## **Election Costing Request Form**

Details of request		
Party:	NSW Liberals & Nationals	
Name of Policy:	Repairing Local Roads	
Date of request:	Updated 27 February 2019 (Original submitted 19 February 2019)	

Description of policy		
Summary of policy (please attach copies of relevant policy documents and include information on what the policy aims to achieve):	Additional \$500 million over five years towards repairing roads in regional NSW (as defined by Restart NSW). Includes:	
	Establishing a \$500 million program to repair pavement on local roads in regional NSW.	
	The Liberals & Nationals Government will establish a process to review the classification of roads, with a view to transfer up to 15,000kms of the Regional NSW 'Regional Road Network' (as defined by Restart NSW). We will appoint an independent panel to advise the Government on cost and process.	
Has the policy been publicly released yet?	No	

	2018/19 \$'000	2019/20 \$'000	2020/21 \$'000	2021/22 \$'000	Total \$'000
Impact on GGS expenses					
Impact on GGS revenue					
Impact on General Government Sector (GGS) net operating result <sup>1</sup>					
Impact on GGS capital expenditure <sup>2</sup>					
Impact on GGS net lending/borrowing					

**Note:** Has the policy been costed by a third party? If yes, can you provide a copy of this costing and its assumptions?

Key assumptions made in the policy	
Does the policy relate to a previous announcement? If yes, which announcement?	No
What assumptions have been made in deriving the financial impacts in your estimated costing? (See checklist)	<ul> <li>Administrative costs to be absorbed by RMS.</li> <li>\$500 million in pavement repair on local roads will be part of a grants process to local councils.</li> <li>The grants program will ramp up to take account of establishment time.</li> </ul>
Is there a range for the costing or any sensitivity analysis that you have undertaken?	No
Are there associated savings, offsets or, in the case of a revenue proposal, offsetting expenses?  If yes, please provide details.	No
Are there significant costs or savings <b>outside</b> the forward estimates period which should be considered in costing this policy? <sup>3</sup>	No

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Negative for a saving that reduces expenditure

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 2}$  Negative for a reduction in capital expenditure.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Particularly important for large projects with long lead times, policies with a delayed timetable for implementation, or policies where up-front investment is required to achieve long term savings.

Administration of policy		
Intended date of implementation:	1 Jul 2019	
Intended duration of policy <sup>4</sup> :	5 years	
Who will administer the policy (e.g. Government entity, non-government organisation, etc.)?	RMS	
Are there any specific administrative arrangements for the policy that need to be taken into account (e.g. agreements between different levels of government)?		
Are there transitional arrangements associated with policy implementation?	No	

If the policy is mainly an expenditure⁵ commitment		
Demand driven or a capped amount:	Grants for upgrade of pavements on local roads will be capped at \$500m over 5 years.	
Eligibility criteria or thresholds:	Regional Councils only (as defined by Restart NSW)	

If the policy is mainly a revenue commitment		
Transaction based or capped:	No	
Thresholds and/or exemptions:	No	
Collection method:	No	
Additional expenditure associated with collection:	No	
If the policy is mainly a capital costs <sup>6</sup> commitment		
Nature of Capital Spending		
Type of work, size and capacity:		
Proposed start and completion date of work:	Start from 1 July 2019, delivered over 5 years.	
Intended construction schedule/cashflow:		
Associated asset sell off (if any):	N/A	
Recurrent Impacts		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Where a policy is intended to be ongoing, please indicate "ongoing" in the space to the right

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Expenditure is operating expenses, e.g. salaries, interest cost and grants. Expenditures are fully included in the impact on operating balance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Capital costs differ from expenditure in that only depreciation will be included in the impact on operating balance.

Offse	tting expenditure savings:			
_	oing maintenance, depreciation and ational expenses:			
Third party funding involvement:				
Delive	Delivery model <sup>7</sup>			
	ist for key assumptions (please be comprehens ptions could include, but are not limited to, que	, ,		
	What is the expected community impact?			
	How many people will be affected by the policy?			
	What is the likely take up or other behavioural response you expect?			
	Is there a cap on total spending proposed, a funding formula, resource agreement or other mechanism of this nature associated with the policy?			
	Will third parties have a role in funding or delivering the policy (e.g. Commonwealth Government)?			
	Will funding/program cost require indexation?			
	<ul> <li>If yes, do you have any assumptions a</li> </ul>	bout the index that should be applied?		
	What assumptions have you made about costs of administering the policy?			
	Will additional staff be needed in the agency responsible for the policy?			
	<ul> <li>How many and at what approximate I</li> </ul>	evels?		
	Are there other resources required?			

## Please note that:

• The costing will be on the basis of information provided in this costing request.

☐ Are you assuming administrative costs will be absorbed within the agency?

- The PBO is not bound to accept the assumptions provided by the requester. If there is a
  material difference in the assumptions used by the PBO, the PBO will consult with the
  requester in advance of the costing being completed.
- Where the details of the policy costing request differ from the announced policy, the costing will be on the basis of the information provided in the costing request.
- These guidelines are intended to facilitate requests for costing election policies. Persons preparing such requests who wish further assistance are invited to contact the staff of the Parliamentary Budget Office.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> There is a range of possible delivery models, e.g. built, owned and operated by a NSW government agency; built and transferred to a private operator; privately built for public operation; privately built and operated with government assuming risk or providing a guarantee in relation to future income (often applicable to public/private partnership arrangements), and so on. The policy should provide assumptions about the proposed delivery model.