will free up waste levy funding for other waste minimisation projects.
Options considered:

- Continuing to fund the service from the waste management levy until the introduction of the service region wide and then introducing the targeted rate. This option is not fair to ratepayers in Papakura who are currently paying for the service.
- Ceasing the trial until the introduction of the service region wide. There is currently significant support for the service in the trial area and its pending region wide roll out.
- Introducing an interim fee to fund the service. This option would effectively allow residents to opt out of the charge. As part of the 10-year budget 2018-2028, the council approved the introduction of a food scraps service to all residential properties in urban Auckland, funded by a targeted rate payable by all properties to which the service is available. This approach would lower the take up of the scheme, increase the cost per household and reduce the environmental benefits from diverting waste from landfill.

1.4 Phasing out the Waitākere rural sewerage service and targeted rate

We are proposing to phase out the Waitākere rural sewerage pump-out service and the associated targeted rate.

A regional compliance programme will be put in place over the next two to three years to ensure on-site wastewater systems across the region are adequately maintained and inspected to minimise environmental risk. Implementation will be phased across Auckland, with Waitākere anticipated to come under the programme in 2019. Under the programme it will be the property owner’s responsibility to have their on-site wastewater systems inspected and maintained to a satisfactory standard, with records to be submitted to council as evidence. Owners will be required to meet the maintenance costs. The inspection record keeping service will be funded from the Water Quality Targeted Rate.

Around 4,300 properties in the former Waitākere City area are currently receiving a septic tank pump-out service from the council. Properties receive one pump-out service every three years, funded by an annual targeted rate to the property. The current targeted rate is $194.54 per year which equates to $584 per service. The fixed charge means that properties that are cheaper to service are subsidising more expensive properties.

The pump-out scheme does not adequately address the risk onsite systems pose to the environment. This is because the scheme only pumps the sludge out of the septic tank and does not ensure the maintenance of filters, occupancy or disposal fields, which are important for an effective on-site wastewater system. System failures and overflows may also occur between the three-yearly pump-outs. The current scheme also does not cover approximately 50 per cent of the on-site wastewater systems that are present in the area, as these do not have septic tanks.

The regional compliance programme is designed to deliver the environmental outcomes sought by the council. Continuing the septic tank pump-out scheme once the regional compliance programme is in place will not deliver additional environmental benefits. It is therefore proposed that the tank pump-out scheme and associated targeted rate be phased out from 2019/2020.

By June 2019 around half of the properties in the current pump-out cycle will have either received the pump-out service in 2018/2019 or, due to contract lead times, will receive a pump out in 2019/2020. These properties will continue to pay the targeted rate until the three-yearly cycle ends in 2020/2021. The remaining properties will not receive a service and any targeted rate already paid in 2018/2019 will be refunded.

Discontinuing the pump-out service will require owners in Waitākere area to purchase a pump-out service from private contractors instead. Costs for individual pump-outs can vary widely depending on location as well as conditions of the tank and the site. For easier sites costs can be as low as $350. Conversely, certain difficult sites could face pump-out costs of as much as $800-$900. Under the proposal many property owners will pay the same or less over the three-year period for a pump-out service. However, some owners, particularly in remote areas, may face significant increases in pump-out costs. Removing the pump-out service and the...
targeted rate would mean the higher costs associated with these tanks would no longer be subsidised by other tank owners.

The pump-out service currently costs around $808,000 to deliver while the revenue from the targeted rate is around $708,000. Discontinuing the service will deliver around $100,000 in cost savings.

1.5 Adjusting the urban rating area

We are proposing adjusting the urban rating area to include 400 properties in the areas identified in the Attachment A. These areas are currently classified as rural while immediate neighbours are classified as urban. Auckland is growing and as a result urban development is now occurring in areas that are currently classified as rural for rating purposes. Under council’s rating policy properties classified as rural residential or rural business pay 90 per cent of the value based general rate paid by urban residential or urban business properties.

There are six locations currently classified as rural where development has occurred in areas adjacent to the urban area. Neighbouring properties, adjacent or on different sides of a road, are paying different rates even though these properties have the same level of access to council services and are similar in size and use.

The rating policy currently defines the urban rating area as the Metropolitan Urban Limit and Pukekohe urban area as defined in the prior Franklin District Plan. This proposed change will redefine the urban rating area in the rating policy.

The Urban Rating Area boundaries will follow the same boundaries as the Metropolitan Urban Limit and Pukekohe Township Rating Area with the following minor amendments:

- extend the boundary in six locations (set out in Attachment A) where urban subdivisions have occurred adjacent to the urban area. This will see 400 residential properties re-categorised from rural to urban so that they pay the same rates as neighbouring urban properties.
- make minor adjustments so that boundary follows property boundaries. This will not impact rates for properties, but will reduce the instances where subdivision of large blocks on the boundary result in some of the lots being charged urban rates and others rural rates.

Adjusting the rating boundary as proposed will increase rates for 400 properties by an average of $110 for 367 bare lots, $378 for 31 developed residential lots and $1,700 for two larger blocks that are being developed but which have not been subdivided.
Attachment A: Proposed changes to urban rating area

Map 1: Pukekohe West (Franklin)
Adjacent to 46 Belmont Road Pukekohe

Map 2: East Tamaki Heights (Howick)
Adjacent to 34 Armstrong Farm Drive Howick
Attachment A: Proposed changes to urban rating area (cont)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map 3: Takanini (Papakura)</th>
<th>Map 4: The Gardens (Manurewa)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent to 138 Walters Road Takanini</td>
<td>Opposite 47 Chateau Rise East Tamaki</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>RURAL RATING AREA</th>
<th>URBAN RATING AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Current Urban Rating Boundary: 
Proposed Urban Rating Boundary: 

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Auckland Council’s Annual Budget 2019/2020
Supporting Information
Attachment A: Proposed changes to urban rating area (cont)

Map 5: East Tamaki (Howick)
Opposite 47 Chateau Rise East Tamaki

Map 6: Papatoetoe (Manukau)
132 Pah Road and 2 Capital Place Papatoetoe

Current Urban Rating Boundary:
Proposed Urban Rating Boundary:
1.6 Increases to some fees to maintain cost recovery

We are proposing changes to regulatory and Harbormaster fees where increases materially higher than inflation are required to maintain cost recovery.

**Proposed changes to regulatory fees**

Costs have risen for some of the council’s regulatory services in the resource consent, building control, and animal management areas. Two new fees are proposed, and some existing fees are proposed to increase by more than the council rate of inflation, to reflect the actual time and cost involved. This includes the fixed fees for processing tree consents which are proposed to increase significantly to cover actual costs. In some cases, the deposit levels are also proposed to increase to provide better indication of final charges.

The proposed charges to regulatory fees are generally in line with similar charges set by other major councils in New Zealand and forecast to recover an additional $500,000 per annum in revenue (excluding GST).

**Proposed changes to Harbormaster fees**

We are proposing changes to some Harbormaster fees to reduce ratepayer subsidy for services that benefit vessel owners.

The proposal includes increasing mooring permit fees by $57.50 per annum (including GST) on top of the annual inflationary adjustment to help fund the salvage and disposal of abandoned and wrecked boats from moorings. The Harbormaster currently has to dispose of about 20 moored vessels per annum and the cost can be as much as $25,000 each if they sink. The moored fleet is increasing in age and the number of boats falling into disrepair is increasing every year. As there is no vessel registration system in New Zealand, it is often difficult to identify owners of the abandoned or wrecked boats and impose the costs. The costs are therefore currently borne by the general ratepayers. The proposed fee increase would shift the burden to vessel owners and greatly reduce ratepayer subsidy. Up to the first $3,000 of the Harbormaster’s costs relating to salvage or disposal of legally moored vessels will be covered by the increase in fees and the remaining amount will continue to be invoiced to the owner (if they can be identified).

The proposal also includes introducing a fee of $23 per metre per day (including GST) for foreign vessels over 40 metres in length anchoring or using dynamic positioning within Auckland’s navigable waters. The number of large foreign vessels visiting Auckland waters is increasing and includes superyachts and cruise ships anchoring off places such as Waiheke, Great Barrier Island and the inner Waitemata, and cargo ships anchoring in the Hauraki Gulf and Motuihe Explosives anchorage. The operators of these vessels should pay their fair share towards the cost of maintaining navigation aids and maritime safety functions. Fee schemes of this nature are already in place in Marlborough Sounds, parts of Canterbury, Chatham Islands and Southland. Exemptions are proposed for warships, a 24-hour grace period for vessels awaiting a berth at Ports of Auckland other cases at the Harbormasters discretion.

The proposed changes to Harbormaster charges are expected to recover an additional $210,000 per annum in revenue (excluding GST).

A full list of proposed fee changes is included in Attachment A.
## Attachment A: Proposed increases in regulatory fees and deposits 2019/2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Deposit/Fixed Fee</th>
<th>New fee FY20</th>
<th>Current $ (incl GST)</th>
<th>Proposed $ (incl GST)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Building Consents</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapsed/Refused building consent</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td></td>
<td>102</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiver/Modification of building code</td>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td></td>
<td>117</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOF annual renewal</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td></td>
<td>143</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accreditation levy</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td></td>
<td>45c per $1000 project value</td>
<td>50c per $1000 project value</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solid Fuel heater/Injected wall application</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td></td>
<td>201</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar water or heat pump</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td></td>
<td>254</td>
<td>275</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Exemption from building code requirements</td>
<td>Base fee</td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>440 base fee</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension of time to start building work</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td></td>
<td>102</td>
<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Producer statement author register renew</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td></td>
<td>164</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Filing fee -third party reports</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td></td>
<td>196</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor variation for on-site inspection</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Commercial LIM</strong></td>
<td>Base Fee</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Standard LIM fee</td>
<td>Standard LIM fee plus time based charge where it exceeds 3 hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resource Consents</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bundled Consent deposit</td>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tree Consents- Notified (fixed fee)</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td></td>
<td>530</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tree Consents – Non- Notified (fixed fee)</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td></td>
<td>255</td>
<td>600</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use – (four or more dwellings) or non-residential</td>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary adjustment, Unit title &amp; Cross Lease</td>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of Condition (s127)</td>
<td>Deposit</td>
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<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Outline Plan, extension of time, Certificate of Completion, Certificate of Compliance, existing use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Deposit</th>
<th>Auckland 2019</th>
<th>Auckland 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drill or Alter a bore</td>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Engineering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Deposit</th>
<th>Auckland 2019</th>
<th>Auckland 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Engineering works</td>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
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</table>

### Animal management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Fixed</th>
<th>Auckland 2019</th>
<th>Auckland 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily sustenance for impounded dog</td>
<td></td>
<td>$19</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large animal daily sustenance (excluding first day)</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>$17</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small animal impoundment fee</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>$17</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small animal daily sustenance (excluding first day)</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily sustenance for impounded dog</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>$19</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Harbormaster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Fixed</th>
<th>Auckland 2019</th>
<th>Auckland 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mooring permit (pile)</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>$858.35 p.a.</td>
<td>$933.00 p.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mooring permit (swing)</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>$234.00 p.a.</td>
<td>$296.20 p.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign vessel (over 40 metre in length) anchorage / dynamic positioning</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>$23 per day per metre of vessel length</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes to the fee schedule:

- Building consent related base fee requires additional charges per the standard hourly rates
- Exemptions from foreign vessel anchorage / dynamic positioning fee
  - 24 hour grace period applies for vessels awaiting a berth at Ports of Auckland
  - Warships are exempt.