



Council workshop

30 July 2026



RANGITIKEI
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Agenda

- Electoral System Options
- Rural Water Schemes
- Roding AMP

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2028 Electoral Systems Option

Electoral Officer Presentation
Rangitikei District Council

31 July 2026

The Electoral System Option

Proven
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experience

Proven
vote processing
capability

Proven
risk
management
experience

Proven
online
voting
experience

- ◆ A change to the electoral system can be initiated by:
 - a resolution by the local authority; or
 - a poll of electors
- ◆ Decision by a local authority must be made by 12 September 2026 **if a council wishes to change the electoral system** for the next two triennial elections (s27)
- ◆ ***Not Mandatory*** – council can do nothing, the status quo will continue to apply unless changed by a council resolution or a poll of electors
- ◆ Public Notice of the right of electors to demand a poll must be published by 19 September 2026 – the public notice ***is mandatory*** whether the Council passes a resolution or not
- ◆ Decision (and public notice) is not necessary if the current system was put in place by a poll that applies to the 2025/2028 or 2028/2031 elections or a council has already resolved to hold a poll.

Electoral System Poll

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◆ Can be either:

- held at the initiative of a council (by resolution); or
- be demanded by a minimum of 5% of the electors
- 5% of 10,935 electors in Rangitikei DC in 2025 is **547**
- Estimated cost of a Poll is approx \$60K
- If resolved by council by 12 September 2026 then Poll must be held by 28 March 2027

The result of a poll is binding and the electoral system adopted must be used for the next two triennial local elections and all subsequent elections until the council passes another resolution to change the electoral system or a further poll is held.

If a Poll is held by 28 March 2027 then the electoral system will be in place for the 2028 and 2031 council elections. If the poll is held after 28 March 2027 then it will be in place for the 2031 and 2034 elections.

'Future For Local Government' Report

- ◆ The FFLG report from 2021 (page 87) has recommended that STV be adopted as the nationwide voting method for council elections, to quote.....

“STV can be more representative of voters’ choices because a vote can be transferred if a preferred candidate does not meet a certain threshold. This transfer of votes avoids wasted ballots. Early research demonstrates that STV leads to improvements in the representation of women (Vowles and Hayward 2021). However, the representative benefits of STV work best when there is a large pool of candidates and wards with more than one seat being contested.”

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experience

First Past the Post (FPP)

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election services
experience

Proven
vote processing
capability

Proven
risk
management
experience

Proven
online
voting
experience

- ◆ Well known and well used, everyone knows how it works
- ◆ You get as many votes as there are positions to fill
- ◆ You tick the boxes of the candidates you want to vote for, up to the number of positions to be filled, ie one for mayor, up to three in each ward, and two At Large
- ◆ The candidates, equal to the number of positions to be filled, with the most votes are elected
- ◆ The voters for the unsuccessful candidates have no further say in the election
- ◆ FPP progress results sent to council at 12.51pm on election day in 2025
- ◆ In 2025 the successful mayoral candidate received 44.9% of votes

FPP Results

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capability

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risk
management
experience

Proven
online
voting
experience

Mayoralty

Votes Received

WATSON, Andy	2,449
LOUDON, Simon	1,730
HAINSWORTH, John	663
CHRISTISON, David	515
INFORMAL	3
BLANK VOTING PAPERS	91

Andy WATSON is declared elected.

The voter return was 49.63%, being 5,451 votes, including special votes.

STV (Single Transferable Vote)

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capability

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risk
management
experience

Proven
online
voting
experience

- ◆ You have a single vote (regardless of the number of positions to be filled) and your vote can be transferred between candidates
- ◆ You rank (1, 2, 3 ...) as many or as few candidates as you wish
- ◆ If your first preferred candidate (no. 1):
 - *either* does not need all the votes they get, part of your vote is transferred to your next preferred candidate
 - *or* has no chance of being elected, your whole vote is transferred to your next preferred candidate
- ◆ Your vote continues to be transferred, if either your next preferred candidate does not need all the votes they get, or has no chance of being elected, until all positions are filled
- ◆ A demonstration explaining STV is available from <https://www.electionz.com/STV5/>

STV Counting Process

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risk
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Proven
online
voting
experience

- ◆ The 'quota' of votes needed to be elected is calculated (the total number of votes divided by one more than the number of positions)
- ◆ First preference votes (the no. 1s) are counted
- ◆ Any candidate who reaches the quota is elected, and their surplus votes (votes above the quota) are transferred to voters' next preference(s)
- ◆ If, after these transfers, not all the positions are filled, the candidate with the least number of votes is excluded and their votes are transferred to those voters' next preferences
- ◆ This counting process continues until all positions are filled
- ◆ STV results sent to councils between 1.30-2.30pm on election day
- ◆ Costs about 30% more to process the votes = approx \$4K

Who uses STV

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risk
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online
voting
experience

16 councils – 14 TLAs and 2 RCs

◆ *Since 2004:*

Kapiti Coast, Porirua, Wellington, Marlborough, Dunedin

◆ *Since 2013:*

Palmerston North, Greater Wellington RC

◆ *Since 2019:*

Tauranga, Ruapehu, New Plymouth

◆ *Since 2022:*

Far North, Hamilton, Gisborne, Nelson

◆ *Since 2025:*

Whangarei, ORC

Advantages and Disadvantages

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- ◆ There is no perfect system, all have advantages and disadvantages
- ◆ FPP is more familiar and easier to understand, you have as many votes as they are positions, whereas STV is one vote split many ways
- ◆ FPP can result in a “minority” mayor, or councillor in a single seat election
- ◆ STV has better outcomes:
 - a fairer system as the preferences of more voters are reflected in election results and less votes are ‘wasted’
 - can achieve representation proportional to all the significant communities making up the district
 - Works best for single member elections and at-large or large wards (5-7 members)
 - For the mayoralty, winning candidate has support from more than 50% of the votes cast
- ◆ But:
 - some see STV as more work to rank the candidates
 - STV not as easy to understand how votes are counted
 - STV takes longer to produce the results, more data to capture and process
 - STV costs about an extra 25% for vote processing

STV Advantages

A fairer system:

- ◆ subject to the number of preferences you identify, you will contribute to the election of at least one candidate, i.e. vote not 'wasted' (on candidates who don't need all the votes they receive, or are not successful)
- ◆ because votes are transferable, there is no incentive to vote other than in accordance with your true preferences
- ◆ as a result, the true preferences of more voters are reflected in election results
- ◆ STV recommended by The Future of Local Government Report for all councils
- ◆ compared to FPP – block voting by sizeable minority interests can outweigh the votes of the majority spread over many candidates; two popular candidates may split the votes with a less popular candidate coming through the middle; 'tactical' voting to keep someone out

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STV informal votes

Proven
election services
experience

Proven
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risk
management
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Proven
online
voting
experience

- ◆ Is ranking of candidates that difficult?
 - 2008 Local Government Commission survey showed “a large majority of respondents (79%) who had heard of STV and voted in DHB elections found the system ‘easy to understand and use’.”
 - Those councils that use STV have about the same informal rate as FPP councils, 1%

- ◆ Two different systems (STV and FPP) on same voting document can result in more informal votes for the second election
 - Currently FPP for Rangitikei DC and Horizons
 - Rate of informal votes may increase for Horizons FPP election if Rangitikei DC was STV, some electors would rank the HRC candidates (possibly 2-3%)
 - If Rangitikei DC and HRC were STV then the informal rate wouldn't change, about 1%

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Thank You

Questions?



Rangitikei DC Rural Water Schemes: Future implications

Workshop 30 July 2026

By: Brent Manning



RANGITIKEI
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Local Water Done Well – a recap

Resolved minute number 25/RDC/111

That Rangitīkei District Council **notes** the advantages and disadvantages of transferring the three ‘mixed-use’ rural water supply schemes (Erewhon, Hunterville and Omatane) to the Water Services Council-Controlled Organisation (WS-CCO) and the outcome of discussion with the chairs of these three schemes and **resolves** to not include the three ‘mixed-use’ rural water supply schemes in the list of water assets to be transferred to the WS-CCO, and to signal the Council’s intention for a discussion about a service arrangement with the WS-CCO Board within the first two years of its establishment for any scheme which requests this.

Cr G Maughan/Cr F Dalgety. Carried

If transferred

Advantages	Disadvantages
Access to a larger pool of professional expertise in the WS-CCO staff focussed on the provision of water services, with potential to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the schemes, and extend them.	Loss of Council interest and support (i.e. potentially rather isolated within the WS-CCO).
Ready access to finance for capital upgrades (because of higher LGFA limit for the WS-CCO)	Loss of scheme member management control, in terms of levels of service, maintenance, charges, capital programme.⁴⁰
Council not 'distracted' by what would be an outlier activity (and the costs of preparing the prescribed plan, strategy and reports for that)	Uncertainty of pricing, and the prospect of it becoming unaffordable
	Loss of local knowledge of schemes (especially for Hunterville and Erewhon) which may reduce maintenance of the reticulation and the reliability of supply.
	Unknown willingness to negotiate with Taumata Arowai over acceptable solutions.

If not transferred

Advantages	Disadvantages
Current scheme management continues, with direct Council interest and support	- Additional cost to Council in terms of preparing⁴¹ - A drinking water catchment plan and consult on it - Develop a water services strategy and consult on it - Prepare and adopt an annual water services report
Maintenance of Erewhon (by knowledgeable Taihape contractor) and Omatane (by scheme members) can continue	Need to secure servicing arrangement for Hunterville, as this is currently done by Council staff who will transfer to the new WS-CCO
Scheme members able to influence the timing of capital works and the rates to be set for scheme members.	There may be nobody at Council with any expertise in water reticulation, management of takes etc., which may increase the costs to the schemes when this advice is needed.
Council able to negotiate with Taumata Arowai on the nature and timing of implementing acceptable solutions.	Because of the ring-fencing requirement, Council may need to increase charges to gain the funding needed for the agreed capital programme. (Council will not have any other water revenue.)

Roles and responsibilities

- Water Organisation
 - Water Service Provider
 - Water suppliers
 - Regulated suppliers
- Water Services Authority (Taumata Arowai) - drinking water compliance, reporting and Wastewater Environmental Performance Standards (WEPS)
 - Commerce Commission
 - Regional Council(s) as consent authority
 - Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions & Transport (formerly DIA) - monitoring WSDP/Non-financial measures reporting
 - Fire & Emergency NZ (FENZ)

LG (Water Services) Act 2025

Key sections (as related to RDC Rural Water Schemes as a Mixed Use RWS- MURWS):

- RDC will remain a Water Services Provider (WSP)
- Obligations as a WSP
 - Water Services Strategy (WSS)*
 - Annual Budget
 - Annual Report
- (and per Comm Comm ID disclosure regime**, in Regulation):
 - Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP) and AMPs***
 - Investment Development Plan (IDP)***
 - Annual Delivery Report (ADR)

* By July 2027

** ID regime implemented from 2026/27 reporting year

*** Transitional period (per Comm Comm advice)

Mandatory components for TLAs as WSPs

- Primary legislation is LG (Water Services Act) 2025, per;
 - Water Services Strategy (WSS) (by 31 July 2027)
 - Separate annual budget and annual reporting (under the LG(WS) Act)
 - Information disclosure* to the Commerce Commission (including a Strategic Asset Management Plan, Asset Management Plan, Investment and Delivery Plan and an Annual Delivery Report for the mixed-use rural supplies),
 - Ring-fencing of revenue and expenditure for the mixed-use rural supplies (although Council may still choose to underwrite overheads as now).

*NB: ID regime implemented from 2026/27 reporting year

Requirements for all Water Service Providers

- Water Service CCOs e.g. Central Districts Water
- Territorial Local Authorities (TLAs) as WSP through In-house business units (IBU)
- Private or community water schemes
- Registered water suppliers
- Householders have separate responsibilities under the Building Act

New requirements for Council

- Water Services Strategy (by 31 July 2027)
- Separate annual budget and annual reporting (under the LG(WS) Act)
- Information disclosure to the Commerce Commission (including a Strategic Asset Management Plan, Asset Management Plan, Investment and Delivery Plan and an Annual Delivery Report for the mixed-use rural supplies),
- Ring-fencing of revenue and expenditure for the MURWS (although Council may still choose to underwrite overheads as now)

Water supplier categories (per WSA)

Networked Supplies

Piped water sent to multiple properties.  The Water Services Authority - Taumata A...

- **Small:** Serves 26 to 100 people.
- **Medium:** Serves 101 to 500 people.
- **Large:** Serves more than 500 people.  The Water Services Authority - Taumat... +2

Self-Supplied Buildings

Water provided to buildings on a single property (like a school or marae).  The Water Services Authority - Taumata A...

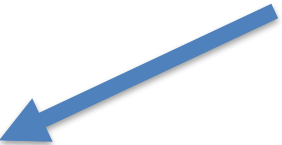
- **Small:** Serves up to 25 people.
- **Medium:** Serves up to 500 people across up to 10 buildings.
- **Large:** Serves more than 500 people across up to 10 buildings.  The Water Services Authority - Taumat... +3

Rural & Other Supplies

- **Mixed-use Rural:** Supplies water where at least 50% is for farm use (stock or irrigation) and less than 50% is for domestic drinking water.
- **Very Small:** Serves 25 or fewer people (up to 50 people for max 60 days a year).
- **Water Carrier:** Water delivered by truck or trailer tanks.
- **Temporary:** Used only for a short time at events (like festivals).  The Water Services Authority - Taumat... +3



Erewhon,
Hunterville,
Omatane RWS



Compliance - Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules (DWQAR) changes

- Regulatory roles and changes e.g. WSA moving from guidance to mandatory criteria in the latest revision to Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules (DWQAR) e.g;
 - Focus on source water and treatment rules
 - New requirements within networks e.g. pressure monitoring
 - Requirements for Suitably Qualified or Experienced Person (SQEP)
 - Minor changes e.g. to reporting year
- Guidance to come (separately, from Taumata Arowai as the WSA)
- Includes Mixed-Use Rural Water Supplies (MURWS) - the alternative pathway to DWQAR is Acceptable Solution(s)

Compliance for MURWs – Acceptable Solution

Each Acceptable Solution is a legal document that sets requirements. This goes hand in hand with guidance to help you understand what you need to do to meet those requirements.

Acceptable Solution	Supply attributes	Key information
Mixed-use Rural	• At least 50% of water supplied is for farm use (e.g. for irrigation or stock water). • Up to 50% is used by people as drinking water. • No limit on number of people served.	Read the Acceptable Solution Read the supporting guidance

Implications of maintaining the characteristics of a MURWS

- Reticulation of water from the rural supplies to farm dwellings will remain in place.
- Registration with Water Services Authority - Taumata Arowai
- Acceptable solution at each dwelling (if the source water tests are favourable): likely initial cost and ongoing maintenance obligations
- Alternative compliance path agreed with Taumata Arowai (if the source water is not suitable for using the acceptable solution): likely cost and ongoing maintenance obligations i.e. Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules (DWQAR)

These requirements remain whether the supplies are managed by the Council, or CDW, or by the schemes through one or more community trust.

Implications of remaining with Council as MURWS

Present Council subcommittee structures will remain in effect, and the subcommittees will continue to monitor operations, budgets and recommend annual charges for Council to administer and collect.

Council will still need to have a drinking-water safety plan (including a source water management plan) which will be monitored by Taumata Arowai.

- Council staff providing or supporting water services delivery will transfer to Central Districts Water by 1 July 2027. Before then a decision is needed on how to continue maintaining the supplies:
 - service agreement with CDW (possibly as part of the formal transfer agreement to be agreed between the Council and CDW), or
 - contract with local businesses.
- Plus the Water Services Strategy and subsequent documents e.g. SAMP, AMPs, IDP

Some exemptions possible?

What for? Information disclosure

“Regulated suppliers who are not a ‘minor aspect’ supplier but consider that they should also be subject to similarly reduced disclosure requirements under the determination can apply for an exemption under s 57U of the Commerce Act. We will consider these exemption requests on a case-by-case basis.”

Compliance exemptions?

A drinking water supplier may apply for an exemption from a limited set of requirements or duties under sections 57 and 58 of the Water Services Act 2021.

<https://www.taumataarowai.govt.nz/drinking-water-suppliers-and-operators/for-drinking-water-suppliers/ways-to-comply/exemptions>

"The Water Services Act 2021 recognises that for some suppliers it may be disproportionate to require compliance with some legislative requirements and duties due to the scale, complexity and risk profile of their water supply. In such cases, the WSA may exempt suppliers from certain requirements of the Act if they are still able to ensure safe drinking water is provided to consumers".

Additional factors to consider

For Hunterville:

160 connections, >200 population supplied. Including pub and properties at Ohingaiti?

Hunterville township as a downstream supply. So no possibility to remove as a Drinking Water supply:

Options are compliance via;

- Acceptable Solution
- Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules (DWQAR) i.e. treatment -expensive, complex to maintain compliance

Separate requirement to have a supply arrangement (with CD Water) for assurance of supply quality and in order to meet treatment and distribution rules requirements: e.g;

- Source water testing (for Hunterville RWS); to include for cyanobacteria testing
- Seek acknowledgement (through Taumata Arowai) to provide untreated water (to Hunterville urban, as CD Water will further treat and distribute supply) e.g. captured in bulk supply agreement with CDW

For Erewhon:

27 connections, no Marae, schools or halls connected?

Options are for DW closure OR compliance via DWQAR or Acceptable Solution

For Omatane:

13 connections, including Omatane hall?

As for Erewhon albeit at a smaller scale

Options for RDC

- Retain schemes as resolved (i.e. no transfer, Council ownership, responsibility/liability for funding and future compliance) and;
 - Seek exemptions?
- Seek to transfer schemes and assets (inc. liabilities) to CDW
- Divest schemes (compliance and finance liabilities transfer to owners)

Legislative process

Per S73-75 of LG (Water Services) Act 2025:

S73 allows for a Water Service Provider to;

- (a) close down a water service*; or
- (b) transfer a water service to an entity that represents the community [where service is provided]
- Subject to prior assessment, including from Medical Officer of Health or WSA, and a referendum requiring support;
 - (i) for a proposed closure, by 75% or more of the votes cast by eligible voters; or
 - (ii) for a proposed transfer, by more than 50% of the votes cast by eligible voter

S74 (1) requires that TLA must first assess the effects of the closure on

- (i) the public health of the community that would be affected by the closure; and
- (ii) the environment in the district of that community; and

S75 stipulates the requirements for conduct of a binding referendum

*must have <200 people supplied

Won't work for Hunterville

Consult users by referendum

Can seek for certain criteria

Seek exemption

Close DW component

Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules (DWQAR)

159+28+1
x \$2.5k =

Need to check water quality

Acceptable Solution (point of use treatment)

Erewhon RWS
Hunterville RWS
Omatane RWS

Defined as Mixed Use Rural Water Schemes (MURWS)

Per Taumata Arowai criteria

Divestment by RDC (e.g. to CD Water, or back to schemes) won't avoid this requirement

Need to register by 15 November 2028

Need to comply by 15 November 2030

Options

OR

10 June 2026



Questions/Discussion

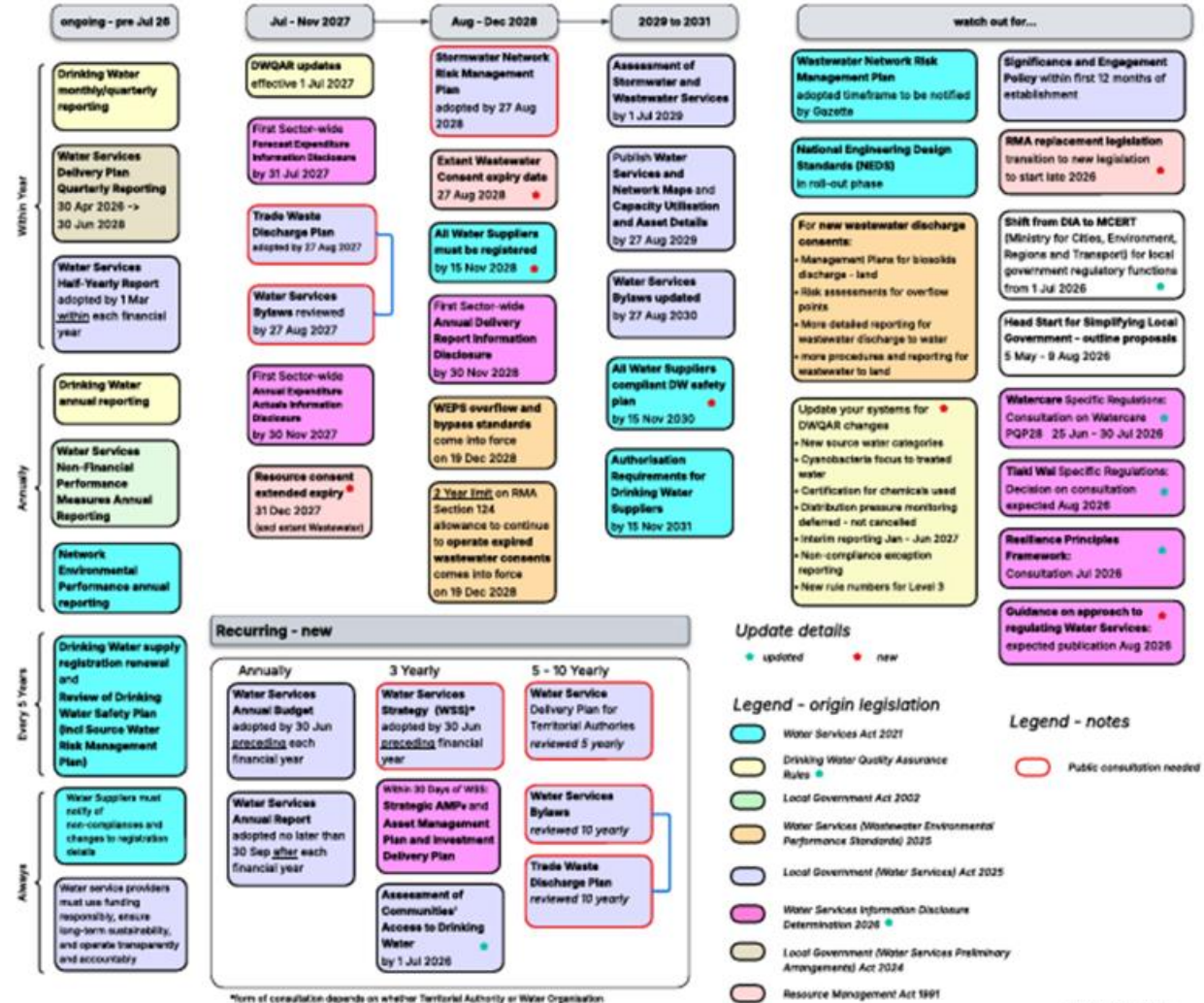


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Regulatory Requirements Roadmap

DRAFT

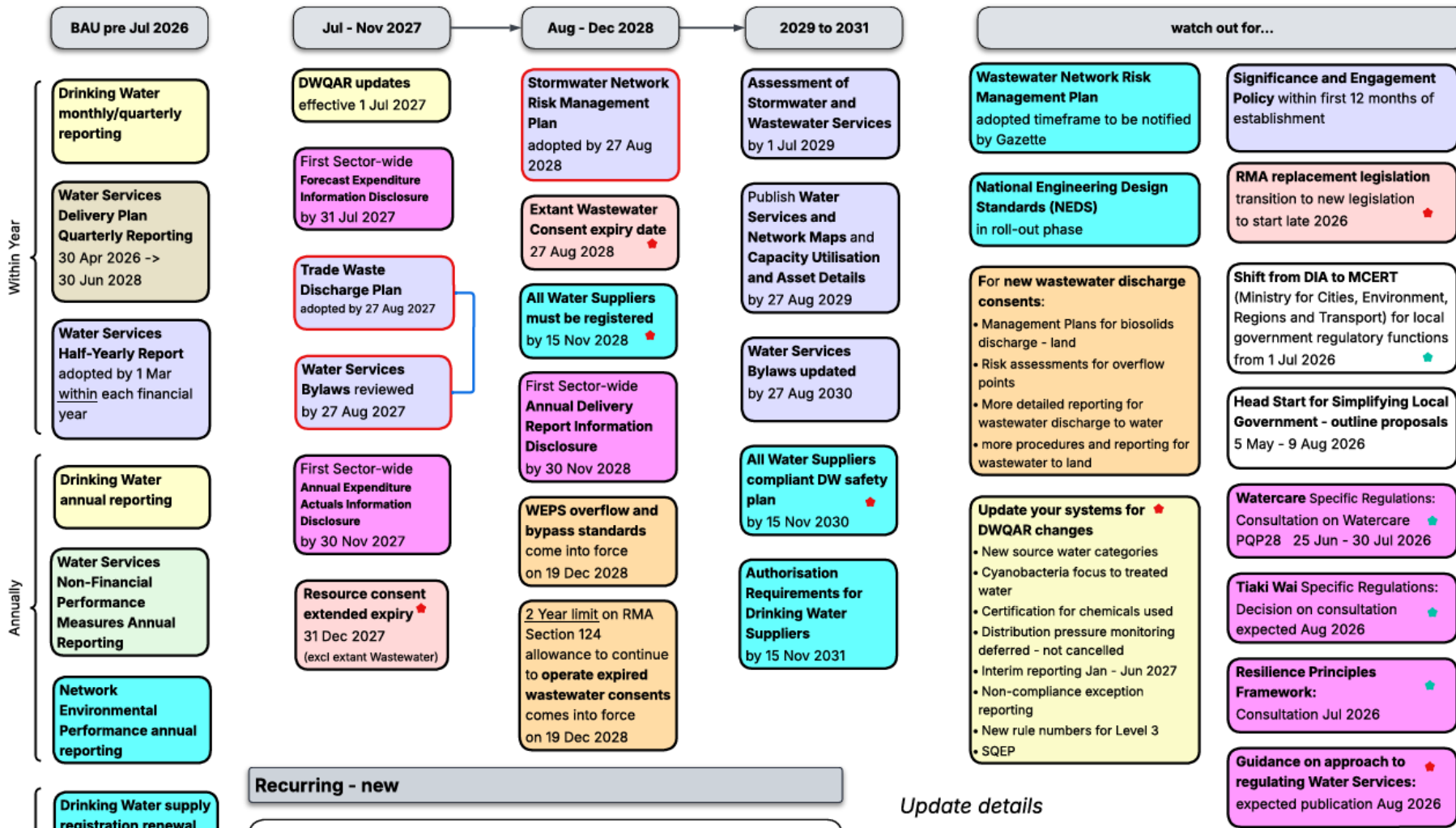
Water Services Providers (Territorial Authorities & WSCCOs) Regulatory Requirements Roadmap



Version 3: 01 July 2026

Water Services Providers (Territorial Authorities & WSCCOs)

Regulatory Requirements Roadmap



Every 5 Years

Drinking Water supply registration renewal and Review of Drinking Water Safety Plan (incl Source Water Risk Management Plan)

Always

Water Suppliers must notify of non-compliances and changes to registration details

Water service providers must use funding responsibly, ensure long-term sustainability, and operate transparently and accountably

Recurring - new

Annually

Water Services Annual Budget
adopted by 30 Jun preceding each financial year

Water Services Annual Report
adopted no later than 30 Sep after each financial year

3 Yearly

Water Services Strategy (WSS)*
adopted by 30 Jun preceding financial year

Within 30 Days of WSS:
Strategic AMP# and Asset Management Plan and Investment Delivery Plan

Assessment of Communities' Access to Drinking Water
by 1 Jul 2026

5 - 10 Yearly

Water Service Delivery Plan for Territorial Authorities
reviewed 5 yearly

Water Services Bylaws
reviewed 10 yearly

Trade Waste Discharge Plan
reviewed 10 yearly

*form of consultation depends on whether Territorial Authority or Water Organisation
Strategic AMP only every second WSS cycle after two cycles

Update details

★ updated ★ new

Legend - origin legislation

- Water Services Act 2021
- Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules ★
- Local Government Act 2002
- Water Services (Wastewater Environmental Performance Standards) 2025
- Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025
- Water Services Information Disclosure Determination 2026 ★
- Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024
- Resource Management Act 1991

Guidance on approach to regulating Water Services:
expected publication Aug 2026

Legend - notes

Public consultation needed

Version 3: 01 July 2026



2027/30 - National Land Transport Programme

Council Workshop
30 July 2026

Progress / Timeframes

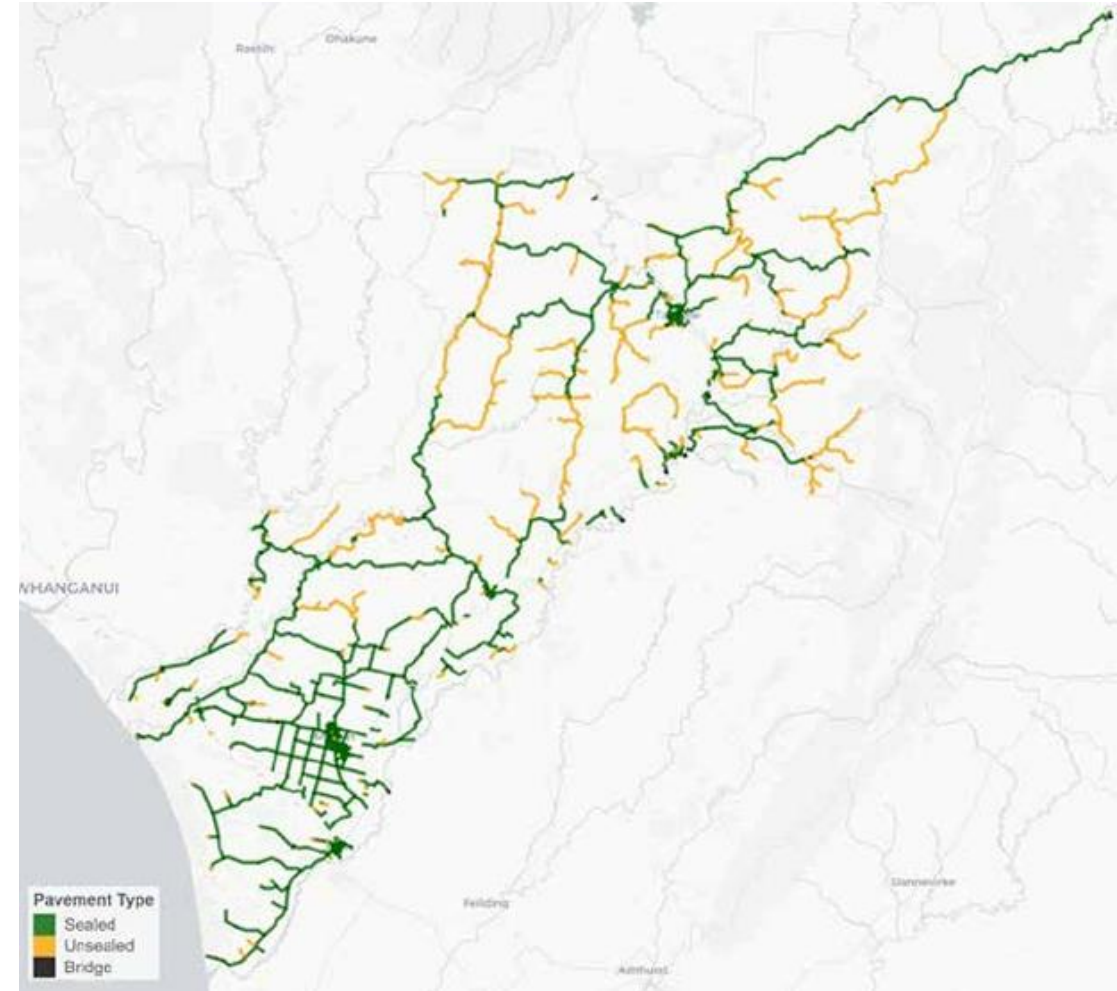
- Workshop with Assets and Infrastructure Committee - 30 April 2026 
- Refine AMP and problem statements 
- Develop Programme Business Case 
- Develop AMP Draft 
- **LOS and PBC Workshop - Today**
- Council approval of Preliminary AMP and PBC - 13 August 2026
- Submit Preliminary AMP to NZTA for consideration - 28 August 2026
- NZTA moderation
- NZTA approval (September 2027)

What do we want from today?

Provide you with an overview of the process and the purpose of this exercise

Discuss Levels of Service (LOS) v KPI Targets

Direction on desired level of investment



MOR Explanation

MOR - Maintenance Operations and Renewals

This is our BAU Group of Activities - NZTA splits work activities into three categories, being:

1. Pot Hole Prevention Programme
2. Operations
3. Walking and Cycling

Submitting our MOR programme to NZTA is our opportunity to secure funding through to 2030



MOR - Key Drivers

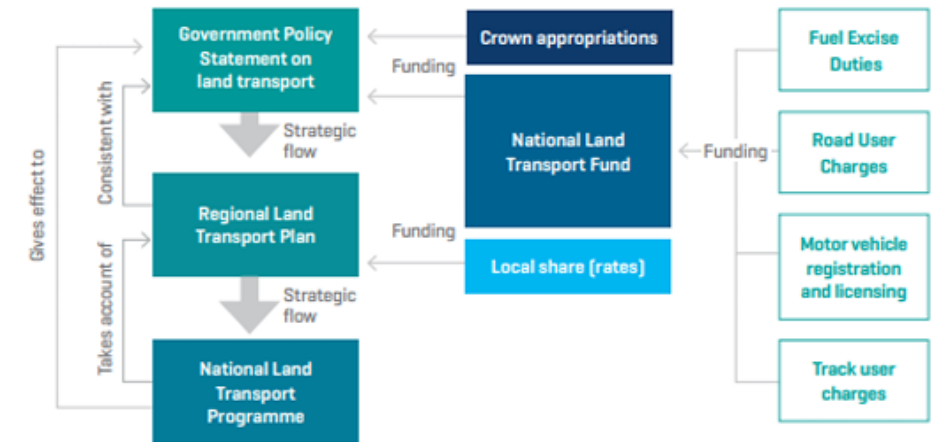
Achievement of KPI's

Affordability – Local Share and NZTA Share

Network Sustainability

Alignment with the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport (GPS)

Figure 1. The role of the GPS in the land transport planning and funding system



Council Funding Categories

Opex

Sealed pavement maintenance
Unsealed pavement maintenance
Routine drainage maintenance
Structures maintenance
Environmental maintenance
Network service maintenance
Network operations
Rail level crossing warning devices maintenance
Minor events
Network and asset management
Footpath maintenance

Capex

Unsealed road metalling
Sealed road resurfacing
Drainage renewals
Sealed road pavement rehabilitation
Structures component replacements
Traffic services renewals
Footpath renewal

We're not doing enough currently to maintain the network

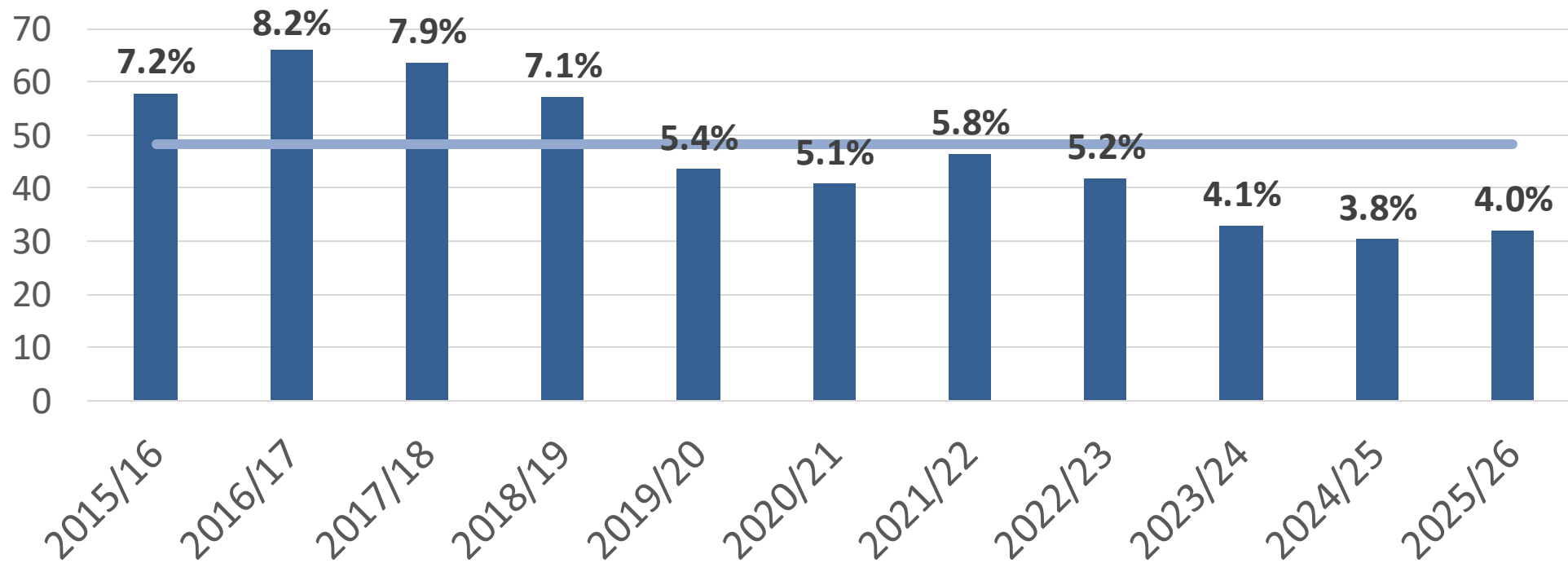
Current Situation

Resurfacing	4% of network
\$2.8M	
Unsealed metalling	8,000m ³
\$0.64M	

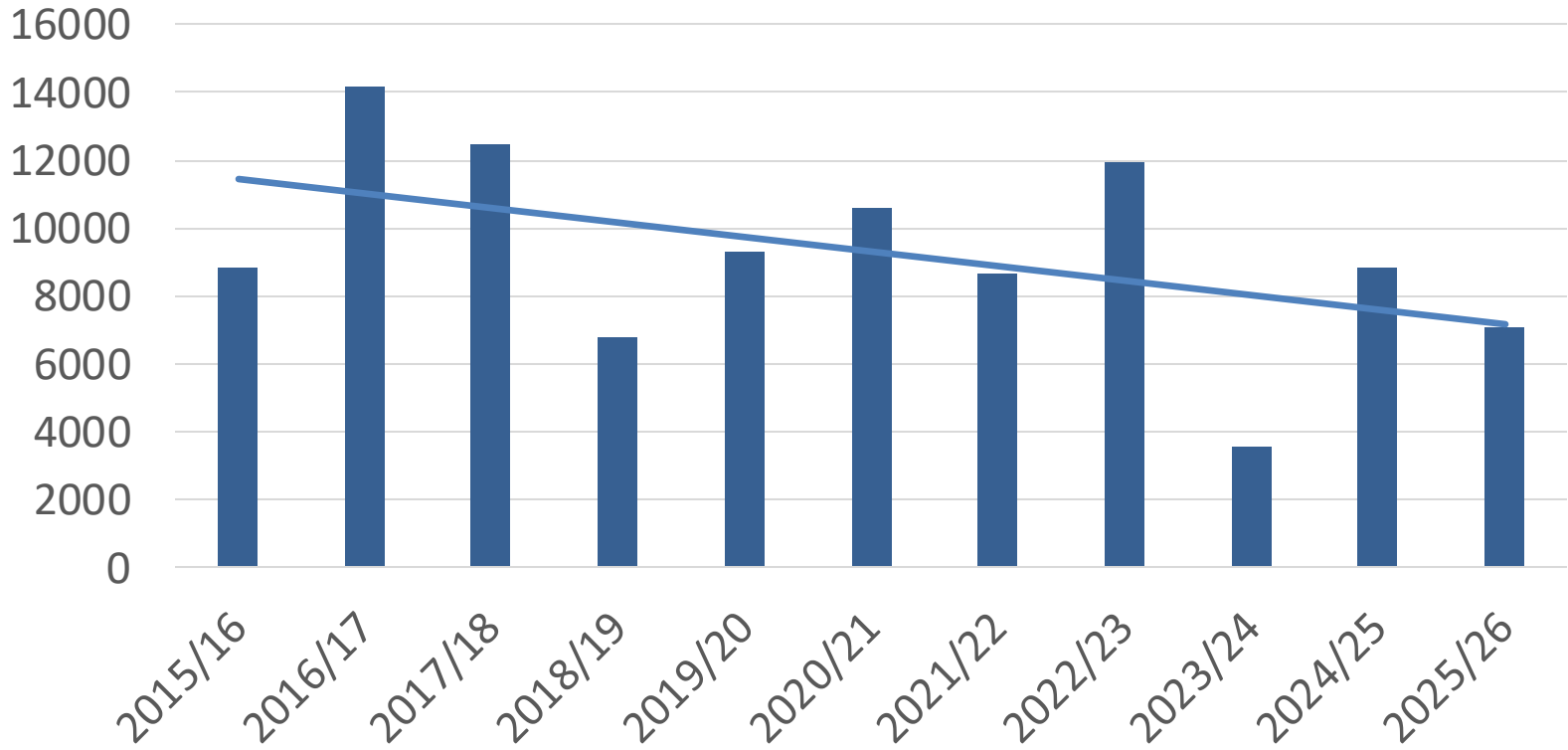
Cost to achieve Performance Target

Resurfacing	6% of network
\$4M	
Unsealed metalling	12,000m ³
\$0.90M	

Surfacing Activity by Year



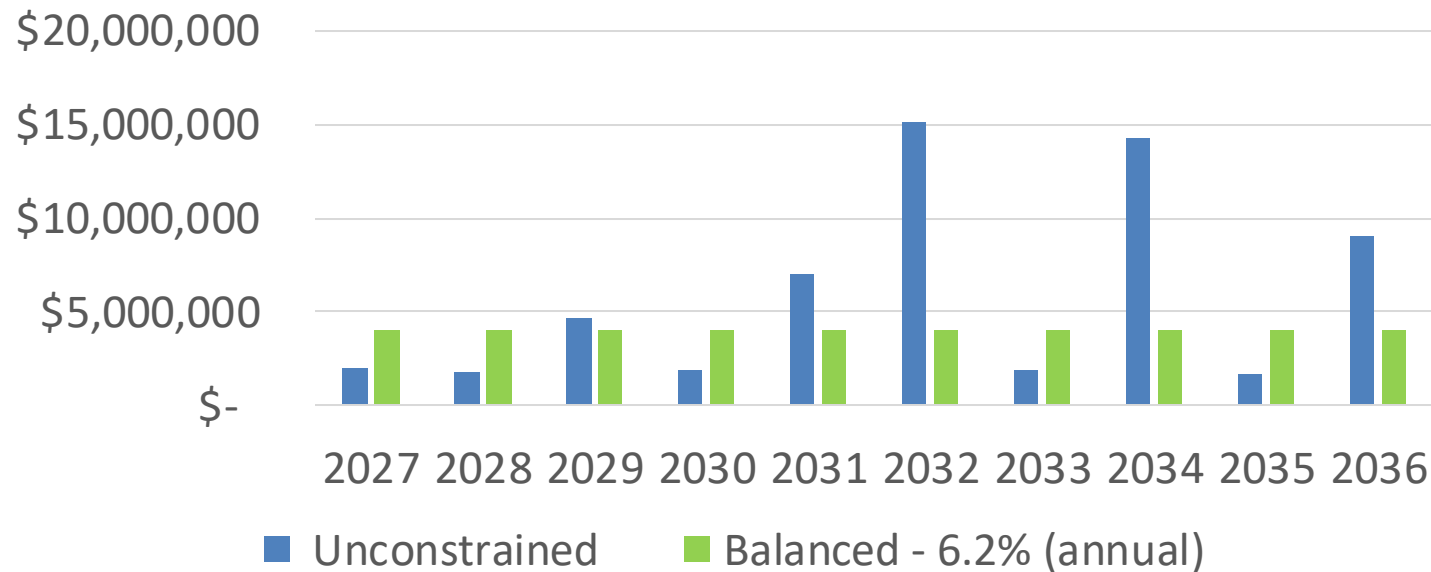
Quantity of Metal Applied by Year



Network Modelling

Shows annual average 6.2% resurfacing requirement – next 10 years

10 Year Network Need - Model Generated



Programme Options and Costs

Total Cost	Rates Impact	Programme Detail
\$20.1M	2.6%	Programme One - Optimal Local Share \$6.8M
\$18.9M	1.1%	Programme Two - Transitional Local Share \$6.4M
\$18.3M	0.4%	Programme Three - Baseline Local Share \$6.2M

Rates Impact post exit of Three Waters - \$270k = 1% on rates

Programme One - Optimal

Total Cost	Rates Impact	Programme Detail
\$20.1M	2.6%	Programme One - Optimal Local Share \$6.8M

- 6% Resurfacing
- 12,000m³ Unsealed Metalling
- Enhanced:
 - a. Pavement and Drainage programmes to support 6% resurfacing
 - b. Minor Events resilience (\$1M over 10 years accruing)
 - c. Environmental Maintenance (Dangerous trees)
 - d. Traffic Services Renewals (Meet signage requirements)
 - e. Network & Asset Management (Meet AM fixed costs)
 - f. Level Crossing Warning Devices (meet Kiwirail costs)
- Urgent funding towards Otara bridge repairs in conjunction with MDC (Structures Maintenance)

This programme **MEETS** KPI achievement and **identifies network need**



Programme Two - Transitional

Total Cost	Rates Impact	Programme Detail
\$18.9M	1.1%	Programme Two - Transitional Local Share \$6.4M

- **5%** Resurfacing
- **10,000m³** Unsealed Metalling
- Enhanced:
 - a. Pavement and Drainage programmes to support **5%** resurfacing
 - b. Minor Events resilience (\$1M over 10 years accruing)
 - c. Environmental Maintenance (Dangerous trees)
 - d. Traffic Services Renewals (Meet signage requirements)
 - e. Network & Asset Management (Meet AM fixed costs)
 - f. Level Crossing Warning Devices (meet Kiwirail costs)
- Urgent funding towards Otara bridge repairs in conjunction with MDC (Structures Maintenance)

This programme **TRANSITIONS** towards KPI achievement for next the NLTP



Programme Three - Baseline

Total Cost	Rates Impact	Programme Detail
\$18.3M	0.4%	Programme Three - Baseline Local Share \$6.2M

- 4% Resurfacing
- 8,000m³ Unsealed Metalling
 - a. Pavement and Drainage programmes to support 4% resurfacing
 - b. Nil - Minor Events resilience (\$1M over 10 years accruing)
 - c. Enhanced Environmental Maintenance (Dangerous trees)
 - d. Enhanced Traffic Services Renewals (Meet signage requirements)
 - e. Enhanced Network & Asset Management (Meet AM fixed costs)
 - f. Enhanced Level Crossing Warning Devices (meet Kiwirail costs)
- Urgent funding towards Otara bridge repairs in conjunction with MDC (Structures Maintenance)

This programme does **NOT address KPI achievement** or **network need** but does address some minor shortfalls over the last NLTP



Low-cost Low-risk

Qualifying activities are new infrastructure, an improvement to infrastructure, or removal of infrastructure, where the total implementation cost is **not more than \$5 million per project**.

“Work category 341” is available to the following activity classes:

- Walking and Cycling 2027-30 LTP Budget
\$1M
- Local Road Improvements 2027-30 LTP Budget
\$11M

Low-cost Low-risk

2024-27 Programme funding was declined – for us that was \$12.6M

Following that NZTA released two different funding streams, we secured funding of \$2.5M

Projects stacked up – e.g. Curls Bridge Replacement, Makirikiri Rd Bridge Replacement, Taihape Napier Rd Improvements, Other Safety Improvements.

Low-cost Low-risk submissions are assessed separately from MOR programmes

Submissions are due in **October 2026**

Where to from here?

- MOR – Which programme?
- Low-cost Low-risk programme value - build programme to LTP Budgets?
- Council approval of Preliminary AMP and PBC
- 13 August 2026
- Submit Preliminary AMP to NZTA for consideration
- 28 August 2026





Ngā mihi, Thank you



RANGITIKEI
DISTRICT COUNCIL