



AGENDA Ordinary Meeting

Tuesday 31 October 2023, 10.30am

Ordinary Council

31 October 2023 10:30 AM - 12:00 PM



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Date 31 October 2023

Subject: **Confirmation of Minutes – 19 September 2023**

Approved by: S J Ruru, Chief Executive

Document: 3216723

Recommendations

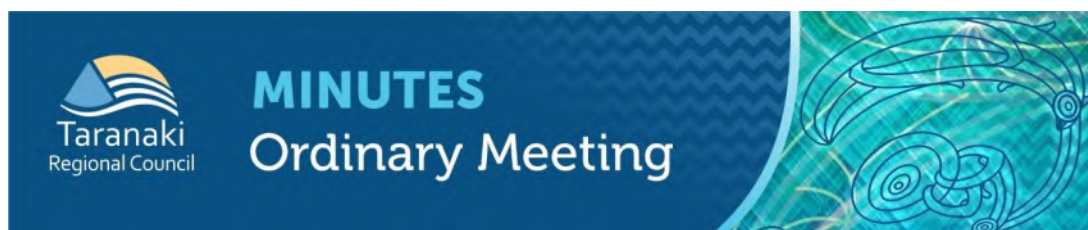
That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) takes as read and confirms the minutes and resolutions of the Ordinary meeting of the Taranaki Regional Council held at 47 Cloten Road, Stratford, 19 September 2023.

Matters arising

Appendices/Attachments

Document: 3207819 [Minutes Ordinary Council meeting 19 September 2023](#)



Date: Tuesday, 19 September 2023, 10.30am
Venue: Taranaki Regional Council, 47 Cloten Road, Stratford
Document: 3207819

Present	Councillors	C L Littlewood N W Walker M J Cloke M Davey A L Jamieson D H McIntyre S W Hughes D M Cram D L Lean (zoom)	<i>Chairperson</i> <i>Deputy Chairman</i>
Attending	Mr Mr Mr Ms Mr Mrs Miss Ms Mr Mr Ms Ms	S J Ruru M J Nield A D McLay A J Matthews D R Harrison M G Jones N A Chadwick J Reader F Kiddle M Laing R Johnson L Bowers	Chief Executive Director – Corporate Services Director – Resource Management Director – Environment Quality Director – Operations Governance Administrator Executive Assistant Communications and Engagement Manager Strategy Lead Auditor - Deloitte Finance Manager Senior Financial Reporting Lead

The meeting opened with a group Karakia at 10.30am

Apologies Were received and sustained from Councillor Williamson

1. Confirmation of Ordinary Minutes 8 August 2023

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) took as read and confirmed the minutes and resolutions of the Ordinary Council meeting of the Taranaki Regional Council held at Taranaki Regional Council, 47 Cloten road, Stratford, on Tuesday 8 August at 10.30am

Littlewood/Hughes

2. Confirmation of Minutes Operations and Regulatory Committee 29 August 2023

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the minutes of the Operations and Regulatory Committee meeting of the Taranaki Regional Council at the Taranaki Regional Council, 47 Cloten Road, Stratford on Tuesday 29 August 2023 at 9am
- b) adopted the recommendations therein.

Hughes/Davey

3. Confirmation of Minutes Policy and Planning 29 August 2023

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the minutes of the Policy and Planning Committee meeting of the Taranaki Regional Council at the Taranaki Regional Council, 47 Cloten Road, Stratford on Tuesday 29 August 2023 at 10.30am
- b) adopted the recommendations therein.

Littlewood/Bigham

4. Confirmation of Minutes Executive Audit and Risk Committee 11 September 2023

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the minutes of the Executive Audit and Risk Committee meeting of the Taranaki Regional Council at the Taranaki Regional Council, 47 Cloten Road, Stratford on Monday 11 September 2023 at 10.00am
- b) adopted the recommendations therein

Cloke/ Mcintyre

5. Joint Committee Minutes August - September 2023.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the unconfirmed minutes of the Taranaki Solid Waste Management Committee meetings held on 17 August 2023

- b) received the unconfirmed minutes of the Taranaki Regional Transport Committee meetings held on 9 September 2023.

McIntyre/Jamieson

6. Electoral Decision Update

- 6.1 Mr S J Ruru – Chief Executive spoke to the members for their consideration of whether to undertake a representation review for the 2025 Council elections.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives the memorandum *Electoral Decisions- Representation Review*
- b) determines that a review of representation arrangements will not be undertaken during the 2022 - 2025 triennium and notes that a review will need to be completed during the 2025 - 2028 triennium ahead of the 2028 elections
- c) recommends to the 2025 - 2028 triennium Council that, in advance of initiating a review of representation arrangements as required under the Local Electoral Act 2001 that it engage with Ngā Iwi o Taranaki to seek their input to a review of the efficacy of the Taranaki Māori constituency
- d) determines that this decision be recognised as not significant in terms of section 76 of the *Local Government Act 2002*
- e) determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the *Local Government Act 2002* to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with section 79 of the Act, determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits, or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.

Littlewood/Cloke

7. Live Streaming of Council Meetings

- 7.1 Mrs J Reader– Communications and Engagement Manager spoke to the memorandum for their consideration on the live streaming of Council Meetings.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives the report *Live Streaming of Council meetings*
- b) approves the livestreaming and recording of council and committee meetings, and that recordings be made publicly available effective from 1 July 2024
- b) approves the livestreaming of council and committee meetings and asks that officers review and report back to council in six months regarding the recording of council meetings
- c) authorises an update to the standing orders to give effect to this decision
- d) noted that it will not always be possible to livestream meetings that are not held in the Council chamber and determines that it would only livestream meetings where the necessary technology is readily available

- e) determines that this decision be recognised as not significant in terms of section 76 of the *Local Government Act 2002*
- f) determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the *Local Government Act 2002* to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with section 79 of the Act, determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits, or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.

The motion was lost

C Littlewood – Chair, put the substantive motion for an amendment to option b)

the motion was passed

- a) receives the report *Live Streaming of Council meetings*
- b) approves the livestreaming of council and committee meetings and asks that officers review and report back to council in six months regarding the recording of council meetings
- c) approves the livestreaming of council and committee meetings and asks that officers review and report back to council in six months regarding the recording of council meetings
- d) authorises an update to the standing orders to give effect to this decision
- e) noted that it will not always be possible to livestream meetings that are not held in the Council chamber and determines that it would only livestream meetings where the necessary technology is readily available
- f) determines that this decision be recognised as not significant in terms of section 76 of the *Local Government Act 2002*
- g) determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the *Local Government Act 2002* to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with section 79 of the Act, determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits, or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.

Littlewood/Cram

8. 2022/2023 Annual Report

- 8.1 Mr M Nield – Director Corporate Services spoke to the memorandum to adopt the 2022/2023 Annual Report.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives this memorandum on the *2022/2023 Annual Report* and audit
- b) notes that there are a number of minor editorial changes to the *2022/2023 Annual Report* and the *Summary 2022/2023 Annual Report*
- c) adopts the *2022/2023 Annual Report* and the *Summary 2022/2023 Annual Report*

- d) notes that the *2022/2023 Annual Report* and the *Summary 2022/2023 Annual Report* will be available to the public from 19 September 2023 onwards
- e) determines that this decision be recognised as not significant in terms of section 76 of the *Local Government Act 2002*
- f) determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the *Local Government Act 2002* to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with section 79 of the Act, determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits, or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.

Walker/Hughes

9. Deloitte Report on the Audit of the 2022/2023 Annual Report

- 9.1 Mr M Nield – Director Corporate Services introduced Mr M Laing – Deloitte, who spoke to the memorandum updating the committee on Deloitte’s Report arising from the audit of the *2022/2023 Annual Report*.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives and notes the report from the Council’s auditors, Deloitte, arising from the audit of the *2022/2023 Annual Report*.

Cloke/Jamieson

10. Ngā Iwi o Taranaki input to Long Term-Plan

- 10.1 Mr S Ruru spoke to the memorandum providing an update on iwi involvement with the Long-Term Plan.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives the *Ngā Iwi o Taranaki Input to 2024/2034 Long-Term Plan* memorandum
- b) agree that two Iwi Representatives should be appointed to support the development of, and deliberations on, the 2024/2034 Long-Term Plan and invites the Iwi Chairs Forum to nominate two representatives
- c) agree that the two Iwi Representatives should also be invited to participate in the process of Council hearing and deliberating on submissions to the Long-Term Plan and that for these purposes the representatives be granted speaking rights during the hearings and deliberation process
- d) agrees that the two Iwi Representatives appointed should be remunerated in accordance with Council's policy on External Committee Appointees Remuneration
- e) notes that officers will engage with Pou Taiao from Ngā Iwi o Taranaki in relation to important issues being considered as part of the development of the draft Long-Term Plan Consultation Document

- f) determines that this decision be recognised as not significant in terms of section 76 of the *Local Government Act 2002*
- g) determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the *Local Government Act 2002* to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with section 79 of the Act, determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits, or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.

Hughes/Cloke

PUBLIC EXCLUDED

In accordance with section 48(1) of the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987*, resolves that the public is excluded from the following part of the proceedings of the Ordinary Council Meeting on 27 June 2023 2023 for the following reason/s:

The matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to the matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987* are as follows:

Item 17 – Confirmation of Public Excluded Ordinary council Minutes – 8 August 2023

That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 (a) and [section 7](#) (2) (a) and (2) (g) of the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987*.

Item 18– Confirmation of Public Excluded Operations and Regulatory Minutes –29 August 2023

That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 (a) and [section 7](#) (2) (a) and (2) (g) of the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987*.

Item 19 – Confirmation of Public Excluded Executive Audit and Risk Minutes – 11 September 2023

That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information where the withholding of the information is necessary 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; and/or enable any local authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice, commercial activities

General subject of each matter to be considered	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter
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<p>Item 20: Port Taranaki Statement of Intent - Dividends</p>	<p>That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 7 (2) (h) and (2) (i) of the <i>Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987</i></p>	<p>The Council will be discussing PTL's performance targets and future commercial investment opportunities. Details of aspects of the outcomes of these discussions will become public overtime including once the PTL Statement of Corporate Intent is published.</p>
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Cloke/Littlewood

There being no further business, Chairperson C L Littlewood, declared the Ordinary Meeting of the Taranaki Regional Council closed at 12.47pm.

Confirmed

Taranaki Regional

Council Chairperson: _____

C L Littlewood



Date: 31 October 2023

Subject: **Operations and Regulatory Committee Minutes – 10 October 2023**

Approved by: A J Matthews, Director - Environment Quality
S J Ruru, Chief Executive

Document: 3216724

Recommendations

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives the minutes of the Operations and Regulatory Committee meeting of the Taranaki Regional Council at the Taranaki Regional Council, 47 Cloten Road, Stratford on Tuesday 10 October at 9.00am
- b) adopts the recommendations therein.

Matters arising

Appendices/Attachments

Document: 3213052 [Operations and Regulatory Minutes 10 October 2023](#)



Date 10 October 2023, 9.00am
Venue: Taranaki Regional Council Boardroom, 47 Cloten Road, Stratford
Document: 3213052

Present		D M Cram	<i>Chairperson</i>
		M J Cloke	
		M G Davey	
		D H McIntyre	
		D L Lean	<i>(zoom)</i>
		N W Walker	<i>ex officio</i>
		C L Littlewood	<i>(zoom)</i>
		D Luke	Iwi Representative
		Ā White	Iwi Representative
		R Buttimore	Iwi Representative
		P Muir	Federated Farmers
Attending	Mr	S J Ruru	Chief Executive
	Ms	A J Matthews	Director - Environment Quality
	Mr	A D McLay	Director - Resource Management
	Mr	D R Harrison	Director - Operations
	Mr	J Glasgow	Compliance Manager
	Ms	L Millar	Manager - Resource Consents
	Ms	V McKay	Manager - Environmental Assurance
	Ms	C Woollen	Communications Adviser <i>(zoom)</i>
	Mrs	M Jones	Governance Administrator
	Mr	C Vicars	Rivers Manager

One media representative joined at 9.17am

Karakia: The meeting opened with a group karakia at 9.00am.

Apologies: Were received and sustained from, S W Hughes, noted D H McIntyre as late Walker/Davey

1. **Confirmation of Minutes Operations and Regulatory Committee 29 August 2023**

Recommended

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) took as read and confirmed the minutes of the Operations and Regulatory Committee of the Taranaki Regional Council held on 29 August 2023 at Taranaki Regional Council 47 Cloten Road Stratford
- b) noted the recommendations therein were adopted by the Taranaki Regional Council on Tuesday 19 September 2023.

Walker/Davy

- Councillor Walker requested a further update on farmer compliance for recording on-farm nitrogen application.
- Mr A D McLay responded that we are now at 80% compliance and that reminder letters have been sent to farmers.

2. Resource Consents Issued under Delegated Authority & Applications in Progress

- 2.1 Ms L Millar spoke to the memorandum to advise the Committee of consents granted, consents under application and of consent processing actions since the last meeting.

Recommended

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) takes as read and confirms the minutes of the Operations And Regulatory Committee meeting of the Taranaki Regional Council held in the Taranaki Regional Council chambers, 47 Cloten Road, Stratford on 29 August 2023
- b) noted the recommendations therein were adopted by the Taranaki Regional Council on Tuesday 19 September 2023.

Cloke/Muir

3. Consent Monitoring Annual Reports

- 3.1 Ms V McKay spoke to the memorandum to provide the committee with an update on the five tailored monitoring reports.

Recommended

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the five compliance monitoring reports listed in table 1
- b) noted the recommendations therein.

Cloke/Walker

4. Incidents, Compliance Monitoring Non Compliances and Enforcement Summary 1 August 2023 - 14 September 2023

- 4.1 Mr J Glasgow spoke to the memorandum to provide the Committee with a summary of the incidents, compliance monitoring non-compliances and enforcement for the period 1 August 2023 - 14 September 2023.

Recommended

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the memorandum *Incident, Compliance Monitoring Non- Compliance and Enforcement Summary – 1 August 2023 – 14 September 2023*
- b) received the summary of the incidents, compliance monitoring non-compliances and enforcement for the period from 1 August 2023 – 14 September 2023, noted the action taken by staff acting under delegated authority and adopted the recommendations therein.

McIntyre/Davey

5. Appointment of Hearing Commissioners – Manawa Energy

- 5.1 Mr A D McLay spoke to the Committee to inform the members of the pre hearing process and the likeness that there will be a requirement for a hearing.
- 5.2 Mr A White and Mr D H McIntyre declared conflicts of interest, took no part in discussions and abstained from the vote.

Recommended

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received this memorandum *Appointment of Hearing Commissioners - Manawa Energy Ltd*
- b) noted that subject to a hearing being necessary, the Chief Executive will appoint a hearing commissioners to hear the applications and any submissions under delegated authority.

Walker/Davey

6. Appointment of Hearing Commissioners – Horizon Trust Management

- 6.1 Mr A D McLay spoke to the Committee to inform the members of the pre-hearing process and the submissions received thus far, which would determine whether a hearing would be required moving forward.

Recommended

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received this memorandum *Appointment of Hearing Commissioners - Horizon Trust Management Ltd*
- b) noted that subject to a hearing being necessary, the Chief Executive will appoint a hearing commissioners to hear the applications and any submissions under delegated authority.

Davey/Walker

7. Nature Based Solutions for Flooding

- 7.1 Mr D Harrison introduced Chris Vicars, who spoke to the memorandum and provided a PowerPoint presentation on nature based solutions for flooding.

Recommended

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the memorandum on the funding opportunity provided by MFE for Nature Based Solutions to flooding and the successful application made to this fund.
- b) noted the opportunity this provides the Council to work closely with mana whenua and stakeholders to better understand flood risks and potential nature-based-solutions in the Waitōtara Catchment and the wider region.

McIntyre/Walker

8. Prosecution Decision – Technix Industries Limited & Waireka Properties Ltd

8.1 Mr J Glasgow spoke to the memorandum to provide the committee with an update on successful prosecution of the June 2022 incident.

Recommended

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received this report and notes the successful outcome of the prosecution of Technix Industries Limited and Waireka Properties Limited.

Cloke/Muir

In accordance with section 48(1) of the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987*, resolves that the public is excluded from the following part of the proceedings of the Operations and Regulatory Committee Meeting on Tuesday 10 October 2023:

Item 10: Public Excluded Operations and Regulatory Minutes

The matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to the matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987* are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter
Item 10: Confirmation of public excluded minutes – 29 August 2023	That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 (a) and section 7 (2) (a) and (2) (g) of the <i>Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987</i> .	Making any of this information publically available would result in a breach of the <i>Privacy Act 2020</i> .

Cloke/walker

There being no further business the Committee Chairperson, Councillor D M Cram, declared the public meeting of the Operations and Regulatory Committee closed at 9.58am.

**Operations and
Regulatory**

Committee Chairperson: _____

D M Cram Chair



Date 31 October 2023

Subject: **Policy and Planning Committee Minutes – 10 October 2023**

Approved by: A D McLay, Director - Resource Management
S J Ruru, Chief Executive

Document: 3216725

Recommendations

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives the minutes of the Policy and Planning Committee meeting of the Taranaki Regional Council held in the Taranaki Regional Council Boardroom, 47 Cloten Road, Stratford on Tuesday 10 October 2023
- b) adopts the recommendations therein.

Matters arising

Appendices/Attachments

Document: 3213047 [Policy and Planning Minutes 10 October 2023](#)



Date 10 October 2023
Venue: Taranaki Regional Council Boardroom, 47 Cloten Road, Stratford
Document: 3213047

Present	B J Bigham D M Cram S W Hughes B J Bigham D H McIntyre A L Jamieson N W Walker E Bailey P Moeahu M Ritai G Boyde L Gibbs	Chairperson <i>(ex officio)</i> Iwi Representative (<i>zoom</i>) Iwi Representative Iwi Representative (<i>zoom</i>) Stratford District Council Federated Farmers <i>joined meeting at 10.38</i>
Attending	Mr S J Ruru Mr A D McLay Ms A J Matthews Mr D R Harrison Ms L Hawkins Mr F Kiddle Miss A Smith Mr F Kiddle Mrs M Jones	Chief Executive Director - Resource Management Director - Environment Quality Director - Operations Planning Manager Strategy lead Science Communications Advise Strategy Lead (<i>zoom</i>) Governance Administrator

The meeting opened with a group Karakia at 10.30am.

Apologies: Were received and sustained from, committee chair C S Williamson and B Haque.

Jamieson/walker

1. Confirmation of Minutes Policy and Planning Committee 29 August 2023

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) took as read and confirmed the minutes of the Policy and Planning Committee of the Taranaki Regional Council held at 10.30 on 29 August 2023 at Taranaki Regional Council 47 Cloten Road Stratford
- b) noted the recommendations therein were adopted by the Taranaki Regional Council on Tuesday 19 September 2023.

Jamieson/Cram

2. Freshwater Implementation Report

- 2.1 Ms L Hawkins spoke to the memorandum to provide the Committee with an update of the Freshwater Implementation programme and the key elements that will be worked on moving forward.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the October 2023 update on the freshwater implementation programme.

Walker/Filbee

3. NPS-FM Amendments to the Regional Fresh Water Plan for Taranaki

- 3.1 Ms L Hawkins spoke to the memorandum to provide an update on the required changes and amendments to the Regional Freshwater Plan for Taranaki.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received this Memorandum entitled *Amendments to the Regional Fresh Water Plan for Taranaki*;
- b) noted amendments made to the *National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020* by the Government
- c) noted the implementation requirements for the regional council associated with the NPS-FM including the insertion of transitional provisions to the Regional Freshwater Plan
- d) noted amendments made to the Regional Fresh Water Plan for consistency with the NPS-FM and to fix formatting and minor errors
- e) noted the public notification requirements (appendix 1) associated with the necessary amendments required by the NPS-FM via s.55(2) and s.55(2A) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Boyde/McIntyre

4. Proposed National Policy Statement for Natural Hazards Decision Making 2023 Submission

- 4.1 Ms L Hawkins spoke to the Memorandum to inform members on the submission for the proposed requirements for managing natural hazards.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the memorandum titled *Proposed National Policy Statement for Natural Hazards Decision Making 2023 Submission*
- b) endorsed the approach to prepare a high level submission, covering those points contained in this memo, on the draft National Policy Statement for Natural Hazards Decision Making by the due date of 13 November 2023
- c) determined that this decision be recognised as not significant in terms of section 76 of the *Local Government Act 2002*
- d) determined that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the *Local Government Act 2002* to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with section 79 of the Act, determined that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits, or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.

Boyde/Walker

5. Biodiversity Credit System Submission

- 5.1 Mr F Kiddle – Strategy Lead, spoke to the Memorandum to update the committee on the submission process, noting that his will be quite a lengthy process.
- 5.2 The motion was passed to leave this paper on the table and delegate authority to Mr S J Ruru – Chief Executive to approve the amended submission that is to be lodged by 3 November.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the memorandum *Biodiversity Credit system Submission*
- b) delegated authority to Mr S J Ruru - Chief Executive to approve the amended submission that is to be lodged by 3 November
- c) noted the formal submission be presented at the next Policy and Planning meeting scheduled for 21 November.

Cram/McIntyre

6. Consultation on Advancing New Zealand's Energy Transition

- 6.1 Ms F Kiddle – Strategy Lead, spoke to the memorandum to provide the committee with an update on the submission process so far.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the memorandum Consultation on advancing New Zealand's energy transition

- b) endorsed the submission in Attachment One on the *Regional Hydrogen Transition draft technical design paper*
- c) noted a joint regional submission on the full package of consultation documents for approval by Mayoral Forum is being prepared
- d) noted the areas for consideration in drafting this submission set out in this memo
- e) determined that this decision be recognised as not significant in terms of section 76 of the *Local Government Act 2002*
- f) determined that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the *Local Government Act 2002* to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with section 79 of the Act, determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits, or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.

McIntyre/Jamieson

There being no further business the Committee Chairperson, B J Bigham, declared the meeting of the Policy and Planning Committee closed with karakia at 11.47am.

**Policy and
Planning**

Chairperson: _____

B J Bigham



Date 31 October 2023

Subject: **Executive, Audit and Risk Committee Minutes – 24 October 2023**

Approved by: S J Ruru, Chief Executive

Document: 3216744

Recommendations

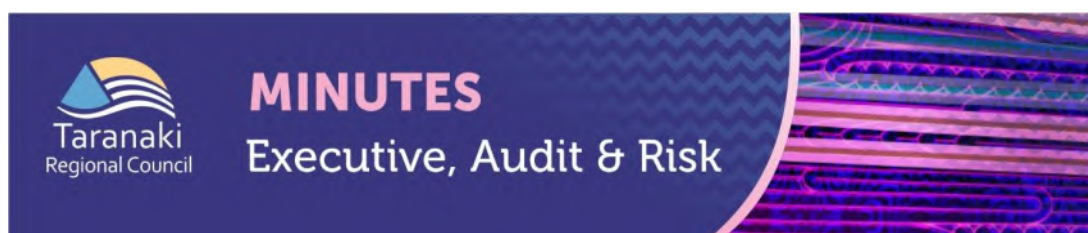
That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives the minutes of the Executive, Audit and Risk Committee meeting of the Taranaki Regional Council held in the Port Taranaki Boardroom, 2/8 Bayly Road, New Plymouth on Tuesday 24 October 2023 at 10am
- b) adopts the recommendations therein.

Matters arising

Appendices/Attachments

Document: 3216963 [Minutes Executive Audit and Risk Committee – 24 October 2023.](#)



Date Tuesday 24 October 2023 10.00am
Venue: Port Taranaki Boardroom, 2/8 Bayly Road, New Plymouth
Document: 3216963

Members	Councillors		
	M J Cloke		<i>Chair</i>
	S W Hughes		
	A L Jamieson		
	C S Williamson		
	D H McIntyre		
	C L Littlewood		<i>ex officio</i>
	N W Walker		<i>ex officio</i>
Attending	Mr	M J Nield	Director – Corporate Services
	Mrs	M G Jones	Governance Administrator
	Miss	N Chadwick	Executive Assistant
	Mr	D Harrison	Director - Operations
	Mr	C Vicars	Rivers Manager
	Mr	S Robertson	Regional Gardens Manager
	Mr	T Parr	Harbourmaster – Port Taranaki
	Mr	C Woollin	Communications Advisor

The meeting opened with a group Karakia at 10.00am.

Apologies: Were received and sustained from S J Ruru Cloke

1. Confirmation of Minutes Executive Audit and Risk – 11 September 2023

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) took as read and confirmed the minutes of the Executive, Audit and Risk Committee meeting of the Taranaki Regional Council held in the Taranaki Regional Council chambers, 47 Cloten Road, Stratford on Monday 11 September 2023 at 10am
- b) noted the recommendations therein were adopted by the Taranaki Regional Council on Tuesday 19 September 2023.

Hughes/Walker

2. Financial and Operational Report

- 2.1 Mr M J Nield spoke to the memorandum to update the committee on the July and August.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the memorandum *Financial and Operational Report* and the July and August Financial Reports
- b) noted the digital media update.

McIntyre/Walker

3. Quarterly Operational Report – September 2023

- 3.1 Mr M Nield spoke to the memorandum to update the committee on the Quarterly and Operational Report.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the *Quarterly Operational Report for the quarter ended 30 September 2023*.

Littlewood/Williamson

4. Health and Safety Report

- 4.1 Mr M J Nield spoke to the memorandum to provide the members with a Health and Safety update.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the August and September 2023 Health and Safety Reports.

Cloke/Walker

5. Regional Software Holdings Ltd Annual Report for the Period Ending 30 June 2023

- 5.1 Mr M Nield spoke to the memorandum to provide the committee with an overview of the Annual Report.
- 5.2 Mr M Nield noted his role as a director with Regional Software Holdings Ltd

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received Regional Software Holdings Ltd's *Annual Report* for the year ending 30 June 2023.

Cloke/Williamson

6. Civic Financial Services Ltd Half-Yearly Accounts to 30 June 2023

- 6.1 Mr M Nield spoke to the memorandum providing an overview of the Civic Financial Services Ltd's Half-Yearly accounts.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received Civic Financial Services Ltd's Half Yearly Accounts to 30 June 2023.

Walker/McIntyre

7. 2024/2034 Long-Term Plan: Financial Strategies and Policies

- 7.1 Mr M Nield spoke to the memorandum requesting the members consider the initial 2024/2034 *Long-Term Plan Financial Strategies and Policies* and provide feedback.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the memorandum *2024/2034 Long-Term Plan: Financial Strategies and Policies*
- b) provided feedback to the Chief Executive on the initial *2024/2034 Long-Term Plan: Financial Strategies and Policies*
- c) noted that the Financial Strategies and Policies will be included in the consultation documents for the *2024/2034 Long-Term Plan*
- d) noted that some these policies and strategies will need be updated dependent upon the decisions on the key issues to be consulted upon in the *2024/2034 Long-Term Plan*
- e) noted that the rates remission and postponement policies will be updated to align with the respective policies of the New Plymouth, Stratford and South Taranaki district councils.

Williamson/Walker

8. Taranaki Stadium Trust 2022/2023 Annual Report

- 8.1 Mr M Nield spoke to the memorandum requesting the members consider the Taranaki Stadiums Trust's 2022/2023 Annual Report.
- 8.2 Mr M Nield noted that he is a Trustee of the Taranaki Stadium Trust

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the Taranaki Stadium Trust's *2022/2023 Annual Report*.

Cloke/McIntyre

9. Report of the Port Taranaki Harbourmaster 2022/2023

- 9.1 Mr T Parr spoke to the memorandum on the Taranaki Harbourmaster's report.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the 2022/2023 Harbourmaster report
- b) noted the levels of service in the Long-Term Plan have been met.

Cloke/McIntyre

10. Asset Management Plan for Pukeiti

- 10.1 Mr D Harrison introduced Mr S Robertson who spoke to the memorandum updating the Committee on the asset management plan for Pukeiti.
- 10.2 Mr T Cloke moved that that agenda items 13 & 14 be passed together.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the *Pukeiti Asset Management Plan 2024/20234*
- b) noted these budgets and summarised proposals of the *Pukeiti Asset Management Plan* will be included in the *2024/2034 Long-Term Plan Statement of Proposal*.

11. Asset Management Plan for Hollard Gardens and Tūpare

- 11.1 Mr S Robertson spoke to the memorandum updating the Committee on the asset management plans for Hollard Gardens and Tūpare.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the Hollard Gardens an *Tuparei* Asset Management Plans
- b) noted these budgets and summarised proposals of the two asset management plans will be will be included in the *2024/2034 Long-Term Plan Statement of Proposal*.

Williamson/Cloke

12. Asset Management Plans for the lower Waiwhakaiho Flood Control Scheme, Lower Waitara River Control Scheme, Lower Waitara River Control Scheme Ōkato Scheme and Ōpunake Scheme

- 12.1 Mr D Harrison introduced Mr C Vicars who spoke to the memorandum updating the Committee on the Lower Waiwhakaiho Flood Control Scheme (Waiwhakaiho Scheme), the Lower Waitara River Flood Control Scheme (Waitara Scheme) the Ōkato Scheme and the Ōpunake Flood Control Scheme (Ōpunake Scheme) and to explain the purpose and content of these plans.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received the updated asset management plans for Lower Waiwhakaiho Flood Control Scheme, the Lower Waitara Flood Control Scheme, the Ōkato Scheme and the Ōpunake Flood Control Scheme
- b) noted that these schemes take in to account Section 101B - Infrastructure Strategy of the *Local Government Act 2002*
- c) noted that these plans will be amended as required to recognise other changes to the scheme assets and management processes.

Cloke/Williamson

13. Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places

13.1 Mr M J Nield spoke to the memorandum requesting the committee consider and adopt the *Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places* strategy and framework for the provision of spaces and places for sport, active recreation and play in Taranaki.

Resolved

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) received and adopted the Collaborating for Active Spaces and Places strategy and framework
- b) determined that this decision be recognised as not significant in terms of section 76 of the *Local Government Act 2002*
- c) determined that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the *Local Government Act 2002* to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with section 79 of the Act, determined that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits, or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.

Littlewood/Williamson

Public Excluded

In accordance with section 48(1) of the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987*, resolved that the public is excluded from the following part of the proceedings of the Executive Audit and Risk Meeting on 31 July 2023 for the following reason/s:

The matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to the matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987* are as follows:

Item 19 – Confirmation of Public Excluded Executive Audit and Risk Minutes – 11 September 2023

That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information where the withholding of the information is necessary 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; and/or enable any local authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice, commercial activities.

Item 20 – Yarrow Stadium Plus: Project Steering Group Report

General subject of each matter to be considered	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter
Item: 20 Yarrow Stadium Plus: Project Steering Group Report	That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 7 (2) (h) and (2) (i) of the <i>Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987</i>	To enable any local authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities. To enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).

Cloke/McIntyre

There being no further business, the Committee Chairperson, Councillor M J Cloke, declared the open meeting of the Executive, Audit and Risk Committee closed at 11.57am.

Executive, Audit and Risk

Committee Chairperson: _____

M J Cloke



Date 31 October 2023

Subject: **Future for Local Government Report - Way Forward**

Approved by: S J Ruru, Chief Executive

Document: 3215427

Purpose

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to seek endorsement of a proposed position in relation to each of the Future for Local Government Panel final report recommendations.

Executive Summary

2. In June 2023, the Future for Local Government Panel released its final report. The report makes seventeen recommendations as to changes that should be made to improve the system of local governance and local government across NZ.
3. In line with the remit passed at its 2023 Annual General Meeting Local Government NZ (LGNZ) are seeking to develop a consensus position across the sector in relation to each of the seventeen recommendations. To do this LGNZ are hosting two sector wide meetings ahead of a Special General Meeting to be held on 11 December 2023. At that meeting a formal vote will be taken in regard to the proposed sector position on each recommendation.
4. This paper seeks to develop a view/position on each of the seventeen recommendations made by the FFLG Panel and the overall 'package' that is the report itself. This will then allow the Chair (and/or any other delegates that might be given the right to vote on Council's behalf at the Special General Meeting) guidance as to what position they might want to adopt in relation to the proposed LGNZ position on each of the recommendations.

Recommendations

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) notes this report and the issues identified
- b) adopts the recommended Te Uru Kahika position in relation to each of the seventeen FFLG Panel recommendations, as summarised in Attachment A, as the Taranaki Regional Council position on the recommendations and agrees that these should be used by the Chair to guide her voting at the LGNZ Special General Meeting
- c) delegates authority to the Chair to vote at the Local Government NZ Special General Meeting scheduled to be held on 11 December 2023 to consider the position to be

adopted in relation to each of the seventeen recommendations made by the Future for Local Government Panel in its final report

- d) determines that this decision be recognised as not significant in terms of section 76 of the *Local Government Act 2002*
- e) determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the *Local Government Act 2002* to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with section 79 of the Act, determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits, or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.

Background

- 5. In June 2023, the Future for Local Government Panel released its final report. While the report was presented to the Minister of Local Government back in June 2023 it is not expected that any decisions will be made until after the new government is in place following the 14 October central government elections.
- 6. In line with the remit passed at their conference in July, LGNZ is progressing work to see if they can develop a consensus position across the local government sector as to what should be done with each of the FFLG Panel recommendations. The outputs from this process will then be used to inform LGNZ's advocacy position with the new government.
- 7. The LGNZ consensus building process started with a workshop attended by representatives from across the local government sector on 18 September 2023. The outputs from this workshop are summarised in the Indicative LGNZ position column in Attachment B.
- 8. A second sector workshop will be held on 2 November 2023, following which LGNZ will pull together a proposed sector position on each of the FFLG Panel's seventeen recommendations by Tuesday 24 November. This position statement will then be subject to formal consideration and voting in relation to each of the seventeen recommendations at an LGNZ Special General Meeting to be held on 11 December 2023. It is proposed that the Chair be given delegated authority to vote on Council's behalf at that meeting.

Issues

- 9. This paper seeks to develop a view/position on each of the seventeen recommendations made by the FFLG Panel and the overall 'package' that is the report itself. This will then provide the Chair (and/or any other delegates that might be given the right to vote on Council's behalf at the Special General Meeting) guidance as to what position they might want to adopt in relation to the proposed LGNZ position on each of the recommendations.

Discussion

- 10. The analysis included in Attachment B draws heavily on an analysis, also prepared by TRC officers, for consideration by Te Uru Kahika and the Regional Sector Group. The Regional Sector will be formally considering what position it might adopt in relation to the FFLG Panel recommendations at its meeting on 3 November.

11. In providing comment on the FFLG recommendations this paper looks to view each one through a regional council, and where appropriate Taranaki set of lenses. In doing so the paper:
- Adopts the view, as noted by the Panel, that there needs to be widespread reform and a reorganisation of the current structures, including regional and unitary authorities, across the local government sector
 - Differentiates between local authority structures and the services that are currently and might be delivered in the future. It is clear that there are a number of services delivered across local government that make a significant contribution to community outcomes and should continue to be delivered in the future. This does not mean that we shouldn't be challenging the 'what' gets delivered or how it's delivered. The notion of continuous improvement is important. It does mean, however, that the focus needs to be on the people, processes and strategy used to deliver outputs from the current system rather than the organisational structures themselves
 - Considers each recommendation and whether it has any particular implications for the services delivered by regional councils which might be different to the perspectives of a territorial local authority
 - Looks at the strategic significance of the recommendation in terms of making a practical difference in terms of the delivery of improved outcomes and/or services for local and regional communities
 - Considers the extent to which the recommendation (and/or more general changes/improvements to services) can be implemented within current policy and legislative settings.

Options

12. LGNZ are expected to reach a proposed final position in relation to each of the seventeen recommendations on Tuesday 24 November. This will follow on from the second sector workshop on 2 November.
13. The options available to Council are:
- Option 1 - adopt the recommended position (or as amended) in relation to each of the seventeen recommendations made
 - Option 2 - await finalisation of the LGNZ position and then hold a special Council meeting to finalise Council's position
 - Option 3 - determine that it does not want to determine a position and leave the decision to Chair and/or other delegates that it might appoint to attend the Special General Meeting.

Factors to Consider

Indicative LGNZ Position

14. Included in the attached (Attachment B) analysis of the FFLG Panel recommendations is a column headed "Indicative LGNZ Position". The commentary included in this column represents a summary of the feedback provided by sector representatives at the first LGNZ workshop held on 18 September 2023. At that workshop participants were asked

to complete a green, orange or red post-it note that summarised whether they supported (green), could support with changes (orange) or did not support (red) the FFLG Panel recommendations. Participants were also invited to write comments on the post-it notes to summarise the rationale for their position. The top three comments made are also reflected in the Indicative LGNZ Position column.

15. A second consensus building workshop is being held on 2 November, which will pick up on the position reached on 18 September, and try to further develop the collective sector position that LGNZ are seeking to achieve.
16. There will be differences between the proposed Regional Sector position indicated in this report and the indicative LGNZ position. Some of the difference will reflect the different processes used to develop the positions reached. The LGNZ process was a collective process involving some 150 people versus a more comprehensive analysis process essentially completed by the report writer, with some limited peer review input from others.
17. The 'different' perspectives will also reflect both the difference in functions between regional and territorial councils and the 'larger' geographical scale at which regions operate.

Grouping of Recommendations

18. The recommendations in the attached analysis have been grouped into a structure that is similar to that used in the FFLG panel's final report, rather than following the numerical numbering of each recommendation. These are:
 - Purpose of Local Government
 - Local Democracy
 - Strengthening the Local Government sector
 - Working with Māori
 - Local Government Reform.
19. The FFLG Panel have emphasised that they see the seventeen recommendations that they have made as being a package, rather than a list of recommendations from which decisions could be made to pick individual recommendations that might find favour with a particular party. While this perspective has merit it is also relevant to recognise that different recommendations will have a more immediate and practical impact on the services delivered to local communities than others. Some recommendations will also be easier to implement, and therefore could be done more quickly, than others.
20. The recommendations that generally fall into the strengthening the local government sector, working with Māori and local government reform categories are the ones that are seen as more likely to make a practical difference to the sector in the short to medium term. As a result it is proposed that Te Uru Kahika should advocate for these recommendations to be implemented ahead of those that fall into the other categories. Adopting this position represents a pragmatic view that change needs to and should occur quickly.

Coordinated Reform Agenda

21. Over the last three years central Government have had a very significant reform agenda across a number of different areas. As a number of these reforms have been driven by different Ministers and government departments the different programmes have often

not been well coordinated or synchronised in a way that has regard to the capacity within the system to implement the change nor the linkages that might exist between the different reform programmes. This was an issue highlighted to and by the FFLG Panel as it went about its work.

22. With the start of a new central government triennium there is an opportunity for local government to seek to partner with central government to develop a coordinated reform programme. Any such programme should reflect the priorities that the new government may have as well as the changes and priorities that local government has for working to improve the outcomes that are delivered to local communities. Te Uru Kahika has a role to play in this area in relation to changes that particularly affect the regional sector. LGNZ should be encouraged to play a similar role in relation to the work of the local government sector as a whole.

Approach to Change

23. Throughout the FFLG review process the Panel consistently highlighted that while there is a lot of very good work being done across the local government sector the current model is 'past its use by date' and needs to change. It notes that the change needs to include a reorganisation of the current model of local government. In the past such reorganisation processes, including the 1989 and Auckland reforms, have often been driven via a 'top down' centralised approach.
24. While the FFLG Panel could have also recommended the use of the traditional 'top down' centralised approach to change, particularly given the need for change to occur quickly, it has favoured a 'bottom up' sector led approach to change. It proposes that this approach should start at the regional level, reflecting the approach being pursued through a number of other change processes such as the resource management reforms, but then develop to reflect what might deliver the best outcomes for local communities.
25. The extent to which the FFLG Panel's recommendations are picked up and progressed is, in many ways, dependent on the attitude that individual local authorities across a region might adopt to progressing discussions about 'working in a different way'. Some councils will argue that they cannot do anything until central government decides on what their response to the Panel's recommendations will be. Others will decide that change needs to happen irrespective of what decisions might be made by central government and look to work with their communities and neighbouring authorities to explore what might be possible and make change happen in their communities.
26. There is a strong argument that those who wish to change early should be enabled to make the changes they desire. While the attached analysis of the FFLG recommendations makes it clear that there is a lot that can be achieved within current policy and legislative settings there is an argument that the sector should argue for work to be done to identify straight-forward changes to policy and/or legislative settings that might enable change to happen quickly amongst regions that are wanting to move early.
27. Broadening the current service transfer and reorganisation criteria in the Local Government Act 2002, for example, may enable straight-forward pragmatic changes that can enable willing regions to implement agreed changes quickly and easily. LGNZ and central government should be encouraged to identify such opportunities and also support those who want to move early. That support could helpfully include encouraging relevant central government agencies to enter into a partnering relationship with local government and other relevant stakeholder where there is the potential for joined up initiatives to deliver tangible improvements to community outcomes.

Significance

28. In this paper the Council is being asked to identify a preferred position in relation to each of the seventeen recommendations by the FFLG Panel. This position can then be used by the Chair to vote at the LGNZ Special General Meeting on a proposed local government sector position. LGNZ will be looking to use the decisions made to inform its work with central government as to what should happen in relation to the FFLG Panel's report and recommendations. There is no obligation on central government to accept or agree with the Panel's recommendations.
29. A decision in accordance with the recommendation is not considered significant.

Financial considerations—LTP/Annual Plan

30. The memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the Council's adopted Long-Term Plan and estimates in that the costs are covered from within existing budgeted resources.

Policy considerations

31. Council does not have a formal policy position in relation to the FFLG review process or the question of reform. In its submissions to the FFLG Panel it has advocated for reform and a significant level of change.

Iwi considerations

32. Ngā Iwi o Taranaki have not been specifically consulted during development of this report. A number of Iwi representatives, including those on Council committees, were however involved in making submissions to the FFLG Panel.
33. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the Council's policy for the development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes (schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002) as outlined in the adopted long-term plan and/or annual plan.

Community considerations

34. This memorandum and the associated recommendations have considered the views of the community, interested and affected parties and those views have been recognised in the preparation of this memorandum.

Legal considerations

35. This memorandum and the associated recommendations comply with the appropriate statutory requirements imposed upon the Council.

Next steps

36. The Chair will represent Council at the LGNZ Special General Meeting to be held on 11 December.

Appendices/Attachments

Document 3213174: [Summary of Te Uru Kahika Position on Future for Local Government Report Recommendations](#)

Document 3213130: [Analysis of FFLG Report Recommendations](#)

FFLG Panel makes the following recommendations

	Panel Theme	Recommendation	Recommended TUK Position
Local Government Purpose	Embedding local government's purpose and wellbeing focus	1. Entrench the purpose of local government, as set out in the Local Government Act 2002, to embed intergenerational wellbeing and local democracy at the heart of local government.	i. Support the final position adopted by LGNZ. ii. Agree that the recommendation is low priority.
		2. Introduce statutory provisions to reinforce and give effect to the purpose of local government in the Local Government Act 2002, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● councils setting wellbeing goals and priorities each term, in conjunction with community and hapū/iwi and Māori ● central and local government committing to align wellbeing priorities and agree place-based investment plans. 	i. Support the recommendation as a medium term priority, which is allowed to develop at the regional level. ii. Encourage LGNZ to pursue changes in this area as part of their advocacy on the FFLG reforms.
Local Democracy	Strengthening local democracy and leadership	10. Local government and councils develop and invest in democratic innovations, including participatory and deliberative democracy processes.	i. Support the recommendation as a low priority, given that these methods can already be used.

		<p>11. Enhance local democracy in order to increase access and representation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing for a 4-year local electoral term • adopting ranked voting (also known as single transferrable vote or STV) as nationwide method for local elections • lowering the threshold for the establishment of Māori wards • enabling Te Tiriti-based appointments to councils • lowering the voting age for local elections to 16. 	<p>i. Support the recommendation as a low priority.</p>
<p>Strong Local Government Sector</p>	<p>System Renewal</p>	<p>8. Establish a dedicated Crown department to facilitate a more effective working relationship between local and central government that focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a relational-based operating model to align priorities, roles, and funding • brokering place-based approaches and agreements to address complex challenges and opportunities • research, development, and innovation capability that 	<p>i. That TUK support this recommendation as a medium priority.</p>

		equips local government to maximise intergenerational wellbeing for its communities.	
	Increasing funding	<p>13. In order to prioritise and deliver on wellbeing, central government makes a greater investment in local government through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an annual transfer of revenue equivalent to GST charged on rates • significant funding to support local priorities, place-based agreements, and devolution of roles. 	<p>i. That TUK advocate for addressing specific funding issues that are of particular relevance to the regional sector, such as climate change and flood risk management, as a high priority.</p> <p>ii. That TUK continue to explore with central government agencies opportunities to improve the efficiency of service delivery and improved outcomes across the range of policy and services for which the regional sector is responsible.</p> <p>iii. Support LGNZ having an ongoing discussion with central government about the wider range of funding and risk management issues affecting the sector as a high priority.</p> <p>iv. Support the recommendation as a medium level of priority.</p>
		14. Central government pays rates on Crown property.	<p>i. Advocate for payment of rates and user charges where there is direct benefit to the property</p>


			and/or Crown agency receiving a service.
		15. Central government develops an intergenerational fund for climate change, with the application of the fund requiring appropriate regional and local decision-making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Support an expanded recommendation which advocates for a 'joined up' approach between central and local government to the management of climate change adaptation risks as a high priority. iii. Encourage LGNZ to advocate for and contribute to the development of a coordinated central and local government work programme in this area as a high priority.
		16. Cabinet is required to consider the funding impact on local government of proposed policy decisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The recommendation should be supported as a medium priority.
Partnering with Māori	Growing authentic Te Tiriti-based partnerships	3. Introduce new provisions in the Local Government Act 2002 that explicitly recognise local government as a partner to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and te ao Māori values to strengthen authentic relationships in the local exercise of kāwanatanga and rangatiratanga.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. That TUK support a national discussion on the recommendation as a high priority. ii. That TUK encourage local authorities to continue to progress partnering relationships where there is a mutual willingness to do so.
		4. Introduce a statutory requirement for councils to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. That TUK support this recommendation 4, along with

		<p>develop partnership frameworks with hapū/iwi and Māori to give effect to new Te Tiriti provisions in the Local Government Act 2002 that create new governance arrangements and complement existing ones.</p>	<p>recommendations 3, 5 and 6 as matters of high priority.</p>
		<p>5. Central government leads a comprehensive review of requirements for engaging with Māori across legislation that impacts local government, considering opportunities to streamline or align those requirements.</p>	<p>i. That TUK support this recommendation 5, along with recommendations 3, 4 and 6 as matters of high priority.</p>
		<p>6. Amend the Local Government Act 2002 to require councils (elected members and chief executives) to prioritise and invest in developing and strengthening their capability and capacity in the areas of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, te ao Māori values, mātauranga Māori, tikanga, and the whakapapa of local government in order to make local government a better Te Tiriti partner.</p>	<p>i. That TUK support the recommendation as a medium level priority.</p> <p>ii. That TUK continue with the collaborative work recommended by Nga Kairapu to develop broader skills in line with this recommendation.</p>
<p>Local Government Reform</p>	<p>System Renewal</p>	<p>7. Initiate a reorganisation of local government to strengthen, support, and resource councils to plan for and respond to</p>	<p>i. That TUK support recommendation 7, along with</p>

		<p>increasing challenges and opportunities, and to set local government up for a more complex future.</p>	<p>recommendations 9, 12 and 17 as matters of very high importance.</p> <p>ii. That TUK encourages LGNZ to also support recommendation 7, along with recommendations 9, 12 and 17 as matters of very high importance.</p>
	<p>Strengthening local democracy and leadership</p>	<p>12. Local and central government coinvest to build adaptive leadership capability focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leading change and system renewal • valuing civic leadership and public service • partnership and collaboration • innovation and experimentation. 	<p>i. That TUK support this recommendation 12, along with recommendations 7, 9 and 17 as matters of very high priority.</p> <p>ii. That TUK recognises the desirability of building a regional sector perspective on the workforce challenges facing its members considers the merits of expanding the work of its SIG network to develop an understanding of these issues.</p>
	<p>Increasing funding</p>	<p>17. Central government commits to enabling the future transition with funding to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • resource a transition unit to support the change and system renewal of local government • supplement local government capacity funding to enable hapū/iwi and Māori to partner with councils 	<p>i. That TUK support this recommendation 17, along with recommendations 7, 9 and 12 as matters of very high importance.</p> <p>ii. That TUK strongly encourage LGNZ and Taituara to support recommendations 7, 9, 12 and 17 as matters of very high importance.</p>

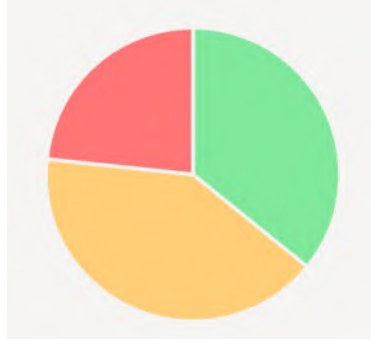
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• support councils to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ build Te Tiriti and te ao Māori capability and grow hapū/iwi and Māori relationships○ lift their immediate capacity and capability to innovatively deliver wellbeing priorities for their communities○ trial and grow participatory and deliberative democracy practices.	
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FFLG REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS – Te Uru Kahika View

Recommendation	What does this recommendation mean?	Indicative LGNZ Position	Suggested Regional Sector Position
<p>#1 Entrench the purpose of local government, as set out in the Local Government Act 2002, to embed intergenerational wellbeing and local democracy at the heart of local government.</p>	<p>The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) sets out the purpose of local government: “to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities and to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities.”</p> <p>However, it’s possible for Parliament to change the purpose of local government with a simple majority. In 2013, a National-led Government changed the purpose of local government: “to meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services and performance of regulatory functions in a way</p>	 <p>Top Three Comments/</p> <p>Will provide stability, certainty and make it harder to change the purpose of local government (9 post-it notes)</p>	<p>It will be challenging to get the required level (75%) of Parliamentary support for entrenchment of the purpose of local government. Entrenchment is, by convention, usually reserved for significant constitutional matters such as electoral term.</p> <p>Given that local government is effectively a ‘creature of statute’ and that central governments frequently change the legislative settings within which the sector works it is difficult to see this recommendation gaining the level of support needed across the Parliament. It is also noted that even if the purpose of local government was entrenched this would not stop future government’s changing the broader policy and legislative</p>

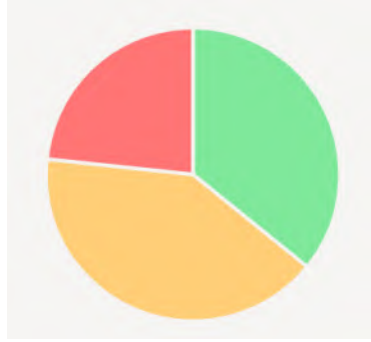
	<p>that is most cost-effective for households and businesses.”</p> <p>Many councils continued to focus on promoting the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of their communities. They relied on local government having the power of general competence, which says that councils can choose what activities to undertake and how they should undertake them.</p> <p>Then in 2019, a Labour-led Government changed the purpose back to enabling democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities and to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities. The focus on promoting wellbeing sits alongside and guides councils’</p>	<p>Why bother? Who cares? It’s pointless. It won’t make a difference (8 post-it notes)</p> <p style="background-color: red; height: 15px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>Limited chance of success; the Government won’t support this (8 post-it notes)</p>	<p>construct within which the sector works.</p> <p>From a practical perspective the entrenchment of the purpose of local government would make little practical difference for the work of the regional sector on a day to day basis in the short to medium term. Rather it creates long term stability about the sectors ‘reason for being’ or its why.</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>The regional sector does not have a perspective that is any different to the wider local government sector on the entrenchment issue.</p> <p>Entrenchment is desirable in terms of creating stability of the overall purpose of local government in the long term but this will not stop central government from making changes to the wider regulatory framework within which the sector works.</p>
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	<p>obligations to provide infrastructure to their communities.</p> <p>Entrenching the purpose of the LGA means that any change to the purpose would need the support of a 75% super majority of Parliament.</p>		<p>Te Uru Kahika should support the position adopted by LGNZ and the wider local government sector. It is expected that the sector will see entrenchment as a low priority.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the final position adopted by LGNZ. 2. Agree that the recommendation is low priority.
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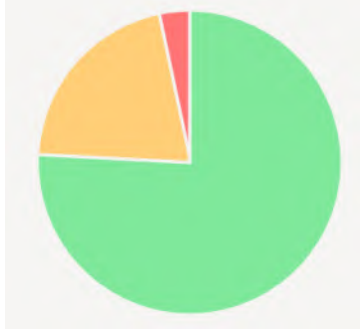
<p>#2 Introduce statutory provisions to reinforce and give effect to the purpose of local government in the Local Government Act 2002, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ councils setting wellbeing goals and priorities each term, in conjunction with community and hapū/iwi and Māori 	<p>At the moment, there's no explicit requirement for councils to set wellbeing goals and priorities each term with their community and iwi/hapū/Māori. This means councils' approaches vary.</p> <p>But we know that a large number of councils are actively engaging with their communities and iwi/hapū/Māori to set wellbeing goals and priorities, including through long-term plans and community plans. Long-term plans set out the outcomes that the council wants to achieve for its community. These outcomes help to inform the decisions that councils make about investing in infrastructure.</p> <p>The Panel's view is that requiring councils to work with their</p>	 <p>Top Three Comments/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would help to achieve consistency and alignment (9 post-it notes) Councils are already setting wellbeing goals and priorities each term (10 post-it notes) Councils are already doing this (13 post-it notes) 	<p>Looking to the future the ideal position should be for the system (ie central and local government plus NGOs and local communities etc) as a whole to have integrated goals and service delivery priorities that reflect the well-being goals that are set in conjunction with local communities and Maori. This approach would suggest a broader outcomes and public service planning process to achieve the desired level of buy-in rather than individual councils operating in isolation with their communities to set well-being goals and priorities. A number of these approaches are much easier to implement at the regional level given the bigger scale at which public sector entities often work. They do, however, have a number of challenges given that participating agencies often have their own objectives and policy frameworks within which they need to work.</p>
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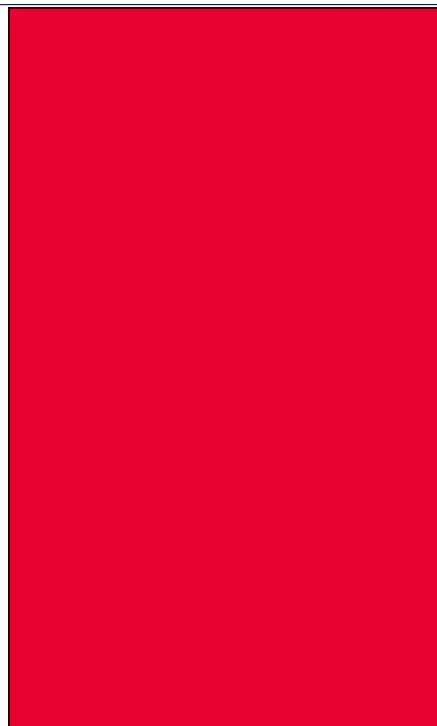
	<p>communities and iwi/hapū/Māori to develop wellbeing goals and priorities would help to ensure that councils fulfil their purpose. It would also help councils to ensure that the services they provide are designed to meet the wellbeing needs and priorities of their communities.</p>		<p>Wales has experience at addressing a number of these challenges through the processes that they have introduced under the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 including the creation of Public Service Boards to lead integrated public sector planning by locality.</p> <p>The regional sector should ensure that there continues to be a strong environmental focus through the well-beings process. Regional authorities can also bring a broader regional perspective that territorial local authorities do not always have.</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>The recommendation should be supported but rather than being an end in itself it should be seen as a pathway to a more holistic ‘whole of system’ planning approach. The later should be allowed to develop at the</p>
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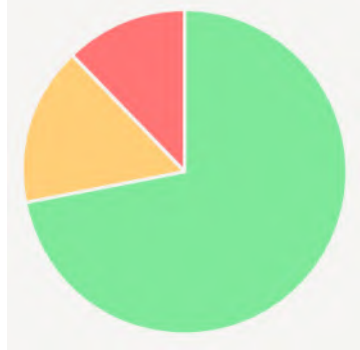
			<p>regional level and build off the regional approach being implemented via the RMA reforms including regional spatial planning. The process should move at a pace that reflects the particular issues facing each region/community.</p>
			<p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Support the recommendation as a medium term priority, which is allowed to develop at the regional level.4. Encourage LGNZ to pursue changes in this area as part of their advocacy on the FFLG reforms.

<p>#2 Introduce statutory provisions to reinforce and give effect to the purpose of local government in the Local Government Act 2002, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ central and local government committing to align wellbeing priorities and agree place-based investment plans. 	<p>Investing in meeting communities' wellbeing needs and priorities is important to local government. What we know is that central government's investments are at times not geared towards the needs and priorities of local communities.</p> <p>This recommendation presents an opportunity to think more broadly about the future of the public service in New Zealand and how central and local government can best work together to deliver good outcomes for communities.</p> <p>There's currently no consistent or mandated approach for how central and local government should work together to align wellbeing priorities and agree place-based investment plans that meet those priorities. This</p>	 <p>Top Three Comments/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would help to achieve consistency and alignment (9 post-it notes) Councils are already setting wellbeing goals and priorities each term (10 post-it notes) Councils are already doing this (13 post-it notes) 	<p>As noted in the first part of this recommendation above the regional sector should support the need for a joined up approach between all players, whether they be central government, local entities, NGOs or indeed local community groups themselves starting with the setting of overall well-being goals for each community. This recommendation is a 'second best' option in that it argues for integration at the service planning level rather than at the start of the process in developing the overall well-being goals.</p> <p>Both approaches can deliver benefits if they can be made to work in each region/community and hence they should be supported.</p> <p>Irrespective of whether these changes proceed it is relevant that the new resource management legislation, including regional spatial planning will</p>
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	<p>means that there's often a lack of alignment between central and local government's priorities and investments and a duplication of effort between central and local government agencies.</p> <p>Some councils are working closely with central government agencies to align priorities and invest in communities, for example there are Urban Growth Partnerships between central government agencies, councils and mana whenua in Greater Christchurch, the Waikato, Bay of Plenty and Queenstown.</p> <p>The Resource Management Reforms will introduce mandatory regional spatial planning, and require the councils in a region, along with mana whenua and central government representatives, to</p>	
		<p>lead to a number of these gains being achieved in practice anyway. Given the decisions that have already been made that this planning is to occur based on the existing regional boundaries there is a strong argument for this recommendation to also be implemented at the regional level.</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>The recommendation should be supported as a medium level priority for change. It is noted that there is nothing that stops central and local government agencies from collaborating locally now, where there is a mutual desire to do so. Developing these linkages needs to be driven locally in each region.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>5. Support the recommendation as a medium term priority, which is</p>

	<p>set out how regions will grow, adapt and change over time and how land, infrastructure and other resources will be used to promote the wellbeing of people, the environment and economy. Spatial planning will be supported with implementation plans and agreements to support the delivery of agreed actions.</p>		<p>allowed to develop at the regional level.</p> <p>6. Encourage LGNZ to pursue changes in this area as part of their advocacy on the FFLG reforms.</p>
<p># 10 Local government and councils develop and invest in democratic innovations, including participatory and deliberative democracy processes.</p>	<p>Councils' engagement and consultation with communities is currently guided by the provisions in Part 6 of the LGA.</p> <p>Greater use of participatory and deliberative democracy processes could more actively involve a range of communities in decision-making in innovative ways and ramp up engagement. Participatory democracy processes enable any citizen to voice their opinion on a</p>	 <p>Top Three Comments/</p>	<p>There is nothing that stops councils using participatory processes at present where there is an appropriate context for such input. The decisions about whether and how such approaches are used should continue to be made by individual councils based on the particular issues being considered, even if it is included within the Local Government Act.</p> <p>Summary</p>

	<p>particular topic. Deliberative democracy processes can also involve a representative sample of the population responding to a particular question.</p>	<p>Need to reinvigorate local democracy as a way to solve problems, strengthen engagement – including by those less involved, get more participation and buy-in (16 post-it notes)</p>	<p>The regional sector does not have a perspective on this recommendation that is different to the local government sector as a whole. Allowing for greater local community input can be valuable in the appropriate context.</p>
	<p>Many councils are already using these processes. For example, the Bay of Plenty Regional Council has used participatory budgeting, and Horowhenua District Council has set up citizens’ panels.</p>	<p>Leave it to councils to decide rather than making this a requirement or overly prescriptive. One size fits none. There is nothing in the LGA stopping councils from doing this now (8 post-it notes)</p>	<p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>7. Support the recommendation as a low priority, given that these methods can already be used.</p>
	<p>While there’s nothing in the LGA stopping councils from using participatory or deliberative democracy processes, changes to the LGA would support and encourage greater use of them, as well as making engagement less of a compliance exercise.</p>	<p>Need more capability building, and sharing best practice that’s already underway (7 post-it notes)</p>	

<p>#11 Enhance local democracy in order to increase access and representation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ providing for a four-year local electoral term 	<p>Councils are currently elected to represent their communities for a three-year term. Governments are also elected for a three-year term. There's growing debate here and overseas about whether three-year terms give councils and governments enough time to deliver for their communities.</p> <p>Four years is the most common length of term for councils in comparable overseas jurisdictions: Scotland, England, most of Canada and a number of Australian states. In some parts of the world, it's five years.</p>	 <p>Top Three Comments/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need civics education (numerous post-it notes across the categories). STV is too complex, keep things simple (8 post-it notes) Leave it up to councils to decide re STV (5 post-it notes) 	<p>There would be benefits associated with a four year term for local authorities as identified in the FFLG report. The regional sector interest, however, is no different to the broader local government sector and so it should accept the position reached by LGNZ.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support the recommendation as a low priority.
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<p>#13 In order to prioritise and deliver on wellbeing, central government makes a greater investment in local government through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ an annual transfer of revenue equivalent to GST charged on rates 	<p>Local government faces a significant funding challenge – it simply does not have enough funding to meet growing expectations from communities and central government, nor deal with pressures like climate change, growth and tourism.</p> <p>Councils receive most of their funding through rates. As cost-of-living pressures increase, councils face growing pressure from their communities to keep rates down. But the services that councils provide cost money – and councils’ costs are increasing.</p> <p>Successive reviews have recommended changes to local government funding –but have had limited uptake of those recommendations by successive governments.</p>	<p>Top Three Comments/</p> <p>Support for the intent, but need a more considered position – that both looks at the GST proposal more closely, and considers other possible funding streams (21 post-it notes)</p> <p>Equity considerations are important (eg areas with smaller</p>	<p>Local government funding has been an issue, and subject to an ongoing debate, for many years with two previous reviews (ie Shand Inquiry and Productivity Commission Inquiry) not leading to change of any substance.</p> <p>With a challenging economic and fiscal environment it is difficult to see a willingness from central government to engage in any meaningful discussions on a proposal such as the proposed transfer of funding equating to the GST on rates included in this recommendation, in the short to medium term at least.</p> <p>Local government also need to accept/understand that those who are allocating the funding to support a particularly initiative(s), whether that be central government or other external agencies will, most likely,</p>
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	<p>The Panel recommends that central government provide councils with more funding by making an annual transfer of funds to councils. The Panel suggests that, as a starting point, central government establish a \$1 billion per annum funding transfer, with this amount to be reviewed annually.</p> <p>The Panel suggests \$1 billion a year for two main reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It's large enough to make an impact. It's approximately equivalent to the Provincial Growth Fund, which distributed about \$3 billion over three years. - It's also roughly equivalent to the amount that property 	<p>rating bases, areas with high numbers of tourist) (8 post-it notes)</p> <p style="background-color: yellow; height: 10px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>This is not necessarily the right tool, there may be others (8 post-it notes)</p>	<p>also want to 'have a say' over how the funding is used and the outputs that are delivered. Those agencies remain accountable for the way in which those funds are used even if the subsequent allocations might be made by local authorities.</p> <p>There are gains that can be made from within the current system from better service integration and new revenue streams that could be explored if there was a willingness to do so. The later could include making greater use of the range of tools currently available to local government and/or other external funding sources. Some of these issues could be accessed from a more integrated 'system wide' view of how other partners can assist each other to deliver improved services and community outcomes.</p>
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	<p>owners paid in GST on their rates during 2021/22.</p> <p>The Panel suggests that councils use this funding to pay for locally defined priorities and projects that support intergenerational wellbeing and local democracy but might not otherwise be funded. The Panel is clear that funding should be distributed equitably, and that councils should be accountable for how they spend the money.</p> <p>While additional funding would make a difference to local government, more money doesn't directly address the unfunded mandate issue nor lead to improved prioritisation of the resources that the sector does have available. There's a risk that along with increasing funding central government would lump more responsibility</p>		<p>There is also a need for a more refined discussion on the unfunded mandate issue. Many have defined this as being where central government impose new requirements on local government for it to deliver services or meet new requirements. In some cases these may have been delivered by central government previously or could be seen as being consistent with an issue that is traditionally addressed by central government. Where the service has previously been delivered by central government the unfunded mandate argument has merit and could gain traction with government. Where, however, the issue relates to new government requirements being imposed in relation to what is otherwise a local service the argument lacks merit.</p> <p>Alongside of the funding issue there is also a need for further discussion on</p>
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	<p>to deliver services and meet statutory obligations on councils. Any increase in funding should also come with clear requirements for central government to consider the funding and resourcing implications of any decisions that affect councils (see also recommendation #16 below).</p> <p>This option alone is unlikely to fully address councils' funding pressures.</p>		<p>the changing risk environment within which local government is now operating. Some of this is related to climate change but there are also broader strategic risks which need to be recognised and better managed from a financial perspective. The communities that were particularly affected by Cyclone Gabrielle are also experiencing some of these issues.</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>There is a need for a more sophisticated discussion across the local government sector about the range of funding challenges that exist and ways in which these might be addressed. There is much that could be achieved within the existing system by, for example, different agencies working together to deliver agreed priorities. Funding as well as looking for new tools including much greater use of resource prioritisation</p>
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			<p>tools and support for more joined-up procurement across local and central government agencies all need to be explored as part of any discussion with central government.</p> <p>There are, however, a number of specific funding issues that are of strategic importance to the regional sector. The business case that has been developed for flood protection schemes is one example as is climate change adaptation and improving biodiversity. Progressing discussions with the new government on the issues that are of particular concern/interest to the regional sector should be a high priority for Te Uru Kahika and the focus of its efforts in this area.</p> <p>Progressing the broader sector wide funding discussions with central government should be seen by the</p>

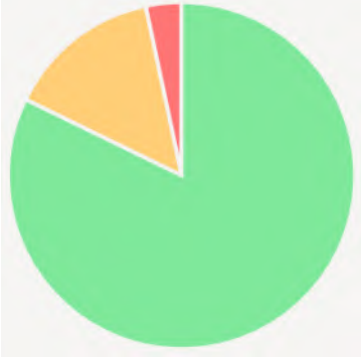
			<p>regional sector as a medium priority and a matter for LGNZ to progress.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>9. That TUK advocate for addressing specific funding issues that are of particular relevance to the regional sector, such as climate change and flood risk management, as a high priority.</p> <p>10. That TUK continue to explore with central government agencies opportunities to improve the efficiency of service delivery and improved outcomes across the range of policy and services for which the regional sector is responsible.</p> <p>11. Support LGNZ having an ongoing discussion with central government about the wider range of funding and risk</p>
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			<p>management issues affecting the sector as a high priority.</p>
<p>#13 In order to prioritise and deliver on wellbeing, central government makes a greater investment in local government through: ▶ significant funding to support local priorities, place-based agreements, and devolution of roles</p>	<p>This is another idea for how the funding pressures facing councils could be alleviated.</p> <p>This recommendation is less about a direct transfer of funding to councils, and more about how central government investments align with councils’ investments in local needs and priorities, and how it invests in councils’ capacity and capability to deliver.</p> <p>This recommendation presents an opportunity to think about how central government could invest in councils by enabling them to deliver certain services on behalf of central government at the local level.</p>	<p>Top Three Comments/</p> <p>Support for the intent, but need a more considered position – that both looks at the GST proposal more closely, and considers other possible funding streams (21 post-it notes)</p>	<p>As noted elsewhere there are benefits in a place based partnering approach between multiple agencies. Such approaches can bring efficiencies and create greater leverage and improved outcomes. What is important is finding where the areas of common interest between local government and central government agencies might exist and then working together to agree on a collective approach. There are many examples of where this is already happening in practice.</p> <p>The regional sector’s interest in these approaches is no different to other local authorities. This recommendation is an extension of what already happens in a number of areas and so should be supported.</p>

		<p>Equity considerations are important (eg areas with smaller rating bases, areas with high numbers of tourist) (8 post-it notes)</p>  <p>This is not necessarily the right tool, there may be others (8 post-it notes)</p>	<p>Summary</p> <p>The regional sector’s interest is consistent with the sector as a whole.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>12. Support the recommendation as a medium level of priority.</p>
<p>#16 Cabinet is required to consider the funding impact on local government of proposed policy decisions.</p>	<p>When making decisions that affect councils, there’s currently no requirement for Cabinet to consider how the decision will impact local government’s funding/resourcing. This means that decisions often impose new and additional requirements on councils that they cannot afford or don’t have the resources to fulfil. This is known as an unfunded mandate and creates pressures on councils’ existing budgets and resourcing.</p>	<p>Top Three Comments/</p> 	<p>Unfunded mandates has been an issue for some time. In looking at the issue, there is a need to recognise the role of central Government to set the framework within which the local government sector works. At present local authorities are ‘a creature of statute’. Hence, it is for Parliament to determine the legal construct within which the sector can operate. In making those decisions, however, it is important that government consider the financial costs of not only the specific changes being considered but also the cumulative impacts of other</p>

	<p>Introducing a requirement on Cabinet to consider the impacts of its decisions on local government’s funding wouldn’t necessarily translate to more funding for local government – Cabinet would need to agree to make more funding available. But it would result in greater scrutiny of the changes and requirements imposed on local government, and the support they need to fulfil them. As noted above, making additional funding available to councils should be coupled with this recommendation to ensure councils can meet any requirements imposed on them.</p>	<p>Should be more than just a requirement to consider funding impacts – should also be a requirement to provide for those impacts (eg no unfunded mandates, consideration of impacts must lead to change) (34 post-it notes)</p> <p>Should be part of standard regulatory impact statement requirements (3 post-it notes)</p> <p>Other impacts be considered such as social, environmental and cultural impacts and councils’ “wellbeing ability” (3 post-it notes)</p>	<p>changes that have been made to the framework within which the local government sector operates.</p> <p>While having a process, such as via Regulatory Impact Statements, provides a structural/procedural solution it does not address the broader systemic and cultural issues that allow the impacts to become ‘local government’s problem’ and therefore something that central government can easily ‘set aside’.</p> <p>Where there are direct benefits to the community being served from the change then there is a good argument for the cost to fall to the local community via council funding decisions. Where, however, there are broader regional and/or national benefits then the case for government support becomes very strong.</p>
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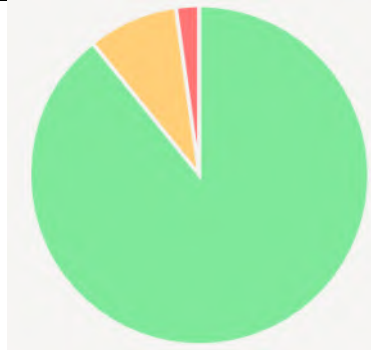
		<p>Summary</p> <p>It is appropriate that Cabinet should consider the costs and benefits of policy/legislative changes being made, including those that affect local government, as part of the Regulatory Impact Statement framework.</p> <p>Where there are costs then they should also consider where these costs should reasonably fall. This should at least have regard to where the benefit falls or who creates the need for the expenditure to be incurred as well as who has responsibility for delivery of the service.</p> <p>The regional sector's interest in this recommendation is no different to the wider local government sector's perspective.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p>
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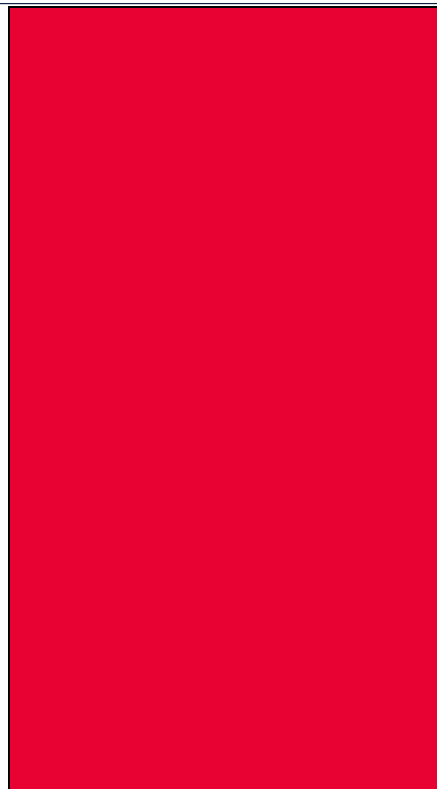


			<p>13. The recommendation should be supported as a medium priority.</p>
<p>#12 Local and central government coinvest to build adaptive leadership capability focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ leading change and system renewal ▶ valuing civic leadership and public service ▶ partnership and collaboration ▶ innovation and experimentation. 	<p>The Panel says that to deliver change, leadership capability needs to be strengthened across both local and central government.</p> <p>The Panel identifies four areas where co-investment by central and local government would drive the changes it recommends. These include investing in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growing, supporting and developing leaders in local government (particularly CEs and also council staff) who are open to learning, taking calculated risks and trying new things. 	 <p>Top Three Comments/</p> <p>Strong support for this recommendation. Seen as much needed and more is needed, worth the investment, professional development under-valued, good</p>	<p>This recommendation is one of four (refer also recommendation 7, 9 and 17) that are critical to leading the transformational change process that is needed across local government. In this regard the report notes that <i>“local government needs outstanding leadership and capability to match the challenges it faces¹”</i>. The FFLG report notes that the sector doesn’t have the quantum of people required to successfully lead the scale of change needed across the sector. Hence, this recommendation.</p> <p>Workforce supply and development generally, let alone in terms of the supply of people with change management skills, is a systemic issue</p>

¹ Page 108, FFLG report.


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining, valuing and recognising the importance of civic leadership and public service. This is about embedding the ethos of public service in the culture and values of councils. - Supporting people in local government to develop skills around building relationships, partnerships and collaboration. - The Panel saw this as an opportunity for central and local government to think about how they can better share people and collaborate on development, through things like secondments, 	<p>for all, need strong leadership (27 post-it notes)</p> <p style="background-color: #90EE90; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>Need funding from central government (5 post-it notes)</p> <p style="background-color: #FFD700; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>Need more specifics/ details (4 post-it notes)</p>	<p>across NZ and the local government sector is not immune from these issues. Under current structures LGNZ and Taituara, as sector representative bodies, have roles to play in this area. Neither of these entities currently has, however, the resourcing needed to address these recommendations at the level that would be needed to support the level of change recommended.</p> <p>Te Uru Kahika can play a role as an advocate for the needs of the regional sector (or at least the skills needed to support the services delivered by the regional sector at present) but also doesn't have the level of resourcing needed. Te Uru Kahika could also expand its work in this area if there was support from across the sector.</p> <p>Summary</p>
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	<p>partnerships and shared training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building a culture and risk appetite for embracing new technology and innovative ways of doing things. <p>The report doesn't go into detail on what the investment to support these four areas could look like, or how investment could be shared between central and local government.</p> <p>Many councils are already working to build skills, capability and capacity in these four areas. LGNZ and Taituarā also support councils' capability building.</p>		<p>The FFLG recommendation, which is focussed on building stronger leadership capability, including those related to the leadership of change, needs to be seen as an important part of the change management recommendations and as a subset of the broader workforce planning work that is needed across the sector for all occupational groupings. It should be seen as a high priority as without access to the range of skills needed the sector will not be able to deliver on the change programme needed not its business as usual strategic priorities.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>14. That TUK support this recommendation 12, along with recommendations 7, 9 and 17 as matters of very high priority.</p>
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			<p>15. That TUK recognises the desirability of building a regional sector perspective on the workforce challenges facing its members considers the merits of expanding the work of its SIG network to develop an understanding of these issues.</p>
<p>#14 Central government pays rates on Crown property</p>	<p>Currently, central government agencies pay limited or no rates and charges on their properties.</p> <p>Successive local government funding reviews have recommended this change but it has never been implemented. In some areas, some central government agencies pay targeted rates for sewerage (wastewater), water, and rubbish collection if they are separately charged by the local council.</p> <p>The Panel recommends that central government pays rates</p>	 <p>Top Three Comments/</p>	<p>The issue of what rates, if any, are paid on Crown owned properties is relevant for the sector as a whole. The issues affecting the regional sector are not unique. It is also important to recognise that the introduction of a requirement for the Crown to pay rates would simply change the way in which the rating requirement set by each local authority is distributed amongst ratepayers. It will not change the overall quantum collected unless special legislation was passed or arrangements made with the Crown for the rates to be treated as a type of</p>

	<p>and charges on its land and capital improvements. Legislative change would be needed to make this happen.</p>	<p>If the government is using services, it should pay – it shouldn't be exempt (12 post-it notes)</p> <p></p> <p>DOC land should be covered (8 post-it notes)</p> <p></p> <p>Need to have further conversations about equity issues (5 post-it notes)</p>	<p>ex gratia payment outside of the rating system itself.</p> <p>It is suggested that the argument for the Crown paying rates are much stronger where it can be clearly shown that the Crown is an exacerbator and/or beneficiary of the services delivered. This clearly applies with services such as water and wastewater which are often, but not always, funded via separate targeted rates. It is, however, also relevant for other services such as roading, biosecurity, flood protection and emergency management which can often be funded as part of the general rate. Services in this second category also clearly provide direct benefits to Crown properties.</p> <p>The argument for the Crown to pay rates is weaker where the rates are funding a wider public good service,</p>
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			<p>such as democracy or community grants.</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>The regional sector should adopt a more nuanced approach and advocate for the Crown paying rates where they are a direct beneficiary and/or exacerbator of local government services. While this would not change the overall level of revenue collected it would lead to a more equitable distribution of the costs across ratepayers.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>16. Advocate for payment of rates and user charges where there is direct benefit to the property and/or Crown agency receiving a service.</p>

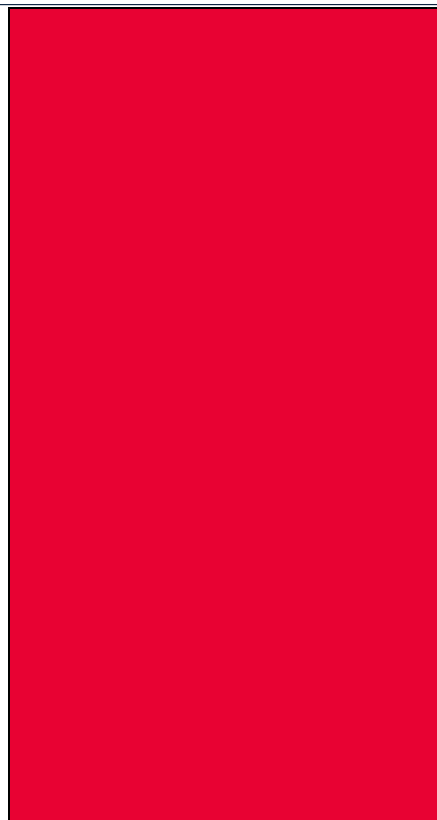


<p>#15 Central government develops an intergenerational fund for climate change, with the application of the fund requiring appropriate regional and local decision-making.</p>	<p>This is another recommendation designed to address the funding pressures facing councils.</p> <p>Funding climate change action is a challenge for councils now and will become even bigger challenge in the future, as extreme weather events become more frequent and severe. Climate change is a challenge that councils and communities won't be able to fund on their own.</p> <p>For many years, there have been calls by local government (and others) for more funding to support climate change action at the local level.</p> <p>The Panel recommends that this fund be used for climate change adaptation action. They have left open the question of whether</p>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Top Three Comments/</p> <p>The challenge is where the funding will come from, what it can be used for and how far it will be allocated. How funds are allocated is likely to be controversial (19 post-it notes)</p> <p>Fund should cover mitigation as well as adaptation (8 post-it notes)</p>	<p>The Regional sector has presented a business case seeking further government investment in flood protection schemes. Not all regional sector flood protection schemes are included within the current business case and there are obviously a wider range of natural hazard issues (eg coastal flooding and coastal erosion) whose risk profile will increase as a result of climate change.</p> <p>There are a number of significant cost issues (and risks) associated with climate change adaptation that are of particular relevance to the work of regional councils. The solutions need to be wider than just funding for physical protection infrastructure and would benefit from a more comprehensive and systemic approach being adopted. In this regard, some of the issues that need to be considered include:</p>
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	<p>the fund should also apply to climate change mitigation.</p> <p>The Panel hasn't gone into great detail about how the fund should work, or what the level of funding contributed by central government should be. These issues are currently being considered through the Environment Committee inquiry into community-led retreat.</p>	<p>This is essential, local government can't fund climate change action on its own and needs help from central government (7 post-it notes)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is good practice and how do we ensure it is being applied consistently across the country? • How do we ensure that we address the risk issues in an order that has at least some regard to the level of risk to which different communities are exposed? • How do we ensure that there is an equitable approach to the provision of any funding support that might be provided from either central or local government? • How do we reduce the exposure that communities have known hazards to acceptable levels and over what timeframes should that occur? • Are we prepared to fund 'temporary protection', such as increased flood protection,
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			<p>to allow longer term solutions, such as managed retreat to be developed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the sector manage the material damage, professional indemnity and public liability risks that are created when you develop and implement risk mitigation solutions? <p>The development of solutions in this area will require a more comprehensive piece of work than just a funding solution. Issues such as defining what good practice looks like for the management of natural hazard risks need to be addressed so that we can ensure that any funding that is allocated is spent wisely. This work should be progressed as a joint initiative between central and local government along with other relevant stakeholders such as the insurance</p>
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			<p>industry and needs to be seen as a high priority.</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>Further work in this area is of high importance to the regional sector and needs to be done in a partnership approach with central government, Maori and other relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>17. Support an expanded recommendation which advocates for a 'joined up' approach between central and local government to the management of climate change adaptation risks as a high priority.</p> <p>18. Encourage LGNZ to advocate for and contribute to the</p>

			<p>development of a coordinated central and local government work programme in this area as a high priority.</p>
<p>#17 Central government commits to enabling the future transition with funding to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ resource a transition unit to support the change and system renewal of local government ▶ supplement local government capacity funding to enable hapū/iwi and Māori to partner with councils ▶ support councils to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ build Te Tiriti and te ao Māori capability and grow hapū/iwi and Māori relationships ▶ lift their immediate capacity and capability to innovatively deliver wellbeing priorities for their communities ▶ Trial and grow participatory and deliberative democracy practices. 	<p>This recommendation suggests ways in which central government should provide funding and resourcing to support local government to transition to a new future, including resourcing the establishment of a transition unit and providing local government with additional funding to support hapū/iwi and Māori to build their capacity to partner with councils.</p> <p>It also suggests that central government needs to provide councils with additional resourcing to support them to build capability around Te Tiriti and te ao Māori, innovatively deliver wellbeing priorities, and</p>	<p>Top Three Comments/</p> <p>Views that the wording of this recommendation needs work – put a full stop after “funding” and get rid of other bullet points (8 post-it notes)</p>	<p>The level of change facing the local government sector, irrespective of what happens to the FFLG recommendations, is significant and would benefit from a more coordinated and structured approach. Such an approach will require a significant investment from both central and local government.</p> <p>LGNZ and Taituara are industry representative bodies and as such have a role to advocate for the interests of their members. This is a distinctly different role from the ‘system leader’ role that is important for leading and supporting the local government sector through a significant period of transformational change. At present the relevant</p>

	<p>trial and grow the use of participative and deliberative democracy processes.</p>	 <p>Central government funding and resources are critical (7 post-it notes)</p>	<p>central government departments, such as DIA, MFE and MCDEM, have a role to lead the changes occurring within the functional areas that are relevant to their work.</p>
	<p>The Panel suggests that a transition unit should be established as a formal entity to start the reform programme, including leading work to establish the stewardship agency and Crown department that the Panel recommends, and setting the mechanics and legislative settings that would be needed to support reorganisation and realignment of local government. It also suggests that the transition unit looks at broader policy and budget changes that would be needed to support new ways of partnering between local government, central government, and hapū/iwi.</p> <p>The Panel recommends that before the transition unit is</p>	 <p>Funding support is needed and would be good (6 post-it notes)</p>	<p>There is no one agency that has a mandated system leader role with clear responsibility for leading a programme of change across the sector as a whole. This means, for example, that individual change initiatives, such as Affordable Waters and RMA reforms, are being managed in isolation and that there is no coordination of the change programmes across the different reform programmes nor the local government sector as a whole. Hence, the timetables being put in place for one reform programme have little regard to the level of change that might be occurring in another area. There is also no overall change strategy that is being actively</p>

	<p>established, a steering group should be set up and resourced to scope the reform programme and establish the transition unit. It recommends that the steering group be chaired by a local government leader, play a key role in advising the incoming Government and reflect a genuine partnership between central and local government – including being supported by a joint team from across central and local government.</p> <p>LGNZ and Taituarā are already leading work with local government to think about what the reform programme could look like. LGNZ’s work to build a consensus position on the Panel’s report is a key part of this work.</p>		<p>managed across the sector. This poses significant risk to the current reform processes, let alone any new reforms, such as those proposed through the FFLG report, that might come in the future.</p> <p>To address the above issues the FFLG Panel made a number of recommendations (refer recommendation 7, 9, 12 and 17) to lead and support the change processes needed across the sector. Collectively, these four recommendations have considerable merit and should be supported as a high priority.</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>Te Uru Kahika can, and needs to, be a voice for the regional sector about the need for a coordinated approach to the management of change for the functions affecting the regional</p>
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			<p>sector. It can also support the need for such an approach across the whole of the local government sector, particularly given that it does see a number of the issues affecting different communities from a broader regional perspective.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>19. That TUK support this recommendation 17, along with recommendations 7, 9 and 12 as matters of very high importance.</p> <p>20. That TUK strongly encourage LGNZ and Taituara to support recommendations 7, 9, 12 and 17 as matters of very high importance.</p>
Relationships with Maori			

<p>#4 Introduce a statutory requirement for councils to develop partnership frameworks with hapū/iwi and Māori to give effect to new Te Tiriti provisions in the Local Government Act 2002 that create new governance arrangements and complement existing ones.</p>	<p>The LGA requires councils to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to decision-making processes. It also requires councils to consider ways they may foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes (Section 4, referring to provisions in Parts 2 and 6 of the LGA). Section 4 describes these requirements as existing in order to recognise and respect the Crown’s responsibility to take account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.</p> <p>Currently there is no explicit requirement for councils to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti; or - Develop partnership frameworks with iwi/hapū/Māori. 	 <p>Top Three Comments/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns about funding and capacity issues for local government and hapū/iwi/Māori (13 post-it notes) Any statutory requirements need to be flexible and enabling (9 post-it notes) 	<p>This is one of four recommendations (also refer to recommendations 3, 5 and 6) relating to the relationships that local government has with Maori. These recommendations should all be considered as a group.</p> <p>While there is nothing that necessarily stops local authorities from developing strong effective working relationships with Maori having greater clarity in legislation in regard to what is expected of local government and the responsibilities that it has in relation Te Tiriti o Waitangi would be beneficial. It would help reduce the ‘local debate’ about what is and isn’t appropriate and mean that the focus can be put into building stronger relationships and delivery of tangible outputs.</p> <p>There is a significant national political interest and differing policy positions being adopted by the national</p>
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	<p>Many councils already partner with or have relationships with iwi/hapū/Māori. However, approaches across the country are ad hoc and variable. Some approaches are formal, others more informal. This is partly because they need to reflect the unique circumstances of councils and iwi/hapū/Māori.</p> <p>The Panel says partnership should mean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shared decision-making between hapū/iwi and councils in areas of shared priority that relate to Māori rights and interests. - Growing hapū/iwi capacity. - Creating the right conditions and spaces for councils and iwi 	<p>Would provide certainty and structure (8 post-it notes)</p>	<p>political parties, in the current general election process. As a result the final decisions about the approach that is adopted in this area will need to reflect the position that is adopted by the new Government.</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>The regional sector has a strong interest in developing strong and meaningful relationships with Maori given the strong interest that that have in the environmental space. Given the significant work programme that the regional sector has ahead of it at present there is real merit in the legislative responsibilities that we have in this area being clarified sooner rather than later.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>21. That TUK support this recommendation 4, along with</p>
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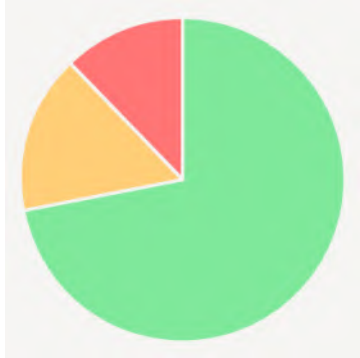
	<p>and hapū to collaborate, tell stories of the places they are connected to and passionate about, and build a shared understanding of local whakapapa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Māori citizens expressing their culturally specific preferences for services, representation, and participation. - Creating a greater level of transparency and accountability for both partners. <p>The Panel says partnership frameworks and the process for developing them could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outlining the working relationship between 		<p>recommendations 3, 5 and 6 as matters of high priority.</p>
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	<p>councils and hapū/iwi and Māori.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing a mechanism to voice individual priorities and agree on joint priorities. This could include opportunities for iwi, hapū, or Māori organisations to deliver services relating to their values or priorities. - Confirming ways of working together to streamline council engagement practices, complement and strengthen existing and evolving arrangements (such as Treaty settlements), and collectively deliver greater outcomes to and for the community. 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confirming appropriate governance arrangements, including but not limited to hapū and iwi representation on the council. <p>Water services and resource management reforms create new opportunities for partnership between local government and iwi/hapū/Māori. Mana whenua representatives sit on the regional representation groups established for the water services entities (50/50 local government and mana whenua representation). There will be a requirement for a minimum of two mana whenua representatives to sit on each of the regional planning committees. There's an opportunity to think about how these partnership arrangements</p>		
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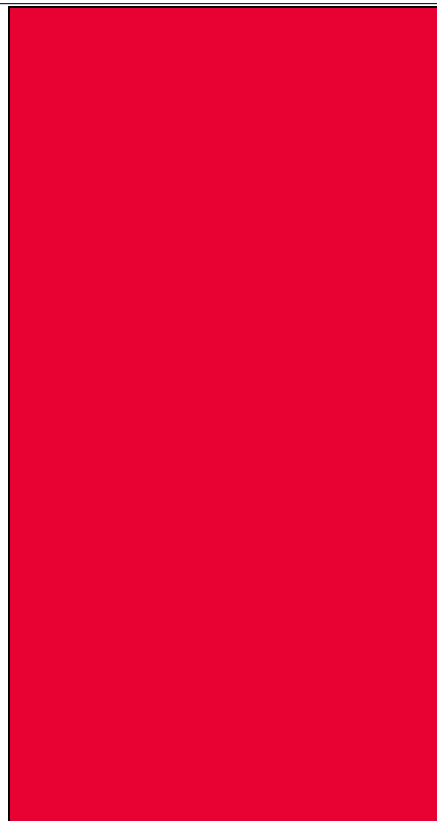
	<p>are consistent with (and enable or undermine) existing partnership arrangements that councils have with iwi/hapū/Māori.</p> <p>The Water Services Entities Act and the Natural and Built Environments Act place a requirement on all persons performing duties, functions or powers under those Acts to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. This recommendation presents an opportunity to align the LGA with those requirements.</p>		
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<p>#5 Central government leads a comprehensive review of requirements for engaging with Māori across legislation that impacts local government, considering opportunities to streamline or align those requirements.</p>	<p>Local government is a creature of statute, with legislation setting out councils' obligations. Different pieces of legislation set out different obligations for engaging with iwi, hapū and Māori.</p> <p>This recommendation identifies an opportunity to align all obligations on councils and achieve more consistency. It presents an opportunity to make sure engagement works for both local government and for iwi/hapū/Māori, who are overburdened by multiple requests from central and local government agencies.</p> <p>The Panel sees reviewing existing engagement requirements as an opportunity for Māori to contribute to decision-making in ways that are more consistent with the notion of partnership.</p>	 <p>Top Three Comments/</p> <p>Will help to achieve alignment and consistency (8 post-it notes)</p> <p>There's an opportunity to think about how this recommendation ties with recommendations #3 and #4. The recommendations could be combined in some way (6 post-it notes)</p>	<p>The diversity in approaches between different pieces of legislation reflects both the different timing of when legislation was passed and some divergence in the policy position adopted across different portfolios. There is considerable merit in the recommendation, which needs to be seen as one of the bundle of recommendations relating to the relationship that Council has with Maori.</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>The regional sector's interest is consistent with the sector as a whole. This recommendation, should, however</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>22. That TUK support this recommendation 5, along with</p>
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		<p>Will make things easier for hapū/iwi/Māori, and for councils and communities (6 post-it notes)</p>	<p>recommendations 3, 4 and 6 as matters of high priority.</p>
<p>#11 Enhance local democracy in order to increase access and representation by: ▶ lowering the threshold for the establishment of Māori wards</p>	<p>Māori wards (for territorial authorities) and constituencies (for regional councils) provide an opportunity for Māori to have proportionate representation in their area. All councils must consider whether Māori wards should be established in their areas, although it is not mandatory to have them.</p> <p>At the 2022 local body elections, 35 councils had Māori wards or constituencies.</p> <p>This recommendation is about retaining Māori wards and constituencies, and making it easier for councils to establish them. The Local Electoral Act 2001 sets out a formula for</p>	 <p>Top Three Comments/</p> <p>Need civics education (numerous post-it notes across the categories).</p>	<p>Maori wards/constituencies are not always universally supported by Iwi as they are not seen as being mana whenua appointments given the nature of the electoral process. In these instances Iwi would prefer to see the ability to make Te Tiriti based appointments as is provided for in the case of Environment Canterbury and some specific treaty settlement legislation.</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>Creating the ability for regions to either increase the number of Maori constituencies or allow for direct tangata whenua appointments would be beneficial and should be supported</p>

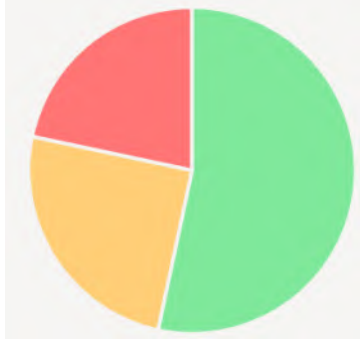
	<p>establishing Māori wards, which takes account of the Maori electoral population and the number of councillors to be elected.</p> <p>The Panel doesn't make any specific recommendations as to the threshold for establishing Māori wards. One option is to come up with a formula that gives less weight to the size of the governing body.</p> <p>As well as recommending lowering the threshold for establishing Māori wards, the Panel recommended Te Tiriti-based appointments to councils (Recommendation 11). The Panel's rationale is that while Māori wards support proportional representation, they are not sufficient for Te Tiriti-based partnership at the council table. This is because</p>	<p>STV is too complex, keep things simple (8 post-it notes)</p> <p style="background-color: #f8d7da; padding: 2px;">Leave it up to councils to decide re STV (5 post-it notes)</p>	<p>by the regional sector as a medium priority.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>23. Support the recommendation as a medium priority.</p>
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	<p>Māori wards and constituencies were not designed to provide for representation of hapū and iwi or significant kaupapa-based groups.</p>		
<p>#3 Introduce new provisions in the Local Government Act 2002 that explicitly recognise local government as a partner to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and te ao Māori values to strengthen authentic relationships in the local exercise of kāwanatanga and rangatiratanga.</p>	<p>The LGA does not explicitly recognise local government as a partner to Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Instead section 4 talks about the need for local government to fulfil certain requirements around Māori participation in decision-making in order to recognise and respect the Crown’s responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.</p> <p>This recommendation talks about explicitly identifying local government as a Te Tiriti partner. It relates to recommendation 4, which talks about partnership frameworks and giving effect to</p>	 <p>Top Three Comments/</p> <p>You can’t legislate authentic relationships – legislation isn’t what’s needed (12 post-it notes)</p>	<p>There is a need to be clear about Te Tiriti v Treaty and the different interpretations that they each have. This is a national debate that needs to be led by central Government. That debate also needs to resolve some of the different perspectives held by different political parties if any resolution is to be enduring.</p> <p>What is common amongst the major political parties is that all support the need to reduce the disparities that currently exist in many areas, including for Maori, and the desire to see the delivery of improved outcomes across the four well-beings. There are significant economic and</p>

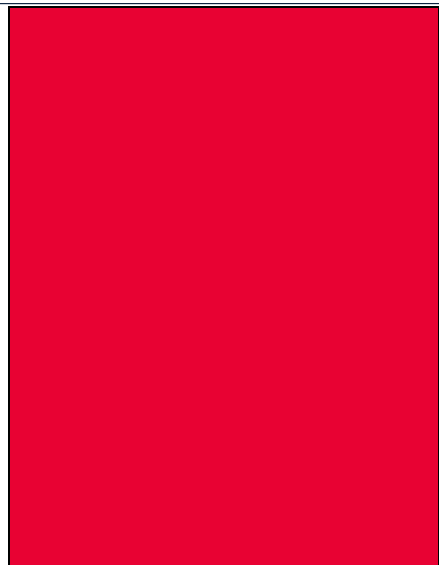
	<p>the principles of Te Tiriti (an obligation that sits with the Crown as a Treaty partner).</p> <p>While this recommendation suggests that local government should be named as a Treaty partner, most of the Panel’s report talks about Te Tiriti-based partnership and growing partnerships between local government and iwi/hapū/Māori. Arguably, those are two different things so there is a need for some clarity.</p> <p>This recommendation also talks about te ao Māori values being woven into the system of local government.</p>	<p>Concern this may be another unfunded mandate if it implies Crown responsibilities on councils and lets the Crown off the hook, including responsibilities on councils to resource hapū/iwi (7 post-it notes)</p> <p>Would provide clarity and help to formalise requirements (6 post-it notes)</p>	<p>social outcome benefits from reducing the existing disparities.</p> <p>Until the national debate is resolved there is an argument that local government should not be recognised as a “treaty partner” nor be drawn into the national discussion in a significant way. It could simply be a distraction from progressing new partnering models and supporting the development of improved capability across both Maori and local government. There is much to be done on what will be a long journey. Continuing on that journey, at a local government level, should not be delayed by the broader national debate.</p> <p>The work completed by Nga Kairapu has outlined a recommended pathway forward for regional councils to progress the development of greater capability in this area. That</p>
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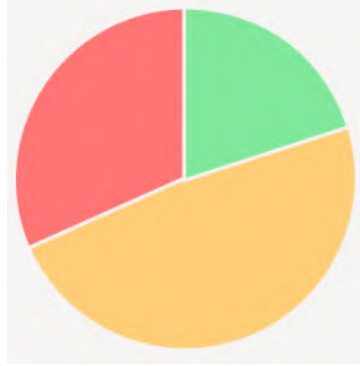
			<p>paper has been endorsed by the RCEO forum and work is being progressed to support its implementation.</p> <p>At a practical level there is also noting that stops local authorities from starting and/or continuing with their own local journeys to support the development of stronger partnering relationships where there is a mutual desire to do so. There is also a plethora of existing legislation that requires the development of co-governance and other partnering arrangements.</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>There is nothing stopping regional councils from implementing strong partnering relationships where desired. There is also significant existing legislation that explicitly supports and/or requires the development of such.</p>
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			<p>The recommendation has merit and is worthy of national discussion. It can be expected, however, that the national debate will take time and so in the interim the sector should continue to develop effective partnering relationships with Maori.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>24. That TUK support a national discussion on the recommendation as a high priority.</p> <p>25. That TUK encourage local authorities to continue to progress partnering relationships where there is a mutual willingness to do so.</p>
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<p>#6 Amend the Local Government Act 2002 to require councils (elected members and chief executives) to prioritise and invest in developing and strengthening their capability and capacity in the areas of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, te ao Māori values, mātauranga Māori, tikanga, and the whakapapa of local government in order to make local government a better Te Tiriti partner.</p>	<p>This recommendation is about recognising that if local government is to be a Te Tiriti partner and have additional obligations to partner with iwi/hapū/Māori, then local government’s capability and capacity in Te Tiriti o Waitangi, te ao Māori values, mātauranga Māori, tikanga and the whakapapa of local government must be developed and strengthened.</p> <p>Many councils are already working hard to build their capability and capacity in these areas. However, councils are at different stages and have varying abilities to resource this effort. That means there must be sufficient flex in any legislative requirements.</p> <p>This recommendation talks about the need for both council</p>	 <p>Top Three Comments/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs government funding/support otherwise will be an unfunded mandate (9 post-it notes) Needs resources and funding (8 post-it notes) Preference that this isn't legislated – but up to councils to decide. 	<p>Clause 36, Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires all local authorities to be a good employer. This term is defined as being, amongst other things, an employer that recognises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the aims and aspirations of Maori the employment requirements of Maori the need for greater involvement of Maori in local government provides opportunities for the enhancement of the abilities of individual employees. <p>Arguably, the schedule 7 provisions mean that there is already a statutory requirement, at least in relation to local authority staff, to meet a number of the elements included in the recommendation.</p>
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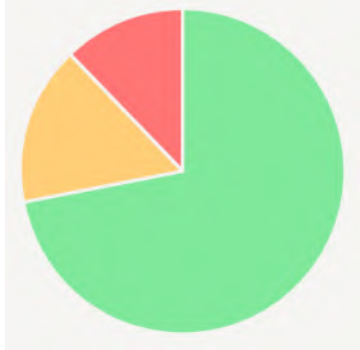
	<p>staff and elected members to develop and maintain their capability and capacity. The Panel recommends giving councils and chief executives specific responsibility to develop and maintain the capability of council staff and elected members.</p>	<p>Legislating may lead to a compliance mindset, rather than convincing people this is the right thing to do (6 post-it notes)</p>	<p>Having the existing provisions reinforced, and extended to elected members, as proposed in the recommendation should be supported. There is, however, no reason as to why local authorities could not take these steps under the current legislation.</p> <p>As noted under recommendation 3 Nga Kairapu have recently completed a piece of work that makes a number of recommendations as to how the regional sector might built greater capability in the areas covered by this recommendation. That paper has been endorsed by the RCEO forum and work is being progressed to support its implementation.</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>Local authorities could implement the proposals under existing legislation and indeed already have a similar</p>
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			<p>obligation in relation to existing staff. Te Uru Kahika is also progressing work to support the development of further capability in these areas.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>26. That TUK support the recommendation as a medium level priority.</p> <p>27. That TUK continue with the collaborative work recommended by Nga Kairapu to develop broader skills in line with this recommendation.</p>

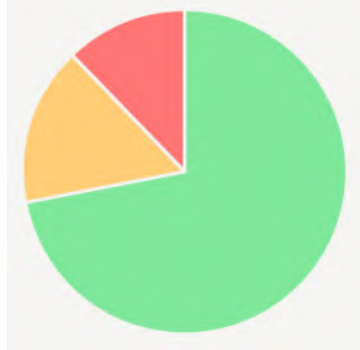
<p>#9 Establish a new local government stewardship institution to strengthen the health and fitness of the system. This entity should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ provide care for and oversight of the local government system, including the health of local democracy and local government’s future-fit capability and capacity ▶ foster common purpose and relationships ▶ support and enable the health of the Māori–local government relationship ▶ incorporate the current roles and responsibilities of the Local Government Commission. 	<p>The Panel has recommended creating a new independent local government stewardship institution to strengthen the health and fitness of the local government system.</p> <p>Currently, there are a number of different players that have local government stewardship roles including DIA, the Local Government Commission, LGNZ and Taituarā. Each organisation plays different roles and brings a different lens. The range of organisations involved in stewardship means that there’s no clear high-level picture of what is good and needed for the local government system as a whole. Instead, there’s a complex, overlapping and often disjointed web of roles and responsibilities.</p>	 <p>Top Three Comments/</p> <p>Provides an opportunity to look at the roles and resourcing of LGNZ, the Local Government Commission and Taituarā – including opportunity to think about how these organisations better focus and work towards a common purpose (16 post-it notes)</p>	<p>As with any system, in which there are 78 different entities operating, there have always been a number of ‘challenges’ or ‘issues’ arising in relation to the work of one or more local authorities at different points in time. In recent years the number, complexity and profile of some of the issues has increased significantly and is likely to increase further given the pressures being created by the wide-spread reform programmes that are currently being implemented with little centralised coordination. As the FFLG Panel notes <i>“there is no clear high-level picture of what is good for the local government system as a whole, but rather a complex, overlapping, and often disjointed web of responsibilities”</i>.</p> <p>If local government is to be successful in the future it is important that someone has a centralised view of the system as a whole and how the</p>
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	<p>The Panel has suggested that the new institution would build on existing work by central and local government agencies, and that its stewardship priorities should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversight and care for the health and fitness of the local government system. Building capability and capacity of the local government system. Fostering relationships and driving towards a common purpose. • Supporting and enabling the health of the iwi/hapū/Māori relationship. • Incorporating the functions of the Local Government Commission. <p>The Panel also recommends that the stewardship institution should:</p>	<p>More bureaucracy (10 post-it notes)</p> <p style="background-color: #f8d7da; height: 15px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>Strengthen and use the current institutions (11 post-it notes)</p>	<p>different parts are expected to come together and support each other. Creation of a self-improving system needs to be a key feature of the system in the future if the sector is to meet the needs of the communities it serves.</p> <p>The creation of a dedicated local government stewardship function, as proposed under this recommendation, that has the system wide view and responsibility for 'the care and oversight of the system as a whole' has considerable merit and should be supported for further development. There is a risk of such an entity 'wedging itself' between itself central and local government and blocking the relationships that each need to have with each other. That is, however, a risk that can be managed.</p> <p>Summary</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have responsibility for guiding and supporting the Panel’s proposed structural reform process. • Provide governance support to councils, including support for code of conduct matters, and advice to ministers. • Play a role in future representation reviews. • Assess the cumulative impact of central government decisions on the local government system. • Design a governance framework to support the local government system. <p>The Panel says existing sector organisations don’t have the resources or mandates to fulfil these functions and roles.</p> <p>The Panel proposes that the stewardship institution work alongside a new Crown</p>		<p>As noted above there is a clear argument for a central lead agency. Further work should be progressed to define its role and relationships with central and local government and the existing range of agencies that support the sector at present.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>28. That TUK support this recommendation 9, along with recommendations 7, 12 and 17 as matters of very high importance.</p>
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	<p>department focused on facilitating the relationship between central and local government.</p> <p>The Panel recommends that the independent stewardship institution have a reputation and standing akin to a parliamentary officer (without this necessarily being vested in an individual), leaving open the possibility of a new, innovative form.</p>		
<p>#11 Enhance local democracy in order to increase access and representation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ adopting ranked voting (also known as single transferrable vote or STV) as nationwide method for local elections 	<p>Right now councils can decide which voting system they use in local body elections – either Single Transferable Vote (STV) or First Past the Post (FPP).</p> <p>FPP involves voters using a tick to indicate their chosen candidate/s. The candidate/s with the most votes are elected. Under STV, voters use numbers to rank candidates in order of</p>		<p>The regional sector does not have an interest in this issue that is different to all other local authorities. It is also not an issue that will have a significant impact on the work of the regional sector and hence it should be seen as a low priority.</p> <p>Summary</p>


	<p>preference. Fifteen councils used the STV voting method in 2022, up from 11 in 2019. The Panel says STV better represents voters' choices because a vote is transferred if a preferred candidate does not succeed. This transfer of votes avoids wasted ballots. Early research demonstrates that STV leads to improvements in the representation of women. 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.</p> <p>The Panel recognises STV is not well understood by voters. It recommends changing its name to something like 'ranked choice voting'.</p>	<p>Top Three Comments/</p> <p>Need civics education (numerous post-it notes across the categories).</p> <p>STV is too complex, keep things simple (8 post-it notes)</p> <p>Leave it up to councils to decide re STV (5 post-it notes)</p>	<p>Te Uru Kahika should accept the position reached by LGNZ on this issue.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>29. That TUK support the position adopted by LGNZ on this matter.</p> <p>30. That TUK agree that the recommendation is low priority.</p>
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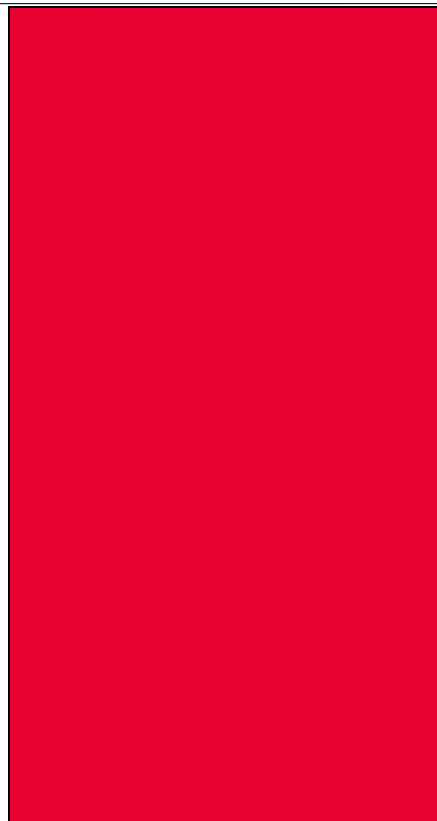
<p>#11 Enhance local democracy in order to increase access and representation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ enabling Te Tiriti-based appointments to councils 	<p>The Panel says Te Tiriti-based partnership will be significantly enhanced if iwi and hapū are represented at the council table. It recommends legislative change to allow for Te Tiriti-based appointments to councils as well as the development of policy and processes to support this change.</p> <p>The Panel says it made this recommendation because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative mechanisms based solely on the Western ideal of proportional democracy cannot always provide a level of influence consistent with a Te-Tiriti based partnership. The collective, political authority aspect of rangatiratanga is predominantly held and exercised by hapū/iwi, and Māori wards were not designed to ensure 	 <p>Top Three Comments/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need civics education (numerous post-it notes across the categories). STV is too complex, keep things simple (8 post-it notes) Leave it up to councils to decide re STV (5 post-it notes) 	<p>The current Local Electoral Act 2001 allows for the formation of Maori wards/constituencies with the number of constituencies reflecting electoral population proportions. These appointments are subject to the electoral process and are not direct tangata whenua appointments.</p> <p>There are also a number of treaty settlements that allow for tangata whenua based committee appointments (eg Te Atiawa Claims Settlement Act 2016) and the Ngāi Tahu Representation Act 2022 allows for tangata whenua appointments direct to the Environment Canterbury Council.</p> <p>The recommendation is essentially about creating an additional tool, rather than mandating its use. This approach allows the tool to be used where it has a good level of local support.</p>
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	<p>representation of mana whenua or kaupapa-based groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Te Tiriti-based appointments essentially mean that mana whenua representatives could be appointed to councils – as opposed to being democratically elected. • Te Tiriti-based appointments are not unprecedented. Under the Canterbury Regional Council (Ngāi Tahu Representation) Act 2022, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu can appoint up to two members of the Environment Canterbury Council. These members have full decision making powers. <p>The Panel has suggested that if members are appointed:</p>		<p>There is an argument that having a strong and effective partnering relationship with tangata whenua is particularly important to the work of the regional sector. As such the implementation of this recommendation should be seen as a high priority for the sector.</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>The proposal should be supported by the regional sector. It is seen as a highly desirable tool to have available.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>31. That TUK support the recommendation as a high priority.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They should receive the same remuneration as other members. • Hapū and iwi should determine who is appointed (although the numbers of members may be set through a different process). • Hapū and iwi participation should not be mandatory but the invitation should be extended. 		
<p>#11 Enhance local democracy in order to increase access and representation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ lowering the voting age for local elections to 16. 	<p>The current minimum voting age for both local and general elections is 18. There have been calls to lower the voting age to 16, including through the Make it 16 campaign.</p> <p>The Government recently introduced the Electoral (Lowering Voting Age for Local Elections and Polls) Legislation Bill. If passed, the Bill would enable 16- and 17-year olds to</p>		<p>The overall intent to see increased engagement of young people with local government is supported. There are range of strategies (eg youth councils) that different local authorities already utilise to encourage greater engagement. There is nothing that stops expansion of these types of initiatives into the regional and unitary sector, if they are already being used.</p>

	<p>vote and stand in local elections and vote in local polls. 16- and 17-year olds would remain ineligible to vote or be candidates in licencing trust elections, national referenda and general elections.</p> <p>Any progress on this Bill will depend on the incoming government. The voting age for local elections is currently 16 in Wales, Scotland and Austria.</p> <p>The Panel has recommended lowering the voting age to 16 as one way to ensure that youth are represented in local democracy.</p> <p>Many councils already facilitate young people's input into local government decision-making, including through youth councils and youth panels.</p>	<p>Top Three Comments/</p> <p>Need civics education (numerous post-it notes across the categories).</p> <p>STV is too complex, keep things simple (8 post-it notes)</p> <p>Leave it up to councils to decide re STV (5 post-it notes)</p>	<p>Summary</p> <p>There is nothing particularly unique about the regional sector that would suggest that it should have a perspective on this issue that is different to other parts of local government.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>32. That TUK support the position adopted by LGNZ on this matter.</p> <p>33. That TUK agree that the recommendation is low priority.</p>
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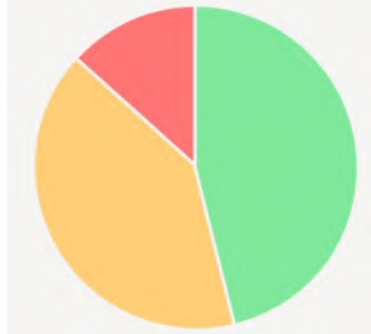
<p>#8 Establish a dedicated Crown department to facilitate a more effective working relationship between local and central government that focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ a relational-based operating model to align priorities, roles, and funding ▶ brokering place-based approaches and agreements to address complex challenges and opportunities ▶ research, development, and innovation capability that equips local government to maximise intergenerational wellbeing for its communities. 	<p>At the moment, many central government agencies work closely with local government to deliver outcomes at the local level. The Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) has lead responsibility for the Government’s relationship with local government. It oversees local government legislation and policy, rates, local elections and the Local Government Commission. DIA works closely with other agencies that affect or influence local government, such as the Ministry for the Environment, the Ministry of Transport, Waka Kotahi, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, and Kainga Ora.</p> <p>To support its recommendations around central and local government collaborating at place to address and invest in communities’ wellbeing needs,</p>	 <p>Top Three Comments/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposition to more departments, more bureaucracy (17 post-it notes) Agree with intent around improving relationships but don’t support a dedicated Crown department; each government department has responsibilities, needs to better align and collaborate and interface with local 	<p>Te Uru Kahika has in place mechanisms for working with central government agencies at the national level. While these are valuable there are challenges with getting a coordinated approach across central government as a whole and when working with different central government agencies at the regional level.</p> <p>The FFLG recommendation has merit if the new agency was able to be effective in coordinating the other central government agencies. The success of such an agency will no doubt be determined by its ability to build strong partnering relationships more so than any formal mandate that it might have.</p> <p>Summary</p> <p>The FFLG recommendation to create one central government agency with</p>
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	<p>the Panel recommends establishing a dedicated Crown department.</p> <p>The Panel’s view is that a new Crown department would help to break down existing structural barriers to working together. It would help aggregate the many government departments involved in delivering local outcomes.</p> <p>The Panel suggests the Crown department should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support agencies to join up on regional priorities and issues, providing a single and consistent central government presence when working at place with councils. • Build leadership capability that supports collaboration across central and local government. 	<p>government approach is needed (15 post-it notes)</p> <p>Fund LGNZ to expand its role (16 post-it notes)</p>	<p>a strong and clear responsibility for managing the central and local government relationship and interface, particular during a period of significant change, has merit and should be supported by the regional sector.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>34. That TUK support this recommendation as a medium priority.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expedite the use of approaches like place-based agreements. • Provide a forum for ongoing discussion and resolution between central government and councils about allocating roles and functions. • Support consistent and more deliberate data collection and analysis, at a place-based level. • Develop research and innovation capability that maximises local government's contribution to the intergenerational wellbeing of its communities. • Assess and inform policies that affect local government or where local government can make a greater contribution to national priorities. 		
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	<p>The Panel says that to carry out these functions effectively, the new department must have the status and authority to convene multiple central government agencies. That's because it would need to resolve strategic policy or cross-cutting issues in the relationship between central and local government.</p> <p>The Panel's report doesn't address whether this Crown department should be separate from DIA. Some of DIA's functions are in the list of functions the Panel thinks the Crown department should perform, others have been identified as ones the proposed stewardship institution could perform. DIA has some remaining local government functions whose future home remains unclear (eg for local government legislation).</p>		
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	<p>There's also an opportunity to think about how this proposed department could align with the Spatial Planning Office that is being established to support the interdepartmental Spatial Planning Board. This is a board of central government agency chief executives that will have an interest in the process and outcomes of the new regional spatial planning approach – which is in part intended to deliver more joined up investment in regional growth by central and local government (in partnership with mana whenua).</p>		
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<p>#7 Initiate a reorganisation of local government to strengthen, support, and resource councils to plan for and respond to increasing challenges and opportunities, and to set local government up for a more complex future.</p>	<p>Right now there are 78 local authorities: 11 regional authorities, 61 territorial authorities and six unitary authorities. There are 110 community boards across the country – though not every council has community boards. Auckland Council has 21 local boards, which are different from community boards.</p> <p>The Panel recommends looking at local government’s future form and structure. This includes the types of structure, roles and functions, and governance arrangements.</p> <p>The Panel suggests that local government needs to be reorganised so it can fulfil its purpose of ensuring local democracy, promoting intergenerational wellbeing and building Te Tiriti partnerships.</p>	 <p>Top Three Comments/</p> <p>Needs to be driven from the ground up, with no pre-set outcomes. Outcomes will vary from area to area (ie reorganisation will make sense in some areas; not other) (15 post-it notes)</p> <p>Needs to be bottom up and not imposed. Some may want to</p>	<p>There is a high level of agreement, across the sector, that there needs to be change and that a number of aspects of the current model are not sustainable in the medium to long term. There are, however, a number of councils that appear to be resistant to structural change and what it might mean for the entity that they and their communities know at present. What these concerns don’t recognise is that that the current boundaries are an ‘artificial construct’ that were created at a previous point in time, being the 1989 reforms in the majority of cases.</p> <p>In any structural changes that might be progressed it is appropriate that much of the work/functions performed by the regional sector continue in some form given the contribution that much of it makes to community well-being, particularly in the environmental space. This does</p>
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	<p>The Panel recommends any reorganisation be guided by five principles, to manage the tension between centralism and localism. These five principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local: There is local, place-based decision-making and leadership. That includes local influence on decisions made about the area at a regional and national level. - Subsidiarity: Roles and functions should be delivered as close to the relevant community as possible, and the structure should enable this. - Resourced: Local government entities have the right people, skillsets and resources – or the ability to 	<p>change regardless of any direction (8 post-it notes)</p> <p style="background-color: #90EE90; height: 10px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>Need more conversation around this – as local government, and with our communities (7 post-it notes)</p>	<p>not mean, however, that the current institutional structures that are responsible for its deliver should continue unchanged or be ‘protected’ in any way. The current regional and unitary authorities need, as do territorial local authorities, to be open to changing and exploring new boundaries, new models and new ways of working where those changes can lead to improved community outcomes.</p> <p>Central government have agreed, as part of the current RMA reforms to utilise the current regional and unitary authority boundaries as a starting point for implementation of the new resource management regime. It is logical that this model should also provide a starting point for discussions about potential structural reforms particularly in relation to functions and services that are best delivered at the regional</p>
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	<p>generate the funding needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnership: Local government entities have flexibility to partner with each other and with other parties to effectively and efficiently share decision-making and delivery of services. - Economies of scope: Local government entities use economies of scope and combine resources and expertise where appropriate so that services and functions are delivered to a high standard. <p>The Panel is clear that councils must lead any structural change. It will not work if centralised decisions are made about which</p>		<p>level. The Winder Wilde report identified a number of services, which are currently delivered by both territorial local authorities and regional/unitary councils that could be done better through the use of a more coordinated, potentially regional, service delivery model.</p> <p>How the conversation on reforms ‘plays out’ in each region needs to reflect local circumstances and relationships as well as how the range of other reform programmes are being implemented in each region. It is important to note, however, that</p> <p>As noted in the Panel’s report and a number of its recommendations, the sector will need significant support, guidance and leadership from a range of agencies including central government. The report notes that for reform to be successful it needs to be</p>
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	<p>structure should be implemented in a particular area. The Panel suggests councils in each region should start by working together, alongside hapū/iwi and communities, to determine which structure and operating model best meets local needs. While regional discussions are a starting point, the Panel suggests some new councils may end up forming sub-regional clusters.</p> <p>The Panel also identifies an opportunity to think about how new local government structures could align with other structural reforms, including the introduction of 15 regional planning committees and potentially 10 water services entities.</p> <p>The Panel suggests two models for the structure of new councils.</p>		<p>supported by a set of enabling conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bipartisan buy-in to a multi-term reform programme – <i>this programme will spread over many years, so there needs to be broad buy-in across the political spectrum</i> • local government leadership and ownership, enabled by central government – <i>this reform programme will not be successful if it is led purely by central government</i> • change to central government’s relationship with local government – <i>while reform focuses on local government, fundamental change is also needed in how central government operates</i>
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	<p>These are a unitary model and a combined network model.</p> <p>Unitary model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One council has responsibility for all local government roles and functions in an agreed region or sub-region, including those currently carried out by regional councils and territorial authorities. - One-stop-shop approach allows for joined-up back-office processes and systems, and for activities that are not locally specific to be delivered at scale. - New unitary councils operate in a way that supports locally specific decision-making, place-shaping, service 		<p><i>with councils and the system as a whole</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multi-year funding for a reform programme and implementation – <i>without secure and sufficient funding, the reform programme will fall over</i> • iterative and responsive approaches – <i>the reform process cannot be linear and early learnings need to inform future stages.</i> <p>These conditions will not be created without strong central and local government support. From a local government perspective that will require strong leadership from within and across the local government sector. Te Uru Kahika has an important role to play in this regard given its leadership role across regional and unitary authorities.</p>
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	<p>delivery, and resource allocation. This includes locating staff and resources in local communities rather than concentrating them in one centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unitary councils can devolve roles and functions to local or community entities as appropriate, including to hapū and iwi. - Unitary councils should make use of local or community boards and ward committees – but existing forms of local or community boards are reassessed. - Community members elect ward councillors and a mayor to the new unitary council. There may also be members appointed by 		<p>Summary</p> <p>The regional sector should strongly support the Panel’s recommendations about the need for reform of existing structures and the need to be driven ‘bottom up’ from within the sector itself.</p> <p>Recommended TUK Position</p> <p>35. That TUK support recommendation 7, along with recommendations 9, 12 and 17 as matters of very high importance.</p> <p>36. That TUK encourages LGNZ to also support recommendation 7, along with recommendations 9, 12 and 17 as matters of very high importance.</p>
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	<p>hapū or iwi in the rohe if agreed as part of Te Tiriti-based appointments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decisions about the number of councillors, the number of general and Māori wards, and the number of members there are in each ward are made locally. - The Panel's view is that this is a simple structure but will take more work to ensure that councils deliver well at place for their communities. - <p>Combined network model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local councils retain focus on place-based delivery and decision making, and work with other partners to 		
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	<p>address opportunities and challenges in their areas. A combined council carries out functions that affect the whole region or require specialist capability, and gives access to economies of scale. It also provides back bone support for its local councils by providing shared services where agreed (for example, IT).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local councils have responsibility for activities that have a place shaping component and raise the wellbeing of their communities. They provide leadership on local issues, deliver local services and local infrastructure, and set 		
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	<p>local rates. They also facilitate collaboration in their locality and the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combined councils are responsible for current regional council functions, particularly those which have a strong environmental management focus but also other issues that cross local borders. They also carry out other roles or functions on behalf of the whole region, where appropriate and agreed by local councils. They work with central government and hapū/iwi to determine regional priorities and make co-investment decisions with local councils. 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A local council may also carry out particular roles or functions on behalf of all councils in the network. - Members of the community would elect ward councillors and a mayor of their local council. There may also be members appointed by hapū or iwi in the rohe if agreed as part of Te Tiriti based appointments. - Each local council would appoint elected members (usually including the mayor) to the combined council. There may also be members appointed by hapū or iwi in the rohe if agreed as part of Te Tiriti-based appointments. One 		
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	<p>member of the combined council would be appointed as chairperson.</p> <p>Because the combined network model retains local councils, it's easier to see how it would support place-based approaches. But strong relationships would be needed between all councils in a network to realise the broader benefits of this model.</p> <p>If the combined network model was adopted there's a live question about whether all existing councils should be kept as they are.</p> <p>The way forward The Panel has only put two structure models on the table. There could be other, better models. The models put forward</p>		
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	<p>by the Panel could also be tweaked.</p> <p>The Panel is clear that councils, working collaboratively at the regional level and with their communities, should decide which model will work best for them.</p> <p>The Panel’s view is that all councils need to choose one of the two models or the alternative – including existing unitary councils. It has recommended that reorganisation of councils happens in tranches.</p> <p>Before running local processes to determine the best structures, central and local government officials need to work through the specific process and mechanics for undertaking a reorganisation. This would</p>		
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	include securing central government funding and making required legislative changes.		
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Date: 31 October 2023

Subject: **Yarrow Stadium Joint Committee - Revised Terms of Reference**

Approved by: M J Nield, Director - Corporate Services
S J Ruru, Chief Executive

Document: 3212321

Purpose

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to present and adopt the *Revised Terms of Reference for Yarrow Stadium Joint Committee*.

Executive summary

2. The Terms of Reference for the Yarrow Stadium Joint Committee (Committee) have been reinvigorated to expand the focus from long-term maintenance to include operational matters.
3. Once New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) and the Council have approved the proposed revisions then the Committee will hold a meeting before the end of the year and move to a minimum of two meetings per annum thereafter.

Recommendations

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives the *Yarrow Stadium Joint Committee - Revised Terms of Reference* memorandum
- b) adopts the *Revised Terms of Reference for Yarrow Stadium Joint Committee August 2023*
- c) notes the appointment of Councillors Lean and Cloke to the Yarrow Stadium Joint Committee
- d) determines that this decision be recognised as not significant in terms of section 76 of the *Local Government Act 2002*
- e) determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the *Local Government Act 2002* to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with section 79 of the Act, determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits, or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.

Background

4. On 17 December 2013, NPDC by resolution under clause 30(1)(b) in Schedule 7 of the *Local Government Act 2002*, established a joint committee with the Council to be known as the Yarrow Stadium Joint Committee together with draft Terms of Reference (ToR).
5. On 8 November 2022, this Council appointed Councillors Lean and Cloke to the Committee and noted that the Committee is not automatically disestablished at each triennial election and the Terms of Reference dated October 2015 (Terms of Reference) and delegation levels remain in place from the 2019-2022 triennium.
6. Since the Stadium closure in 2018, the committee has taken a hiatus from meetings.
7. Through the consultation and engagement process on the 2019/2020 Annual Plan, the community expressed a number of views on Yarrow Stadium (the Stadium). Key amongst these views were that the Stadium was a rugby only venue and that operating costs were too high for other smaller users.
8. The Council is noting these views, ensured that these concerns were addressed with the design of the repaired facilities and that the stadium operator take cognisance of these views in the operations of the reopened stadium.
9. The designs of the new East Stand allow for flexibility in the use of the stadium. In particular, parts of the stadium can be used without opening up the whole stadium. This reduces costs for smaller users of the stadium. Further, the new sports-turf allows for more than three times the level of use than the previous turf. This makes the stadium available to a much wider range of users.
10. The ability of the Council to monitor those issues is through the Committee. Historically, the Committee's ToR has focused on maintenance and development issues. Working with NPDC, the ToR have been expanded to address operational issues.
11. It is intended that the Committee will meet before the end of 2023 and moving forward, meet twice a year with provisions of additional meetings to be held if required by workload demands.
12. Officers from both councils have revised the Terms of Reference, which they are presenting for approval from their individual councils so that the committee meetings can recommence.

Issues

13. The issue to be resolved is whether to adopt the *Revised Terms of Reference for Yarrow Stadium Joint Committee*.

Options

14. Council can decide to adopt the revised ToR, remain with the current arrangements or seek to further amend the ToR.
15. Given the changes have broadened the Committee's scope and enhanced the role they will play in supporting the delivery of operational matters, it is recommended that the revised ToR be adopted.

Significance

16. In terms of the *Significance and Engagement Policy*, the decision is determined as not significant as:

- the decision does not affect a large number of residents and ratepayers to a moderate extent
- the consequences of the decision do not affect a small number of residents and ratepayers to a large extent
- the decision does not have a history of generating wide public interest with the Taranaki region or New Zealand generally.

Financial considerations—LTP/Annual Plan

17. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the Council's adopted Long-Term Plan and estimates. Any financial information included in this memorandum has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

Policy considerations

18. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the policy documents and positions adopted by this Council under various legislative frameworks including, but not restricted to, the *Local Government Act 2002*, the *Resource Management Act 1991* and the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987*.

Iwi considerations

19. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the Council's policy for the development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes (schedule 10 of the *Local Government Act 2002*) as outlined in the adopted long-term plan and/or annual plan.

Community considerations

20. This memorandum and the associated recommendations have considered the views of the community, interested and affected parties and those views have been recognised in the preparation of this memorandum.

Legal considerations

21. This memorandum and the associated recommendations comply with the appropriate statutory requirements imposed upon the Council.

Appendices/Attachments

Document 3211901: [Revised Terms of Reference Yarrow Stadium Joint Committee August 2023](#)

REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR YARROW STADIUM JOINT COMMITTEE

AUGUST 2023

TARANAKI REGIONAL COUNCIL

NEW PLYMOUTH DISTRICT COUNCIL

TERMS DATED: AUGUST 2023**1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1** The Taranaki Stadium Trust (**Trust**) owns the stadium and associated facilities located on the land comprised in Certificate of Title TNH3/192, currently operating under the name Yarrow Stadium (**Stadium**). The Trust is a council-controlled organisation of the Taranaki Regional Council.
- 1.2** New Plymouth District Council manages and operates the Stadium under a management agreement dated 27 June 2013 (**Management Agreement**). The Management Agreement refers to the establishment of a joint committee by the New Plymouth District Council and Taranaki Regional Councils.
- 1.3** On 17 December 2013, New Plymouth District Council by resolution under clause 30(1)(b) in Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, established a joint committee with the Taranaki Regional Council (the **Councils**) to be known as the Yarrow Stadium Joint Committee (**Committee**) together with draft Terms of Reference.
- 1.4** On 22 November 2022, the New Plymouth District Council by resolution appointed two elected members to the Committee and noted that the Committee is not automatically disestablished at each triennial election and the Terms of Reference dated October 2015 (**Terms of Reference**) and delegation levels remain in place from the 2019-2022 triennium.
- 1.5** Since the Stadium closure in 2018 there has been a hiatus from Committee meetings and the Councils have now agreed to amend the Terms of Reference dated October 2015 and set out revised terms on which the Committee is to operate as set out below.

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE

- 2.1** The Councils established the Committee, by resolution under clause 30(1)(b) in Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, to be known as the Yarrow Stadium Joint Committee.
- 2.2** In establishing the Committee, the Councils addressed the following matters by resolution:
- (a) directions to the Committee in accordance with clause 3.1;
 - (b) membership of the Committee in accordance with clause 4.1;
 - (c) delegation of powers to the Committee to enable it to carry out its functions in accordance with clause 8.1;
 - (d) provision for the Committee not to be discharged on the coming into office of the members of the Council elected or appointed at, or following, the triennial general election of members next after the appointment of the Committee, as permitted under clause 30(3) in Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

3. STATUS OF TERMS OF REFERENCE

- 3.1** These Terms of Reference constitute a direction to the Committee by the Councils, in accordance with clause 30(3) in Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

4. MEMBERSHIP

- 4.1** The Committee will have 4 members.
- 4.2** The New Plymouth District Council will appoint 2 members of the Committee from amongst its elected members and may at any time discharge either of those members and appoint another in their stead.
- 4.3** The Taranaki Regional Council will appoint 2 members of the Committee from amongst its elected members and may at any time discharge either of those members and appoint another in their stead.

5. CHAIRPERSON

- 5.1** The Committee may appoint and remove its own chairperson, in accordance with Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

6. RULES APPLYING TO COMMITTEE MEETINGS

- 6.1** Subject to clauses 6.2 and 6.3, the New Plymouth District Council's Standing Orders will apply to the Committee.
- 6.2** Each member of the Committee has one vote only on any motion before the Committee. No member will have a casting vote.
- 6.3** The quorum at a Committee meeting consists of 2 members, even if there are vacancies in the Committee's membership, in accordance with Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

7. COMMITTEE'S FUNCTIONS

- 7.1** **Committee Functions:** The Committee is responsible for the long-term maintenance and development of the Stadium and approval of Stadium asset management plans. The New Plymouth District Council is responsible for the management of the Stadium and Stadium operations plan under the Management Agreement and must provide certain information to the Committee and Trust as set out below.
- 7.2** **Asset management plans:** An asset management plan will show the work to be undertaken on the Stadium and the services that will be delivered by the New Plymouth District Council under the Management Agreement. Each asset management plan will set out, on a high level basis:

- (a) the manner in which the Stadium will be managed and operated during the following 10 financial years;
- (b) any proposals for capital works or development of the Stadium during the following 10 financial years.; and
- (c) a basic budget for each of the 10 financial years covered by the asset management plan.

7.3 Preparation of asset management plans: New Plymouth District Council must prepare a draft asset management plan every 3 years for approval by the Committee, with the first asset management plan to apply to the 10-year period starting 1 July 2024.

7.4 Amendment of asset management plans: The Committee may make recommendations to the Trust that an asset management plan be amended earlier than the normal 3 year cycle, if it considers it prudent and appropriate to do so. Any material amendment will be submitted to the Councils and the Trust for their approval.

7.5 Process for preparing and approving asset management plan:

- (a) The New Plymouth District Council, as manager under the Management Agreement, will prepare a draft asset management plan, under the Committee's oversight.
- (b) The draft asset management plan will be prepared in line with the Councils timeframes for long term plan preparations and budgets (in approximately August/September of the year prior to the first financial year covered by the asset management plan).
- (c) Once the Committee accepts the draft asset management plan (by no later than the end of October), it will forward the draft asset management plan to the Councils for confirmation of the Councils' formal approvals of the draft asset management plan. The Committee will liaise with the Councils with a view to obtaining their approval by the end of November. Any approval by the Councils will be subject to their ability to re-assess their approval following public consultation as part of the Councils' Long-Term Plan cycle.
- (d) When both the Councils have approved the draft asset management plan, the Committee will submit the draft asset management plan to the Trust for approval, together with its recommendation that the Trust approve the draft asset management plan.
- (e) By the end of December (in the year prior to the first financial year covered by the asset management plan) the Trust will confirm whether it approves the draft asset management plan.
- (f) In the event that
 - i. The Trust is not willing to approve the draft asset management plan; or
 - ii. Either of the Councils subsequently advises that it considers that an amendment to the draft asset management plan is required as a result of the public consultation undertaken in respect of that Council's Long-Term Plan cycle,

the Committee will consider appropriate changes to the draft asset management plan and repeat the relevant parts of the preparation and approval process, within a timeframe that will allow for final approval of the asset management plan by the Trust prior to 30 June in the year of the first financial year covered by the asset management plan.

7.6 Annual budgets: An annual budget will be based on the relevant asset management plan, and will cover:

- (a) significant maintenance items (typically carried out on a one-off or infrequent basis) that are planned to be carried out during the financial year concerned; and
- (b) capital works and developments proposed to be undertaken during the financial year concerned.

7.7 Preparation of annual budgets: The Committee must prepare a draft annual budget every year, with the first annual budget to apply to the financial year starting 1 July 2024.

7.8 Amendment of annual budgets: The Committee may at any time make recommendations to the Councils that the current annual budget be amended, if it considers it prudent and appropriate to do so. The Committee will recommend amendments if it considers that any planned or unplanned significant maintenance items carried out on a one-off or infrequent basis are required, and the costs associated with such will exceed the budgeted amount in the annual budget. Any material amendment will be submitted to the Councils and the Trust for their approval.

7.9 Process for preparing and approving Annual Budget:

- (a) The New Plymouth District Council, as manager under the Management Agreement, will prepare a draft annual budget, under the Committee's oversight.
- (b) The draft annual budget will be prepared in line with the Councils timeframes for long term plan preparations and budgets and (subject to the East Stand completion timing) approximately August/September of the year prior to the financial year covered by the annual budget.
- (c) Once the Committee accepts the draft annual budget (by no later than the end of October subject to completion of East Stand), it will forward the draft annual budget to the Councils for confirmation of the Councils' formal approvals of the draft annual budget. The Committee will liaise with the Councils with a view to obtaining their approval by the end of November.
- (d) When both the Councils have approved the draft annual budget, the Committee will submit the draft annual budget to the Trust for approval, together with its recommendation that the Trust approve the draft annual budget.
- (e) By the end of December (in the year prior to the financial year covered by the annual budget) the Trust will confirm whether it approves the draft annual budget.

- (f) In the event that the Trust is not willing to approve the draft annual budget, the Committee will consider appropriate changes to the draft annual budget and repeat the relevant parts of the preparation and approval process, within a timeframe that will allow for final approval of the annual budget by the Trust prior to 30 June in the year in which the financial year covered by the annual budget begins.

7.10 Stadium Operations Plan: A Stadium operations plan will demonstrate the work to be undertaken in the operation of the Stadium and promotion of a wide range of events that will be delivered by the New Plymouth District Council under the Management Agreement. Each Stadium operations plan will be provided to the Committee and the Trust for information purposes only and set out, on a high-level basis:

- (a) until such time as the East Stand redevelopment is completed (and the Councils have clarity around the extent and timing of the redevelopment work) a usage action plan summary will be supplied to the Committee by New Plymouth District Council;
- (b) following completion of the East Stand redevelopment, the Stadium operations plan will set out on a high-level basis:
 - (i) the manner in which the Stadium will be managed and operated during the following 10 financial years;
 - (ii) any proposals for routine maintenance or other expenditure that the New Plymouth District Council will seek reimbursement for from the Trust under the Management Agreement; and
 - (iii) a basic budget for each of the 10 financial years covered by the Stadium Operations Plan including but not limited to Stadium operations, event promotion and attraction and routine maintenance that reimbursement is being requested;

noting that there is currently no Stadium operations plan, however there is an annual plan, long term plan and activity management plan for New Plymouth District Council's four venues as a group (including Yarrow Stadium).

7.11 Preparation of Stadium Operations Plan: New Plymouth District Council will prepare a Stadium operations plan on an annual basis and provide the Stadium operations plan to the Committee and the Trust for information purposes only prior to 30 June of each year.

7.12 Annual Operations Budget: The New Plymouth District Council will prepare a Stadium operations budget on an annual basis and provide the annual operations budget to the Committee and the Trust for information purposes only prior to 30 June of each year. Each annual operations budget will be based on the relevant Stadium operations plan provided to the Committee and the Trust and set out, on a high-level basis:

- (a) Stadium operations;
- (b) Stadium promotion and event attraction (noting that some information on Stadium promotion and event attraction, business development support, ticketing, marketing and catering is supplied collectively for New Plymouth

District Council's four venues and not individual venues and the Stadium);
and

- (c) routine maintenance and other expenditure the New Plymouth District Council will seek reimbursement from the Trust for;
- (d) any Major Maintenance work required in relation to Trust Assets and as provided for in the Management Agreement, must be subject to prior approval of the Committee and on-charged to the Trust in a timely manner no longer than two (2) months from the date any such Major Maintenance work is completed.

8. COMMITTEE'S POWERS

- 8.1** The Committee has all the powers necessary to enable it to carry out its functions.
- 8.2** The Committee has the power to make recommendations to the Councils but does not have the power to commit either of the Councils or the Trust without their specific prior approval.
- 8.3** The Committee may hold as many meetings as considers necessary to carry out its functions. The Councils anticipate that the Committee will need to meet at least twice a year (in line with the Councils budget planning processes).
- 8.4** The Committee cannot appoint subcommittees or delegate its powers.

9. DEADLOCK

- 9.1** In the event of a deadlock in the Committee's voting that the Committee members are unable to resolve amongst themselves, the Committee must refer the matter concerned to the Councils for resolution.

10. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT TO COMMITTEE

- 10.1** The New Plymouth District Council will provide administrative support to the Committee, and will be responsible for any costs incurred in doing so.

11. AMENDMENTS

- 11.1** The Councils may agree to amend these Terms of Reference, by resolution, at any time.



Date: 31 October 2023

Subject: **Confirmation of Iwi Appointments for the 2024/2034 Long-Term Plan**

Approved by: M J Nield, Director - Corporate Services
S J Ruru, Chief Executive

Document: 3210797

Purpose

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to confirm the appointments of two Ngā Iwi o Taranaki (NIOT) representatives to provide input and be involved in the development of the 2024/2034 Long-Term Plan (LTP).

Recommendations

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives the *Confirmation of Iwi Appointments for the Taranaki Regional Council's 2024-2034 Long-Term Plan*
- b) notes the nominations received from the Iwi Chairs Forum on behalf of NIOT

Background

2. At the 19 September 2023 Ordinary Meeting, it was agreed that we would invite NIOT to nominate two iwi representatives to have input and support the development and deliberations on the 2024/2034 LTP.
3. Following on from the above mentioned meeting, officers engaged with NIOT to request nominations for two iwi representatives.

Discussion

4. The Iwi Chairs Forum agreed and appointed two representatives that would provide input on behalf of NIOT and be involved in the development of the LTP with their full support.

Financial considerations—LTP/Annual Plan

5. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the Council's adopted Long-Term Plan and estimates. Any financial information included

in this memorandum has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

Policy considerations

6. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the policy documents and positions adopted by this Council under various legislative frameworks including, but not restricted to, the *Local Government Act 2002*, the *Resource Management Act 1991* and the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987*.

Iwi considerations

7. NIOT have selected and appointed two representatives to provide input into the development of the LTP with full endorsement of the Iwi Chairs Forum.
8. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the Council's policy for the development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes (schedule 10 of the *Local Government Act 2002*) as outlined in the adopted long-term plan and/or annual plan.

Community considerations

9. This memorandum and the associated recommendations have considered the views of the community, interested and affected parties and those views have been recognised in the preparation of this memorandum.

Legal considerations

10. This memorandum and the associated recommendations comply with the appropriate statutory requirements imposed upon the Council.



Date 31 October 2023

Subject: **Proposed 2024 Meeting Schedule**

Approved by: M J Nield, Director - Corporate Services
S J Ruru, Chief Executive

Document: 3215055

Purpose

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to receive and note the proposed council and committee meeting schedule for 2024.

Recommendations

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives the *Proposed Taranaki Regional Council Meeting Schedule 2024* and attached meeting schedule
- b) notes the dates of the various Ordinary and Committee meetings.

Discussion

2. Attached is the proposed 2024 meeting schedule based upon the existing committee structure and existing meeting cycles and dates/times.
3. In planning the meeting schedule for the year, we have considered the need for additional meetings and possible hearings in relation to the 2024/2034 Long-Term Plan and the Regional Land Transport Plan.
4. We have noted all public holidays as well as dates for school holidays in 2024.
5. The Local Government New Zealand conference is planned for 21-23 August 2024, which coincides with a proposed 22 August 2024 Solid Waste Committee meeting so members should note this meeting date may change should the committee fail to meet quorum if members are attending the conference.

Financial considerations—LTP/Annual Plan

6. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the Council's adopted Long-Term Plan and estimates. Any financial information included in this memorandum has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

Policy considerations

7. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the policy documents and positions adopted by this Council under various legislative frameworks including, but not restricted to, the *Local Government Act 2002*, the *Resource Management Act 1991* and the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987*.

Iwi considerations

8. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the Council's policy for the development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes (schedule 10 of the *Local Government Act 2002*) as outlined in the adopted long-term plan and/or annual plan.

Community considerations

9. This memorandum and the associated recommendations have considered the views of the community, interested and affected parties and those views have been recognised in the preparation of this memorandum.

Legal considerations

10. This memorandum and the associated recommendations comply with the appropriate statutory requirements imposed upon the Council.

Appendices/Attachments

Document 3185902: [2024 Council Meeting Schedule](#)

Ordinary Council - Proposed 2024 Council Meeting Schedule

2024 Council Meeting Schedule

January 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2	3

February 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		WAITANGI DAY No meetings		Regional Transport Committee 1:00pm		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Operations and Regulatory 9am Policy and Planning 10:30am				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Executive, Audit and Risk 10:30am					
25	26	27	28	29	1	2
	Taranaki CDEM CEG 10:00am	Ordinary Council 10:00am				

March 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
25	26	27	28	29	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Taranaki CDEM JC 9:00am		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Ordinary Council - Proposed 2024 Council Meeting Schedule

2024 Council Meeting Schedule

TARANAKI ANNIVERSARY No Meetings		Taranaki Solid Waste Committee 10:00am				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Operations and Regulatory 9am Policy and Planning 10:30am				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Executive, Audit and Risk 10:30am		Proposed Yarrow Stadium Joint Committee 1:00pm		GOOD FRIDAY No meetings

April 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
		EASTER MONDAY No meetings	Ordinary Council 10:00am			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
				Regional Transport Committee 10:00am RLTP Hearings 12:30pm		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				ANZAC DAY No meetings		Last day of school holidays
28	29	30	1	2	3	4
		Operations and Regulatory 9am Policy and Planning 10:30am				

May 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
28	29	30	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Executive, Audit and Risk 10:30am Long Term Plan Hearings 11:00am		Long term Plan Hearings 9:00am		Long term Plan Hearings 9:00am
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Ordinary Council 10:00am				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
		Taranaki CDEM CEG 10:00am		Taranaki Solid Waste Committee 10:00am		

Ordinary Council - Proposed 2024 Council Meeting Schedule

2024 Council Meeting Schedule

June 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	KING'S BIRTHDAY No meetings			Taranaki CDEM JC 9:00am		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Operations and Regulatory 9am Policy and Planning 10:30am		Regional Transport Committee 1:00pm		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Executive, Audit and Risk 10:30am					
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		Ordinary Council 10:00am			MATARIKI No Meetings	

July 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
30	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	School Holidays start					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Last day of school holidays	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		Operations and Regulatory 9am Policy and Planning 10:30am				
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
	Executive, Audit and Risk 10:30am					

August 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Ordinary Council 10:00am				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Ordinary Council - Proposed 2024 Council Meeting Schedule

2024 Council Meeting Schedule

18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Taranaki CDEM CEG 10:00am			Regional Transport Committee 1:00pm		
25				Taranaki Solid Waste Committee 10:00am		

September 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Operations and Regulatory 9am Policy and Planning 10:30am		Taranaki CDEM JC 9:00am		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Executive, Audit and Risk 10:30am					
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		Ordinary Council 2:00pm	Proposed Yarrow Stadium Joint Committee 1:00pm			
29	30	1	2	3	4	5
		School Holidays start				

October 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
29	30	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Last day of school holidays	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Operations and Regulatory 9am Policy and Planning 10:30am				
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Executive, Audit and Risk 10:30am					
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
	LABOUR DAY No meetings	Ordinary Council 10:00am				

Ordinary Council - Proposed 2024 Council Meeting Schedule

2024 Council Meeting Schedule

November 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Regional Transport Committee 1:00pm		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Taranaki Solid Waste Committee 10:00am		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Taranaki CDEM CEG 10:00am					
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		Operations and Regulatory 9am Policy and Planning 10:30am				

December 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Executive, Audit and Risk 10:30am			Taranaki CDEM JC 9:00am		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Ordinary Meeting 10:00am				
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
			CHRISTMAS DAY No meetings	BOXING DAY No meetings		
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

Public Excluded Recommendations – Ordinary Council 31 October 2023

In accordance with section 48(1) of the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987*, resolves that the public is excluded from the following part of the proceedings of the Ordinary Council Meeting on 31 October 2023 for the following reason/s:

The matters to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to the matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987* are as follows:

Item 17 - Confirmation of Public Excluded Ordinary Council Minutes -19 September 2023

That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 (a) and [section 7](#) (2) (a) and (2) (g) of the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987*.

Item 18 – Confirmation of Public Excluded Operations and Regulatory Minutes –10 October 2023

That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 (a) and [section 7](#) (2) (a) and (2) (g) of the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987*.

Item 19 – Confirmation of Public Excluded Executive Audit and Risk Minutes – 24 October 2023

That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information where the withholding of the information is necessary 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; and/or enable any local authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice, commercial activities.

AGENDA AUTHORISATION

Agenda for the Ordinary Council Meeting of the Taranaki Regional Council held on Tuesday 31 October 2023.

Approved:



26 Oct, 2023 4:10:25 PM GMT+13

M J Nield
Director Corporate Services

Approved:



24 Oct, 2023 4:44:29 PM GMT+13

S J Ruru
Chief Executive