



**greater WELLINGTON**  
**REGIONAL COUNCIL**  
**Te Pane Matua Taiao**

If calling please ask for: Democratic Services

8 June 2018

## **Wellington Regional Council**

Order Paper for the meeting of the Wellington Regional Council to be held in the Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council, Level 2, 15 Walter Street, Te Aro, Wellington on:

**Thursday, 14 June 2018 at 9.30am**

### **Membership**

Cr Laidlaw (Chair)

Cr Blakeley  
Cr Donaldson  
Cr Kedgley  
Cr Lamason  
Cr Ogden  
Cr Staples

Cr Brash  
Cr Gaylor  
Cr Laban  
Cr McKinnon  
Cr Ponter  
Cr Swain

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

## Wellington Regional Council

Order Paper for the meeting of the Wellington Regional Council to be held on Thursday, 14 June 2018 in the Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council, Level 2, 15 Walter Street, Te Aro, Wellington at 9.30am

### Public Business

		Page No	Diligent
1.	Apologies		
2.	Declarations of conflict of interest		
3.	Public participation		
4.	<a href="#">Confirmation of the Public minutes of 9 May 2018</a>	<b>Report 18.191</b>	<b>4</b>
5.	<a href="#">Confirmation of the minutes of the Long Term Plan 2018-28 Hearing Committee on 22, 23, 24 and 25 May 2018</a>	<b>Report 18.209</b>	<b>10</b>

### Strategy/Policy/Major Issues

6.	<a href="#">Report of the Hearing Committee on the Revenue and Financing Policy, the Long Term Plan 2018-28 and the Rates Remission and Postponement Policies</a>	<b>Report 18.215</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>
7.	<a href="#">Finalisation of the 10 Year 2018-28 Budget</a>	<b>Report 18.233</b>		<b>55</b>
8.	<a href="#">Initial representation proposal for the 2019 triennial elections</a>	<b>Report 18.183</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>63</b>
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10.	<a href="#">Waiohine Floodplain Management Plan and climate changes allowances</a>	<b>Report 18.206</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>117</b>

### Corporate

11.	<a href="#">Summary report for the third quarter 2017/18</a>	<b>Report 18.124</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>125</b>
12.	<a href="#">Health, Safety and Wellbeing update</a>	<b>Report 18.230</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>147</b>

**Committees/meetings**

13. <a href="#">Report on the Regional Transport Committee meeting, 29 May 2018</a>	<b>Report 18.219</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>151</b>
14. <a href="#">Exclusion of the public</a>	<b>Report 18.231</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>153</b>

**Public Excluded Business**

15. <a href="#">Confirmation of the Public Excluded minutes of 9 May 2018</a>	<b>Report PE18.192</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>155</b>
16. <a href="#">Appointments to the Wellington Regional Stadium Trust</a>	<b>Report PE18.186</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>162</b>
17. <a href="#">Request for a remission of rates</a>	<b>Report PE18.217</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>165</b>

**Restricted Public Excluded Business**

18. <a href="#">Chief Executive’s Key Performance Indicators for 2018/19</a>	<b>Report RPE18.218</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>188</b>
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**Please note that these minutes remain unconfirmed until the meeting of the Council on 14 June 2018.**

**Report 18.191**

09/05/2018

File: CCAB-8-1589

**Public minutes of the Council meeting held on Wednesday, 9 May 2018 at 1:32pm in the Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council, Level 2, 15 Walter Street, Te Aro, Wellington**

**Present**

Councillors Laidlaw (Chair), Blakeley, Brash, Donaldson, Gaylor, Kedgley, Laban (from 2:12pm), Lamason, McKinnon, Ogden, Staples, and Swain.

**Public Business**

**1 Apologies**

*Moved*

*(Cr Laidlaw/ Cr Lamason)*

*That the Council accepts the apology for absence from Councillor Ponter and the apology for lateness from Cr Laban.*

**2 Declarations of conflict of interest**

There were no declarations of conflict of interest.

**3 Public participation**

There was no public participation.

4 **Confirmation of the Public minutes of 5 April 2018**

*Moved* (Cr Ogden / Cr Blakeley)

*That the Council confirms the Public minutes of 5 April 2018, Report 18.113.*

The motion was **CARRIED**.

5 **Action points from previous Council meetings**

*Moved* (Cr Laidlaw/ Cr Blakeley)

*That the Council receives the report and notes the content of the report.*

The motion was **CARRIED**.

**Strategy/Policy/Major Issues**

6 **Draft submission of the draft Government Policy Statement on Land Transport 2018**

**Report 18.173**

File: CCAB-8-1568

*Moved* (Cr Laidlaw/ Cr Donaldson)

*That the Council:*

1. *Receives the report*
2. *Notes the content of the report.*
3. *Approves the draft submission on the draft Government Policy Statement on Land Transport 2018 as set out in Attachment 1 to this report.*
4. *Delegates to the Chair the ability to make minor editorial amendments to the submission.*

Moved as an amendment (as a replacement for part 3 of the motion):

*Moved* (Cr Swain/ Cr McKinnon)

3. *Approves the draft submission on the draft Government Policy Statement on Land Transport 2018 as set out in Attachment 1 to this report, subject to the removal of the words “value capture” wherever they appear.*

The amendment was put to the vote and was **LOST**.

The following substantive motion was put to the vote:

1. *Receives the report*
2. *Notes the content of the report.*

3. *Approves the draft submission on the draft Government Policy Statement on Land Transport 2018 as set out in Attachment 1 to this report.*
4. *Delegates to the Chair the ability to make minor editorial amendments to the submission.*

The motion was **CARRIED**.

Councillor Laban arrived at 2:12pm during consideration of this item.

7 **Proposed variation to the Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan 2015: Tawa Street Level Crossing Automatic Gates and new pedestrian surface treatments.**

**Report 18.156**

File: CCAB-8-1560

*Moved*

*(Cr Brash/ Cr Donaldson)*

*That the Council:*

1. *Receives the report.*
2. *Notes the content of the report*
3. *Approves the variation to the Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan 2015 as set out in Attachment 1.*
4. *Agrees to forward the variation to the Regional Land Transport Plan 2015 to the NZ Transport Agency, requesting it to be included in the National Land Transport Plan.*

The motion was **CARRIED**.

8 **Health and Safety update**

**Report 18.81**

File: CCAB-8-1566

David Querido, Manager, Health and Safety, spoke to the report.

*Moved*

*(Cr McKinnon/ Cr Swain)*

*That the Council:*

1. *Receives the report.*
2. *Notes the content of the report.*
3. *Endorses the health and safety approach outlined in this report.*

The motion was **CARRIED**.

9 **Report on the Regional Transport Committee meeting, 24 April 2018**

Cr Donaldson spoke to the report.

**Report 18.164**

File: CCAB-8-1567

*Moved*

*(Cr Brash/ Cr Donaldson)*

*That the Council:*

1. *Receives the report.*
2. *Notes the content of the report.*

The motion was CARRIED.

10. **Report on the Wellington Regional Strategy Committee meeting, 24 April 2018**

Cr Blakeley spoke to the report

**Report 18.174**

File: CCAB-8-1569

*Moved*

*(Cr Blakeley/ Cr McKinnon)*

*That the Council:*

1. *Receives the report.*
2. *Notes the content of the report.*

The motion was CARRIED.

11 **Exclusion of the Public**

**Report PE18.76**

File: CCAB-8-1573

*Moved*

*(Cr Staples/ Cr Brash)*

*That the Council:*

*Excludes the public from the following part of the proceedings of this meeting namely:*

1. *Confirmation of the Public Excluded minutes of 5 April 2018*
2. *Integrated fares – National Ticketing Solution*
3. *Request for a remission of rates*
4. *Ara Tahi appointments to the Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group*
5. *Appointment of a non-councillor member to the Sustainable Transport Committee*

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

<b><i>General subject of each matter considered:</i></b>	<b><i>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</i></b>	<b><i>Ground under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</i></b>
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- |                                               |                                                                           |                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Confirmation of the Public Excluded</i> | <i>The information in these Minutes relates to an Increase in Banking</i> | <i>That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- minutes of 5 April 2018.* *Facilities and a property agreement for Belmont. GWRC has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override this prejudice.* *proceedings would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 7(2)(i) of the Act (i.e. enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).*
2. *Integrated Fares National Ticketing Solution* *The information contained in this report relates to ticketing procurement matters, some of which are likely to have commercial implications for suppliers, Greater Wellington Regional Council and other local government bodies. Release of this information would likely prejudice a proposed competitive procurement process by exposing proposed commercial terms. Greater Wellington Regional Council has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override this prejudice.* *That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 7(2)(b)(ii) of the Act (i.e. to protect information where the making available of that information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or is the subject of the information).*
3. *Request for a remission of rates* *The information contained in this report relates to an application for a rates remission. Release of this information would prejudice the applicant's privacy by disclosing the fact that they are requesting a rates remission for their property. GWRC has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override the privacy of the individual concerned.* *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 sections 7(2)(a) of the Act (i.e. to protect the privacy of natural persons).*
4. *Ara Tahī* *The information contained in this report relates to the proposed* *That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the*

Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group appointment of Ara Tahurangi appointees to the Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group. Release of this information would prejudice the proposed appointees' privacy by disclosing the fact that they are being considered, and have expressed interest in becoming a member of the Working Group. GWRC has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override the privacy of the individual concerned.

proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under sections 7(2)(a) of the Act (i.e. to protect the privacy of natural persons).

5. Appointment of a non-councillor member to the Sustainable Transport Committee
- The information contained in this report relates to the proposed appointment of a non-councillor member to the Sustainable Transport Committee. Release of this information would prejudice the proposed appointee's privacy by disclosing the fact that they are being considered, and have expressed interest in becoming a trustee of the Trust. GWRC has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override the privacy of the individual concerned.
- 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 sections 7(2)(a) of the Act (i.e. to protect the privacy of natural persons).

The motion was **CARRIED**.

The public part of the meeting closed at 2:50pm.

Cr C Laidlaw  
(Chair)

Date:



**greater WELLINGTON**  
REGIONAL COUNCIL  
Te Pane Matua Taiao

**Please note that these minutes remain unconfirmed until the meeting of the Council on 14 June 2018.**

**Report 18.210**

22/05/2018

File: CCAB-8-1605

**Minutes of the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Hearing Committee meeting held on Tuesday, 22 May 2018, in the Auditorium, Carterton Events Centre, 50 Holloway Street, Carterton at 10:01am and on Wednesday, 23 May 2018, Thursday, 24 May 2018, and Friday, 25 May 2018, in the Council Chamber, Level 2 15 Walter Street, Te Aro, Wellington**

## **Tuesday, 22 May 2018**

### **Present**

Councillors Donaldson (Chair), Blakeley, Brash, Gaylor, Kedgley, Laban (from 12.08pm), Laidlaw, Lamason, McKinnon, Ogden, Ponter, Staples, and Swain.

## **Public Business**

### **1 Apologies**

*Moved*

*(Cr Staples/ Cr Ponter)*

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

The motion was **CARRIED**.

### **2 Declarations of conflict of interest**

There were no declarations of conflict of interest.

3 **Process for considering submissions and feedback on the proposed 10 Year Plan 2018-2028 and other matters that are the subject of concurrent consultation**

**Report 18.175**

File: CCAB-8-1571

*Moved*

*(Cr Blakeley/ Cr Lamason)*

*That the Committee:*

1. *Receives the report.*
2. *Notes the content of the report.*
3. *Accepts any late submissions received for consideration.*

The motion was **CARRIED**.

4 **Report on feedback received on “Investing in our Extraordinary Region” Long Term Plan 2018-28 and proposed Revenue and Financing Policy 2018**

Luke Troy, General Manager, Strategy, spoke to the report.

**Report 18.185**

File: CCAB-8-1585

*Moved*

*(Cr McKinnon/ Cr Laidlaw)*

1. *Receives the report.*
2. *Notes the content of the report.*
3. *Considers the information in this report and attachments in determining its findings and recommendations to Council.*

The motion was **CARRIED**.

**Noted:** The Committee agreed to consider further recommendations following its deliberations on the submissions.

5 **Hearing of oral submissions**

A timetable of oral submissions was circulated. There were changes to the scheduled timetable as some submitters spoke at different times and some organisations were represented by different personnel.

Oral submitters were heard in the following order:

<b>Time</b>	<b>Submission number</b>	<b>Name and organisation</b>
<b>10:15-10:24</b>	321	Andrew Stewart, Sustainable Wairarapa
<b>10:24-10:30</b>	198	Ian Gunn
<b>10:31-10:36</b>	114	Leo Vollebregt
<b>10:38-11:04</b>	135, 283, 284	John Maxim Boon, Waiohine Action Group and Greytown MeNZ Shed
<b>11:05-11:12</b>	177	Colin Wright
<b>11:13-11:17</b>	188	Gary Dewhurst
<b>11:18-11:24</b>	315	Ron Sharpe
<b>11:24-11:31</b>	262	Gretchen Saulbrey, Connecting Communities

The meeting adjourned at 11:31am and reconvened at 11:51am

<i>Time</i>	<i>Submission number</i>	<i>Name and organisation</i>
<b>11:52-11:55</b>	43	Wilfred Van Beek, VBI Limited
<b>11:56-12:10</b>	128	Mayor John Booth, Carterton District Council
<b>12:10-12:23</b>	188	Bob Francis, Wairarapa Water Limited
<b>12:24-12:30</b>	3, 396	Anders Crofoot, Castlepoint Station Limited
<b>12:31-12:46</b>	151	Mike Ashby

Councillor Laban arrived at the meeting at 12:08pm, during the submission by Mayor John Booth, Carterton District Council.

The meeting adjourned at 12:46pm and reconvened at 1:29pm.

<i>Time</i>	<i>Submission number</i>	<i>Name and organisation</i>
<b>1:29-1:39</b>	416, 285	Mayor Viv Napier and Paul Crimp, Chief Executive, South Wairarapa District Council
<b>1:40-1:48</b>	122	Mike Slater
<b>1:49-2:03</b>	322,412	Ron Shaw and Derek Williams, Wairarapa Voice
<b>2:04-2:16</b>	292	Duncan Moore, Green Party, Wairarapa Branch
<b>2:16-2:21</b>	349	Gary Bebam
<b>2:21-2:34</b>	406	Derek Williams
<b>2:34-2:43</b>	158	Jim Hedley

The meeting adjourned at 2:43pm.and reconvened at 3:05pm.

<i>Time</i>	<i>Submission number</i>	<i>Name and organisation</i>
<b>3:05-3:10</b>	184	Steve Meyrick
<b>3:10-3:16</b>	420	Bruce Slater
<b>3:17-3:22</b>	379	Anthony Waters
<b>3:22-3:30</b>	335	Michael Hewison
<b>3:31-3:40</b>	168	John Hayes
<b>3:40-3:44</b>	388	Rob Tomkies

The Chair advised that the meeting would adjourn and reconvene at 9:30am on Wednesday, 23 May 2018, at the Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council, Level 2, 15 Walter Street, Te Aro, Wellington. The meeting adjourned at 3:44pm.

## Wednesday, 23 May 2018

The meeting reconvened at 9:31am on Wednesday, 23 May 2018, at the Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council, Level 2, 15 Walter Street, Te Aro, Wellington.

### Present

Councillors Donaldson (Chair), Blakeley, Brash, Gaylor, Kedgley, Laban, Laidlaw, Lamason, McKinnon, Ogden, Ponter, Staples, and Swain.

### Apologies

There were no apologies.

Between 9:31am and 10:03am Councillors sought clarification from officers on matters raised by submitters.

### Hearing of oral submissions

Oral submitters were heard in the following order:

<i>Time</i>	<i>Submission number</i>	<i>Name and organisation</i>
<b>10:04-10:17</b>	329	Peter Gush and Stephen Palmer, Regional Public Health
<b>10:17-10:29</b>	171	Liz Koh and Greg Hester, Kapiti Economic Development Agency
<b>10:30-10:39</b>	32	Jon Mitchell, Emergency Management Limited
<b>10:40-10:47</b>	254	Alexandra Granville
<b>10:47-10:52</b>	317	Stephen Garlick

The meeting adjourned at 10:52am and reconvened at 11:18am.

<i>Time</i>	<i>Submission number</i>	<i>Name and organisation</i>
<b>11:18-11:23</b>	251	Jacqueline Elliot
<b>11:24-11:35</b>	169	Lew Rohloff, Horowhenua Grey Power Association
<b>11:35-11:44</b>	318	Grant Baker, Porirua Harbour and Catchment Community Trust

The meeting adjourned at 11:46am and reconvened at 1:02pm.

<i>Time</i>	<i>Submission number</i>	<i>Name and organisation</i>
<b>1:03-1:13</b>	417	Steven Pattinson, Save Our Hills (Upper Hutt) Incorporated
<b>1:14-1:25</b>	418	Andrew Feierabendt, Meridian Energy Limited
<b>1:27-1:38</b>	291	Liz Springford and Carmen Chan, Ora Taiao
<b>1:38-1:42</b>	216, 258	Liz Springford
<b>1:43-1:55</b>	303, 415	Angela Rothwell and Sue Watt, Mt Victoria Residents Association
<b>1:55-2:06</b>	280	Ellen Blake, Living Street Aotearoa
<b>2:06-2:15</b>	257	Graham Vaughan-Jones
<b>2:17-2:32</b>	310	Chris Hornel, Wellington Botanical Society
<b>2:33-2:43</b>	333	Kara Puketapu-Dentice, Taranaki whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika

The meeting adjourned at 2:43pm and reconvened at 3:03pm.

<i>Time</i>	<i>Submission number</i>	<i>Name and organisation</i>
<b>3:04-3:17</b>	293	Pat Van Berkel, Friends of the Hutt River
<b>3:17-3:33</b>	107	Kevin Hackwell, Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society NZ
<b>3:33-3:45</b>	252	Andi Cockroft, Council of Outdoor Recreation Associations of New Zealand
<b>3:45-4:05</b>	423, 313	John Milford and Holly Cotter, Wellington Chamber of Commerce

The Chair advised that the meeting would adjourn and reconvene at 9:30am on Thursday, 24 May 2018. The meeting adjourned at 4:05pm.

## **Thursday, 24 May 2018**

The meeting reconvened at 9:32am on Thursday, 24 May 2018, at the Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council, Level 2, 15 Walter Street, Te Aro, Wellington.

### **Present**

Councillors Donaldson (Chair), Blakeley, Brash, Gaylor, Kedgley, Laban, Laidlaw, Lamason, McKinnon, Ogden, Ponter, Staples, and Swain.

### **Apologies**

There were no apologies.

### Hearing of oral submissions

Oral submitters were heard in the following order:

<i>Time</i>	<i>Submission number</i>	<i>Name and organisation</i>
<b>9:33-9:44</b>	315	Gerald Rys, Waikanae Beach Residents Society
<b>9:44-9:55</b>	305	Mayor Ray Wallace and Tony Stallinger, Chief Executive, Hutt City Council
<b>9:57-10:04</b>	330	Paula Warren, Friends of Baring Head
<b>10:04-10:14</b>	120, 137	Paula Warren
<b>10:15-10:30</b>	305	Mayor Wayne Guppy and Chris Upton, Chief Executive, Upper Hutt City Council
<b>10:31-10:42</b>	106	Gary Simpson and Hugh Barr, Te Araroa Wellington Trust
<b>10:43-10:50</b>	23	Peter Katz
<b>10:51-10:58</b>	189	Debbie Ward

The meeting adjourned at 10:58am and reconvened at 11:20am.

The Committee agreed to hear the oral submission from Mayor Lyn Patterson and David Harris, Masterton District Council, via telephone conference.

<i>Time</i>	<i>Submission number</i>	<i>Name and organisation</i>
<b>11:20-11:33</b>	296	Mayor Lyn Patterson and David Harris, Masterton District Council (by telephone conference)
<b>11:35-11:59</b>	173	Mayor K Gurunathan, James Cootes, and John Howson, Kāpiti Coast District Council
<b>11:59-12:05</b>	309	Michael Ellis, Eastern Community Panel of Hutt City
<b>12:05-12:12</b>	136	Christine Pappsi, Ōtaki Community Board
<b>12:13-12:27</b>	288	Dana Carter, Toimata Foundation

The meeting adjourned at 12:34pm and reconvened at 1:14pm.

<i>Time</i>	<i>Submission number</i>	<i>Name and organisation</i>
<b>1:14-1:26</b>	298	Phil Teal, Wellington Fish and Game
<b>1:26-1:31</b>	11	Greg Rzesniowiecki
<b>1:31-1:44</b>	287	Mayor Justin Lester and Andrew Matthews, Wellington City Council
<b>1:44-1:50</b>	312	Bob Hill
<b>1:51-2:07</b>	218, 290	Tony Randle
<b>2:07-2:23</b>	311	Bill Guest, Karori Association
<b>2:24-2:31</b>	308	Aaron Wong, Generation Zero
<b>2:32-2:44</b>	327	Mahina-a-rangi Baker, Atiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust
<b>2:44-2:54</b>	301	Jim O'Malley and Aaron Bacher, Wairarapa Catchment Communities

The meeting adjourned at 2:55pm and reconvened at 3:11pm.

The Committee commenced its deliberations.

Councillor Ponter left the meeting at 4:37pm and returned at 4:45pm.

Councillor Laidlaw left the meeting at 5:05pm.

The Chair advised that the meeting would adjourn and reconvene at 9:00am on Friday, 25 May 2018. The meeting adjourned at 5:45pm.

## Friday, 25 May 2018

The meeting reconvened at 9:05am on Friday, 25 May 2018, at the Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council, Level 2, 15 Walter Street, Te Aro, Wellington.

### Present

Councillors Donaldson (Chair), Blakeley, Brash, Gaylor, Kedgley, Laban, Laidlaw, Lamason, McKinnon, Ogden, Ponter, Staples, and Swain.

### Apologies

There were no apologies.

Between 9:05am and 10:10am Councillors sought clarification from officers on matters raised by submitters.

The meeting adjourned at 10:10am and reconvened at 10:33am.

The Committee then completed its deliberations and revisited Report 18.185 (see item 4) to address the further recommendations.

*Moved*

*(Cr Donaldson/ Cr Blakeley)*

*That the Committee:*

4. *Recommends that Council agree to adopt the Rates Remission and Postponement Policies, without amendment to the draft policies issued for consultation.*
5. *Recommends that Council agree to adopt the Revenue and Financing Policy, subject to the Policy incorporating the following amendments to the draft policy issued for consultation:*
  - *The Flood Protection funding provisions of the current adopted Revenue and Financing Policy to be retained, noting that these provisions provide for up to 50% general rates funding for flood protection*
  - *The Public Transport Regional CBD differential to be reduced to 7*
  - *The Public Transport Business differential (excluding Wairarapa) to be reduced to 1.4*
  - *Provision for a new Public Transport residential differential for the Otaki rating area of 0.5*
  - *Provision for a six year transition period.*
6. *Recommends that Council agree to the finalisation of the 10 Year Plan 2018-2028, incorporating changes to give effect to the decision on the Revenue and Financing Policy.*

7. *Recommends that Council undertake a triennial review of the Revenue and Financing Policy, with specific reference to the affordability of rates to communities and the distribution of benefits.*

The motion was **CARRIED**.

The meeting closed at 11:30am.

Cr B Donaldson  
(Chair)

Date:



**Report** 18.215  
**Date** 7 June 2018  
**File** CCAB-8-1608

**Committee** Council  
**Author** Barbara Donaldson, Chair, Long Term Plan 2018-28 Hearing Committee

## Report of the Hearing Committee on the Revenue and Financing Policy, the Long Term Plan 2018-28 and the Rates Remission and Postponement Policies

### 1. Purpose

This report outlines the deliberations and recommendations of the Long Term Plan 2018-28 Hearing Committee (the Committee) on the proposed Long Term Plan 2018-28, the proposed Revenue and Financing Policy and the proposed Rates Remission and Postponement Policies, arising from the consideration of written and oral submissions.

### 2. Submissions background

The Committee met on 22, 23, 24 and 25 May to hear 68 oral submissions and consider all submissions and feedback on *Investing in our Extraordinary Region*, the consultation document to the proposed Long Term Plan 2018-28, and feedback on the proposed Rates Remission and Postponement Policies and the proposed Revenue and Financing Policy.

In total 761 submissions were received, 338 on the Long Term Plan 2018-28 and 423 on the draft Revenue and Financing Policy. Of those who submitted on the Long Term Plan, more than 40 also commented on the Revenue and Financing Policy and three on the Rates Remission and Postponement Policies. The submissions received were as follows:

Type	LTP 2018-28	Revenue and Financing Policy
Organisations	71	25
Local government	11	2
Individuals	256	396
<b>Totals</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>423</b>

A summary of the written submissions was prepared for consideration by the Committee, along with officers' comments in response (Report 18.185 and relevant attachments).

Following the hearing of oral submissions during 22, 23 and 24 May, the Committee deliberated on 24 and 25 May. In deliberating on the proposed Long Term Plan 2018-28, the proposed Rates Remission and Postponement Policies, and the proposed Revenue and Financing Policy, the Committee considered the views and information presented in:

- Written submissions
- Oral submissions
- Summary of submissions and officer comments (Report 18.185 and attachments).

The Committee agreed to make the following recommendations to Council.

### **3. Rates Remission and Postponement Policies**

The Committee agreed to recommend to Council that the Rates Remission and Postponement policies be adopted.

### **4. Revenue and Financing Policy**

#### **4.1 Deliberations**

In deliberating on the submissions the Committee considered a range of matters including the following:

#### **Flood Protection**

- Longer term rate impacts in areas with substantial proposed flood protection works (especially the Wairarapa, and Hutt Valley).
- Previous funding commitments
- Balancing the equity issues of who benefits from flood protection and who pays. The Committee noted that the status quo funding policy for flood protection-
  - requires that a minimum of 50% of the funding for the two main activities comes from targeted rates, and
  - enables Council to collect up to 50% of that funding from General rates.

This means that under the status quo provisions, Council may choose, on a case to case basis, to collect more than 50% of the funding from targeted rates and less than 50% from the general rate.

### **Public Transport**

- Otaki has lower levels of service from public transport than other parts of Kapiti district.
- The impacts of the proposed CBD and Business differentials.

### **Valuation impacts**

- Higher than expected overall rate increases in the 2018/19 year in the Wairarapa and Kāpiti Coast, due to a significant increase in property valuations, especially for residential properties.

### **Transition period**

- A desire to balance increases across the region to take account of affordability.

### **Rating category**

- The request from Meridian Energy for Council to apply a different rating category from the category applied by Wellington City Council for wind generation assets.

## **4.2 Recommendations**

The Committee agreed to recommend to Council that the Revenue and Financing Policy be adopted, subject to the following amendments to the draft policy issued for consultation:

- The Flood Protection funding provisions of the adopted Revenue and Financing policy be retained, noting that those provisions provide for up to 50% general rates funding for flood protection
- The Public Transport regional CBD differential to be reduced to 7
- The Public Transport business (excluding Wairarapa) differential be reduced to 1.4
- Provision for a new Public Transport residential differential for the Otaki rating area of 0.5
- Provision for a six year transition period for Public Transport funding changes.

Council undertake a triennial review of the Revenue and Financing Policy, with specific reference to the affordability of rates to communities and the distribution of benefits.

A redline version of the policy is attached ([Attachment 1](#)), showing the changes to the proposed policy. New text is marked in bold, red type and text to be deleted is marked with strikethrough blue type.

## **5. Long Term Plan 2018-28**

### **5.1 Deliberations**

The Committee supported the proposals as outlined in the consultation document on the Long Term Plan 2018-28, being:

- To fund a long-term solution for the Wairarapa rail line and Capital Connection as outlined in Option 1A;
- To fund the Wellington Regional Emergency Management Office as outlined in Option 2A;
- To fund the Water Wairarapa Project as outlined in option 3A;
- To support the proposed rates increase outlined in the consultation document;
- To support the proposed Water Levy outlined in the consultation document.

The Waikato Regional Council requested that Greater Wellington contribute \$30,000 each year over the next three financial years towards a \$1.5m fish passage research and development programme – the remainder to be matched by partners. The Committee recommended that this request be supported noting that funding would be found from within existing budgets and as such no change was necessary to the Long Term Plan.

A number of other requests were considered by the Committee. The following were not recommended by the Committee for consideration by Council. It was felt that requests either did not fit within the scope and role of Greater Wellington or were not progressed enough to clearly articulate the scope and benefits of the project. These included:

- A request from Connected Communities requested a grant of \$5,000 per annum to provide for community development initiatives. The Committee noted that Greater Wellington does not offer a community grants programme.
- A request from Te Araroa Wellington Trust to provide an annual grant of \$8,000 to assist with the routine maintenance of the Escarpment Trail. The Committee noted the excellent work of the Trust but felt that funding of maintenance of an asset not owned by the Council was inappropriate.
- A request from Wairarapa Catchment Communities/Pukaha to Palliser for \$100,000 per annum for a 3 year period to meet costs to build capacity of the group. While the Committee recognised that this group were providing valuable work for the region and supported the work of the whaitua, there was no established business case as yet and the Committee suggested that the group submit another request when they have developed a firm business case.

- Te Atiawa–Taranaki and Nga Hapu O Otaki asked that Greater Wellington provide support for Te Matatini. The Committee noted that there was already support for this event from territorial authorities and the Regional Amenities Fund. It asked officers to work with the organising committee to look at opportunities to provide subsidised public transport to the event and to work with WREDA to seek assistance and support.
- Te Atiawa-Taranaki Whanui requested that Greater Wellington establish 1 to 2 FTEs to support mana whenua involvement in the whaitua process. The Committee did not support this request as Greater Wellington already provides funding for iwi involvement via the Whaitua process.
- Kapiti Coast District Council requested that Greater Wellington contribute \$28,000 towards rate remissions for Kapiti residents. The Committee did not support this request noting that Greater Wellington is able to provide support to ratepayers through our own rates remission and postponement policies.
- Victoria University of Wellington requested that the existing public transport student discount be increased by 3 percent. The Committee did not support this request noting the range of fare initiatives provides students with a range of more affordable options.
- EnviroSchools requested additional incremental funding over and above the annual amount of \$159,000, to respond to growth in the programme. The committee agreed that current funding would continue with no provision for additional funding.

A number of other matters were raised in the written and oral submissions that do not require a decision as part of the Long Term Plan process. A programme of work to address these matters will be presented to Council at a future workshop. This will include:

- A review of the role of Greater Wellington in regional economic development;
- Greater Wellington's relationships with and representation of iwi in Greater Wellington's work;
- Specific requests in relation to public transport and flood protection.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

The Committee agreed to recommend to Council that no changes be made to the proposals set out in the Consultation Document to the Long Term Plan 2018-28.

## **6. Communication**

The recommendations outlined in this report have been communicated to key stakeholders and a media release was produced following the closing of the deliberations.

It is intended that further communication will be undertaken with key stakeholders prior to the approval by Council of the Long Term Plan on 26 June 2018. After the Council meeting of 26 June all submitters will receive a response outlining the decisions of the Council and providing further comment where appropriate.

## **7. Consideration of climate change**

The matters requiring decision in this report have been considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in the GWRC Climate Change Consideration Guide. Climate change and the implications of climate change have been a major consideration in the development of the Long Term Plan and associated strategies. In addition, the activities in the Long Term Plan will be individually assessed for their impacts on climate change and any areas requiring mitigation to be addressed at that time.

## **8. The decision-making process and significance**

Officers recognise that the matters referenced in this report may have a high degree of importance to affected or interested parties.

The matters requiring decision in this report have been considered by officers against the requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). Part 6 sets out the obligations of local authorities in relation to the making of decisions.

### **8.1 Significance of the decision**

Part 6 requires Greater Wellington Regional Council to consider the significance of the decision. The term 'significance' has a statutory definition set out in the Act.

Officers have considered the significance of the matter, taking the Council's significance and engagement policy and decision-making guidelines into account. The subject matter of this report is part of a decision-making process that will lead to the Council making a decision of high significance within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002.

This report outlines the recommendations of the Committee as a result of consultation on the development of the Long Term Plan and follows the special consultation procedure as required by the Act.

### **8.2 Engagement**

In accordance with the Significance and Engagement Policy, officers determined that the appropriate level of engagement to be "consulting". Further detail on consultation and engagement processes and results were provided to the Committee in Report 18.23.

## 9. Recommendations

*That the Council:*

1. *Receives the report.*
2. *Notes the content of the report.*
3. *Agrees to adopt the Rates Remission and Postponement Policies, without amendment to the draft policies issued for consultation.*
4. *Agrees to adopt the Revenue and Financing Policy, subject to the Policy incorporating the following amendments to the draft policy issued for consultation:*
  - a. *The Flood Protection funding provisions of the current adopted Revenue and Financing Policy be retained, noting that these provisions provide for up to 50% general rates funding for flood protection*
  - b. *The Public Transport regional CBD differential be reduced to 7*
  - c. *The Public Transport Business (excluding Wairarapa) differential to be reduced to 1.4*
  - d. *Provision for a new Public Transport residential differential for the Otaki rating area of 0.5*
  - e. *Provision for a six year transition period.*
5. *Agrees to the finalisation of the 10 Year Plan 2018-28, incorporating changes to give effect to the decision on the Revenue and Financing Policy.*
6. *Agrees to undertake a triennial review of the Revenue and Financing Policy, with specific reference to the affordability of rates to communities and the distribution of benefits.*

### Report prepared by:

Cr Barbara Donaldson  
Committee Chair

**Attachment 1:** Revenue and Financing Policy – redline version

# REVENUE AND FINANCING POLICY 2018

Greater Wellington Regional Council

**Redline version from the Hearings Committee**

This version marks the changes to the policy, following the recommendations from the Hearings Committee.

New text is marked in **bold, red**.

Text to be deleted is marked in ~~strikethrough-blue~~.

For document clarity, minor formatting changes are not marked.

The final version of this policy will be provided for the Council meeting on 26 June, 2018.

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## Core provisions

### 1. Introduction

The Revenue and Financing policy describes how Greater Wellington Regional Council (Council) intends to fund its expenditure. It outlines:

- the sources of funding that Council intends to use, and
- the relative level of funding from each source, for each activity.

### 2. Considerations for this policy

In developing the policy, Council has considered the specific matters required by section 101 (3)(a) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). Council then considered the overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the community. The funding indications in the [Funding for Activities](#) section of this policy are the end result of this process.

### 3. Valuation system

Council has chosen to use capital value as its valuation system for general rates.

Council has chosen to use capital value as the valuation system for the following targeted rates:

- Public transport
- Wellington Regional Strategy
- Some drainage schemes
- Land management rates
- **River rates**
- **Some river management scheme rates**

Council has chosen to continue to use land value as the valuation system for some **river management scheme flood protection rates** and drainage scheme **rates**.

#### *Equalised capital value*

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

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

### 4. Operational considerations

Council contracts the territorial authorities within the region to collect regional rates on our behalf. This has several benefits:

- Residents and ratepayers only have to fund one rates collection service, for rates from both the territorial authority and the regional council.
- Information about each property is only captured in one Rating Information Database, so that Councils within the region do not have data coordination and synchronisation issues.
- Ratepayers only have to pay one bill, which may be paid in instalments.

### 5. Funding for operating expenditure

As a general rule, Council will fund its operating expenditure, including interest on debt, and principal repayments, from:

- rates
- water levies
- grants and subsidies
- fees and charges
- interest and dividends from investments
- and any other source, which may include reserves from time to time.

Council may decide to use debt funding for operating expenditure in the following situations:

- Where the cost or additional cost is expected to be one-off in nature. For example, a spike in insurance premiums.
- Where a loss of revenue is expected to be one-off or relatively short-term in nature. For example, loss of revenue as a consequence of the Kaikoura earthquake in November 2016.

- Where the expenditure will provide a future benefit. For example:
  - Council may fund rail track renewals where a third party owns the tracks, to provide a better public transport service.
  - Council may use debt to fund its contributions to the Wellington transport planning project “Let’s Get Welly Moving”.

## 6. Funding for capital expenditure

Council has large infrastructural assets with long economic lives that yield long-term benefits (particularly water supply assets, flood protection assets and rail rolling stock). Debt is an efficient and appropriate mechanism for achieving inter-generational equity, so that current and future ratepayers are liable for funding the value of the assets they use.

Council primarily funds capital expenditure using:

- borrowings (debt)
- proceeds from asset sales
- reserve funds.

On a case by case basis, Council may decide to fund some capital expenditure from operating revenue.

## 7. Funding sources

Council may use any of these funding sources for its expenditure:

- General rates
- Targeted rates
- Grants and subsidies
- Fees and charges
- Interest and dividends from investments
- Lump sum contributions
- Borrowings
- Proceeds from asset sales
- Any other source (including reserves).

### *General rate*

The general rate is a charge on the community as a whole, to fund Council activities. It is not a charge for the use of a service.

The general rate is mainly used to fund public good activities that benefit the region as a whole. The funding requirement for the general rate is apportioned across the whole region on an equalised capital value basis and then set according to the current rateable capital value of each city or district.

The general rate is used to fund more than 80% of each of the following activities:

- Regional leadership
  - Mana whenua engagement
  - Emergency management
  - Democratic services
  - Wairarapa water use project
- Environment
  - Resource management - Policy and planning
  - Environmental science - State of Environment monitoring
  - Land management advice
  - Biodiversity management
- **Flood Protection**
  - **Understanding Flood Risk**
- Parks.

The general also rate funds a portion of these Environment activities:

- Resource management – Compliance and enforcement
- Land management - Farm plans and advice
- Land management - catchment schemes

- Pest management
- Harbour management.

#### ***Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)***

Council does not use a Uniform Annual General Charge.

#### ***Targeted rates***

Council may use targeted rates for any of the following reasons:

- to fund rates on properties that receive a particular and direct benefit from an activity.
- to be transparent about the rate funding requirements for some specific groups of activities.

Council uses targeted rates to fund all or some of the following activities:

- Regional Leadership - Wellington Regional Strategy
- Regional Leadership - Warm Greater Wellington
- Regional Leadership – Water Wairarapa
- Public Transport
- Environment - Land management - Catchment schemes
- Environment - Land management – Drainage schemes
- Environment - Pest management - Regional predator control programme
- ~~Flood Protection - Understanding flood risk~~
- Flood Protection - Maintaining flood protection and control works
- Flood Protection - Improving flood security

#### ***Water levies***

Council provides bulk water to four city councils (Wellington, Hutt, Upper Hutt, and Porirua) and it levies them for the wholesale supply, based on the volume of water that is supplied to each city.

#### ***Grants and subsidies***

Various central government agencies provide subsidies for a range of the work that Council does. Council's main source of government subsidies is the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA), for regional public transport. NZTA provides subsidies for Council's transport planning and programmes, and for public transport services.

Council receives a government subsidy in recognition of the national benefit provided to civil defence by our emergency management activity.

The Crown contributes to some activities and programmes including some erosion control programmes, and pest management services.

#### ***Fees and charges***

Fees and charges are preferred as a funding mechanism when a private benefit can be identified, and it is efficient to collect the revenue.

Council may receive fee and charges revenue from:

- Service charges to:
  - public transport users (as fares)
  - commercial harbour users, for navigation and communication services
  - resource consent applicants, for processing and monitoring resource consents
  - landowners, for land management activities on their land
  - territorial authorities and utilities, for water supply services
  - territorial authorities, for pest management activities on their land
  - other recipients of Council services.
- Rents, lease revenue and fees, for the use of Council assets, including properties owned by Council and leased to third parties.
- Sales revenue from:
  - the Akura Conservation Centre
  - gravel extraction for flood protection activities

- sundry other sales.

- Management and other fees, for administrative support to council-controlled organisations.
- Any other charges that Council may set from time to time.

#### ***Interest and dividends from investments***

Council uses dividends from its equity investments to reduce general rates.

Council uses interest earned on other financial deposits to reduce general rates.

Any interest or other revenue that Council earns on its special funds is added to each fund, because these funds have been set up primarily for self-insurance purposes.

#### ***Borrowing***

Council raises external debt primarily to:

- Fund Council's capital expenditure programme
- Manage timing differences between cash inflows and outflows and to maintain appropriate liquidity
- Fund other investment activity, usually when the benefit is for more than one year.

Council approves the overall borrowing programme during the annual planning process.

#### ***Proceeds from asset sales***

Council generally uses proceeds from the sale of assets and investments to repay debt. Where Council intends to replace an asset, then the proceeds from the sale are used to help fund the replacement asset.

#### ***Reserve funds***

From time to time Council uses surplus funds from previous years (in the form of reserves) to fund expenditure. There is a formal process for establishing and using these specific reserves which is undertaken as part of the annual reporting and planning process. Council does not hold reserves in the form of cash assets.

Reserves are used to reduce external borrowing, therefore reducing interest expense. When reserves are required to be used, new debt is raised to fund expenditure.

### **8. Differential rates**

Council does not use rating differentials for general rates.

Council uses differential rates for targeted rates for:

- Public Transport
- Flood Protection – Property rates, which apply to specific properties within river management, drainage, and catchment schemes within the Wairarapa. Generally, these rates are made on a differential land area basis. They are apportioned to reflect the benefit to each separately rateable property in the part of the district benefiting from the scheme, on the basis of the area and the classification of the property as it appears in the approved classification register.

### **9. Transition provisions**

**In 2018**, Council ~~proposes to~~ introduces a new approach to **differential** rate funding for Public Transport ~~and Flood Protection~~. ~~Because of~~ these changes will have variable impacts on different categories of ratepayers, and would potentially cause large one-off increases, ~~Council will transition to the new rates over three years~~.

Over the next ~~six~~ **three** years, there will **also** be changes in the relative values of properties depending partly on their location (within each territorial authority) and their land use (residential, business, rural, Wellington CBD). Council cannot predict these changes, but they will affect the funding that is required from each location, or from each rating category.

~~Each year, Council will progressively apply the new policy over the old, so that at the end of three years the new policy has been fully implemented.~~

#### Public Transport

Council will use differentials to transition the Public Transport rate to the new funding policy **over the next six years**, using the funding requirements from 2017/18 as the baseline.

#### Flood Protection

~~Council will immediately use targeted rates for all Flood Protection funding, in line with the new policy. Using 2017/18 as the baseline, Council will use a three year transition to progressively apply the new catchment and regional rates.~~

### **10. Discounts**

Council does not apply discounts to any rates.

### **11. Separately used part**

Council policy is to rate the “separately used or inhabited part” of a rating unit for the following rates:

- Wellington Regional Strategy
- ~~Flood protection – property rates which~~ **Rates that** apply to specific properties within river management schemes within the Wairarapa.
- **Land management scheme** rates ~~which~~ **that** apply to specific properties within river management schemes within the Wairarapa.

## Funding for Activities

### 12. Funding policy indications

Council's policy on the funding from each main source is shown in this section, at the bottom of the table for each activity. The funding percentages given in each table are an indication of Council's policy preference, but Council expects that there will be some variation in the revenue actually received for each activity in any one year. Council notes that it cannot always control the amount of funding it receives from any source.

### 13. Two stage approach

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

For each activity, Council considered the s101(3)(a) matters in the Local Government Act 2002. These are summarised as-

#### Primary community outcomes

Each group of activities contributes primarily to achieving one of these community outcomes:

- Strong economy
- Connected community
- Resilient community
- Healthy environment
- Engaged community

#### Distribution of benefits

The distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, any identifiable part of the community, and individuals

#### Timeframe of benefits

Most activities provide ongoing benefits. Where an activity provides benefits that will last for future generations we have noted this too.

#### Contributors to need for activity

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

#### Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly

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

Council then considered the overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the community. That process led Council to decide on the funding policy indications shown for each activity.

## 14. Regional leadership

### *Relationships with mana whenua*

Council builds and maintain constructive partnership relationships with iwi and Māori of the region to support Maori participation in decision making to deliver Council's outcomes.

<b>Community outcome</b>	Engaged community
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	This activity enables Council to build and maintain constructive partnership relationships with iwi and Māori of the region.
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	Mana whenua benefit from a partnership approach to managing the natural environment ensures that iwi fulfil their obligations as natural managers of the world, through their kaitiaki roles and responsible. Regional communities benefit from the quality of decision making that is enabled when mana whenua participate in decisions that affect them.
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No.
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	There is no particular need to fund this activity separately. Council reports on the service performance for this activity in its annual report.

#### *Funding policy indication*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rate</b>	<b>General rate</b>
Relationships with mana whenua				100%

### *Regional transport planning and programmes*

Council plans for the long-term development of the region's land transport network.

<b>Community outcome</b>	Connected community
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	A plan for development of the region's land transport network is essential for integration with territorial authority plans, and to enable the efficient transport of people and goods.
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	The community as a whole benefits from transport infrastructure planning services.
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No.
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	There is no particular need to fund this activity separately. Council reports on the service performance for this activity in annual report.

#### *Funding policy indication*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rate</b>	<b>General rate</b>
Regional transport planning and programmes		About 52% from NZTA		Balance of the funding.

**Wellington Regional Strategy**

Council supports growth and economic development in the region.

<b>Community outcome</b>	Strong economy
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Council promotes economic growth, and hosts this activity on behalf of the region.
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	Business communities are the primary beneficiaries of economic growth and increased wealth within the region. The community as a whole benefits to a lesser extent.
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing.
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Separate funding enables Council to apply revenue requirements that are consistent with the levels of benefit that different ratepayer categories receive. Separate funding also supports accountability and transparency to the ratepayers who fund the activity

*Funding policy indication*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rate</b>	<b>General rate</b>
Wellington Regional Strategy			100%, charged on differential basis by land use, being- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a uniform charge on residential and rural ratepayers</li> <li>• a capital value basis for businesses.</li> </ul>	

**Emergency management**

Council contributes to emergency preparedness and management services within the region.

<b>Community outcome</b>	Resilient community
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Wellington region has a wide range of natural hazards (earthquake, flooding, landslide, tsunami, storm) and hazard risks (biological, chemical, terrorism, other), and the region wants to be prepared to provide emergency services
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	The community as a whole benefits from these services
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	There is no particular need to fund this activity separately. Council reports on the service performance for this activity in the annual report.

*Funding policy indication*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rate</b>	<b>General rate</b>
Emergency management				100%

**Democratic services**

Council conducts democratic elections that are free from interference. Council supports elected members to engage with their communities and to make informed decisions.

<b>Community outcome</b>	Engaged community
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Democracy services enable citizens and communities to engage with decision makers for the benefit of the region. These services also support Councillors in the performance of their roles
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	The community as a whole benefits from these services.
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	There is no particular need to fund this activity separately. Council reports on the financial and service performance for this activity in its annual report

*Funding policy indication*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rate</b>	<b>General rate</b>
Democratic services				100%

**Regional initiative - Warm Greater Wellington**

Council provides funding for home insulation. The communities in Wainuiomata and Masterton are also offered funding for clean heating because the air sheds in those areas have breached the national standards for air quality.

<b>Community outcome</b>	Resilient community
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Good quality insulation helps keep the heat in during winter and out during summer. This makes houses easier and cheaper to heat properly, and more comfortable and healthy to live in.
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	The major beneficiaries are those ratepayers who take up the funding. Wainuiomata and Masterton will also benefit when their airsheds no longer breach quality standards, because Council will then be able to approve consents for industrial discharges to air.
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Separate funding enables Council to target those who benefit from the activity.

*Funding policy indication*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rate</b>	<b>General rate</b>
Regional initiative - Warm Greater Wellington			100%	

**Regional initiative - Water Wairarapa**

Council is exploring water storage options for agriculture, horticulture, and municipal uses in the Wairarapa.

<b>Community outcome</b>	Strong economy
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Water storage options may increase the productive efficiency of agriculture and horticulture in the Wairarapa. It may also provide additional water for municipal and other community uses in the area.
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	The primary beneficiaries are Wairarapa organisations and households that will use the water, or who can rely on the water as an alternative water source during an emergency. People in the Wairarapa may also benefit from increased resilience of source water for the drinking water supplies.
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No.
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Separate funding would enhance transparency and accountability for this activity.

*Funding policy indication*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rate</b>	<b>General rate</b>
Regional initiative - Water Wairarapa				100%

The funding source for any expenditure beyond 2018/19 will be reviewed by Council if the project proceeds beyond that date.

**15. Public transport**

<b>Community outcome</b>	Connected community
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Public transport makes a significant contribution to the region's economic prosperity in a way that is environmentally and socially sustainable.
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	<p><u>Private benefits</u></p> <p>Public transport benefits the people who use it directly, enabling them to get to work, school, retail, and social activities.</p> <p><u>Public benefits</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More efficient land use and compact urban environments support the regional economy. The concentration and efficiency of economic activity, especially in the regional CBD and other commercial centres is increased by public transport.</li> <li>• Employers in the regional business hub (Wellington CBD) and the other regional business centres can attract staff from throughout the region.</li> <li>• Freight can travel more cheaply on less congested roads.</li> <li>• Any industry or activity that relies on people coming together from different parts of the region, including retail, hospitality, and education industries.</li> <li>• Efficient movement of private vehicles benefits everyone who drives on congested roads that are served by public transport, and it reduces the cost of goods and services to the whole region.</li> </ul> <p><u>Environmental benefits</u></p> <p>The region as a whole benefits from reduced emissions because of shorter private journey times, and because there are fewer vehicles on the road when people use public transport.</p> <p><u>Health and safety benefits</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The whole region benefits from fewer vehicles on roads, and safer driving.</li> <li>• More liveable environments.</li> <li>• The whole region benefits from fewer vehicles on roads, and safer driving.</li> </ul> <p><u>Urban / rural benefits</u></p> <p>Urban communities are significant beneficiaries of public transport, but rural communities do not benefit to the same extent.</p>
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing.
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No.
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Public transport is the single largest activity that Council funds. A mixture of user charges (fares) and targeted rates provide transparency to service users, residents, ratepayers, and funders about the costs and relative shares paid by different groups.

*Funding policy indication*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rate</b>	<b>General rate</b>
Public transport	35-50% from fares and other user charges	The maximum contribution from Crown agencies, primarily New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA),  Overall, intend to collect 25-35% from NZTA although this may be significantly higher for some specific programmes and investments.	25-35%, calculated on ECV, with differentials based on land use and by location.	

Council applies user charges (fares) for the private benefits gained by people who use public transport.

Council has concluded that the following differentials take account of the specific public and private benefits of public transport, while also taking account of the overall impacts of Council’s funding requirements.

Residential (excluding Wairarapa) .....	1
Residential (Wairarapa <b>and Otaki rating units</b> ) .....	0.5
Wellington CBD .....	<del>7</del> 8
Business (excluding Wairarapa) .....	<del>1.4</del> 5
Business (Wairarapa).....	1
Rural .....	0.25

Council will apply the new differentials as a targeted rate, based on ECV. All properties within each differential category will pay the same rates per \$100,000 of ECV.

Council may review these differentials at any time, and particularly if there are major changes in future funding requirements.

This is a considerable change from the previous policy which allocated costs based on a complex set of inputs.

Council will take ~~three~~ six years to transition the rates onto the new policy. Until the transition is complete, Council will calculate an annual transition differential so that rates progressively shift to their new levels for each category of land use, and for each location.

### 16. Water supply

Council provides bulk water to four participating territorial authorities (the cities of Wellington, Hutt, Upper Hutt, and Porirua).

<b>Community outcome</b>	Strong economy, healthy environment, resilient community
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Clean, safe drinking water is essential for life. It is also used for- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>residential purposes (gardens, swimming pools)</li> <li>community purposes (parks, swimming pools, schools, hospitals, turf, and other recreation services).</li> <li>industrial purposes (hygiene, other uses).</li> </ul>
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	The participating territorial authorities benefit from- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>being able to provide potable water for their residents</li> <li>the efficiency of a coordinated water collection, treatment, and distribution system.</li> </ul>
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Funding water supply services distinctly from other services has benefits for transparency and accountability. Because water is supplied in bulk to territorial authorities, a volumetric levy is a fairer and more efficient funding tool.

*Funding policy indication*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rate</b>	<b>General rate</b>
Water supply	95%-100% volumetric levy on the participating territorial authorities. User charges may also be applied to other bulk water users.			

## 17. Environment

### *Resource management - Policy and planning*

#### *Environmental science - State of Environment monitoring*

<b>Community outcome</b>	Healthy environment, engaged community.
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Council regulates the use and development of the environment via the Regional Plan and other planning documents, to ensure that natural and physical resources are managed sustainably.
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	The community as a whole benefits from the policy, planning and monitoring services. Territorial authorities and individuals, benefit from Council's State of the Environment monitoring information.
<b>Does anyone contribute to Council's need to provide this activity?</b>	Everyone uses the region's natural resources to some extent.
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Because the community as a whole is the main beneficiary, there is no particular benefit from distinct funding.

#### *Funding policy indication*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rate</b>	<b>General rate</b>
Resource management - Policy and planning				100%
Environmental science - State of Environment monitoring	10-20%			80-90%

### *Resource management – Consents*

#### *Resource management – Compliance and enforcement*

#### *Pollution prevention and control*

<b>Community outcome</b>	Healthy environment
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Council implements the Regional Plan, with consent, compliance, and pollution services.
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	Consent applicants benefit from information services. Consent holders benefit from the right to use regional resources, and from monitoring services, because consents may be granted with greater confidence / certainty about the potential impacts.
<b>Does anyone contribute to Council's need to provide this activity?</b>	Polluters, create the need for pollution controls People who want to use the region's resources create the need for an allocation system.
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	These services are best funded jointly with other Resource management activities.

#### *Funding policy indication*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rate</b>	<b>General rate</b>
Resource management – Consents	100%, consent applicants			
Resource management – Compliance and enforcement	100% consent holders			Up to 100% for investigations where a liable party cannot be identified.
Resource management – Pollution prevention and control	100% identified polluters			

**Land management**

- Farm plans, and Farm environment plans, to reduce erosion in the eastern Wairarapa hills, and to support intensively farmed (dairy) areas in Wairarapa and Otaki.
- Wellington Regional Erosion Control Initiative
- Land management advisory services, mainly in the Wairarapa
- Erosion scheme services and coordination services to rural properties in the Wairarapa.

<b>Community outcome</b>	Healthy environment
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Council seeks to mitigate the environmental impacts of farming, because land management practices can affect soil erosion, soil health water quality, and the health of streams, rivers, and the coast.
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	<p>Farmers benefit from-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• stabilised soils and reduced erosion.</li> <li>• water and drainage schemes that enable greater productive use of the land.</li> <li>• reputation benefits from clean operations.</li> </ul> <p>Rural communities benefit from local catchment schemes that protect local infrastructure (roads, utilities).</p> <p>The community as a whole benefits when farmers reduce their nutrient and sediment discharges.</p>
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	<p>Farmers who allow stock to graze in or adjacent to waterways.</p> <p>Farmers who allow nutrients to leach into waterways.</p>
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Because the activity is predominantly focused on services to rural businesses, there are transparency benefits from separate funding.

*Funding policy indication*

<b>Activities and programmes</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rate</b>	<b>General rate</b>
Farm plans	70%			30%
Farm environment plans	50%			50%
Wellington Regional Erosion Control Initiative	40%	30% Crown		30%
Land management advice				100%
Land management erosion schemes	50%-100% to be met from targeted or scheme rates or a direct contribution from both the direct beneficiaries, and the beneficiaries in the economic catchment area.			Up to 50%

Council sets rates on specific properties within erosion schemes in the Wairarapa. Generally, these rates are apportioned to reflect the benefit to each separately rateable property in the part of the district benefiting from the scheme, on the basis of the area and the classification of the property as it appears in the approved classification register.

**Soil and plant conservation**

<b>Community outcome</b>	Healthy environment
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Council seeks to mitigate the environmental impacts of farming, because land management practices create erosion, and affect the health and quality of streams, rivers, and the coast.
<b>Who benefits?</b>	The community as a whole benefits from stabilised soils in its reserves. The benefits from the Akura Conservation Centre are mostly the private landowners who plant poplars and willows for erosion and flood control.
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing
<b>How are the benefits distributed?</b>	90% private landowners 10% community as a whole.
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	Farmers who do not plant tree cover on erosion prone soils.
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Because the activity is predominantly focused on services to rural businesses, there are transparency benefits from separate funding.

*Funding policy indication*

<b>Activities</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rate</b>	<b>General rate</b>
Soil conservation reserves	100%			
Akura conservation centre	100%			

**Biodiversity management**

<b>Community outcome</b>	Healthy environment
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Biodiversity contributes to the region's natural character and supports the healthy functioning of ecosystems which in turn provide essential, life supporting services, including purifying air and water.
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	The community as a whole share the benefits of a healthy environment.
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	Farmers who have not yet fenced waterways so that stock can get into them contribute to the need for this activity.
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	This activity is one relatively small, part of the larger Group of Activities and separate funding would not be cost effective.

*Funding policy indication*

<b>Activities and programmes</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rate</b>	<b>General rate</b>
Biodiversity management – Key Native Ecosystems programme				100%
Biosecurity services for territorial authorities	100%			
Biodiversity management – other activities				100%

**Pest management**

<b>Community outcome</b>	Healthy environment
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Pest management supports economic activity and improves environmental outcomes.
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	<p>Primary producers benefit from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduced loss of pasture</li> <li>• reduced loss of crops</li> <li>• reduced damage to trees and shrubs</li> <li>• sustained and increased primary production.</li> </ul> <p>Cattle and deer farmers in operational areas benefit from reduced risk of disease to farmed animals.</p> <p>The regional community benefits from reduced spread of unwanted pest damage to high value ecosystems, and reduced pest impact on safety, amenity, and social values.</p>
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	Pest management, including possum control activities are undertaken in line with Biosecurity Act 1993, and the National Policy Direction for Pest Management.
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Because Council provides two pest management programmes, with different funding policies, separate funding is useful to demonstrate the benefits of each activity.

*Funding policy indication*

<b>Programmes</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rate</b>	<b>General rate</b>
Regional pest management plan	Up to 10%	Up to 10%		80-100%
Regional predator control programme			40% on all rural properties that are 4ha or more, assessed on a land area basis.	60%

**Harbour management**

<b>Community outcome</b>	Strong economy
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Council provides this service to support safe commercial shipping and recreational activities in the regional harbours.
<b>Who benefits?</b>	Maritime traffic in the harbours benefit from Beacon Hill Communications station, navigational aids, and the enforcement of maritime safety regulations. Recreational boat users benefit from navigational aids, education programmes, and the enforcement of maritime safety regulations. Other harbour users receive a small benefit from the enforcement of maritime safety regulations.
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing.
<b>How are the benefits distributed?</b>	Commercial shipping is the major economic beneficiary of this service. People using recreational boats and yachts also benefit substantially. The rest of the region gets some residual benefit.
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	Maritime traffic (commercial and recreational) is the major activity that creates the need for Council to provide navigational aids and safety services. Polluters create the need for monitoring, regulations and clean up services.
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Separate funding via targeted rates is not sensible for this activity, because Council cannot identify and targeted land owners who would be the major beneficiaries of services for activities on and about water.

*Funding policy indication*

<b>Activities and programmes</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rate</b>	<b>General rate</b>
Navigational aids and communications service	60% commercial shipping, (collected by CentrePort)			40%
Education; Enforce maritime safety regulations				100%
Pollution clean-up – oil		95% Maritime NZ		5%
Pollution clean-up – other	100% charge to polluters, where they can be identified and charged.			Up to 100%

## 18. Flood protection

### *Understanding flood risk*

### *Maintaining flood protection and control works*

### *Improving flood security*

<b>Community outcome</b>	Resilient community
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Council provides flood protection services to protect the lives and property of people within the region.
<b>Who benefits?</b>	<p>Property owners (private, Crown, territorial authorities, others) and residents in flood hazard zones are the major beneficiaries of these activities. They benefit from-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• information about flood hazards</li> <li>• flood warnings</li> <li>• flood protection structures that directly protect lives and property, and downstream areas.</li> </ul> <p>Local communities and catchments benefit from-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information about flood hazards to support land use planning</li> <li>• having their local infrastructure protected (schools, hospitals, roads and emergency lifelines, parks, and reserves).</li> </ul> <p>Utilities benefit from-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• information about flood hazards</li> <li>• flood warnings</li> <li>• flood protection structures that directly protects their infrastructure (electricity transmission, telecoms, etc).</li> </ul> <p>The region as a whole benefits from-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• advice about flood emergencies</li> <li>• any environmental protection that flood protection provides</li> <li>• protected arterial transport routes.</li> </ul>
<b>How are the benefits distributed?</b>	<p>Property owners (including utility companies), and residents and flood hazard zones are the major beneficiaries of all these activities.</p> <p>Local communities, (including property owners in flood hazard zones) are also substantial beneficiaries of flood protection and control works in their communities.</p> <p>The community as a whole receives a relatively small share of the benefits.</p>
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing.
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No.
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	Because of the substantial private benefits from these activities, and Council's considerable commitment to this group of activities, separate funding provides transparency and accountability benefits.

Council has considered the matters above, including the benefits of flood protection to identifiable groups within the region, and has **decided to retain the Flood Protection rate funding policy that applied in 2017/18.**~~concluded that three levels of targeted rate enable it to:~~

- ~~• take account of the specific public and private benefits of flood protection, and~~
- ~~• provide a greater measure of transparency and accountability to ratepayers, particularly those in major catchments, and~~
- ~~• take account of the overall impacts of Council's funding requirements.~~

~~Council will apply the new analysis of the distribution of benefits to three targeted rates. The consequence will be that properties within each flood protection catchment will fund 70% of the flood protection activity in that catchment, and the region as a whole will provide 30% of the total funding.~~

*Funding policy indication*

<b>Activities</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rates</b>	<b>General rate</b>
<b>Understanding flood risk</b>				<b>100%</b>
<b>Maintaining flood protection and control works</b>			<b>The balance of costs (i.e., to 100%) met via targeted rates on the local authority area or via scheme rates or direct contribution from both the direct beneficiaries on the floodplain and the beneficiaries in the economic catchment area.</b>	<b>Up to 50%</b>
<b>Improving flood security</b>				

**Note: Where a utility provider makes a contribution for protection of infrastructure assets, the revenue is directly applied to alleviate the scheme's costs.**

<i>Activities</i>	<i>User charges</i>	<i>Subsidies</i>	<i>Targeted rates</i>	<i>General rate</i>
Understanding flood risk	Apply charges to territorial authorities and other beneficiaries wherever practicable.		Balance, up to 100% in targeted rates as described below.	
Maintaining flood protection and control works				
Improving flood security				

***Flood protection—property***

These are targeted rates on specific properties within river management and drainage schemes within the Wairarapa on an approved classification register. They are generally set on a differential land area basis, and apportioned to reflect the benefit to each separately rateable property in the part of the district that benefits from the scheme.

*Flood Protection—property* rates are intended to provide:

- 100% of the funding for drainage schemes, and
- 50% of the funding for each river management scheme.

***Flood protection—catchment***

A targeted rate based on ECV to all properties within each of the following catchments:

- Wellington city
- Porirua city
- Kāpiti Coast district
- Upper Hutt city
- Hutt city
- Wairarapa, (being the combined Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa districts).

This rate funds the public good components of protected catchments, so that community services and lifelines are protected.

*Flood protection—catchment* rates are intended to provide:

- 70% of overall funding for Flood Protection.

For clarity, Council will count the funding from the *Flood Protection—property* rates towards the 70% funding target.

***Flood protection—region***

A targeted rate based on ECV on all properties within the region. This rate funds the public good components of a protected region, so that major arterial routes, hospitals, and emergency lifelines are protected.

*Flood protection—region* rates may provide up to 30% of the funding for each activity.

***Transition***

This is a considerable change from the previous policy which funded some activities up to 100% on general rates, in 2017/18, the Flood protection was funded 59% from general rates, and 41% from the catchment and other sources.

~~Council will take three years to transition the rates onto the new policy. Until the transition is complete, Council will calculate an annual funding requirement for each catchment, and for the regional flood protection, so that rates progressively shift to their new levels for each catchment, and for the region as a whole.~~

## 19. Parks

Council manages a network of regional parks and forests for the community's use and enjoyment. Council works with mana whenua and community groups to protect the environment within regional parks

<b>Community outcome</b>	Engaged community
<b>Purpose / rationale for activity</b>	Council provide parks for community recreation and enjoyment, and to protect regionally significant landscapes, bush, and heritage features.
<b>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</b>	<p>Individuals and groups who use the camping facilities within regional parks.</p> <p>Organisations that use parks for commercial purposes. This includes, for example-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• stock grazing</li> <li>• film making</li> <li>• outdoor activities</li> <li>• education activities.</li> </ul> <p>The region and the whole country benefit from being able to enjoy regionally significant landscapes, bush, and heritage features.</p> <p>The whole country benefits from the preservation of nationally significant landscapes, forests, and heritage features.</p>
<b>Timeframe of benefits</b>	Ongoing.
<b>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</b>	No
<b>Rationale for separate funding</b>	There is no particular need to fund this activity separately. Council reports on the financial and service performance for this activity in its annual report.

### *Funding policy indication*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rate</b>	<b>General rate</b>
Parks	10% for organised events, farming and other leases, license fees, other added value services.			90%

**20. Summary table**

<i>Group of Activities</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>User charges</i>	<i>Subsidies</i>	<i>Targeted rate</i>	<i>General rate</i>
Regional Leadership	Relationships with mana whenua				100%
	Regional transport planning and programmes		About 52% from NZTA		Balance of the funding
	Wellington Regional Strategy			100%, charged on differential basis by land use, being- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a uniform charge on residential and rural ratepayers</li> <li>a capital value basis for businesses.</li> </ul>	
	Emergency management				100%
	Democratic services				100%
	Regional initiative - Warm Greater Wellington			100%	
	Regional initiative - Water Wairarapa				100%
Public transport	Public transport	35-50% from fares and other user charges	The maximum contribution from Crown agencies, primarily New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA),  Overall, intend to collect 25-35% from NZTA although this may be significantly higher for some specific programmes and investments.	25-35% calculated on ECV, with differentials based on land use and by location.	
Water supply	Water supply	95%-100% volumetric levy on the participating territorial authorities. User charges may be applied to other bulk water users.			

<i>Group of Activities</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>User charges</i>	<i>Subsidies</i>	<i>Targeted rate</i>	<i>General rate</i>
Environment	Environmental science - State of Environment monitoring	10-20%			80-90%
	Resource management - Policy and planning				100%
	Resource management – Consents	100%, consent applicants			
	Resource management – Compliance and enforcement	100% consent holders			Up to 100% for investigations where a liable party cannot be identified.
	Resource management – Pollution prevention and control	100% identified polluters			
	Land management - Farm plans	70%			30%
	Land management - Farm environment plans	50%			50%
	Land management - Wellington Regional Erosion Control Initiative	40%	30% Crown		30%
	Land management advice				100%
	Land management, erosion, and drainage schemes			100% to be met from targeted or scheme rates or a direct contribution from both the direct beneficiaries, and the beneficiaries in the economic catchment area.	
	Soil conservation reserves	100%			
	Akura conservation centre	100%			
	Biodiversity management – Key Native Ecosystems programme				100%
	Biosecurity services for territorial authorities	100%			
	Biodiversity management – other activities				100%
Regional pest management plan	Up to 10%	Up to 10%		80-100%	
Regional predator control programme			40% on all rural properties that are 4ha or more, assessed on a land area basis.	60%	

<b>Group of Activities</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>User charges</b>	<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>Targeted rate</b>	<b>General rate</b>
Environment, continued	Harbour management - Navigational aids and communications service	60% commercial shipping, (collected by CentrePort)			40%
	Harbour management – Education, and enforce maritime safety regulations				100%
	Harbour management - Pollution clean-up -- oil		95% Maritime NZ		5%
	Harbour management - Pollution clean-up – other	100% charge to polluters, where they can be identified and charged.			Up to 100%
Flood Protection	Flood Protection - Understanding flood risk	<del>Apply charges to territorial authorities and other beneficiaries wherever practicable</del>			<b>100%</b>
	Flood Protection - Maintaining flood protection and control works	<del>Apply charges to territorial authorities and other beneficiaries wherever practicable</del>		<del>Balance, up to 100% in targeted rates</del> <del>Balance, up to 100% in targeted rates</del>	<b>Up to 50%</b>
	Flood Protection - Improving flood security			<b>The balance of costs (i.e., to 100%) met via targeted rates on the local authority area or via scheme rates or direct contribution from both the direct beneficiaries on the floodplain and the beneficiaries in the economic catchment area.</b> <b>Where a utility provider makes a contribution for protection of infrastructure assets, the revenue is directly applied to alleviate the scheme's costs.</b>	
Parks	Parks	10% for organised events, farming and other leases, license fees, other added value services.			90%



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**Committee** Council  
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## Finalisation of the Long Term Plan 2018-28 budget

### 1. Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to finalise the financial information to be included in the Greater Wellington Regional Council Long Term Plan 2018-28 (incorporating the 2018/19 Annual Plan).

Approval is sought for adjustments to the draft budget, rates and charges to reflect the changes recommended by the Long Term Plan 2018-28 Hearing Committee (the Committee), and other changes in circumstances.

### 2. Background

Greater Wellington has been through a comprehensive process to develop the Investing in our Extraordinary Region consultation document, supporting information and draft budget.

On 14 March 2018, Council approved the Investing in our Extraordinary Region Consultation Document on the Long Term Plan 2018-28 with a proposed rates increase of 6.7% and a water supply levy increase of 7.1%.

There are a number of items that require re-budgeting from the current financial year into future years. The general principle followed is that if expenditure on a project cannot be completed in a given year, it can be re-budgeted to another year (normally the following year), provided it is still a Council priority and there is sufficient funding available. The process ensures that ratepayers are not rated twice for the same activity. The schedule of operating expenditure and capital expenditure rebudgets are provided in attachments 1 and 2.

Some new items of expenditure and other adjustments have arisen since the Investing in our Extraordinary Region consultation document, supporting information and draft budget were prepared. These changes are outlined below.

Once the proposed rates and bulk water levy have been approved by Council, they will be incorporated into the final Long Term Plan for adoption by Council on 26 June 2018, subject to any amendments requested by Council.

### 3. Results of the public consultation process, including the recommendations of the Long Term Plan Hearing Committee

Report 18.23, to be considered at this meeting, outlines the results of the public consultation process and the recommendations of the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Hearing Committee. Subject to the recommendations in that report no matters impact the 2018/19 rates or levy recommendations in this report.

### 4. Recommended changes to the proposed 2018/19 Budget

#### 4.1 Budget Changes

Budget Changes	Description	Change in rates (\$M)
Public Transport Operating Model Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Favourable outcome of \$0.4M against draft LTP (Increases from Y2)</li> <li>Increased transition resource estimate of \$4.0M (debt funded)</li> <li>Increased capital expenditure of \$1.5M (debt funded)</li> </ul>	-0.2
National Ticketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extended procurement phase per Council Paper on 9 May, costing \$1.1M in 2018/19 (debt funded)</li> <li>Capital provision for 2018/19 deferred</li> </ul>	-0.1
Project Optimus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated project business case, increased by \$3.2M</li> <li>Updated project timing, now commencing September 2018/19</li> </ul>	-0.4
Riverlink acquisition timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timing of property acquisitions ahead of schedule</li> <li>Increased debt servicing costs partially offset by rent revenue</li> </ul>	0.1
CentrePort Dividend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Earlier resumption of dividends and significant subvention payment indicated</li> <li>No longer a requirement of funding from contingency fund</li> </ul>	-
Bulk Water Revaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bulk Water 2017/18 revaluation increase of \$179M</li> <li>\$5M impact on depreciation (no rates impact)</li> </ul>	-
<b>Other Re-budgets</b>	Rate impact of rebudgets outlined in Attachments 1 and 2	-2.0
<b>Change in Reserves</b>	Reserves have been utilised to manage the impact of timing differences driven by the re-budgets	2.6
<b>Net Rate Impact</b>		-

#### **4.2 Proposed final rates**

The changes outlined do not result in any recommended change to the draft budget for rates of a 6.7% increase in the overall rating base. This will effectively mean an overall average rate increase of 6.4% due to growth in the number of rating units during 2017/18. The average rate increase over three years and ten years are maintained at 6.3% and 5.0% respectively.

#### **4.3 Proposed water levy**

The draft annual plan assumed a 7.1% increase in the water levy. It is recommended that the 7.1% increase is maintained for the final annual plan.

### **5. Communication**

The Long Term Plan 2018-28 will be considered for adoption by Council on 26 June 2018, following this adoption it will be made publically available. After the adoption of the Long Term Plan a media release will be sent, complimented by social media posts. A fully designed version will be made available on the GW.govt.nz website from July and printed copies will be distributed in August.

Following the adoption of the plan all submitters to the Investing in Our Extraordinary Region consultation will receive a response outlining the final decisions of the Council.

### **6. Consideration of climate change**

The matter requiring decision in this report has been considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in the GWRC Climate Change Consideration Guide. There are not direct climate changes impacts of the proposed policies as they relate to funding mechanisms, rather than activities themselves.

### **7. The decision-making process and significance**

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

#### **7.1 Significance of the decision**

Officers have considered the significance of the decisions taking into account the Council's significance and engagement policy and decision-making guidelines. This report outlines recommended changes as a result of consultation on the development of the Long Term Plan. The consultation and engagement on the Long Term Plan followed the special consultation procedure as required by the Act.

#### **7.2 Engagement**

The consultation and engagement on the development of the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 has been designed taking into account the Greater Wellington Regional Council Significance and Engagement Policy. Details on the consultation and engagement processes and results have been provided to the Long-Term Plan 2018-2028 Hearing Committee and Council in previous reports.

## 8. Recommendations

*That the Council:*

1. *Receives the report.*
2. *Notes the content of the report.*
3. *Approves the operating expenditure items listed within [Attachment 1](#) of this report to be rebudgeted to 2018/19 and included within the 2018/19 Annual Plan.*
4. *Approves the capital expenditure items listed within [Attachment 2](#) of this report to be rebudgeted to 2018/19 and included within the 2018/19 Annual Plan.*
5. *Approves the expenditure adjustments outlined in section 4.1 of this report for inclusion within the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 (incorporating the Annual Plan 2018/19).*
6. *Approves the rate increase of 6.7% and a bulk water levy increase of 7.1% for the 2018/19 year for inclusion in the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 (incorporating the Annual Plan 2018/19), to be considered by Council on 26 June 2018.*

Report prepared by:

**Mark Ford**  
Strategic Finance Manager

Report approved by:

**Dave Humm**  
GM Corporate Services/ CFO

**Attachment 1:** Re-budgeted Operating Expenditure

**Attachment 2:** Re-budgeted Capital Expenditure

## Attachment 1 to Report 18.233

<b>Re-budgeted Operating Expenditure</b>			
<b>Department</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>Explanation / Reason to re-budget</b>
Strategy	Strategic planning & management of regional parks	70,000	Awaiting external party information prior to commencing work
Land Management	Riparian Management	450,000	Ongoing implementation of programme, driven by landowner uptake
Escience - Environmental Investigations	Tier 2 Monitoring	110,000	This programme has commenced and requires another year to build to full capacity.
Escience - Environmental Investigations	River water quality and ecology programme	60,000	Prioritisation on pNRP and Whaitua processes have meant investigations intended for 2017/18 will be carried out in 2018/19.
<b>Total General Opex Rebudgets</b>		<b>690,000</b>	
PT - Bus & Ferry	Bus stop rationalisation	40,000	Will now commence in 2018/19 due to prioritisation.
PT - Bus & Ferry	Trolley Bus - Overhead wire decommissioning project	4,216,667	Decommissioning did not begin until November and will extend into 2018/19
PT - PTTTP	GWRC Ticketing Operations	1,045,278	This is a multi-year project. Timing of some spend that was expected to occur this year will occur next year.
PT - PTTTP	Fares and Ticketing Establishment	419,716	This is a multi-year project. Timing of some spend that was expected to occur this year will occur next year.
<b>Total Public Transport Opex rebudgets</b>		<b>5,721,661</b>	
<b>Total Rebudgeted Operating Expenditure</b>		<b>6,411,611</b>	

## Attachment 2 to Report 18.233

Re-budgeted Capital Expenditure			
Department	Project	\$	Explanation
Treasury	Masterton building strengthening	250,000	Funds established for strengthening Masterton office to be applied to building fit out in new location in 2018/19.
Corporate	ICT Capex to programme	400,000	IT Capital programme reprioritised due to focus on PTOM business readiness.
Corporate	Project Optimus	2,295,000	Timing changed to focus on PTOM business readiness. Design phase will commence in September 2018.
Strategy	Transport Model	350,000	Delays in agreeing model design with NZTA
FP - Investigations	Resource Consent Project	270,000	Hearing processes delayed pending outcome of negotiations. Delay progressing Wairarapa eastern consents until an outcome from Te Kāuru FMP
FP - Investigations	Te Kāuru FMP development	50,000	Public consultation document for Te Kāuru FMP has been deferred three months to sequence after Long Term Plan, Revenue and Funding Policy, and Whaitua consultations
FP - Implementation	Waiohine river scheme capex	400,000	FMP investigation stage not completed, no implementation work programme exists
FP - Implementation	Te Kāuru - Capex	500,000	FMP investigation stage not completed, no implementation work programme exists
FP - Implementation	Pinehaven Stream Improvements	480,000	Pinehaven Stream Implementation has been delayed by UHCC district plan process, PC42. Design has progressed but not to consent and construction phase
FP - Implementation	Manor Park river and stop-bank works	190,000	Land entry negotiations have not progressed to acquisition to enable works to be completed
FP - Implementation	Hutt Environmental Strategy Implementation	130,000	Work programme has focused on completion of HRESAP review and not implementation of outcomes
FP - Implementation	LWVD river scheme capex	800,000	Reprogrammed to be done next financial year following delays in landowner negotiations
FP - Implementation	Whaka Stream Project	180,000	Reprogrammed to be done next financial year following delays in landowner negotiations
FP - Implementation	Ebdentown Rock Lining	355,000	Project is reliant on co-design with NZTA; NZTA restructure has not enabled them to participate in design process therefore delaying works

Department	Project name	\$	Explanation
Harbours	Harbour diving platform (PCC)	80,000	Still scoping, with altered proposal being considered with PCC.
Escience - Department Assets	Hydrology equipment upgrades	185,000	Contingent on establishment of a cellular network connection solution for some remote instruments, which is now planned for 2018/19.
Parks - Western Region	Akatarawa Asset Mgmt. - Perham's bridge replacement	40,000	Culvert installation delayed by resource consenting and consultation requirements.
Parks - Western Region	Battle Hill Asset Mgmt. - Summit walking track upgrade	100,000	Delays accessing farmland section of the track due to other contractors working in the area
Parks - Western Region	Belmont Asset Mgmt. - Hill Road Multi Use Track, Bom Lab signs	120,000	Consent delays forcing tender period to be pushed out. Signs project - information from community groups slow
Parks - Western Region	QEP Asset Mgmt. - Coastal Track	96,000	Part of coastal track closed due to erosion. Temporary fix this year with a total re-route next year following consultation
Parks - Western Region	QEP Asset Mgmt. - QEP LTP Heritage Precinct	402,000	Delays with NZTA approval of new exit road and landscaping. Tender and construction timelines extended
Parks - Western Region	Baring Head bridge replacement	653,000	Consent, engineering design, and tendering delays
Parks - Western Region	Whitireia Asset Mgmt. - Whitireia Park Pou carpark	107,000	Additional time spent with archaeological works, consents and iwi consultation
Parks - Western Region	Wainui Asset Mgmt. - Radio Communications	60,000	Delays due to re-evaluations, alternative proposals and field testing
Parks	Sale of house at Stoney Creek	-80,000	Delay in sale of the property
Water Supply	Replacement of Chemical Tanks at WT Plants	270,000	Construction works are undertaken by Plant Operations team. Work was delayed to allow for UV Upgrade works to Waterloo WTP to be undertaken
<b>Total General capex re-budgets</b>		<b>8,683,000</b>	

Department	Project name	\$	Explanation
PT - Bus & Ferry	New Bus shelters	350,000	Due to prioritisation of PTTTP infrastructure changes and the longer than expected time to obtain the necessary approvals from road controlling authorities.
PT - Bus & Ferry	Renewals Bus shelters	100,000	Due to prioritisation of PTTTP infrastructure changes.
PT - Cust Experience	Customer Information Systems	90,000	
PT - Rail	Matangi 2 driver simulator	1,638,711	Wellington On Site Acceptance Testing is scheduled to conclude in the new financial year.
PT - Rail	Park and Ride Development - Ava Bridge	400,000	The re-build of Ava bridge that was damaged in the Nov 2016 earthquake, had been planned to be completed this year. Due to limited access to the rail corridor this bridge will not be completed until July 2018. Note an \$800k overspend is expected this financial year due to escalating costs.
PT - Rail	Paremata & Porirua - Park & Ride Developments	1,387,000	<p>The southern expansion of Paremata Park &amp; Ride has been designed and is ready for implementation, and will commence once entry and exit safety issues at the round-about have been resolved by NZTA. This project is planned to be undertaken next summer.</p> <p>The northern expansion of Porirua was planned to commence in November 2017, however a new approach to storm water management required re-design to a rain garden system. The design work, and re-consent process as a result of this change, has delayed the project, with the start now likely to be early in the new financial year. Due to the design changes and scope (installing improved storm water in the existing central section of the car park); the costs to this project have also escalated from approximately \$1m to \$1.2m.</p>
PT - Rail	SW - Heavy Maint/Overhauls	423,372	Planned Matangi Heavy Maintenance activities originally scheduled by our operator for 2017/18 will occur in 2018/19.
PT - Rail	Matangi heavy maintenance	4,471,363	Planned Matangi Heavy Maintenance activities originally scheduled by our operator for 2017/18 will occur in 2018/19.
PT - PTTTP	Fares and Ticketing Establishment	1,055,520	This is a multi-year project. Timing of some spend that was expected to occur this year will occur next year.
<b>Total Public Transport CAPEX</b>		<b>9,915,966</b>	
<b>Total Re-budgeted CAPEX</b>		<b>18,598,966</b>	



**Report** 18.183  
**Date** 6 June 2018  
**File** CCAB-8-1584

**Committee** Council  
**Author** Francis Ryan, Manager, Democratic Services

## Initial representation proposal for the 2019 triennial elections

### 1. Purpose

For Council to resolve its initial representation proposal for the 2019 triennial elections, and to establish a committee to hear and consider submissions on the initial proposal and make a recommendation to Council on the shape of its final representation proposal.

### 2. Background

#### 2.1 Statutory requirements

Under the Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA), local authorities are required to review their representation arrangements at least once every six years. The Council carried out its previous review under the LEA in 2012 for the 2013 elections, and is therefore legally required to carry out its next review in 2018, for the 2019 elections.

#### 2.2 Key factors for consideration

In preparing for and carrying out a representation review, the Council must keep in mind the relevant provisions of the LEA, the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and the guidelines that are issued by the Local Government Commission (LGC) to assist local authorities to identify the factors and considerations that they should take into account when developing their representation proposals. These principles are set out in [Attachment 1](#).

There are three key factors that must be considered by the Council when determining its representation proposal. They are:

- Communities of interest
- Effective representation of communities of interest
- Fair representation

These are the factors that the LGC will focus on if appeals and/or objections are received against the Council's final proposal, or if the Council's final proposal needs to be referred to the LGC for determination.

A detailed explanation of these factors is set out in [Attachment 2](#).

### **2.3 Process**

The LGC recommends that the following process be followed to achieve a robust outcome that complies with the statutory criteria:

**Step 1** *Identify communities of interest*

Determine communities of interest in the region.

**Step 2** *Determine effective representation for identified communities of interest*

Consider whether each identified community of interest needs separate representation, or whether communities of interest can be grouped together to achieve effective representation.

Determine how many constituencies there should be, define their boundaries and name the constituencies.

**Step 3** *Consider fairness of representation for electors of the constituencies*

Consider a range of options for the total membership of the Council. Under each option, determine the ratio of population per member for each proposed constituency.

For each option, compare the subdivision ratios calculated with the average population per member for the Council.

Ensure that the subdivision ratios under the options for total membership fall within +/- 10% of the average population per member (this is known as the "+/- 10% rule"). If they do not comply, consider altering constituency boundaries or reconfiguring constituency arrangements, to the extent practicable to provide effective representation for communities of interest, so that the constituency ratios fall within the required range.

### **2.4 Timetable**

The LEA sets out the legislative timeframes the Council is required to comply with in carrying out its representation review. It is important to note that once the Council has resolved its initial decision, there is no opportunity to delay or stop the statutory process.

The following table sets out the statutory deadlines and the proposed timeframes for the Council's representation review:

<b>Task</b>	<b>Proposed date</b>	<b>Statutory deadline</b>
Council decision on initial representation proposal for the 2019 elections	14 June 2018	No deadline prescribed, but public notice of the resolution must be issued within 14 days of the resolution and no later than 8 September 2018
Public notification of initial proposal	20 June 2018	8 September 2018
Close of public submissions	20 July 2018	No less than one month after the date of public notice
Representation Review Committee to hear and consider submissions	2 August 2018	
Council to consider Committee's recommendations on final proposal, and to adopt final proposal	16 August 2018	
Public notice of final proposal	22 August 2018	Within six weeks of the close of submissions. For submissions closing on 20 July 2018, the deadline is 31 August 2018.
Close of period for appeals and objections on final proposal	24 September 2018	No less than one month after the date of the public notice of final proposal, and no later than 20 December 2018.
All relevant information to be provided to LGC, if appeals and/or objections received, and/or Council's final proposal does not comply with the "+/- 10% rule" of fair representation	31 October 2018	15 January 2019
LGC to determine representation arrangements, if required.	To be determined by LGC	No later than 10 April 2019

If no submissions are made on the Council’s initial proposal, the proposal becomes the final proposal which will take effect for the 2019 election, unless the proposal does not comply with the +/- 10% rule of fair representation, in which case it must be referred to the LGC for determination.

If submissions are received on the Council’s initial proposal, the Council must consider each submission and resolve a final proposal based on its consideration of submissions. It is proposed that the Representation Review 2018 Hearing Committee be established to consider and hear the submissions on the initial proposal and to recommend to Council the shape of the final representation proposal. The proposed terms of reference for the committee are attached as [Attachment 3](#).

The Council must demonstrate that it has considered submissions by providing in its public notice of the final proposal reasons for any amendments to its initial proposal, and reasons for any rejection of submissions. If there are no objections or appeals following public notice of the final proposal, then the final proposal will take effect for the 2019 election, unless the proposal does not comply with the +/- 10% rule of fair representation. If the proposal does not comply with the +/- 10% rule of fair representation it must be referred to the LGC for determination. Any objections or appeals following the public notice of the final proposal must be lodged with Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) within the prescribed timeframe, and they must be forwarded to the LGC. The LGC will then make a binding determination. LGC determinations may only be appealed on a point of law to the High Court.

## 2.5 Current representation

The Council’s current representation arrangements were determined in 2013 by the LGC, following the receipt of appeals and objections against the Council’s final proposal for the 2013 triennial elections.

The Council is currently made up of 13 members, elected from six constituencies, as follows:

Constituency	Number of members	Geographical area covered by the constituency
Wellington	5	The area of Wellington City, excluding the area of the Tawa Community (as defined in the GWRC 2013 representation determination)
Porirua-Tawa	2	The area of Porirua City, and the area of the Tawa Community of Wellington City (as defined in the GWRC 2013 representation determination)
Kapiti Coast	1	The area of the Kapiti Coast District
Lower Hutt	3	The area of Lower Hutt City

Upper Hutt	1	The area of Upper Hutt City
Wairarapa	1	The area of South Wairarapa District, Carterton District and Masterton District, and that part of Tararua District that falls within the Wellington Region.

## 2.6 Councillor workshop

On 15 March 2018 a Councillor workshop on the 2018 representation review was held. This workshop provided the opportunity for Councillors to discuss the legal requirements relating to representation reviews, and a range of representation scenarios, to assist Councillors in considering the shape of an initial proposal. The scenarios considered by Councillors are further discussed in section 3.1 of this report.

## 3. Comment

### 3.1 Identification of options

In the Councillor workshop of 15 March 2018, officers presented Councillors with information relating to five scenarios. The scenarios were based on options considered by the Council when developing previous representation proposals. No other scenarios were suggested by Councillors in this workshop, reflecting a general view at that time that the five scenarios represented the range of reasonably practical options for consideration in developing the Council's initial representation proposal, taking into account the factors of fair and effective representation and the tension that can exist between these factors.

Each scenario incorporated a minor alteration to the boundary of the Tawa Community of Wellington City approved by the LGC in September 2015. The LGC's determination is available at:

<http://lgc.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Wellington-City-Council-2016.pdf>. In the workshop Councillors considered it appropriate to factor the minor boundary alteration into the scenarios as the alignment of boundaries is an important aid to efficient election administration.

The options (each incorporating the 2015 boundary change for the Tawa Community, where relevant) are:

- Option 1: The status quo, as outlined in section 2.5 above
- Option 2: The status quo, modified by the inclusion of the area of the Tawa Community in the Wellington Constituency
- Option 3: A merged constituency model, with the existing Upper Hutt and Lower Hutt constituencies merged into a single constituency and the Kapiti Coast Constituency and Porirua City part of the existing Porirua-Tawa Constituency merged into a single constituency
- Option 4: A modified merged constituency model, with the existing Upper Hutt and Lower Hutt constituencies merged into a single constituency and

the Kapiti Coast Constituency and Porirua-Tawa Constituency merged into a single constituency.

- Option 5: The status quo, with the inclusion of a second member for the Wairarapa Constituency

Statistical information for these options for total Council membership ranging from 10 to 14 members is included in [Attachment 4](#).

There is the opportunity for the Council to identify and explore further possible options if it wishes. The Council is not required to resolve its initial proposal until the end of August 2018.

### **3.2 Issues to consider in assessing the options**

In addition to the process outlined in section 2.3, the following matters should be taken into account in developing the Council's initial representation proposal:

- The electoral system under which the next election will be conducted
- The appropriate number of Councillors to provide effective representation and to enable the Council to effectively undertake its governance responsibilities
- The extent to which population changes are impacting on the existing representation arrangements
- Any evidence of a desire in the community for change to the representation arrangements.

#### **3.2.1 Electoral system**

The Council's 2019 election will be conducted under the Single Transferable Vote (STV) electoral system. With regard to STV, the LGC makes the following comment in its *Guidelines for local authorities undertaking representation reviews (June 2017)*:

*Five to seven members is preferable for wards or constituencies using STV (the absolute minimum is three) to gain the full benefits of proportional representation under STV.*

In considering the LGC's commentary in developing its initial proposal, the Council should note that the STV electoral system applies to constituencies of any size, including single member constituencies.

#### **3.2.2 Number of Councillors**

The LEA requires that a regional council must be made up of between 6 and 14 members (inclusive). When initially established in 1989, the Council had 19 members; this was reduced by legislation to 14 members in 1992, and since 2001 the Council has comprised 13 members.

In considering the total number of members to be elected to the Council, the following matters are relevant:

- The principles of the LGA place emphasis on the ability of local authorities to take into account the diversity of the community in their decision-making. A larger council may provide more effective representation for diverse communities through enabling councillors to hear and meet with a wider variety of groups and individuals, and on a more regular basis, than may be the case with a smaller council.
- GWRC has a broad range of functions and responsibilities. A larger council may enable the workloads of individual councillors to be more effectively managed through councillors being able to share the work involved.

### 3.2.3 Population changes

For the six year period from 30 June 2011 to 30 June 2017 the changes in the population of each district of the region are shown in the following table:

District	Estimated usually resident population as at 30 June 2011	Estimated usually resident population as at 30 June 2017	Change (and percentage change)
Wellington City	200,100	212,700	+12,600 (6.3%)
Porirua City	52,700	56,100	+3,400 (6.5%)
Kapiti Coast District	49,800	52,700	+2,900 (5.8%)
Lower Hutt City	103,000	104,700	+1,700 (1.7%)
Upper Hutt City	41,500	43,200	+1,700 (4.1%)
South Wairarapa District	9,420	10,250	+830 (8.8%)
Carterton District	7,650	9,050	+1,400 (18.3%)
Masterton District	23,500	25,200	+1,700 (7.2%)
Region	487,700	513,900	+26,200 (5.4%)

The information shows that over the six year period growth has been experienced across all districts of the Region, with growth ranging from 1.7% in Lower Hutt City to 18.3% in Carterton District.

The table below details each territorial authority's share of the Region's population. It shows that six territorial authority areas increased their share of the regional population, with those increases offset by a declining regional share in Lower Hutt City (-0.7%) and Upper Hutt City (-0.1%). Regional shares increased most significantly for Carterton District (0.2%) and Wellington City (0.4%).

District	Percentage share of the Wellington Region's population 2011	Percentage share of the Wellington Region's population 2017	Change in percentage share
Wellington City	41.0%	41.4%	+0.4%
Porirua City	10.8%	10.9%	+0.1%
Kapiti Coast District	10.2%	10.3%	+0.1%
Lower Hutt City	21.1%	20.4%	-0.7%
Upper Hutt City	8.5%	8.4%	-0.1%
South Wairarapa District	1.9%	2.0%	+0.1%
Carterton District	1.6%	1.8%	+0.2%
Masterton District	4.8%	4.9%	+0.1%

### 3.2.4 Non-statutory consultation

Non-statutory consultation by way of a public survey was undertaken to gauge the community's views on the current number of constituencies, the constituencies' names and boundaries, and the number of elected members. The survey also invited any other comments on the current representation arrangements.

The survey, together with background information, was published on GWRC's website and a link to the survey was advertised on GWRC's Facebook page, Neighbourly, and Twitter. The survey was open from 11 May 2018 to 5 June 2018.

95 persons completed the survey; an analysis of their feedback is provided as [Attachment 5](#). By way of summary:

- 37.5% of respondents live or own property in Wellington City; 13.5% in Lower Hutt City; 12.5% in Upper Hutt City; 11.5% in both Kapiti Coast and South Wairarapa Districts; 7.3% in Porirua City; 6.3% in Masterton District; 5.2% in Carterton District.
- 54.7% of respondents consider that the current number of constituencies provides effective representation.
- 73.7% of respondents consider that the name and boundaries of each constituency are clear and appropriate. Five respondents suggested that the Council should consider more use of Te Reo in its constituency names.
- 60.4% of respondents disagreed with the statement that "the current number of councillors elected is appropriate", with the general comments

of the view that the Wellington City area is over-represented on the Council and that the Wairarapa and Kapiti Coast areas are under-represented.

#### **4. Communities of interest and effective representation**

The LEA requires that constituency boundaries must comply with the boundaries of one or more territorial authority districts or the boundaries of wards, so far as is practicable.

Since the constitution of the Council in 1989 the Council's constituency arrangements have principally been aligned to territorial authority districts, or grouping of territorial authority districts in the case of the Wairarapa.

These arrangements have recognised that territorial authority areas provide a sense of community in terms of the day-to-day local authority services provided and utilised by individuals and communities. The development of regional council constituencies that overlay territorial authority areas has also reflected the delivery of the GWRC's functions, including in the areas of transport planning, whole catchment management, biosecurity, conservation forestry and bulk water supply.

For six previous elections there has been a departure, in part, from the alignment of constituencies with territorial authority boundaries:

- For the 1989 and 1995 elections the area of Wellington City formed two constituencies –Wellington North and Wellington South.
- For the 2007, 2010, 2013 and 2016 elections the area of the Tawa Community was joined with the area of Porirua City to form the Porirua-Tawa Constituency.

The Council has previously explored options for merging its existing constituencies to form larger, multi-member constituencies. In 2006 the Council's initial proposal for the 2007 elections was similar to the arrangements proposed in Option 3. In resolving that proposal the Council took the following matters into account:

- Larger constituencies align with councillors' focus on the regional perspective and will help people move away from the idea that local regional councillors are the spokespersons for the territorial authority area with which their constituency is aligned.
- Larger constituencies result in an increase in the number of members that electors can vote for.

As two merged constituency models (Options 3 and 4) are currently identified for consideration by the Council it will be important for the Council to consider whether these options provide more effective representation for communities of interest and fairer representation for electors over the current representation arrangements.

In terms of the mathematical requirements for fair representation Options 3 and 4 best meet the requirements for fair representation with a 13 member Council. The Council would therefore need to consider whether adopting one of these options provides more effective representation for communities of interest, and overall a more balanced set of representation arrangements than either Options 1, 2 or 5.

It should be noted that the LEA requires that any resolution by the Council to change the current representation arrangements must include a statement of reasons for the proposed change.

## **5. Discussion on the options**

### **5.1 Option 1: status quo**

This option retains the representation for communities of interest, first determined by the LGC in 2007 and reconfirmed by the LGC in 2013, subject to the incorporation of the minor boundary change for the Tawa Community referenced in section 3.1. In 2007 and again in 2013 the LGC decided that the Kapiti Coast Constituency should be retained, notwithstanding its significant non-compliance with the +/- 10% rule on the basis that it is a distinct community of interest requiring its own representation.

In order to achieve compliance with the +/-10% rule across the remainder of the region to the extent practicable the LGC in 2007 determined that the area of the Tawa Community of Wellington City should be merged with the area of Porirua City to form the Porirua-Tawa Constituency. In making this change to constituency boundaries the LGC noted the geography of the area, in particular the Porirua-Tawa basin and the location of the catchment of the Porirua Stream, and the close proximity of Porirua to Wellington City.

As the table in **Attachment 4** shows, the application of the latest population statistics for a 13 member Council shows that the non-compliance with the +/- 10% rule, when comparing the 30 June 2011 and 2017 statistics, has slightly increased in the Kapiti Coast Constituency (2011: 32.8%, 2017: 33.2%), while the Lower Hutt Constituency is now marginally non-compliant (2011: -8.5%, 2017: -11.7%) and the Wairarapa Constituency is also non-compliant (2011: 8.2%, 2017: 12.6%).

Other than for the 2007 inclusion of the Tawa community area with the area of Porirua City to form the Porirua-Tawa Constituency this option generally reflects communities of interest recognised for electoral purposes since the constitution of the Council in 1989.

### **5.2 Option 2: modified status quo**

This option would place the Tawa Community area back in the Wellington Constituency, which would result in the areas of the Porirua and Wellington constituencies aligning with the boundaries of the Porirua and Wellington city council areas.

The outcome of this realignment is that the Porirua Constituency becomes over-represented by 29.0% in a thirteen member Council.

While this option would realign the constituency boundaries to those that existed prior to the 2007 elections, it would result in deterioration of electoral fairness when compared with the option outlined in section 5.1. In its 2007 determination the LGC considered that the location of Porirua, being in close proximity to Wellington City, and the geography of the area, did not warrant an exemption to the +/-10% rule for the Porirua area.

### **5.3 Option 3: merged constituency scenario**

This option would merge the existing Upper Hutt and Lower Hutt constituencies into a single constituency and the existing Kapiti Coast constituency and the Porirua City part of the existing Porirua-Tawa Constituency into a single constituency.

From an electoral fairness point of view this option, for a 13 member Council, complies with the +/-10% rule of fair representation, except in the case of the Wairarapa Constituency. However, the matter of whether this scenario would provide effective representation for communities of interest would also need to be considered by Council.

Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River is a common dominant feature of Lower Hutt and Upper Hutt. The Council has made major investments in flood protection and river management on Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River over many years, with the current focus of its work on areas close to the Lower Hutt CBD. Matters that may be relevant to the Council's considerations include:

- The mix of urban and rural, particularly in Upper Hutt.
- Upper Hutt is the location of some significant regional resources, including the Macaskill Lakes water storage lakes at Te Marua, regional parks and forests.
- GWRC's catchment management, biosecurity, flood protection and biodiversity activities in the Hutt Valley are undertaken on a Hutt Valley catchment-wide basis.

The linkages between Porirua City and Kapiti Coast District in terms of community of interest also need to be considered. While a single State Highway and rail line runs through both areas there are quite significant differences in terms of:

- The demographics of the communities – the age profiles of each area show important differences. This, combined with the differing ethnic and income compositions of sub-districts, particularly in Porirua City, gives rise to a different mix of social and cultural issues in each district. Census 2013 information shows significant differences in the ages profiles of the two districts:

Area	Median age	Percentage aged 65 and over	Percentage aged under 15
New Zealand	38	14.3	20.4
Porirua	35.2	10.3	24.5
Kapiti Coast	46.9	25.3	18.4

- Geography – Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour is a focus for Porirua City and for regional council activities in the Porirua area, while the Kapiti Coast has a long stretch of open coastline, dissected by significant river systems. The Pukerua Bay escarpment is an important physical demarcation between the rolling topography of Porirua and the coastal plain of the Kapiti Coast.
- Community structure – Porirua City is principally a large and diverse urban area, with rural areas on its fringes. The Kapiti Coast is a series of smaller urban communities and adjoining rural areas.
- Community issues – the nature of GWRC’s activities differ across these areas. By way of example, management of Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour is an important component of GWRC’s activities in Porirua City, while flood protection and wetland restoration are key activities on the Kapiti Coast. Also, through Wellington Water GWRC supplies bulk water to Porirua City while the Kapiti Coast has its own local water supply arrangements.
- Some Kapiti communities look northwards to the Horowhenua for their social, cultural and business connections.

#### 5.4 Modified merged constituency scenario

The option is the same as that outlined in section 5.3, except that the Kapiti Coast Constituency and the Porirua-Tawa Constituency would be united to form a new constituency.

For a 13 member Council this option also complies with the +/-10% rule of fair representation, with the exception of the Wairarapa Constituency, and achieves a greater degree of electoral fairness (electoral equality per member) than the 13 member option outlined in section 5.3.

Similar issues to those identified in section 5.3 apply to this option.

#### 5.5 Status quo, with an additional Wairarapa member

This option would provide a second member for the Wairarapa Constituency. The Wairarapa Constituency was represented by two members from 1989 to 2007.

In its 2007 determination, which reduced the representation of the Wairarapa Constituency to one member, the LGC stated:

*After considering the arguments put to us, we are not convinced there is a compelling argument for an exception to the +/-10% rule in respect of the Wairarapa Constituency. We accept the Wairarapa Constituency is a large constituency as are other constituencies across the country.*

In 2017 the LGC addressed the representation of the Wairarapa Constituency in its *Deliberation on the Wellington Reorganisation Draft Proposal* document (15 March 2017). At paragraph 181, the LGC states:

*During our engagement with the existing Wairarapa councils over the past three years, we received the strong message that regional council decision-making was very important to the Wairarapa community. Wairarapa councillors were concerned that the Wairarapa has only one representative on the regional council and therefore the Wairarapa is not sufficiently represented. Given the Wellington region's population spread, the Local Electoral Act does not allow for another Wairarapa regional councillor.*

## **6. Next steps**

Once the Council has made a decision on its initial representation proposal for the 2019 elections, the proposal will be publicly notified in the Region's main newspapers and the public will have the opportunity to make submissions on the Council's initial proposal.

As mentioned earlier in this report, it is proposed that a committee be established to consider and hear all submissions on the proposed representation arrangements. The committee will then make a recommendation to the Council on the shape of its final representation proposal.

If any appeals against and/or objections to the Council's final representation proposal are received, or the Council's final proposal does not meet the requirements of the LEA regarding fair representation, then the final proposal must be referred to the LGC for determination.

## **7. Communication**

In addition to the public notification of the Council's initial representation proposal, the following organisations will be informed of the Council's initial representation proposal in accordance with the requirements of the LEA:

- Each territorial authority in the Wellington Region
- LGC
- Surveyor-General
- Government Statistician
- Remuneration Authority.

## **8. Consideration of climate change**

The matters requiring decision in this report have been considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in the GWRC Climate Change Consideration Guide.

### **8.1 Mitigation assessment**

*Mitigation assessments are concerned with the effect of the matter on the climate (i.e. the greenhouse gas emissions generated or removed from the atmosphere as a consequence of the matter) and the actions taken to reduce, neutralise or enhance that effect.*

Officers have considered the effect of the matter on the climate. Officers recommend that the will have no effect.

Officers note that the matter does not affect the Council's interests in the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) or the Permanent Forest Sink Initiative (PFSI)

### **8.2 Adaptation assessment**

*Adaptation assessments relate to the impacts of climate change (e.g. sea level rise or an increase in extreme weather events), and the actions taken to address or avoid those impacts.*

Officers have considered the impacts of climate change in relation to the matter. Officers recommend that climate change has no bearing on the matter.

## **9. The decision-making process and significance**

Officers recognise that the matters referenced in this report may have a high degree of importance to affected or interested parties.

### **9.1 Significance of the decision**

The decision-making process is explicitly prescribed for by the LEA. The LEA provides that the Council's initial representation proposal shall be subject to public consultation, and that the Council must consider the matters that were raised in the consultation, in resolving its final proposal.

### **9.2 Engagement**

Engagement on the matters contained in this report aligns with the level of significance assessed. Informal non-statutory consultation has been undertaken; the information gained from that process is set out in section 3.2.4 and Attachment 5.

## **10. Recommendations**

*That the Council:*

- 1. Receives the report.*
- 2. Notes the content of the report.*
- 3. EITHER:*

*Agrees that the five options outlined in section 3.1 of this report represent the range of reasonably practicable options for consideration.*

*Or:*

*Identifies any further options for consideration.*

4. *Notes that any resolution to change the existing representation arrangements must include an explanation for the reasons for the proposed change.*
5. *Resolves its initial representation proposal for the 2019 triennial elections, by specifying:*
  - a. *the proposed number of constituencies*
  - b. *the proposed name and the proposed boundaries of each constituency*
  - c. *the number of members proposed to be elected by the electors of each constituency.*
6. *Resolves to establish the Representation Review 2018 Hearing Committee and adopts the terms of reference for the Committee, as set out in Attachment 3 to this report.*
7. *Appoints Crs Blakeley, Brash, Donaldson, Gaylor, Kedgley, Laban, Laidlaw, Lamason, McKinnon, Ogden, Ponter, Staples and Swain to the Committee and appoints Cr Donaldson as Chair.*

Report prepared by:

**Francis Ryan**  
Manager, Democratic  
Services

Report approved by:

**Luke Troy**  
General Manager, Strategy

- Attachment 1:** Legislative requirements and statutory framework for local authority representation reviews
- Attachment 2:** Key factors for consideration
- Attachment 3:** Draft Terms of Reference for the Representation Review 2018 Hearing Committee
- Attachment 4:** Statistical information for options of total Council membership
- Attachment 5:** Feedback received through non-statutory consultation

## Legislative requirements and statutory framework for local authority representation reviews

The Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA) provides the legislative framework for the Council's representation review. The Council must also be aware of relevant provisions in the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) when making decisions.

### 1. Local Electoral Act 2001

The Council is required, under section 19I of the LEA, to review and determine, at least once every six years, the representation arrangements for the election of its members.

The review requires the Council to decide:

- a. The proposed number of constituencies
- b. The proposed name and boundaries of each constituency
- c. The number of members proposed to be elected by the electors of each constituency.

There is no option of 'at large' elections for the Council. In accordance with section 19E of the LEA, each constituency must elect at least one member.

### 2. Local Government Act 2002

In preparing for and carrying out representation reviews, the Council must keep in mind the following principles set out in section 14 of the LGA:

- (1)(b) *A local authority should make itself aware of, and should have regard to, the views of all of its communities; and*
- (1)(c) *When making a decision, a local authority should take account of—*
  - (i) *The diversity of the community, and the community's interests within its district or region; and*
  - (ii) *The interests of future as well as current communities; and*
  - (iii) *The likely impact of any decision on each aspect of well-being referred to in subparagraphs (i) and (ii).*

### 3. Further considerations

Finally, Council decision-making should be consistent with administrative law principles and in accordance with legislation (i.e. give reasons for the decisions made), reasonable (final decisions made in light of submissions received), and fair.

Further information on the legislative requirements, together with identifying factors and considerations for local authorities to take into account when identifying reviews of their representation arrangements, are discussed in the Local Government Commission's *Guidelines for local authorities undertaking representation reviews* which can be accessed at <http://www.lgc.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Representation-Review-Guidelines-2017-a.pdf>.

## Key factors for consideration

The Council must carefully consider the following three key factors when determining its representation proposal:

- Communities of interest
- Effective representation
- Fair representation.

### 1. **Communities of interest**

The Council must ensure that the election of its members provides effective representation of the community, or communities of interest, within the Wellington Region.

The term “community of interest” is not defined by statute. It is a term that can mean different things to different people, depending on an individual or group’s perspective. Giving proper consideration to defining local communities of interest is, however, an essential part of the representation review process. It is a necessary precursor to determining effective representation.

Communities of interest may alter over time. Local authorities need to give careful attention to identifying current communities of interest within their district or region when undertaking representation reviews.

In a general sense, the Local Government Commission’s view of community interest is the area to which one feels a sense of belonging and to which one looks to for social, service and economic support. Geographic features and the roading network can affect the sense of belonging to an area. A community of interest can often be identified by access to the goods and services needed for ordinary everyday existence.

A community of interest usually has a number of defining characteristics, which may include:

- A sense of community identity and belonging
- Similarities in the demographic, socio-economic and/or ethnic characteristics of the residents of a community
- Similarities in economic activities
- Dependence on shared facilities in an area, including schools, recreational and cultural facilities, and retail outlets
- Physical and topographical features

- The history of the area
- Transport and communication links.

For a regional council, factors aligned to regional council functions may also be relevant, for example: water catchments, public transport networks, pest management areas, and river rating districts.

## **2. Effective and fair representation**

The number and boundaries of constituencies must provide effective representation of communities of interest within the region. Constituency boundaries must coincide with the boundaries of the current statistical meshblock areas as determined by Statistics New Zealand and, so far as is practicable, constituency boundaries must coincide with the boundaries of one or more territorial authority districts or the boundaries of wards. The Council is required to use the most up to date population figures when carrying out its review and these are the figures on which the fairness criteria must be based.

The Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA) states that for representation to be considered fair the number of members is calculated by having regard to the population of every constituency within the region. The population of each constituency divided by the number of members to be elected in that constituency must not be more than 10% greater or smaller than the population of the region divided by the total number of elected members; this is commonly referred to as the “+/- 10% rule”.

However, the requirement for effective representation of communities of interest may in some cases override the population based calculations carried out under fair representation. Under section 19V(3) of the LEA, the Council may only depart from the population formula required for fair representation where it is necessary to do so to ensure the effective representation of communities of interest. A decision by the Council not to comply with the population formula must be referred to the Local Government Commission (LGC) for determination.

Questions relating to accessibility, size, and configuration of an area also should be considered in determining effective representation, for example:

- Would the population have reasonable access to its elected member, and vice versa?
- Would elected members be able to effectively represent the views of their constituency?
- Would elected members be able to attend public meetings throughout their area, and provide reasonable opportunities for their constituents to have face to face meetings?

## **Terms of Reference for the Representation Review 2018 Hearing Committee**

### **1. Membership**

The membership of the Representation Review 2018 Hearing Committee shall be made up of the following members of the Greater Wellington Regional Council: Crs Blakeley, Brash, Donaldson (Committee Chair), Gaylor, Kedgley, Laban, Laidlaw, Lamason, McKinnon, Ogden, Ponter, Staples, and Swain.

The quorum is seven members.

### **2. Meeting procedures**

All members have equal speaking and voting rights (one per member).

Meetings will be open to the public, except where there are grounds to exclude the public in terms of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

The Greater Wellington Regional Council Standing Orders apply.

### **3. Purpose**

The purpose of the Representation Review 2018 Hearing Committee is to aid the Council in reviewing its representation arrangements under section 19I of the Local Electoral Act 2001 in time for the Greater Wellington Regional Council's 2019 triennial election.

### **4. Powers**

The Committee has the power to:

- (1) Consider any written submissions the Council receives on its proposed representation arrangements and oral presentations relating to the written submissions.
- (2) Once submissions have been considered, make recommendations to the Council on what, if any, amendments should be made to the Council's proposed representation arrangements. The report containing these recommendations should include reasons for any proposed amendments to the Council's initial representation proposal and for the rejection of any submissions.

### **5. Responsibilities**

The Committee shall ensure that:

- The hearing and consideration process is carried out in a way that is effective and timely
- Submitters are provided with the best possible opportunity to be heard in support of their submission
- Committee members receive submissions with an open mind and give due consideration to each submission
- The decision-making process is robust and transparent and the summary of the consultation process adequately, fairly and demonstrably reflects the submitters' comments
- The process and advice that the Committee provides to the Council is consistent with the legislative requirements of the Local Electoral Act 2001.

## **6. Duration of Committee**

The Committee is deemed to be dissolved once the representation arrangements have been finalised for the Greater Wellington Regional Council's 2019 triennial election.

DRAFT

**Statistical information and maps for representation options****Attachment 4 to Report 18.183**

The alteration to the area of the Tawa Community, as determined by the Local Government Commission in 2015 and as referenced in Report 18.183, has been incorporated into each option detailed below.

**Option 1 – status quo**

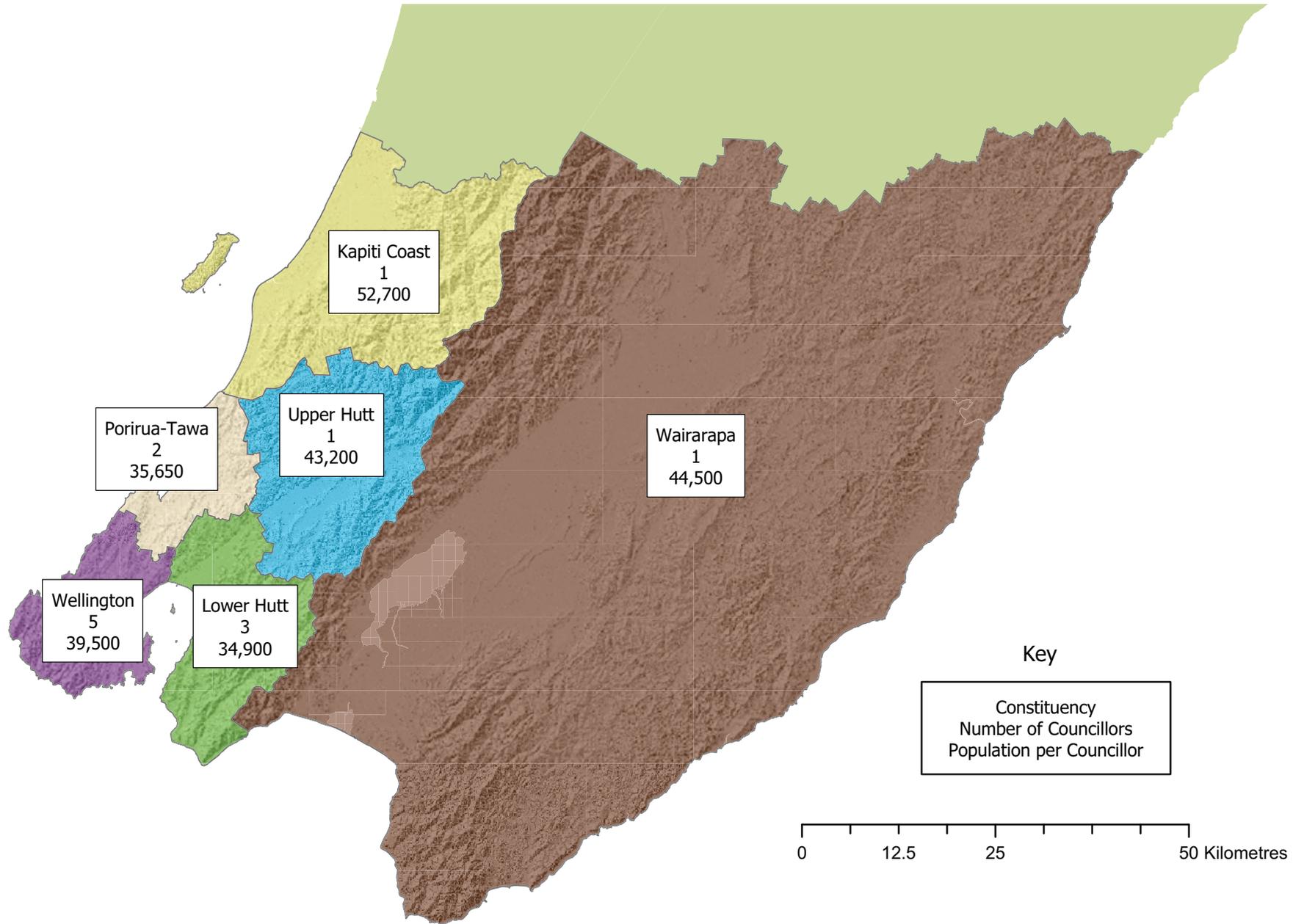
Applying the 30 June 2017 estimates of usually resident population to the current constituencies and membership produces the following information:

Constituencies	Population	Percentage of region's population	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from the region average population per councillor (37,515)	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor
Kapiti Coast	52,700	10.2	1	52,700	+13,169	+33.2
Porirua-Tawa	71,300	13.9	2	35,650	-3,881	-9.8
Wellington	197,500	38.4	5	39,500	-31	-0.1
Lower Hutt	104,700	20.4	3	34,900	-4,631	-11.7
Upper Hutt	43,200	8.4	1	43,200	+3,669	+9.3
Wairarapa	44,500	8.7	1	44,500	+4,969	+12.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>513,900</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>39,531</b>		

If these constituencies were retained but the total membership of the Council was changed then the situation would be as follows:

Constituencies	10 members		11 members		12 members		14 members	
	Number of councillors per constituency	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor (51,390)	Number of councillors per constituency	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor (46,718)	Number of councillors per constituency	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor (42,825)	Number of councillors per constituency	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor (36,707)
Kapiti Coast	1	+2.6	1	+12.8	1	+23.1	2	-28.2
Porirua-Tawa	1	+38.7	2	-23.7	2	-16.8	2	-2.9
Wellington	4	-3.9	4	+5.7	5	-7.8	5	+7.6
Lower Hutt	2	+1.9	2	+12.1	2	+22.2	3	-4.9
Upper Hutt	1	-15.9	1	-7.5	1	+0.9	1	+17.7
Wairarapa	1	-13.4	1	-4.8	1	+3.9	1	+21.2

Under this scenario a Council of 11 members achieves the highest level of compliance with the +/-10% rule.



Potential representation arrangements for 2019 Wellington Regional Council elections  
Scenario 1 - Status Quo (13 Councillors)

**Option 2 – Constituencies based on territorial authority boundaries<sup>1</sup>**

Under this scenario the area of the Tawa Community (population: 15,200) would revert to falling within the Wellington Constituency.

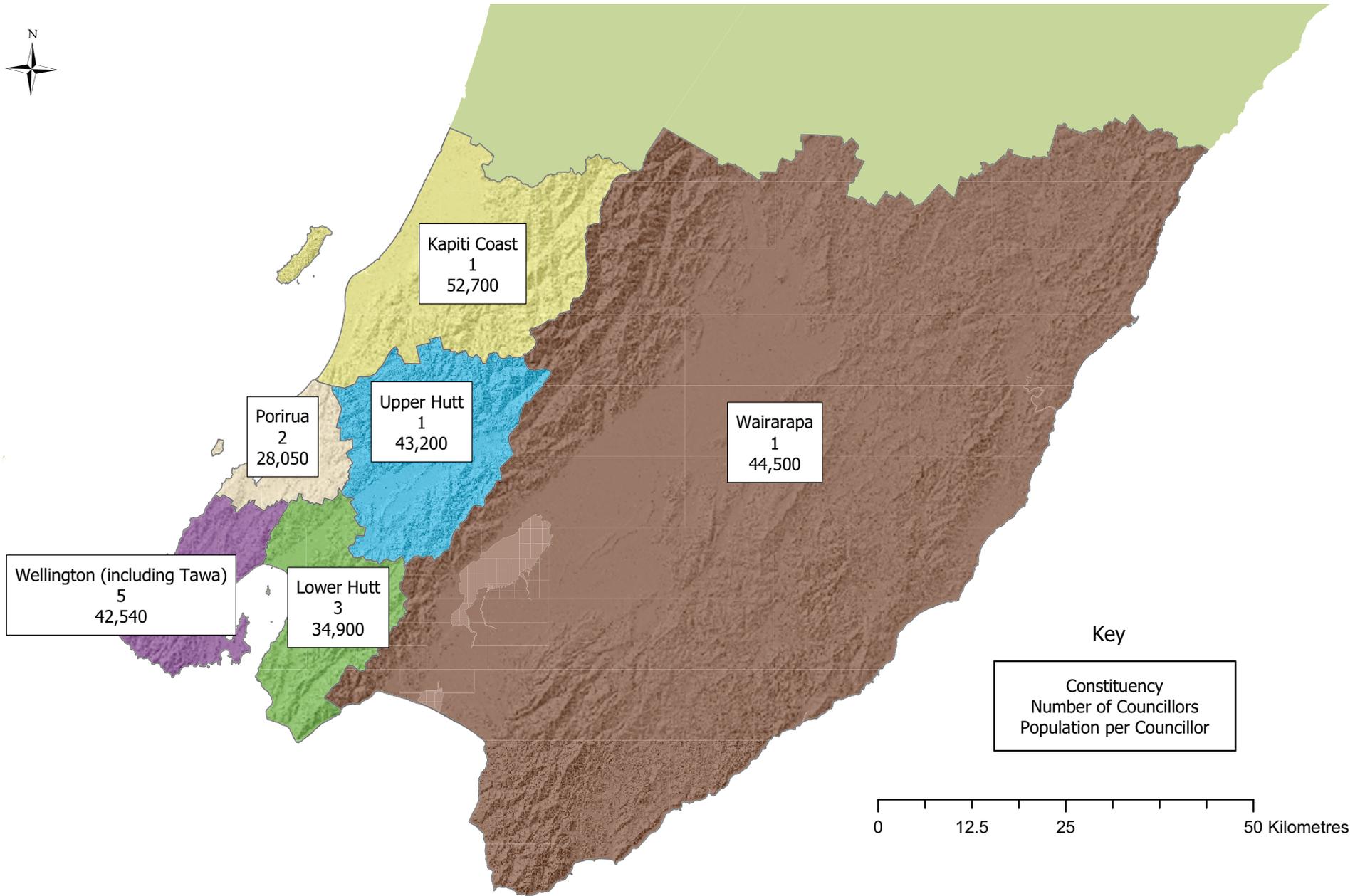
Constituencies	Population	Percentage of region's population	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from the region average population per councillor (37,515)	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor
Kapiti Coast	52,700	10.2	1	52,700	+13,169	+33.3
Porirua	56,100	10.9	2	28,050	-11,481	-29.0
Wellington	212,700	41.4	5	42,540	+3,009	+7.6
Lower Hutt	104,700	20.4	3	34,900	-4,631	-11.7
Upper Hutt	43,200	8.4	1	43,200	+3,669	+9.3
Wairarapa	44,500	8.7	1	44,500	+4,969	+12.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>513,900</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>39,531</b>		

If these constituencies were applied but the total population of the Council were altered then the situation would be as follows:

Constituencies	10 members		11 members		12 members		14 members	
	Number of councillors per constituency	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor (51,390)	Number of councillors per constituency	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor (46,718)	Number of councillors per constituency	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor (42,825)	Number of councillors per constituency	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor (36,707)
Kapiti Coast	1	+2.6	1	+12.8	1	+23.1	1	+43.6
Porirua	1	+9.2	1	+20.1	1	+31.0	2	-23.6
Wellington	4	+3.5	5	-8.9	5	-0.1	6	-3.4
Lower Hutt	2	+1.9	2	+12.1	3	-18.5	3	-4.9
Upper Hutt	1	-15.9	1	-7.5	1	+0.9	1	+17.7
Wairarapa	1	-13.4	1	-4.8	1	+3.9	1	+21.2

Overall, this scenario exhibits a lower level of compliance with the +/- 10% rule, when compared with Scenario 1.

<sup>1</sup> The Wairarapa Constituency includes that part of the Tararua District that falls within the Wellington Region.



Potential representation arrangements for 2019 Wellington Regional Council elections  
Scenario 2 - Modified Status Quo (13 Councillors)

### Option 3 – a merged constituency model

This model is based on the Council’s initial proposal for the 2007 elections.

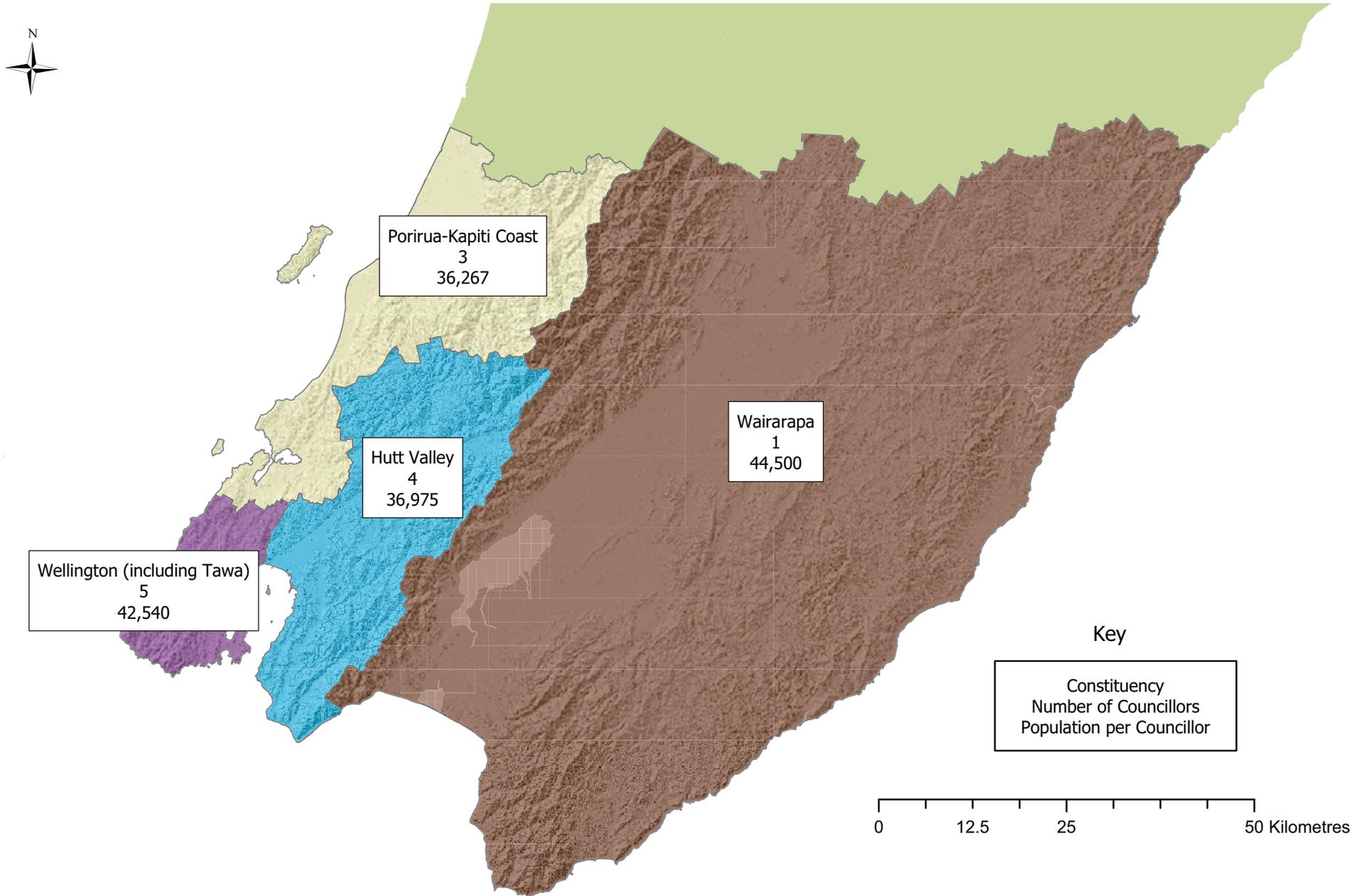
Constituencies	Population	Percentage of region’s population	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from the region average population per councillor (39,531)	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor
Porirua - Kapiti	108,800	21.1	3	36,267	-53	-8.3
Wellington	212,700	41.4	5	42,540	+3,009	+7.6
Hutt Valley	147,900	28.8	4	36,975	-2,556	-6.5
Wairarapa	44,500	8.7	1	44,500	+1,069	+12.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>513,900</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>39,531</b>		

This 13 member proposal achieves good levels of compliance with the +/-10% rule (under any 13 member scenario the Wairarapa Constituency is now non-compliant with the +/-10% rule due to its increased share of the Wellington Region’s population since the 2006 and 2012 reviews).

The application of this model to alternative total membership numbers provides the following information:

Constituencies	10 members		11 members		12 members		14 members	
	Number of councillors per constituency	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor (51,390)	Number of councillors per constituency	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor (46,718)	Number of councillors per constituency	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor (42,825)	Number of councillors per constituency	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor (36,707)
Porirua - Kapiti	2	+5.9	2	+16.4	2	+27.0	3	-1.2
Wellington	4	+3.5	5	-8.9	5	-0.7	6	-3.4
Hutt Valley	3	-4.1	3	+5.5	4	-13.7	4	+7.3
Wairarapa	1	-13.4	1	-4.8	1	+3.9	1	+21.2

The alternative total membership examples do not achieve compliance with the +/- 10% rule.



Potential representation arrangements for 2019 Wellington Regional Council elections  
Scenario 3 - Merged Constituency Scenario (13 Councillors)

**Option 4 – a merged constituency model (with Tawa included in the same constituency as Porirua and Kapiti Coast)**

This model is similar to Scenario 3, with the exception that Tawa is included in the same constituency as Porirua and Kapiti Coast.

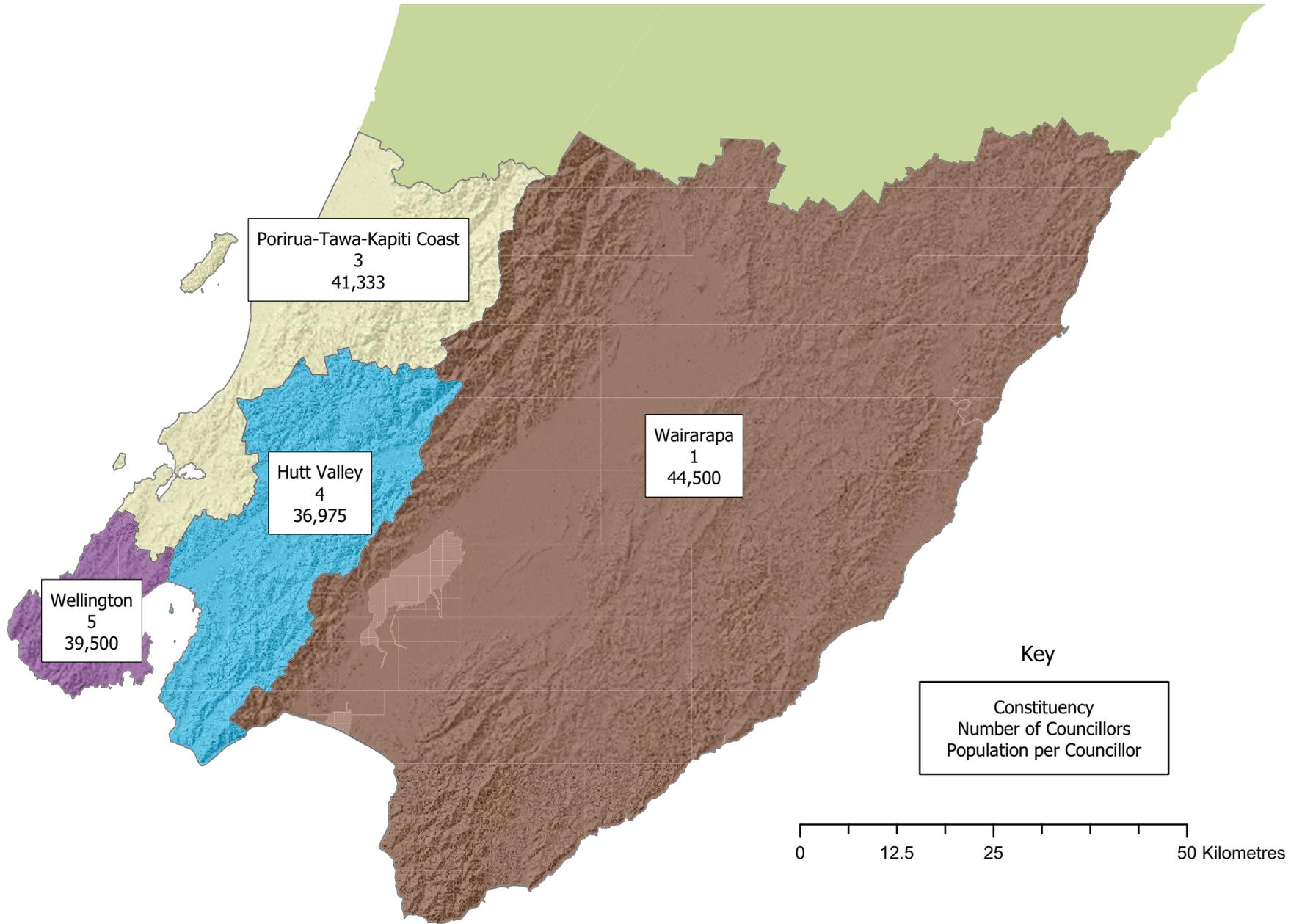
Constituencies	Population	Percentage of region's population	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from the region average population per councillor (39,531)	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor
Porirua, Tawa and Kapiti	124,000	24.1	3	41,333	+1,802	+4.6
Wellington	197,500	38.4	5	39,500	-31	-0.1
Hutt Valley	147,900	28.8	4	36,975	-2,556	-6.5
Wairarapa	44,500	8.7	1	44,500	+4,969	+12.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>513,900</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>39,531</b>		

This 13 member proposal achieves a greater degree of fairness (electoral equality per member) than the 13 member option of Scenario 3.

The application of this model to alternative total membership numbers provides the following information:

Constituencies	10 members		11 members		12 members		14 members	
	Number of councillors per constituency	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor (51,390)	Number of councillors per constituency	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor (46,718)	Number of councillors per constituency	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor (42,825)	Number of councillors per constituency	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor (36,707)
Porirua, Tawa and Kapiti	2	+20.7	3	-11.5	3	-3.5	4	-15.6
Wellington	4	-3.9	4	+5.7	5	-7.8	5	+7.6
Hutt Valley	3	-4.1	3	+5.5	3	+15.1	4	+0.7
Wairarapa	1	-13.4	1	-4.8	1	+3.9	1	+21.2

The alternative total membership examples do not achieve compliance with the +/- 10% rule.

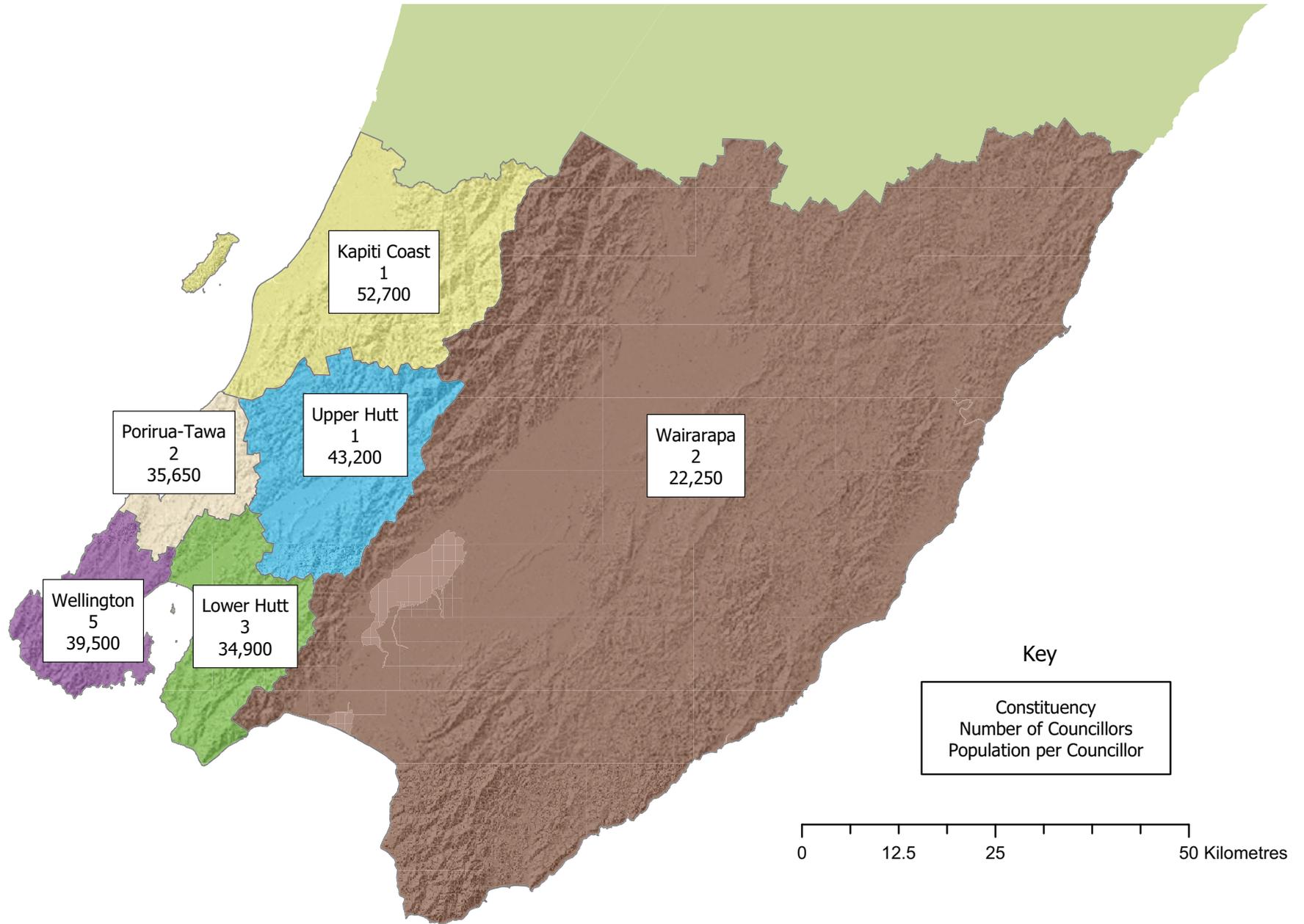


Potential representation arrangements for 2019 Wellington Regional Council elections  
Scenario 4 - Modified Merged Constituency Scenario (13 Councillors)

**Option 5 – the addition of a second Wairarapa member to the current representation arrangements**

This model is based on Option 1, with the addition of a second Wairarapa member.

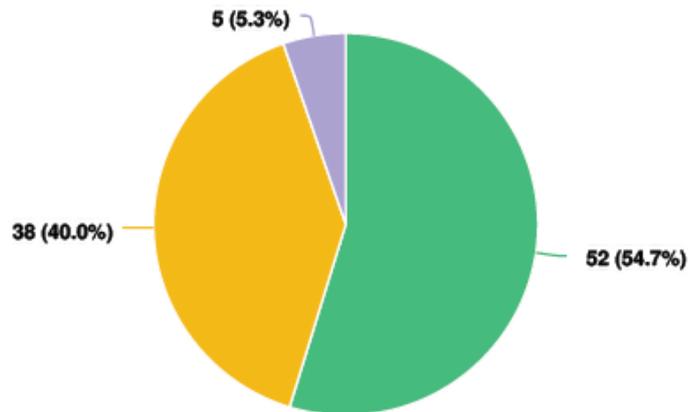
Constituencies	Population	Percentage of region's population	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from the region average population per councillor (37,515)	Percentage deviation from the region average population per councillor
Kapiti Coast	52,700	10.2	1	52,700	+15,993	+43.6
Porirua-Tawa	71,300	13.9	2	35,650	-1,057	-2.9
Wellington	197,500	38.4	5	39,500	+2,793	+7.6
Lower Hutt	104,700	20.4	3	34,900	-1,807	-4.9
Upper Hutt	43,200	8.4	1	43,200	+6,493	+17.7
Wairarapa	44,500	8.7	2	22,250	-14,457	-39.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>513,900</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>36,707</b>		



Potential representation arrangements for 2019 Wellington Regional Council elections  
Scenario 5 - Status Quo plus second Wairarapa member (14 Councillors)

## Feedback received through non-statutory consultation

GWRC currently has six constituencies. Do you consider that the current number of constituencies provides effective representation for communities of interest?



### Question options

● Yes ● No ● I don't know

### Comments<sup>1</sup> regarding more representation:

The Wairarapa constituency is too large and should be split into a few smaller ones to help better represent the communities.

It is wrong that the biggest geographical region, Wairarapa has only one rep

Featherston is poorly represented under south wairarapa district council

Urban/rural balance limited as is accessibility. Expecting the single Wairarapa representative to be effective in a forum with overwhelmingly urban dwellers is unreasonable

I think that Wairarapa has a different need/ outlook, and should have our own council rather than be part of Greater Wellington

As Wainuiomata is growing larger, I feel it should have its own which would include Eastbourne.

I'd prefer 1 representative per 1,000 people

Wellington is so diverse that 6 simple constituencies does not seem to be the right number. You have areas with huge differences in geography, socioeconomics and culture.

<sup>1</sup> The comments detailed in this section are as they were provided. They have not been edited for spelling or relevance.

The 3 smallest councillor constituencies are the 3 most northern/outermost. Their population bases only allow for minimal councillor representation even though some of the land masses are larger and more widespread, so the northern/outermost suburbs aren't necessarily getting enough say in things.

**Comments regarding less representation:**

To many to provide effective governance without geopolitical interference

Far too many people - the regional council is just a shared service - this should be directly controlled by mayors - it is an unnecessary overhead

There are too many councillors for the small overall population.

The number of Councillors for an area should be based on population. Too many councillors and it'll get too expensive.

Other than the geographically-separate Wairarapa, it is hard to see the justification for the rest not to be amalgamated (despite obvious parochial interests)

The Hutt Valley should be a single constituency. The services GWRC provides to the Hutt valley are not defined to TA boundaries.

Wellington City has too much representation.

**Other comments:**

Very little information comes back to the communities.

What I do know is that there are groups that have other representations e.g. the Tawa Region, Johnsonville tried to set one up. I am close to both Tawa and Johnsonville yet my subdivision can not join either of these groups. This seems to disadvantage other subdivisions, including my own. This is a factor that I think should be reviewed.

I'm no geographical expert but these boundaries seem sensible.

Geographically, the 6 constituencies are well defined and representable.

Number of constituencies is irrelevant, overall representation and ability to influence is.

I can only attest to the Wellington CBD district as that is where I reside and have spent all my time living in Wellington.

Make sense to base it on territorial authority areas.

You should ask experts qualified in this field and not the general public.

Make te horo free

I don't even know who my local representative is. I also note that there are no Māori constituencies, which I believe are very important to local/regional government.

Representation is uneven, given the number of people represented by one Councillor

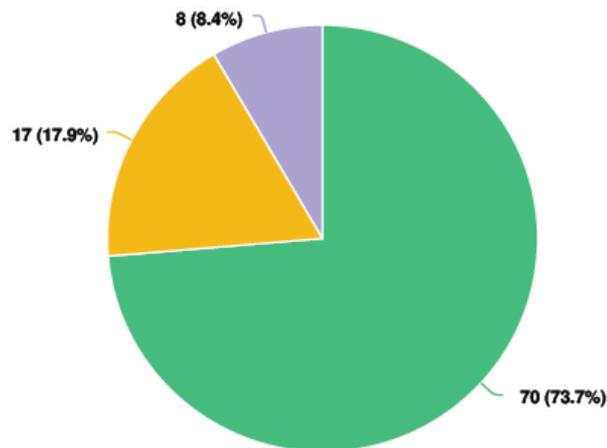
We need more to be effective. We also need at least 3 Maori constituencies.

It would be more helpful if you listed the constituencies

Appalled at bus changeover process especially treatment of drivers. Have spoken to drivers who will be employed with the new contract and have had to attend training on

their days off with the previous contractor. Some have not had any time off for over a month. Bus drivers implement the public transport face of sustainability. Who do you think helps people carry out the day to day tasks to implement the rights we fought so hard for? Give them a break and treat them with some respect.

**Do you consider that the current name of each constituency and the boundaries of each constituency are clear and appropriate for representation purposes?**



**Question options**

● Yes ● No ● I don't know

**Comments regarding Te Reo:**

Use Te Reo as well

I think the constituencies could also, or solely be in Te Reo

Perhaps add some more Te Reo to the naming system (eg, Te Whanganui a Tara rather than Wellington).

Maori names essential

Please provide Maori names

**Other comments:**

At the end of the day it does not matter what region / boundary you come under it is whether you have active members of the council in your region.

Otaki should BOT be part of greater Wellington

An irrelevant question

Refer previous comment.

I think Tawa should logically be in Porirua and not Wellington City. Porirua and Tawa are pretty much a continuum of businesses and residential areas, whereas the gorge south of Takapu Rd effectively separates Tawa from the rest of Wellington.

You should ask experts qualified in this field and not the general public.

Far too many - the whole Wairarapa only has 1 so cull cull cull and put our rates down

There are too many distinctions for areas that are no longer different

The question would be better if you provided the names

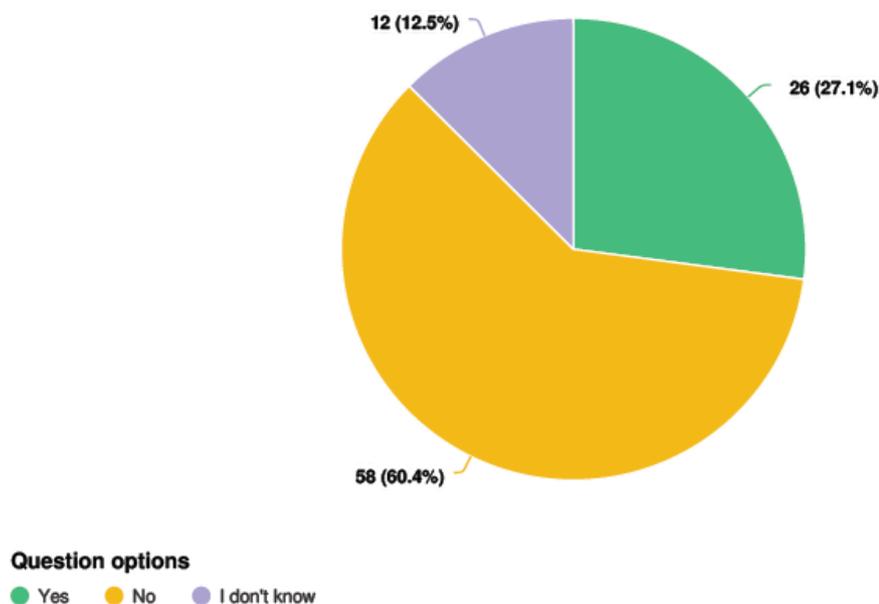
No, as above for the Hutt Valley.

I think that there is a need to have more councillors on the wairarapa and kapiti districts. Also think that Upper Hutt and wairarapa should be one big section with two councillors

This is just not an issue. It's what they actually do that counts.

The 3 smallest councillor constituencies are the 3 most northern/outermost. Their population bases only allow for minimal councillor representation even though some of the land masses are larger and more widespread, so the northern/outermost suburbs aren't necessarily getting enough say in things.

**Do you consider that the number of councillors currently elected from each constituency is appropriate to provide fair representation for electors in each constituency?**



**Comments:**

The Wairarapa is a large geographic area despite having a low population, and so it would make sense to have two councillors in order to better provide representation to areas outside Masterton. (E.g. a North Wairarapa councillor and a South Wairarapa councillor).

I think Kapiti and Wairarapa each need an extra councillor

As stated Wairarapa as such a massive geographical area and diverse population needs more representation

The Wairarapa needs at least two.

I do not know the population numbers for each region - the Wairarapa region looks very big and I would have no idea how many people cover that region.

I don't recall ever seeing the overall data as appears on the post. I was personally rather shocked really. Haven't worked out if representation is by land mass or population. All 6 have individual geographical strengths / weaknesses. Re the number of Councillors: In my personal opinion - each constituency should have the same number of councillors. As it stands - my head tells me that the areas with more representatives have more voting power over the less represented areas.

Featherston needs better representation

Wairarapa has bigger area needs more

See above re Wairarapa.

Believe that being a growing area within the Wellington Region, Kapiti Coast should get a second Councillor especially as it has the highest population per Councillor.

To many. It dilutes the ability to create effective Wellington wide strategy

General feeling is that representatives per population seems like it would be fair but ultimately it is more about how global issues are considered, i.e. whether collaboratively or selfishly. Therefore individual representation could become irrelevant. Goal should be for global representation to moderate.

I think given Kapiti's growing population we should have 2 councillors

Number of councillors should be based on a combination of population and constituency land area.

Upper Hutt and Kapiti should have 2 representatives each. Even if this might seem like over-representation in population terms (and I'm not saying I think it would be over-representation), the increased representation is justified by the distinctive nature of their needs and contributions to the overall good of Greater Wellington Region.

You should ask experts qualified in this field and not the general public.

Far too many representing Wellington

Consistently too many. Growth in Kapiti and Wairarapa also not reflected based on numbers provided.

Numbers should be based on population. Rural areas already have more MPs per head of population than the city constituencies.

Each should only have 1 or 2 but should be equal for all. 1 for all of Wairarapa but 5 for Wellington city is very unbalanced... whether or not this is population-based or some other criteria is used?

Is obvious that 70 percent of the land mass needs more than 1 vote

Lower Hutt doesn't need three Councillors. Most of the time they are invisible. Three councillors would be sufficient for the entire Hutt Valley.

Wairarapa for its size should have at least two representatives

Wellington has too many Hutt should be increased due to the population size Wairarapa should increase due to the diversity of the large area - rural, lifestyle and suburban

Why do Wellington and Lower Hutt far out weigh all other areas regardless of having similar or even smaller numbers, no real justification to have 8 in 2 areas, apart from them having the biggest say for their area and forget about the rest of the region

I feel that Upper Hutt is under represented with only one councillor

Kapiti and Wairarapa underepresented

Too many representatives from Wellington City. When something needs to be paid for the region is billed as a whole. However, when regional interests, such as the Basin flyover and double tunnels at Victoria and the Terrace, then Wellington city interests block the regional needs. Wellington City and its amenities, hospital, airport, government and universities, are supported by the nation and the region and should be accessible, by car, for all regional and national citizens.

Wairarapa needs another councillor for a more balanced collective.

The more we have the more it costs....to expensive already

We need many more councillors

At least 2 councillors for each constituency would be better.

There is a massive disparity between average population per Councillor and this needs review to balance the representation more effectively.

No city or district should have more than one Councillor

Wellington City has too many votes and influence. Making the Whole region pay for the stupid stadium and now trying to get out of paying for flood protection. Even with the changing in bus services which has put Hutt Valley services at threat, while increasing services in Wellington city. Hutt Valley should be it's own Regional council and charge Wellington for water at commercial rates and they can keep Te papa.

Wairarapa requires greater representation considering the significant environmental issues in this part of the region.

Councillors need to be represented and so do the districts

It would be more helpful if you listed the levels of representation per constituency

The 3 smallest councillor constituencies are the 3 most northern/outermost. Their population bases only allow for minimal councillor representation even though some of the land masses are larger and more widespread, so the northern/outermost suburbs aren't necessarily getting enough say in things.

I find they have a low profile. There is only one I am actively familiar with (Jenny brash)

**If you have any suggestions for changes to GWRC's current representation arrangements, please set them out below.**

There should be a minimum of 3 councillors per a constituency for there to be better representation.

I would like to see the arrangements managed by an independent panel rather than the current elected member that way the process looks transparent and fair

If wairarapa has to belong to Germany then needs greater representation

I would perhaps prefer to see shared Councillors across the sub regions e.g. I have more to do with a Councillor than I do with my regional Councillor and I believe some are more willing to take action on points, problems, issues than others. What is the point of having Councillors if they never contact anyone in their region except when they wish to have your vote.

I would have to do my homework to respond to this ;-) Personally, at a guess the Wairarapa has a bad deal. How can ONE Councillor represent such a large area of varying micro-environments?

Better representation for Featherston please

Consider baseline geographical representation and then some councillors 'at large'. Wairarapa has two minimum and then add others to maintain current total. Wellington City does not need 5.

Please consolidate to provide a more cohesive and strategic view

See above. Mechanism to remove partisan thinking to best for region thinking. Treat whole region as one.

Wellington to have 3 and all others to have 2 councillors

I think that you need more so that they can spend more time with the community and seeing and hearing the positive feedback rather than taking calls and emails about complaints

1 elected member per ward with a greater number of wards.

Reduce the population ratio per constituents, thereby increasing the constituents per region

Yes get rid of GWRC have a shared service business and have the mayor accountable - we dont need more elected folk and people like Fran wilde add no value as they dont listen only need to look at behaviour at public meetings over combining the councils

Reduce Wellington representation to three

Consolidate zones and set out a more clear mandate of its responsibility. Too many areas of concern such as water, earthquake readiness and transport remain problems from ineffectiveness of GWRC

Each should only have 1 or 2 but should be equal for all. 1 for all of Wairarapa but 5 for Wellington city is very unbalanced

Less Councillors overall. They are invisible most of the time.

Number of councillors per ward must be representative of their population % of the greater region. So Wellington City should have vastly more than Carterton for example, not just a few.

Too many for Wellington Kaptit should increase by 2 Wairarapa should increase by 1 due to the diversity of resources and people

2 for Wellington City 1 for Lower Hutt rest as they are

I think Māori seats are very important in local government in NZ.

Would like to see Maori representation on council. Currently very pale male and stale.

2 councillors for Kapiti and Wairarapa respectively

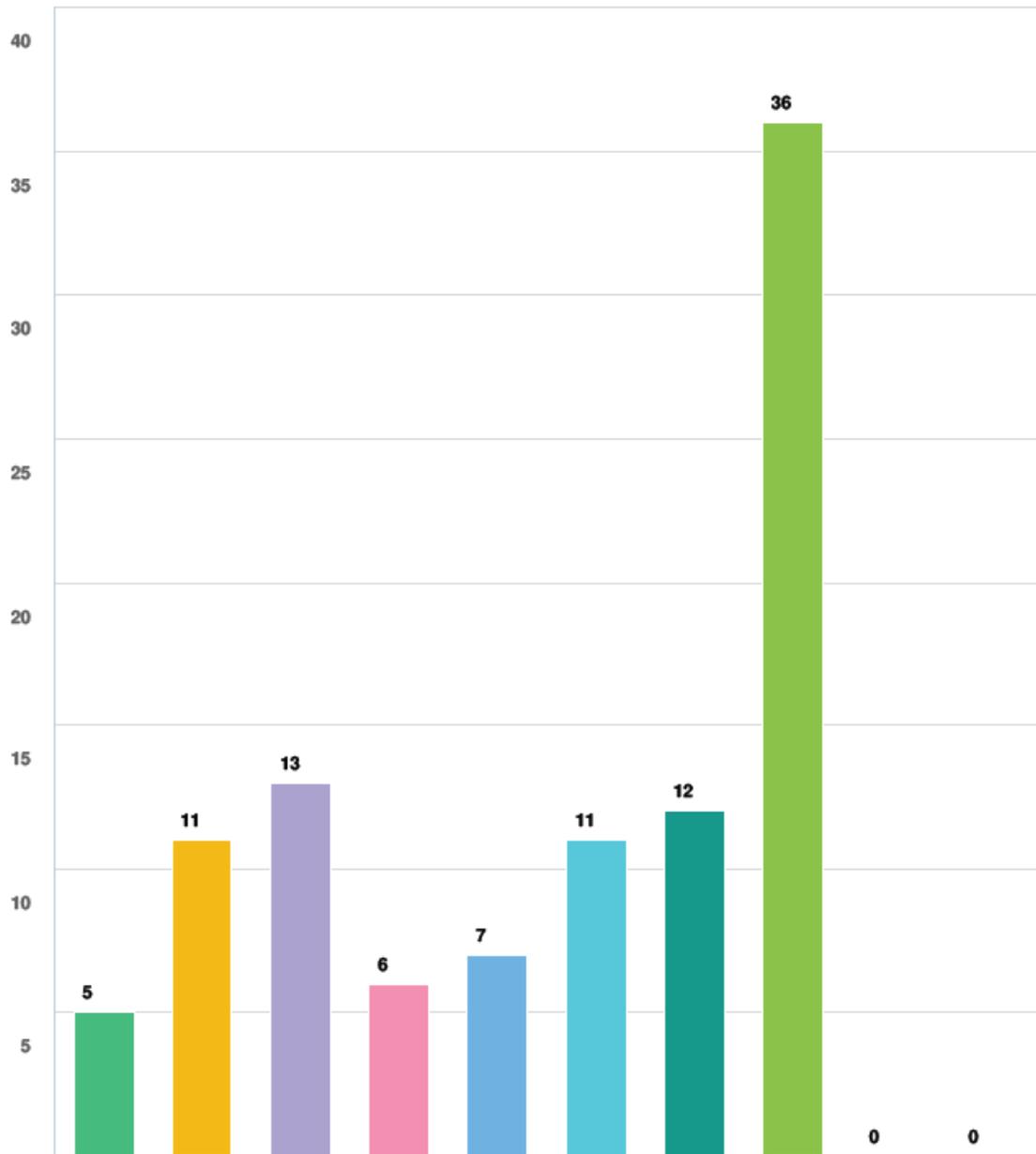
Hutt Valley and Wairarapa should split off from Wellington and form their own regional council.

Much more diversity on WRC. Fewer old white men and much more engagement with the voters.

Perhaps a straight 2 councillors per constituency for even representation. Or a different way of dividing the constituencies so there is even representation instead of population based.

I live in the Wellington City northern suburb and feel more aligned to Porirua, than wn city.

**In which city or district of the Wellington Region do you live and/or own property in?**



**Question options**

- Carterton District
- Kapiti Coast District
- Lower Hutt City
- Masterton District
- Porirua City
- South Wairarapa District
- Upper Hutt City
- Wellington City
- That part of Tararua District within the Wellington Region
- None (I am an organisation, or live outside the Wellington Region)



**Report** 18.232  
**Date** 7 June 2018  
**File** CCAB-8-1642

**Committee** Council  
**Author** Margaret Meek, Senior Democratic Services Advisor

## Proposed submission on the Electoral Matters Bill

### 1. Purpose

To consider a proposed submission on the Electoral Matters Bill.

### 2. Background

The Justice Select Committee has called for submissions on the Electoral Matters Bill. Submissions close on 22 June 2018. A full copy of the Bill is attached as [Attachment 1](#) to this report.

The Bill is intended to provide greater flexibility to enable local electoral arrangements to adapt to changing circumstances. This Bill is an omnibus Bill and will introduce amendments to more than one Act. The amendments are as follows:

- Amending the Local Electoral Act 2001 to support the conduct of trials of novel voting methods (such as an electronic voting method).
- Amending the Electoral Act 1993 to enable the design of future voting methods to utilise date of birth information.
- Amending the Electoral Act 1993 to ensure that analysis of voter participation in local elections (including trials) can utilise age group information.

### 3. Comment

Officers have reviewed the Bill and have drafted a proposed submission ([Attachment 2](#)).

The proposed submission provides a regional council perspective on the implications that might arise should a territorial authority resolve to conduct an election (or part of an election) using the electronic voting method. Specifically, officers are concerned that the Bill does not seem to require that consultation takes place with a regional council before territorial authority resolves to conduct an election trial.

While not the subject of this Bill, officers consider that this submission process provides this Council with a good opportunity to submit on the electronic transmission of nomination documents. The wording of the current Local Electoral Act 2001 provides some uncertainty in the sector about the transmission of these documents. The proposed submission requests that explicit provision for the electronic transmission of nomination documents be considered by the Committee.

As drafted, the submission does not comment on the merits or otherwise of an electronic voting method. It is also silent on whether Council wishes to speak to its submission.

#### **4. Communication**

The Council's submission will be forwarded to the Justice Select Committee for consideration

#### **5. Consideration of climate change**

The matters requiring decision in this report are of a procedural nature and do not require consideration of climate changes.

#### **6. The decision-making process and significance**

Officers recognise that the matters referenced in this report may have a high degree of importance to affected or interested parties.

The matters requiring decision in this report have been considered by officers against the requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). Part 6 sets out the obligations of local authorities in relation to the making of decisions.

##### **6.1 Significance of the decision**

Part 6 requires Greater Wellington Regional Council to consider the significance of the decision. The term 'significance' has a statutory definition set out in the Act.

Officers have considered the significance of the matter, taking the Council's significance and engagement policy and decision-making guidelines into account. Officers recommend that the matter be considered to have low significance.

Officers do not consider that a formal record outlining consideration of the decision-making process is required in this instance.

##### **6.2 Engagement**

In accordance with the significance and engagement policy, no engagement on the matters for decision is required.

#### **7. Recommendations**

*That the Council:*

- 1. Receives the report.*

2. *Notes the content of the report.*
3. *Approves the proposed submission on the Electoral Matters Bill as set out in Attachment 2 to this report.*
4. *Delegates to the Chair the ability to make minor editorial amendments to the submission.*

Report prepared by:

**Margaret Meek**  
Senior Democratic Services  
Advisor

Report approved by:

**Francis Ryan**  
Manager, Democratic  
Services Advisor

Report approved by:

**Luke Troy**  
General Manager, Strategy

**Attachment 1:** Electoral Matters Bill

**Attachment 2:** Proposed submission on the Electoral Matters Bill

## **Local Electoral Matters Bill**

Government Bill

### **Explanatory note**

#### **General policy statement**

This Bill is an omnibus Bill introduced under Standing Order 263(a). That Standing Order states that an omnibus Bill to amend more than 1 Act may be introduced if the amendments deal with an interrelated topic that can be regarded as implementing a single broad policy. The single broad policy of the Bill is to provide greater flexibility to enable local electoral arrangements to adapt to changing circumstances. This omnibus Bill achieves that single broad policy by—

- amending the Local Electoral Act 2001 to support the conduct of trials of novel voting methods:
- amending the Electoral Act 1993 to enable the design of future voting methods to utilise date of birth information:
- amending the Electoral Act 1993 to ensure that analysis of voter participation in local elections (including trials) can utilise age group information.

#### **Departmental disclosure statement**

The Department of Internal Affairs is required to prepare a disclosure statement to assist with the scrutiny of this Bill. The disclosure statement provides access to information about the policy development of the Bill and identifies any significant or unusual legislative features of the Bill.

A copy of the statement can be found at <http://legislation.govt.nz/disclosure.aspx?type=bill&subtype=government&year=2018&no=50>

### Regulatory impact assessment

The Department of Internal Affairs produced regulatory impact assessments on [date] to help inform the main policy decisions taken by the Government relating to the contents of this Bill.

Copies of these regulatory impact assessments can be found at—

- <https://www.dia.govt.nz/Resource-material-Regulatory-Impact-Statements-Index>
- <http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/informationreleases/ria>

### Clause by clause analysis

*Clause 1* is the Title clause.

*Clause 2* is the commencement clause, which provides that the Bill comes into force on the day after the date of Royal assent.

## Part 1

### Amendments to Local Electoral Act 2001

*Clause 3* provides that *Part 1* of the Bill amends the Local Electoral Act 2001.

*Clause 4* amends the definition of voting method in section 5 of the Local Electoral Act 2001. The amendment clarifies that the term voting method includes a method of voting that involves a choice between methods of voting.

*Clause 5* amends section 36 of the Local Electoral Act 2001. Section 36 provides that an election or a poll conducted by a local authority must be conducted using 1 or more methods of voting adopted by resolution of the local authority. The amendment enables the local authority to adopt a voting method for a specified class of elector if regulations authorise the use of that voting method by a specified class of electors for the purpose of conducting a trial of the method.

*Clause 6* amends section 139(1)(c) of the Local Electoral Act 2001 to enable regulations to be made that authorise, for the purpose of conducting a trial of a voting method (for example, an electronic voting method), a local authority to adopt the voting method for a specified class of elector.

*Clause 7* amends section 141 of the Local Electoral Act 2001 to provide—

- that regulations under section 139(1)(c) may specify a class of electors by reference to a local government area or subdivision, or any other characteristic that makes a voting method suitable for the specified class of electors; and
- that, where regulations authorise a voting method that involves date of birth information, the default measures to protect information that are set out in section 89 of the Act apply to the date of birth information and that regulations must also prescribe measures to prevent unauthorised access to, or use of, such information.

*Clause 8* amends section 142 of the Local Electoral Act 2001 to provide that regulations relating to electoral rolls must not provide for any electoral roll to include an elector's date of birth.

*Clause 9* makes a consequential amendment to regulation 11 of the Local Electoral Regulations 2001. Regulation 11 sets out the information that must be included on an electoral roll. The consequential amendment to regulation 11 provides that an electoral roll must not include an elector's date of birth.

## **Part 2**

### **Amendments to Electoral Act 1993**

*Clause 10* provides that *Part 2* of the Bill amends the Electoral Act 1993.

*Clause 11* amends 112 of the Electoral Act 1993. Section 112 provides for persons conducting research to request that the Electoral Commission supply them with lists of electors within certain groups for the purpose of research that relates to scientific matters or to human health. If a request meets certain conditions (and the Electoral Commission is satisfied that the requested lists should be provided), the Electoral Commission is required to supply the lists. An amendment to section 112(1) provides for the Electoral Commission to supply lists of electors in a particular age group for the purpose of research that relates to elector participation in any election, by-election, or poll conducted under the Electoral Act 1993 or the Local Electoral Act 2001.

*Clause 11* also amends section 112(3) to provide that a request made under section 112 may seek information about electors who appear to be entitled to vote in 1 or more local board areas. Currently, section 112(3) provides that a request may seek information about electors who appear to be entitled to vote within 1 or more other local authority subdivisions (for example, wards or community board areas), but local board areas are not included.

*Clause 12* amends section 113 of the Electoral Act 1993. Section 113 requires the Electoral Commission to supply local authorities with specified information for the purpose of any election, by-election, or poll. An amendment to section 113(10) requires the Electoral Commission to supply local authorities with electors' date of birth information for the purpose of conducting any election, by-election, or poll.

*Clause 12* also amends section 113(10)(f) to provide that the specified information may include a description of the local board area in which each elector appears to be entitled to vote. Currently, section 113 provides that specified information may include, in respect of each elector, a description of each local authority and subdivision in which the elector appears to be entitled to vote, but local board areas are not included.

Finally, *clause 12* adds a *new subsection (11)* to section 113, which provides that date of birth information must not be provided by the Electoral Commission except to an electoral official of a local authority for the purposes of an election, by-election, or poll. It also provides that the date of birth information may be provided for the purposes of an election, by-election, or poll only if regulations have been made under

section 139(1)(c) of the Local Electoral Act 2001 (as amended by *clause 6*) that authorise a voting method that requires the use of date of birth information for the election, by-election, or poll.

*Hon Nanaia Mahuta*

## **Local Electoral Matters Bill**

Government Bill

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**The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:**

- 1 Title**  
This Act is the Local Electoral Matters Act **2018**.
- 2 Commencement**  
This Act comes into force on the day after the date of Royal assent. 5

**Part 1  
Amendments to Local Electoral Act 2001**

- 3 Amendments to Local Electoral Act 2001**  
This Part amends the Local Electoral Act 2001.
- 4 Section 5 amended (Interpretation)** 10  
In section 5(1), definition of **voting method**, paragraph (d), after “combination of”, insert “or choice between”.
- 5 Section 36 amended (Voting method for elections and polls)**  
After section 36(3), insert:
  - (4) **Subsection (5)** applies if— 15
    - (a) regulations authorise the use of a voting method, for the purpose of conducting a trial of that method, by a specified class of elector in any specified class of election or poll or in any specified election or poll; and
    - (b) the local authority adopts that voting method by resolution in accordance with those regulations. 20
  - (5) The voting method to be used by the specified class of elector in the election or poll must be the method adopted by resolution under **subsection (4)**.
  - (6) If, under **subsection (5)**, any election or poll of 1 or more territorial authorities in which a voting method is to be used by a specified class of elector is to be conducted in conjunction with 1 or more other elections or polls, that voting method is to be used by the specified class of elector in each of the elections or polls. 25
  - (7) If **subsection (5) or (6)** (or both) apply to an election or a poll, the voting method or methods to be used for other electors in the election or poll must be determined in accordance with subsections (1) to (3). 30
- 6 Section 139 amended (Regulations)**  
In section 139(1)(c), after “or any specified election or poll”, insert “(or, for the purpose of conducting a trial of a voting method, by a specified class of elector or by all electors in any specified class of election or poll or in any specified election or poll)”. 35

**7 Section 141 amended (Voting methods)**

In section 141, insert as subsections (2) and (3):

- (2) Regulations made under section 139(1)(c) may specify a class of elector by reference to—
  - (a) a local government area or subdivision in which the specified class of electors is eligible to vote; or 5
  - (b) any other characteristic that makes a voting method suitable for the specified class of electors (for example, in relation to an electronic method of voting, the members of the specified class may reside overseas or in remote locations, or have a relevant disability). 10
- (3) If regulations made under section 139(1)(c) authorise the use of a voting method that requires the use of electors' date of birth information,—
  - (a) the regulations must also prescribe—
    - (i) measures to prevent unauthorised access to, or use of, electors' date of birth information; and 15
    - (ii) the manner in which documents or records containing electors' date of birth information must be secured after the completion of the count (in accordance with section 89(1));
  - (b) any document or record containing an elector's date of birth must be treated as specified material for the purpose of section 89(5). 20

**8 Section 142 amended (Electoral rolls)**

In section 142, insert as subsection (2):

- (2) Despite subsection (1) and section 139(1)(f), regulations made under section 139(1)(f) must not provide for any electoral roll to include an elector's date of birth. 25

**9 Consequential amendment to Local Electoral Regulations 2001**

- (1) This section amends the Local Electoral Regulations 2001.
- (2) After regulation 11(2), insert:
- (2A) Despite subclause (2)(a)(iii), the electoral roll must not include any elector's date of birth. 30

**Part 2**

**Amendments to Electoral Act 1993**

**10 Amendments to Electoral Act 1993**

This Part amends the Electoral Act 1993.

- 11 Section 112 amended (Supply of information on age and Maori descent)**
- (1) In section 112(1)(b)(ii), after “descent”, insert “; or”.
- (2) After section 112(1)(b), insert:
- (c) without limiting paragraph (a), for the purposes of research by that person that relates to elector participation in an election, a by-election, or a poll conducted under this Act or the Local Electoral Act 2001, a list of electors in a particular age group as defined in section 114(9). 5
- (3) In section 112(3)(f), replace “;—” with “; or”.
- (4) After section 112(3)(f), insert:
- (g) 1 or more named local board areas;— 10
- 12 Section 113 amended (Supply of computer-compiled lists and electronic storage media to local authorities)**
- (1) After section 113(10)(a), insert:
- (aa) the elector’s date of birth: 15
- (2) After section 113(10)(f)(iv), insert:
- (iva) local board area; or
- (3) After section 113(10), insert:
- (11) However, the Electoral Commission must not supply electors’ date of birth information except under subsection (1) and may supply that information only if regulations made under section 139(1)(f) of the Local Electoral Act 2001 authorise a voting method that requires the use of electors’ date of birth information to be used for the election, by-election, or poll. 20

# **Submission of Greater Wellington Regional Council to the Justice Committee**

**on the**

## **Local Electoral Matters Bill**

### **1. Introduction**

Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission.

This submission provides a regional council perspective on the implications that might arise should a territorial authority resolve to conduct an election (or part of an election) using the electronic voting method.

This submission also comments on the transmission of nomination documents, in particular, the transmission of a nominee's consent and certification and requests that provision for the electronic transmission of nomination documents be considered by the Committee.

### **2. Comments**

Wellington Regional Council makes the following comments in relation to the Local Electoral Matters Bill (the Bill).

#### **2.1.1 Implications of territorial authorities resolving to conduct an election using the electronic voting method**

Clause 5 states:

- (6) If, under subsection (5), any election or poll of 1 or more territorial authorities in which a voting method is to be used by a specified class of elector is to be conducted in conjunction with 1 or more other elections or polls, that voting method is to be used by the specified class of elector in each of the elections or polls.

In effect, this means that if a city or district council resolves to conduct part (or all) of its triennial elections using an electronic voting method, then that council determines the voting method to be applied to all other elections held at the same time under the Local Electoral Act 2001 (Act), e.g. regional council, district health board, and licensing trust elections and any other election conducted in that territorial authority area.

We note that section 37 of the Act states:

Before passing any resolution under section 36(1) that will apply to elections or polls conducted for any other local authority, the local authority concerned must consult that local authority.

However, the proposed amendments to section 36 seem to exclude the requirement for consultation before any resolution to adopt a voting method for the purpose of conducting a trial, by a specified class of elector in any specified class of election or poll or in any specified election or poll. Proposed section 36(7) states:

If subsection (5) or (6) (or both) apply to an election or a poll, the voting method or methods to be used for other electors in the election or poll must be determined in accordance with subsections (1) to (3).

We are concerned that as clause 5 currently stands, consultation with other local authorities whose elections are impacted by the voting method is not required.

Election costs are charged to each party that has a specific election on a voting document. It has been GWRC's experience that after the costs of conducting an election have been apportioned the regional council and district health board costs amount to over 40% of the total election costs. With the potential for electronic voting method trials to be costly, it does not seem right that a decision could be made to conduct a trial without first consulting with local authorities that would be affected by a resolution.

We recommend that this could be resolved by amending section 37 of the Act to remove reference to subsection 1 of section 36 and instead refer to section 36.

#### 2.1.2 Transmission of nomination documents (including consent)

We request that a new clause be added to the Bill to explicitly state that the consent of the nominee required by section 55(2) of the Act is able to be transmitted to the Electoral Officer by electronic means.

We note that section 143(2) of the Electoral Act 1993 explicitly states that consent may be given in writing or electronically.

Currently, there are differing views in the local government sector about the implications of section 55(2) of the Act, specifically, whether the need for consent to be given 'in writing' precludes electronic transmission of the consent.

We note that the Act (but not its Regulations) is excluded from the Electronic Transactions Act 2002.

The definition of 'writing' in the Interpretation Act 1999 is as follows:

**writing** means representing or reproducing words, figures, or symbols in a visible and tangible form and medium (for example, in print).

However, when the Act was enacted in 2002 the Interpretation Act's definition of 'writing' included electronic means:

**writing** includes representing or reproducing words, figures, or symbols—

(a) In a visible and tangible form by any means and in any medium:

(b) In a visible form in any medium by electronic means that enables them to be stored in permanent form and to be retrieved and read.

The amendment to the definition of 'writing' in the Interpretation Act occurred when the Electronic Transactions Act 2002 was enacted.

It is also worth noting that the Regulations are not excluded from the Electronic Transactions Act 2002. Regulation 25 of the Local Electoral Regulations 2001 provides:

## **25 Nomination of candidate**

- (1) Every nomination of a person as a candidate at an election must be in writing.
- (2) Every nomination must be addressed to the electoral officer, be dated, and state the following:
  - (a) the full name and address of the candidate; and
  - (b) the office for which the candidate is standing; and
  - (c) how the candidate complies with the candidate qualification requirements set out in section 25 of the Act; and
  - (d) the full names and addresses of the 2 electors who are making the nomination; and
  - (e) in the case of an election for a local government area, the name of the local government area; and
  - (f) in the case of an election for a subdivision, the name of that subdivision; and
  - (g) the matters required by section 55(4) of the Act.
- (3) The amount of the deposit that must accompany each nomination under section 55(2) of the Act is, in every class of election, \$200, inclusive of GST.
- (4) The electoral officer must give a receipt in writing for every nomination that he or she receives. The receipt does not constitute an acknowledgement that the nomination is in order.

We note that the Regulations do not refer explicitly to the consent and certification required by section 55(2)(a) of the Act. Accordingly, it could be argued that the nomination form is able to be transmitted electronically but the consent and certification by the nominee must be transmitted physically to the Electoral Officer.

To avoid any confusion in the sector, we request an amendment is made to the Bill to explicitly state that the consent and certification of a nominee, as required by section 55(2), is able to be transmitted to the Electoral Officer by electronic means.

## **3. Contact details**

For any matters relating to this submission please contact:

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**Report** 18.206  
**Date** 7 June 2018  
**File** CCAB-8-1596

**Committee** Council  
**Authors** Mark Hooker, Senior Project Engineer - Floodplain Management Plans, and Iain Dawe, Senior Policy Advisor (Hazards)

## Waiohine Floodplain Management Plan and climate change allowances

### 1. Purpose

The purpose of this report is to present Council with a recommendation of the Wairarapa Committee relating to the climate change allowances being adopted in the Waiohine Floodplain Management Plan.

### 2. Consideration by Committee

The matters contained in this report were considered by the Wairarapa Committee at its meeting on 15 May 2018 in Report 2018.153. The recommendations contained in this report reflect those resolutions made by the Committee with the addition of further recommendations regarding the wider position of Council on climate change allowances for flood management.

### 3. Background

An update on the Waiohine Floodplain Management Plan (Waiohine FMP) and background to these recommendations is provided in the attached report from Councillor Staples to the 15 May 2018 Wairarapa Committee meeting. A copy of the report is included as [Attachment 1](#).

The Terms of Reference for the Waiohine FMP Steering Group set out that it makes its recommendations to the Wairarapa Committee; the Wairarapa Committee's recommendations are then provided to Council for consideration.

### 4. Discussion

Climate change allowances, and how far ahead we should be looking, were significant areas of interest for the Waiohine Action Group (WAG) and submitters on the draft Waiohine FMP. These matters have been examined in detail in Waiohine Project Team discussions. The discussions can be summarised as:

- Climate change predictions are fairly similar out to around 2040/50 with about 1°C of warming predicted regardless of which scenario is chosen.
- Further out, the four scenarios (RCP 2.6, 4.5, 6.0 and 8.5) are much more spread and the degree of climate change is much more uncertain.
- The community can invest in stopbanks (if that's the preferred option) that will be suitable for the next three decades with a fair degree of confidence.
- Stopbank design can be informed by considering climate change out to 2090/2100 (in terms of location, leaving enough room, etc) but we can use an adaptive planning approach to building stopbanks that are big enough for now but can be topped up later based on agreed triggers.
- The Project Team acknowledges that GWRC has adopted a value of 20% to allow for future rainfall increases to 2090, but would like the flexibility to
  - Consider climate change over both a medium and long-term horizon
  - Adopt the latest science.

Drs Brett Mullan and Trevor Carey-Smith from NIWA both attended a Project Team meeting and presented the latest research. Dr Mullan's presentation focussed on temperature increases and weather impacts under different warming scenarios, and Dr Carey-Smith presented on the specific impacts of temperature increases on extreme rainfall in New Zealand.

The NIWA experts recommended that, if we wanted to use the latest science, we should be using the information they had presented. This work is intended to feed into a future revision to Ministry for the Environment's (MfE) guidance on this topic, although the timeframe has not been confirmed. Dr Carey-Smith's work is currently in draft, but is soon to be finalised, and the technical findings relevant to our work are not expected to change. NIWA's latest work is in part embodied in their document High Intensity Rainfall Design System Version 4 (HIRDS v4) which is currently being finalised.

Councillors should note that these recommendations are different to the predictions and maps presented in last year's NIWA report *Climate change and variability – Wellington Region*. This is due to the definition of "extreme rainfall" adopted in that report, which was a rainfall event expected to happen, on average, every year. The climate change impacts on large floods, such as a 1% Annual Exceedance Probability, are assessed differently.

Councillors should also note that the recommendation of the Wairarapa Committee has been amended to include a 10% allowance to 2040, as well as the 16% allowance to 2090, to better reflect the intent of the Project Team's recommendation.

#### **4.1 GWRC considerations**

The recommendation on climate change allowances for the Waiohine FMP is based on the best available science. The science is not indicating that climate

change impacts will be less severe than previously thought, but rather, that they will vary depending on the size of the catchment, magnitude of the storm and the emissions scenario that is chosen. This is based on national and international research.

In effectively granting an exception to the current policy on this basis, GWRC would be acknowledging that the current allowances adopted in 2013 need updating (even though there has been no update to MfE guidance on this matter). Other communities in the Region are likely to request similar exceptions. If Councillors agree to the recommended climate change allowances for the Waiohine FMP, then officers also recommend that we start a process to update our allowances for climate change more generally. Considerations for that process will include:

- Whether it is better to seek regional consensus through the Regional Climate Change Working Group
- Whether we should seek to update the sea level rise allowances at the same time, based on MfE's December 2017 update to its guidance
- The planning horizons being considered. Is planning to 2090/2100 still appropriate, or should we adopt another horizon, e.g. 100 years ahead as required by the NZ Coastal Policy Statement
- Deciding whether we should wait for updated guidance from MfE, or proceed on the basis of the best available science.

Officers recommend that this be led by our Environment Policy Department (to align it with the Hazards Strategy work) and that it be worked through with GWRC's Climate Change Working Group before being brought back before Council.

## **5. Consideration of climate change**

The matters addressed in this report have been considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in the GWRC Climate Change Consideration Guide.

### **5.1 Mitigation assessment**

*Mitigation assessments are concerned with the effect of the matter on the climate (i.e. the greenhouse gas emissions generated or removed from the atmosphere as a consequence of the matter) and the actions taken to reduce, neutralise or enhance that effect.*

Officers have considered the effect of the matter on the climate and have concluded that the matter will have no effect.

Officers note that the matter does not affect the Council's interests in the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and/or the Permanent Forest Sink Initiative (PFSI).

## 5.2 Adaptation assessment

*Adaptation assessments relate to the impacts of climate change (e.g. sea level rise or an increase in extreme weather events), and the actions taken to address or avoid those impacts.*

GWRC plans for climate change in assessing the degree of future flood hazard and in determining an appropriate response. There are only specific, limited situations in which climate change is not relevant (for example, planning for present-day emergency management).

Climate change adaptation is the substantial topic of this report.

## 6. The decision-making process and significance

Officers recognise that the matters referenced in this report may have a high degree of importance to affected or interested parties.

The matter requiring decision in this report has been considered by officers against the requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). Part 6 sets out the obligations of local authorities in relation to the making of decisions.

### 6.1 Significance of the decision

Part 6 requires Greater Wellington Regional Council to consider the significance of the decision. The term 'significance' has a statutory definition set out in the Act.

Officers have considered the significance of the matter, taking the Council's significance and engagement policy and decision-making guidelines into account. Officers recommend that the matter be considered to have low significance.

Officers do not consider that a formal record outlining consideration of the decision-making process is required in this instance.

## 7. Engagement

Engagement on the matters contained in this report aligns with the level of significance assessed.

## 8. Recommendations

*That the Council:*

1. *Receives the report.*
2. *Notes the content of the report.*
3. *Agrees that climate change allowances for an increase of 10% rainfall intensity to 2040 and 16% rainfall intensity to 2090 be adopted for the Waiohine FMP (with sensitivity analysis on lower and higher allowances).*

4. ***Directs** officers to work with GWRC's Climate Change Working Group on a recommendation to Council on updating our allowances for climate change.*

Report prepared by:

**Mark Hooker**

Senior Project Engineer  
- Floodplain  
Management Plans

Report prepared by:

**Iain Dawe**

Senior Policy Advisor  
(Hazards)

Report approved by

**Graeme Campbell**

Manager, Flood  
Protection

Report approved by

**Wayne O'Donnell**

General Manager,  
Catchment Management

**Attachment 1:** Copy of Report 18.153 to the Wairarapa Committee



**Report** 2018.153  
**Date** 8 May 2018  
**File** CCAB-628029985-88

**Committee** Wairarapa Committee  
**Author** Cr Adrienne Staples, Chair - Waiohine FMP Steering Group

## Waiohine FMP update

### 1. Purpose

This report is to provide the Committee with a brief update on the Waiohine Flood Management Plan (FMP) project and the meetings of the Steering Group. It also seeks the Committee's consideration of a recommendation on climate change allowances that has been made by the Project Team and endorsed by the Steering Group.

### 2. General update

The Project Team has made good progress and is working together well. The Project Team facilitator has estimated progress at about 50%. Major successes have included:

- Completion and release of interim flood maps
- Beginning to look at design options
- Approach and allowances for climate change resolved

The immediate focus of the Project Team will continue to be freeboard, uncertainties and flood mapping, because these lie on the critical path of the project. There is also a push to engage (or re-engage) with iwi and stakeholders before looking, at any detail, at river management, stopbanks or other flood management responses. A number of stakeholder meetings with the Project Team have been set up.

Project Team meetings generally occur weekly, but do not occur unless all members are present. With various absences, there have been periods of several weeks where no meetings occur. The Project Team has trialled longer meetings, or two meetings per week when members are available, but this has been too onerous for the Project Team (most of whom are volunteering their time and having to fit this work around other things). Over the next two months

the Project Team wants to be in a position where it is not necessary to meet so often, and we have work structured in such a way that it can continue outside a framework of weekly meetings. Nonetheless, the project is taking longer than envisaged in the original Terms of Reference. The Project Facilitator is seeking ways to keep things moving forward.

### 3. Climate Change

GWRC's currently adopted value for climate change impacts on future extreme rainfall is a 20% increase out to 2090<sup>1</sup>. That value was adopted in a Council report in 2013. It was based on projected temperature increases at that time, and guidance from MfE that we should allow for extreme rainfall intensities to increase by 8% for each degree of warming. Recent work by NIWA has:

- Identified that the 8% value (called an “augmentation factor”) is actually more dynamic, and varies both by storm duration and by how extreme the storm is. This means that the augmentation factor can be a lot more than 8%, especially for extreme and short-duration storms, and will vary by catchment.
- Revised the temperature predictions for New Zealand based on four scenarios (“Representative Concentration Pathways” or RCPs): RCP 2.6 (low-end emission scenario), RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0 and RCP 8.5 (high end).

Two senior scientists from NIWA attended a Project Team meeting and presented the latest findings. They stayed to workshop the results with the Project Team and discuss how we might apply them.

The Project Team recommends that as a design scenario, we consider warming under RCP 6.0 (the higher of the two mid-range scenarios) and use an augmentation factor for a 1% ARI<sup>2</sup> flood event relating to a typical 12-hour duration storm on the Waiohine River. The Project Team also recommends that we consider sensitivity scenarios for RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 amounts of warming to inform our flood mapping and design of any structural works.

This recommendation results in a design value of 16% increase in rainfall intensity for a 1% AEP flood in 2080-2100 (10% augmentation factor x 1.6 degree Celsius temperature rise). For comparison, the current GWRC value of 20% is based on 8% augmentation factor x 2.5 degree Celsius temperature rise.

This recommendation will need to be considered by Council, as it represents a departure from Council-approved practice.

To note, GWRC's currently adopted value for sea level rise (for hazard identification and design purposes) is 0.8 m to 2090. Sea level rise of this magnitude does not affect flooding on the Waiohine River.

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<sup>1</sup> Technically, this is a projection to the period 2080-2100, usually described as being 2090

<sup>2</sup> Annual Recurrence Interval, or chance each year of occurring

#### 4. **Proposed changes to GWRC funding policy**

GWRC has proposed changes to its Revenue and Financing (R&F) Policy and is consulting on these as part of its consultation on its Long Term Plan. The changes include moving to a 70% local / 30% regional rating model for Flood Protection (from the current 50/50 model).

The Project Team noted that the proposed changes to the R&F Policy will impact the affordability of outcomes from the Waiohine FMP. They also mean that the local community will feel cost impacts from other FMP projects in the Wairarapa (such as any major projects coming out of Te Kāuru Upper Ruamāhanga FMP or the future Lower Wairarapa Valley FMP) and that these cost impacts will be cumulative. The Steering Group noted this, and also that cost was already an issue with the draft FMP under the 50/50 model. The Steering Group has directed the Project Team to continue to focus on delivering the best solution for the community but has acknowledged that the change in funding model may affect the affordability or willingness of the community to pay for structural solutions.

#### 5. **Recommendations**

*That the Committee*

1. ***Receives*** the report.
2. ***Notes*** the content of the report.
3. ***Recommends*** to GWRC Council that a climate change allowance of an additional 16% rainfall intensity to 2090 be adopted for this work (with sensitivity analysis on lower and higher allowances)

Report prepared by:

**Cr Adrienne Staples**  
Chair - Waiohine FMP  
Steering Group



**Report** 18.124  
**Date** 1 June 2018  
**File** CCAB-8-1547

**Committee** Council  
**Author** Mary Harvey, Corporate Reporting - Lead Analyst

## Summary report for the third quarter 2017/18

### 1. Purpose

To present a summary report of Greater Wellington Regional Council's achievements from 1 January 2018 to 31 March 2018 (Q3).

### 2. Background

The report included in [Attachment 1](#) provides an overview of key results in Q3, including:

- Highlights relating to our high level outcomes/goals
- Financial summaries
- Health and safety indicators
- Major project progress
- Key metrics.

Quarterly reports from each Group have been provided separately.

### 3. Communication

No external communication is proposed as an outcome of the report.

### 4. Consideration of climate change

It is not necessary to conduct a climate change assessment for the report.

### 5. The decision-making process and significance

No decision is being sought.

#### 5.1 Engagement

Engagement is unnecessary.

## 6. Recommendations

*That the Council:*

1. *Receives the report.*
2. *Notes the content of the report.*

Report prepared by:

**Mary Harvey**  
Corporate Reporting Analyst

Report approved by:

**Nicola Shorten**  
Manager, Strategic and  
Corporate Reporting

Report approved by:

**Luke Troy**  
General Manager, Strategy

**Attachment 1:** Q3 2017/18      1 January - 31 March - Highlights

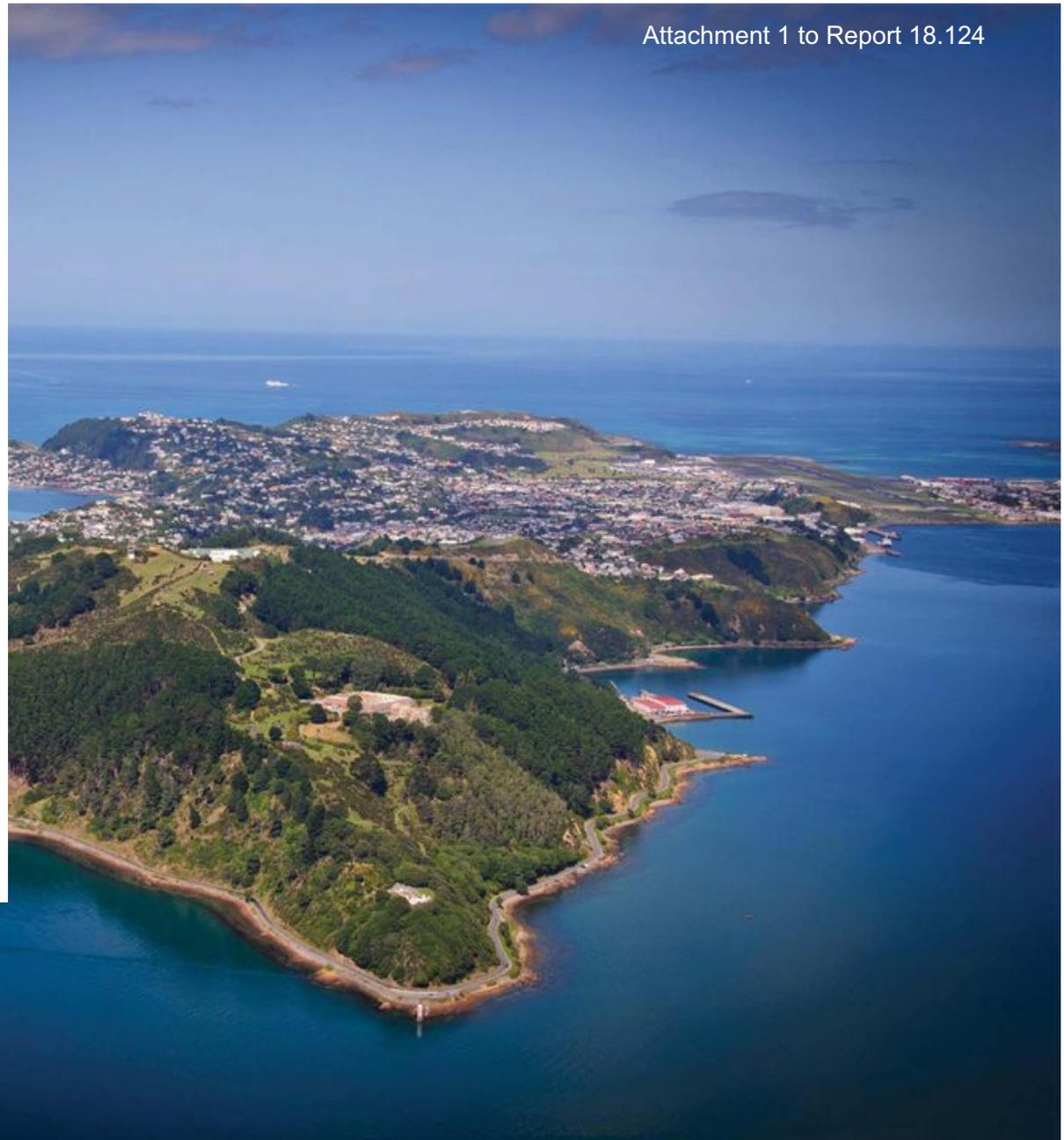
# Q3 2017/18

1 January — 31 March

## HIGHLIGHTS



greater WELLINGTON  
REGIONAL COUNCIL  
Te Pane Matua Taiao



## **INTRODUCTION**

**This quarterly summary report includes:**

- **key highlights**
- **financial summary**
- **health & safety indicators**
- **major projects status**
- **key metrics**

## More people travel by public transport, walking and cycling



It was another very busy quarter for public transport planning and delivery, and for sustainable transport.

Work on decommissioning the overhead trolley bus wire network progressed within timeline and budget.

There were 28.5 million public transport trips in the YTD March, a 2% growth on the same period last year (27.9 million).

Patronage per capita in the YTD March was 74.0, which is above the 2017/18 target of 73.7.

Patronage growth remained very strong for rail, with average workday peak growth tracking at 5% above the same period last year. The number of daily passengers reached a new high of just under 40,000.

For bus services, patronage was also strong despite challenges with driver and vehicle availability for some operators. There was a 1.3% increase in patronage YTD for March.

Total Mobility patronage increased in the YTD March by 3.7% on the same period last year.

Bus services were 99.8% 'on time' YTD March - above the annual target of 98.0% (as reported by operators rather than Real Time Information data).

Rail services were 88.4% 'on-time' YTD March. The result is lower than the previous quarter (89.4%), but slightly above the 2016/17 result (88.3%).

Rail network infrastructure issues, including major power outages and signal faults, caused some delays. One overhead power outage affected services for three days.

We are still not performing at the level we want to on the Wairarapa Line. Punctuality did improve, however, from 39.9% in the previous quarter to 43.4% YTD March. During March, punctuality for the peak improved by just over 17% to 71.6%.

New Conditions of Carriage were agreed in March that include allowing pets to travel on off-peak public transport. The new rules came into effect from 30 April.

A summary report on the feedback received through public engagement on the Let's Get Welly Moving initiative was released on 13 March. A shortlist of four programmes has been agreed to take forward to testing and evaluation.

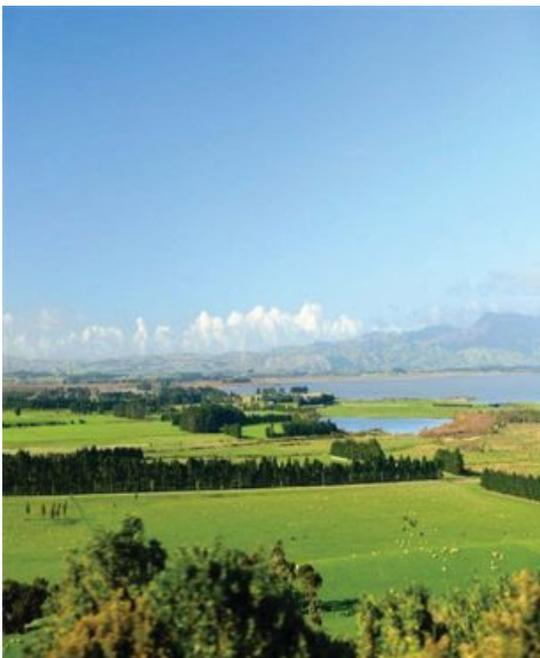
Public consultation on the Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP) took place during February and March. An update document to the RLTP will outline the changing context and a revised programme of regional activities that reflect the new government's priorities.

The Aotearoa Bike Challenge was successfully delivered in partnership with Wellington City Council. A total of 286 organisations registered for the Challenge compared with 167 last year. And 2,412 people participated, compared with 1,916 the previous year.

This year's Movin' March initiative was the most successful ever with 91 schools registering and over 24,000 student getting involved. This compares with 70 schools the previous year. It is estimated that nearly 60,000kms were walked or wheeled.

We are fully booked until the end of the calendar year for the Pedal Ready cycle training programme in schools. There is also more demand for adult training at workplaces.

**Our environment is  
clean, healthy, diverse  
and enjoyed by our  
community**



The First Schedule process for the proposed Natural Resources Plan continued to make good progress this quarter and deadlines are being met.

A wide range of events were delivered across the regional parks network as part of the Greater Wellington Great Outdoors Programme. Customer satisfaction with these events is very high.

Two events were held at Wairarapa Moana in early February. The 'Mountains to Moana' event taught participants about wetland wildlife and the need to protect natural stream and wetland habitats. The annual Lake Wairarapa kākahi (freshwater mussel) survey was also held and was well attended. Data from the survey is currently being analysed.

Around 3,200 people attended the Battle Hill Farm Day in January - a significant increase from last year. A long term lease for Riding for Disabled to occupy Battle Hill Farm Forest Park was signed. Earthworks for a covered riding arena have commenced.

The design for the Baring Head vehicle bridge replacement has been finalised and consents granted. The tender process is about to start.

Preparations for planting at Queen Elizabeth Park have been completed. Engineering survey works for the entrance and car park were also completed. Delays in finalising the design are due to NZTA's approval process in relation to entry to the road corridor.

Landowners of four significant natural wetlands signed up to the Wetland Programme. Restoration Management Plans have been approved for a further four sites. Biodiversity staff will be involved for a period of up to three years at each site

Two landowners signed up to include land in the Raroa-Pukerua Coast Key Native Ecosystem (KNE) site. Another landowner has signed up at the Otepua-Paruāuku Wetlands KNE.

The annual Check, Clean, Dry (Didymo) programme was successfully completed. Didymo, or 'rock snot', is not in our region and we want to keep it that way.

The Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Committee completed fresh water current state analysis in anticipation of setting fresh water objectives for the catchment.

The Ruamāhanga Whaitua Committee has engaged with users and stakeholders on proposed changes to water allocation policies for the catchment.

Work is well underway to set up the Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley Whaitua Committee. The first meeting will be held in early August this year.

The busy period for harbour events continued through the third quarter with 56 separate events to be coordinated and safety procedures checked.

Harbours staff were again very involved in the 'No excuses' campaign. For the first time, the Kāpiti Island area was targeted for compliance, especially around boaties' behaviour near diving activity.

The Harbourmaster participated in a mass rescue exercise organised by Police and NZ Search & Rescue. This was a scenario involving a cruise ship within Wellington's coastal waters and highlighted potential issues of large numbers of passengers at sea.

**Our communities are increasingly resilient to flood risk and other natural disasters**



A new direction for WREMO was agreed to increase the region's capability to respond effectively to large scale events. To support this, Councils are proposing increased funding levels for WREMO in their Long Term Plans.

A draft Group Resilience Framework for the region was developed this quarter. The framework is compatible with both the new regional direction and the National Disaster Risk Strategy. It will be used as the basis for developing the next Group Plan.

The first Regional Welfare Coordination Group meeting was held on 5 March.

Stage 1 of the Wellington Harbour bores investigation was completed during the quarter. This stage included drilling and water quality testing at a second site in the harbour.

Work is now progressing on a decision to either proceed with Stage 2 bore investigations or to revert to the Cross Harbour Pipeline option.

The investigation into the six 'high risk' bores in Lower Hutt was completed. One bore, located at Hutt Hospital, required minor works to ensure that it is secure. This work is underway.

The completion of water quality upgrades at the Waterloo Water Treatment Plant in December significantly reduced the risk of water supply shortfall. In addition, rainfall in January allowed the Macaskill lakes to refill to normal levels.

The residential sprinkler ban, introduced on 30 November 2017, was lifted on 9 February.

The independent peer review of the RiverLink flood protection design works was completed. The review found the design to be fit for purpose.

Further property purchases required for delivery of the RiverLink project is ahead of forecasts. We have acquired nearly 50% of the properties required.

Masterton and Carterton district councils endorsed the Te Kāuru floodplain management plan (FMP) drafts Volume 1 and 2 for public consultation.

Interim Waiohine flood maps were publicly released and several stakeholder meetings were held. Consultation with the community on the FMP will require careful management.

Updated tsunami modelling was completed this quarter for the Porirua and Kāpiti Coast, and new evacuation maps have been produced for Kāpiti.

On the day after ex-tropical cyclone Gita passed through the region, we obtained the highest flow gaugings on the Hutt River since 1997 (at Taita Gorge). The new river flood flow measuring system allowed us to gauge the river remotely from the bank, rather than from a manned cable car.

The regional hazards strategy steering group has identified priority projects around seismic hazards and sea level rise.

**Strong leadership and collaboration supports robust regional growth**

During this quarter, we ran a number of workshops to develop the Wellington Regional Investment Plan with the steering group and CEs. A project plan was agreed.

Planning for two workshops with Statistics NZ and a demographer was completed. The workshops will assist councils in the region to consider the long term population projections for the region.

We worked with BERL to develop a report on the Māori economy in the Wellington region. The report will inform the future focus for a regional approach to Māori economic development.

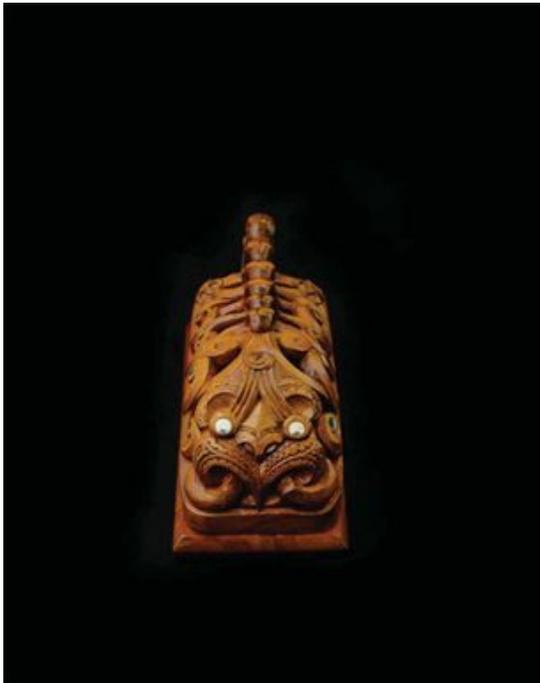
Te Hunga Whiriwhiri worked with the Office of Treaty Settlements to finalise Greater Wellington's contribution to the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa redress through their draft Deed of Settlement and draft settlement legislation.

The iwi and the Crown initialled the Deed of Settlement on 22 March 2018. The Deed will now go out to the claimant group for ratification.

We hosted a presentation on how science and mātauranga Māori knowledge can be used to identify new ways of using Manuka (in the Wairarapa) to potentially remove harmful contaminants from entering water ways and to improve water quality.

The Regional Climate Change Working Group met again on 16 March. The Group heard from representatives of a joint project by Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Napier and Hasting councils to develop a long term management strategy for coastal erosion and inundation resulting from sea level rise. The community-led approach they used is being considered further by the Natural Hazards Management Strategy group.

The Long Term Plan consultation document and supporting information were approved for consultation. All artwork (photography, filming, creative design and layout of documents) were developed by our in-house creative studio, with significant cost savings.



# MARCH FULL YEAR FORECAST FINANCIAL SUMMARY

## Council Summary

Forecast operating deficit (before capital grants) is \$1.5m unfavourable to budget. This is driven by additional water treatment costs at the Waterloo treatment plant, extended pre-capitalisation phases for the alternate water source, Fares and Ticketing, and Optimus (core system replacement) projects, KiwiRail network insurance, and Ganz Mavag train disposal. This is offset by higher fare revenue, lower costs and timing of trolley bus decommissioning, and prefunding of debt.

## Operating Revenue

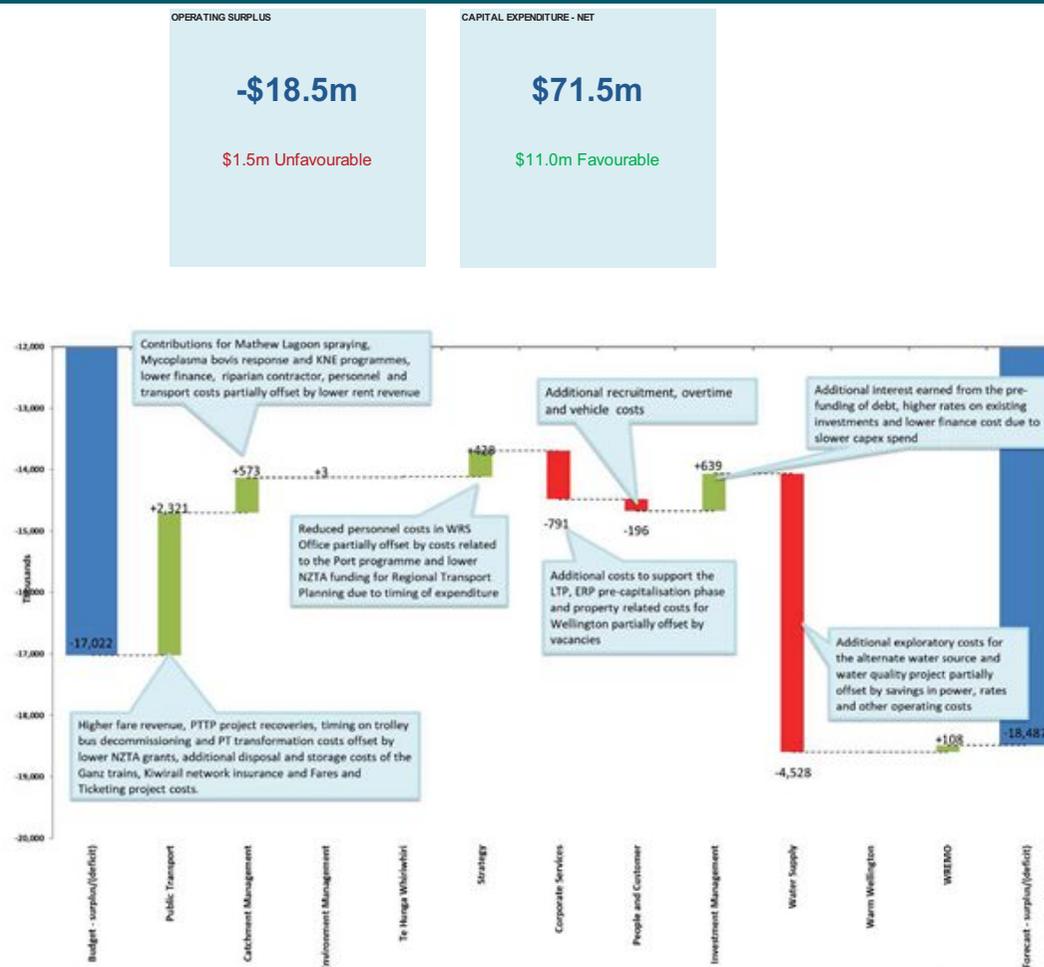
Operating revenue is \$4.0m favourable to budget, driven by additional Public Transport revenue of \$1.8m from higher rail patronage and external contributions to National Ticketing project (planned as capex), offset by lower NZTA grants from claimable costs. Strategy is \$0.7m favourable to budget reflecting additional contributions for Regional Infrastructure Resilience Business case. Investment Management is \$1.2m favourable to budget reflecting additional interest earned from prefunding of debt.

## Operating Expenditure

Operating expenditure is \$5.5m unfavourable to budget, primarily driven by Water Supply \$4.7M due to extended pre-capitalisation phases of the alternate water source and additional water treatment costs, offset by operating cost savings. Also driving costs are additional Regional Infrastructure Resilience Business case (\$0.8M), and Public Transport from additional KiwiRail insurance, GANZ disposal, and extended pre capitalisation costs of Fares and Ticketing project, offset by timing on trolley bus decommissioning and PT transformation costs.

## Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is \$11.0m favourable to budget with lower Public Transport capex \$14.0m due to the interim ticketing solution, lower heavy train maintenance, Maitangi train retrofit, timing of ERP replacement project \$2.3m and timing of Flood Protection programme \$1.4m, off-set by additional Water Supply Capex \$2.2m and timing of RiverLink property acquisitions \$5.0m.



## FINANCIAL SUMMARY BY GROUP

### Statement of Revenue and Expense by Business Group - Full Year

	FULL YEAR			FULL YEAR			FULL YEAR		
	Operational Revenue			Operational Expenditure			Operational Surplus / (Deficit)		
\$000	Forecast	Budget	Variance	Forecast	Budget	Variance	Forecast	Budget	Variance
<b>Group</b>									
Public Transport	187,725	185,973	1,752	187,275	187,843	569	450	(1,870)	2,321
Catchment Management	38,076	38,051	25	30,582	31,130	548	7,494	6,921	573
Environment Management	30,024	29,857	167	29,290	29,126	164	734	731	3
Te Hunga Whiriwhiri	1,052	1,034	18	1,034	1,026	9	17	9	9
Strategy	12,340	11,626	715	13,190	12,904	286	(850)	(1,278)	428
Corporate Services	10,202	10,272	70	18,732	18,010	721	(8,530)	(7,738)	791
People and Customer	2,365	2,415	50	10,148	10,002	146	(7,783)	(7,587)	196
Investment Management	(6,105)	(7,307)	1,202	(3,023)	(3,617)	593	(3,081)	(3,691)	609
Water Supply	32,333	32,170	163	39,589	34,897	4,691	(7,256)	(2,727)	4,528
Warm Wellington	3,183	3,183	0	3,180	3,180	0	3	3	0
WREMO	3,545	3,452	93	3,230	3,245	15	314	207	108
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>314,740</b>	<b>310,725</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>333,227</b>	<b>327,747</b>	<b>5,480</b>	<b>(18,487)</b>	<b>(17,022)</b>	<b>1,465</b>

### Statement of Revenue and Expense

	FULL YEAR		
	Forecast	Total Budget	Variance
<b>\$000</b>			
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>			
Rates	120,780	120,780	0
Subsidies & Grants	68,465	72,647	4,182
Other Revenue	121,092	114,255	6,837
Finance Revenue	4,403	3,043	1,360
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>314,740</b>	<b>310,725</b>	<b>4,015</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>			
Personnel	46,148	46,244	96
Material & Contractor/Consultant	77,675	69,603	8,072
Depreciation & Amortisation	18,764	17,894	871
Grants & Subsidy	151,547	156,669	5,122
Finance Cost	19,620	19,686	66
Other Expense	19,473	17,651	1,822
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>333,227</b>	<b>327,747</b>	<b>5,480</b>
<b>OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)</b>	<b>(18,487)</b>	<b>(17,022)</b>	<b>1,465</b>
Subsidies & Grants - Capex	19,834	23,905	4,071
Fair Value Movement	9,250	9,250	0
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)</b>	<b>10,597</b>	<b>16,133</b>	<b>5,536</b>

### Capital Expenditure by Business Group

	FULL YEAR		
	Forecast	Total Budget	Variance
<b>\$000</b>			
<b>Group</b>			
Public Transport (incl investment)	23,308	37,350	14,042
Catchment Management	24,964	21,652	3,312
Environment Management	4,839	5,119	280
Strategy	284	634	350
Corporate Services	1,703	4,003	2,300
People and Customer	197	197	0
Investment Management	1,110	660	450
Water Supply	15,121	12,918	2,203
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>71,526</b>	<b>82,532</b>	<b>11,006</b>

# March YTD FINANCIAL SUMMARY

## Council Summary

Year to date operating deficit (before capital grants) is \$2.6m favourable to budget. The variance is primarily related to Public Transport – reflecting timing on KiwiRail network costs, trolley bus decommissioning and interim bus ticketing solution, offset by higher fare revenue and higher costs in Water for alternate water source and water quality.

## Operating Revenue

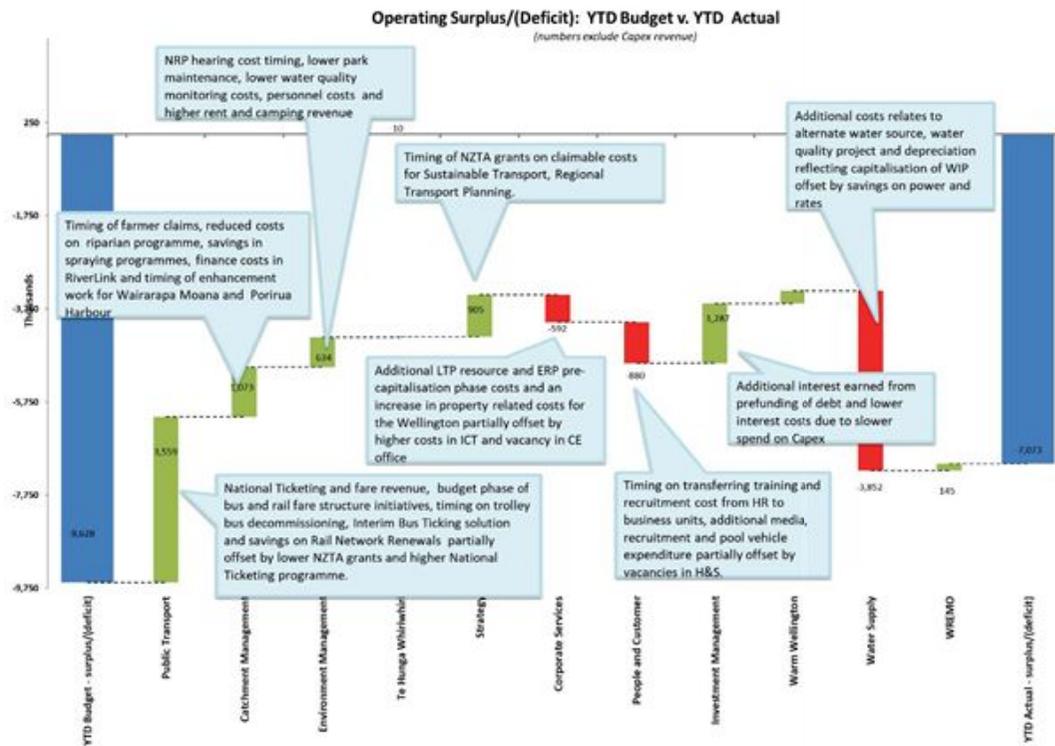
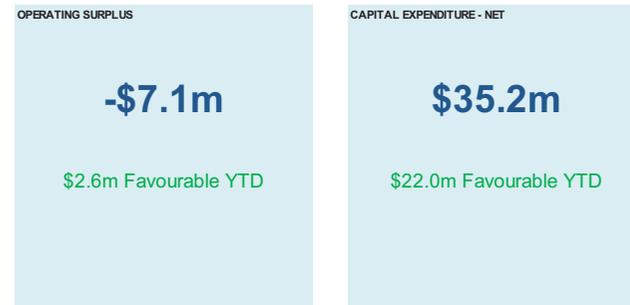
Operating revenue is \$2.1m favourable to budget with this being driven by higher Public Transport fare revenue (\$1.2m), contributions for National Ticketing programme (\$2m), \$0.8m from Regional Infrastructure Resilience business case and additional Investment Management revenue (\$0.8m) from the interest earned on prefunding of debt, offset by lower NZTA grants from lower claimable costs.

## Operating Expenditure

Operating expenditure is \$0.5m favourable to budget with this being driven by lower Public Transport spend (\$3.6m) due to timing on trolley bus decommissioning, timing of operating and network costs and transformation costs, catchment expenditure (\$1.1m) due to timing of expenditure on Flood Protection works offset by Water Supply (\$3.9m) for extended pre-capitalisation phase of the alternate water source project and additional water quality expenditure.

## Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is \$22.0m favourable with this being driven by timing of programmes in Public Transport (\$19.0m) such as Fares and Ticketing and PT Transition, programmes in Catchment (\$3.5m) such as FMPs, Parks projects in Environment (\$1.3m), and ERP and other ICT projects (\$1.9m). These are partially offset by additional Water Supply capex of (\$3.8m) for water quality and alternate water source.



## FINANCIAL SUMMARY BY GROUP

### Statement of Revenue and Expense by Business Group -Year to Date

	YEAR TO DATE			YEAR TO DATE			YEAR TO DATE		
	Operational Revenue			Operational Expenditure			Operational Surplus / (Deficit)		
\$000	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Variance	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Variance	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Variance
<b>Group</b>									
Public Transport	138,688	138,703	16	134,342	137,917	3,575	4,345	787	3,559
Catchment Management	28,623	28,637	14	22,094	23,181	1,087	6,529	5,455	1,073
Environment Management	22,732	22,569	164	21,283	21,754	471	1,449	815	634
Te Hunga Whiriwhiri	792	776	16	775	769	6	17	7	10
Strategy	9,600	8,695	905	9,595	9,595	0	6	(900)	905
Corporate Services	7,678	7,704	26	13,754	13,188	566	(6,076)	(5,484)	592
People and Customer	1,778	1,811	33	8,282	7,435	847	(6,505)	(5,624)	880
Investment Management	(4,643)	(5,446)	804	(3,152)	(2,669)	483	(1,491)	(2,778)	1,287
Water Supply	24,150	24,127	22	30,068	26,194	3,874	(5,918)	(2,067)	3,852
Warm Wellington	2,518	2,387	131	2,253	2,386	133	265	0	265
WREMO	2,716	2,589	127	2,410	2,428	18	306	161	145
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>234,632</b>	<b>232,552</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>241,705</b>	<b>242,179</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>(7,073)</b>	<b>(9,628)</b>	<b>2,555</b>

### Statement of Revenue and Expense

	YEAR TO DATE		
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Variance
<b>\$000</b>			
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>			
Rates	91,068	90,569	499
Subsidies & Grants	49,238	53,671	4,432
Other Revenue	90,903	85,996	4,907
Finance Revenue	3,423	2,316	1,107
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>234,632</b>	<b>232,552</b>	<b>2,080</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>			
Personnel	34,733	34,593	140
Material & Contractor/Consultant	54,611	51,571	3,039
Depreciation & Amortisation	13,967	13,420	547
Grants & Subsidy	108,945	114,729	5,784
Finance Cost	14,428	14,610	183
Other Expense	15,023	13,255	1,768
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>241,705</b>	<b>242,179</b>	<b>474</b>
<b>OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)</b>	<b>(7,073)</b>	<b>(9,628)</b>	<b>2,554</b>
Subsidies & Grants - Capex	9,209	15,849	6,640
Fair Value Movement	0	0	0
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>6,221</b>	<b>4,085</b>

### Capital Expenditure by Business Group

	YEAR TO DATE		
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Variance
<b>\$000</b>			
<b>Group</b>			
Public Transport (incl investment)	6,851	25,883	19,033
Catchment Management	11,217	14,682	3,464
Environment Management	2,357	3,671	1,313
Strategy	107	234	127
Corporate Services	416	2,287	1,871
People and Customer	168	197	29
Investment Management	749	660	89
Water Supply	13,379	9,659	3,720
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,245</b>	<b>57,273</b>	<b>22,028</b>

## HEALTH AND SAFETY INDICATORS

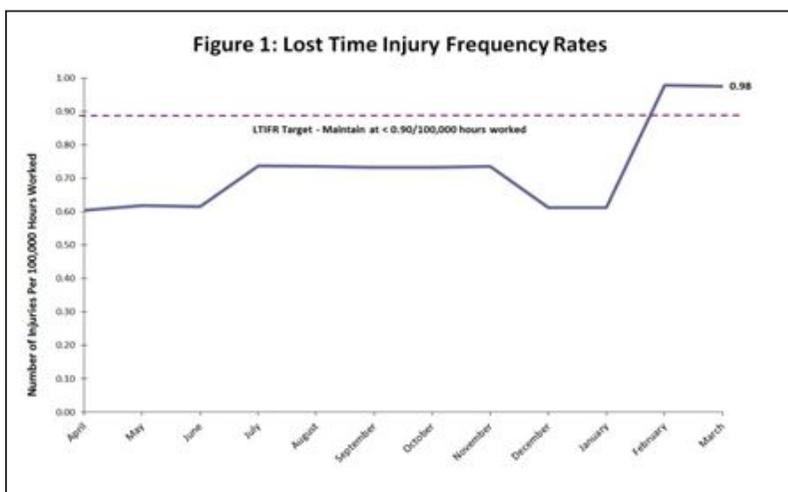
### Highlights and improvements



ELT approved a new Health & Safety approach, which focusses on five areas for improvement based on recommendations in the Wilson Consulting Group Report. These are: vision, safety leadership, critical risks, wellness and H&S systems.

A project has been initiated to establish our critical risks and identify the controls required to mitigate these risks. A review of the effectiveness of the controls through 'bowtie' analyses will be undertaken after which simplified guidance material on critical risks and control will be provided to the various business units.

A project has been initiated to review our storage of hazardous substances in view of meeting new health and safety at work legislation, as well as reducing risks and compliance costs.



### Key performance indicators

The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) exceeded the target level of 0.9 occurrences per hours 100,000 hours worked to 0.98 occurrences per 100,000 hours worked. This was due to three lost time injuries (LTI) reported in February 2018.

The percentage of incidents recorded within two working days remains constant 85%, but is still below target.

The corrective action ratio decreased this quarter to 0.31, slightly down from Q2 and still below target.

The number of days lost due to injuries decreased slightly, remaining well below target.

INDICATOR	TARGET	3 <sup>rd</sup> QUARTER	STATUS
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate	< 0.90	0.98	●
Percentage of incidents recorded within 2 working days	95%	85%	●
Ratio of the number of events to the number of subsequent actions (Corrective Action Ratio)	0.40	0.31	●
Days lost due to injuries, per 100,000 hours worked	< 7.5	2.3	●

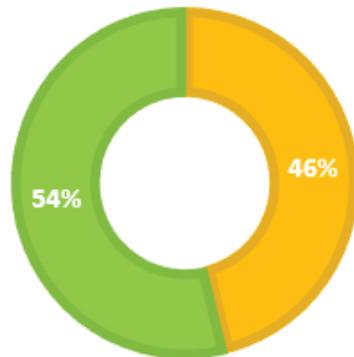
# MAJOR PROJECTS

## OVERALL STATUS

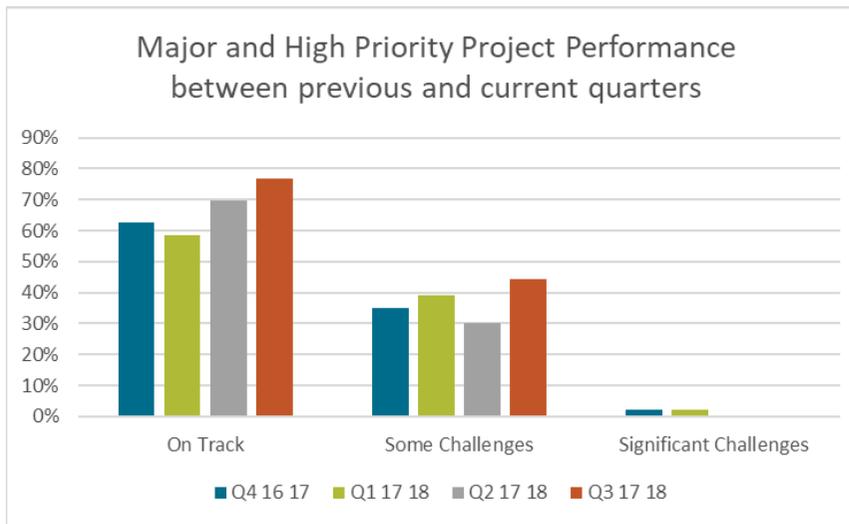
### Overall comment

- Overall major project status has improved this quarter.
- Two major projects dominate the delivery space - PT Transition and Long Term Plan 2018-28. Both have reported amber overall for the quarter. However, both projects have placed significant effort in reducing further challenges, including improved risk management ( PT Transition) as they approach close out. The workload for the Long Term Plan for the quarter was significant, with the approval and release of the consultation material and preparing for public consultation. This peak in workload has now reduced.
- The Government signalled it will cease funding for large scale irrigation schemes and wind down CIIL. Water Wairarapa project has a current funding agreement in place through to August 2018. The project will continue to work with its council and government connections to understand how changes might affect the future of the project.
- A new project - Northern Gateway Futures - has been added this quarter.
- The PMO has started to collect information on project slippage for major projects over the last few months. This information will start to become available in the new financial year.

### 13 MAJOR PROJECTS



Major and High Priority Project Performance between previous and current quarters



# MAJOR PROJECTS



<b>KEY</b>	On track	
	Some issues and risks, but being managed	
	Significant issues, off track	

## Wellington Region Resilience Coordination Group (WRRCoG)

*This Group has been formed to assist and accelerate development of capability to coordinate, deploy and monitor a programme of interventions improving the level of regional resilience to a significant natural hazard event.*

<b>OVERALL STATUS</b>		<b>TIMING</b>		<b>BUDGET</b>		<b>ISSUES</b>		<b>RISKS</b>	
<b>COMMENT</b>	<p>The new earthquake planning guide for distribution to all households across the region was not delivered to plan. Only around 30% of households are believed to have received it. WREMO is currently working with WCC (who recommended and engaged the distributor) to recover costs for re-printing and re-distribution.</p> <p>Work on the Regional Resilience business case, being led by Wellington LifeLines Group, is continuing. The content is being socialised with local government. The intent is for it to start being socialised with central government (Ministers' initial briefing) in May/June.</p> <p>Responsibility for WRRCoG transitioned from GW to WREMO on 22 February.</p>								

## Proposed Natural Resources Plan

*The Proposed Natural Resources Plan First Schedule process, as set out in the Resource Management Act 1991*

<b>OVERALL STATUS</b>		<b>TIMING</b>		<b>BUDGET</b>		<b>ISSUES</b>		<b>RISKS</b>	
<b>COMMENT</b>	<p>Hearing Streams 1, 2 and 3 completed. Hearing Stream 4 largely complete; the substantive hearing commenced on 12 February and adjourned on 7 March, with right of reply (RoR) hearing set down for 16-18 May. Hearing Stream 5 s42A Officer's reports pre-circulated on 12 March, with the Hearing commencing on 9 April.</p> <p>Hearing Stream 6 s42A officer's reports and RoR reports for Hearing Stream 4 due for pre-circulation on 4 May. Hearing Stream 6 due to commence on 28 May.</p> <p>Ongoing support is required for the team to ensure resilience and sufficient resourcing. We continue to have a reasonable reliance on consultants to manage the work flow and meet deadlines. The significant workload presents an ongoing risk of not meeting s42A report deadlines - timeframe extensions have been sought on a number of occasions.</p> <p>The Hearing Panel's decisions could have significant impacts on the regional community i.e., if nutrient limits are imposed, water allocation amounts are reduced, or permitted activity water takes are extinguished.</p>								

## MAJOR PROJECTS

### Northern Gateway Futures

*A programme for the future of the northern gateway of Wellington, including the Port, Ferry Terminal and the transport connections they connect with.*

OVERALL STATUS	TIMING	BUDGET	ISSUES	RISKS
●	●	●	●	●
<p><b>COMMENT</b> Following preliminary set-up work on the multi-user ferry terminal (MUFT), the programme was broadened to include more contextual work around the future of the port, northern gateway and lower North Island supply chains. This strategic work requires buy-in from the chairs of 6 key stakeholders. A first Chairs' forum was held at the end of March. This was successful in that all stakeholders agreed to move forward together and work collaboratively to unlock opportunities presented. The MUFT is now one of four draft work streams, the others being 1) Northern Gateway future; 2) future land use; and 3) port regeneration plan. A second Chairs' forum is being held in early May to consider an MoU for working collaboratively, a revised delivery programme for the work streams, and a communications plan. Some early challenges around developing a shared funding model and stakeholder buy-in, however these are being managed within the project at this time.</p>				

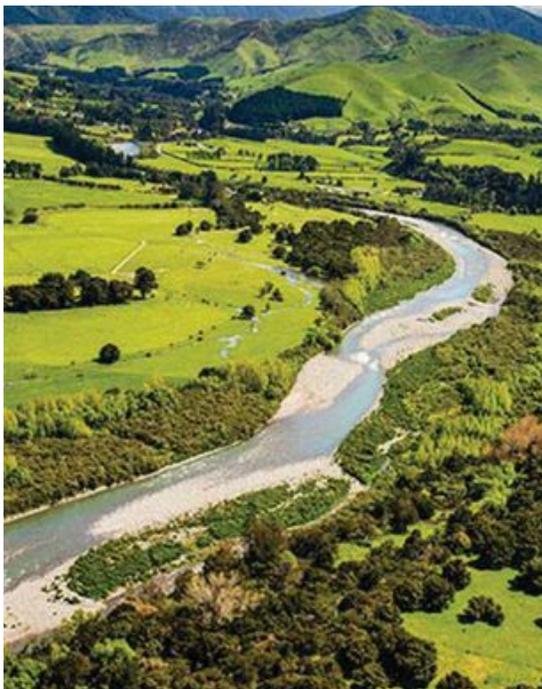


### Lets Get Wellington Moving

*Taking a fresh look at the entire transport system in central Wellington to identify a package of improvements that support community aspirations and strategic objectives for the city in terms of its look, feel and function*

OVERALL STATUS	TIMING	BUDGET	ISSUES	RISKS
●	●	●	●	●
<p><b>COMMENT</b> The third quarter has been primarily occupied by option development and evaluation, including transport modelling, economic evaluation, and other specialist assessments. A comprehensive bus network planning exercise was undertaken to understand how mass transit might integrate with the rest of the public transport network. Some high level engineering feasibility advice was also obtained to help inform the assessment of mass transit route options suggested by stakeholders. All of this work, along with other option development and evaluation, is informing the development of the recommended programme of investment (RPI).</p> <p>The results of the Q2 public engagement were analysed and a set of responses prepared on a range of topics, such as public transport and the Basin Reserve. The project team is now working rapidly to complete the RPI by the end of May ready for approvals in June.</p> <p>The next important challenge is to identify a plan for progressing the RPI beyond June, including the consideration of options for resourcing and project structure such as a formal alliance.</p>				

# MAJOR PROJECTS



## Water Wairarapa

*Investigating a multi-purpose water scheme to collect and store water for distribution to a variety of economic and community uses for Wairarapa*

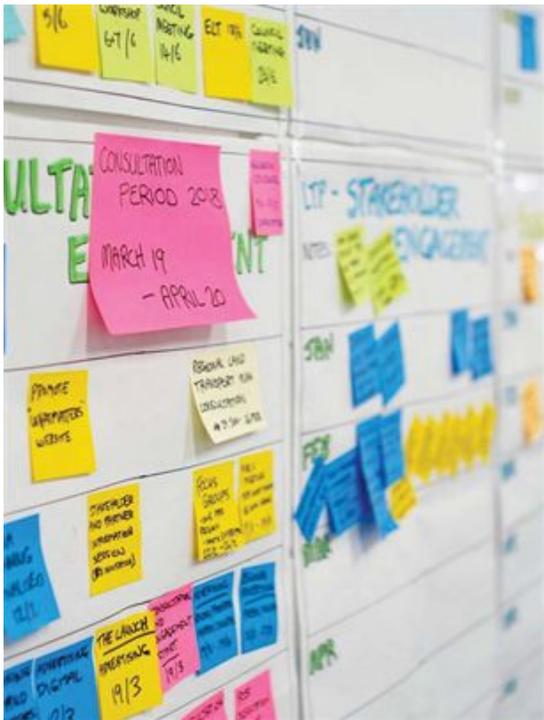
<b>OVERALL STATUS</b>	●	<b>TIMING</b>	●	<b>BUDGET</b>	●	<b>ISSUES</b>	●	<b>RISKS</b>	●
<b>COMMENT</b>	<p>The effects of climate change projections on water reliability were combined with the findings of the effects from the proposed changes by the Whitua process to minimum river flows.</p> <p>The water resource reports were delayed until late April, along with community benefits reports. The overall reframing overview report completion date is still scheduled for the end of May.</p> <p>An Establishment Group has been assembled to assist operationalise Wairarapa Water Ltd. It is currently considering options for raising funds and developing timelines for this.</p> <p>Government has confirmed that it will honour existing CIIL funding contracts. With the current funding agreement in place through to August 2018, it is business as usual for the project team, but this will change after that.</p> <p>The Government signalled it will cease funding for large scale irrigation schemes and wind down CIIL.</p> <p>There is no change to the project's Overall Status - in fact, in some aspects it has been firmed given that the contract with Crown Irrigation is nearing completion and CIIL's future has now been defined by central government.</p>								

## GW Way Implementation

*Review, articulate and communicate Purpose, Vision and Values (behaviours) to our staff, Council, Customers and external stakeholders*

<b>OVERALL STATUS</b>	●	<b>TIMING</b>	●	<b>BUDGET</b>	●	<b>ISSUES</b>	●	<b>RISKS</b>	●
<b>COMMENT</b>	<p>Three key areas of focus in the past quarter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing a 'for the people, by the people' focused leadership forum, working to build the understanding of 'customer centric' in our everyday work.</li> <li>Review of the induction programme and ensuring the GW way focus is incorporated.</li> <li>We plan to use the P4P KPI setting process as a vehicle to embed the 'Own It' behavior.</li> </ul>								

# MAJOR PROJECTS



## Long Term Plan 2018-28

The LTP project is made up of a number of plans and policies and has specific process planning requirements including: the audit process, consultation and engagement processes and decision making and governance

OVERALL STATUS	TIMING	BUDGET	ISSUES	RISKS
●	●	●	●	●
<p><b>COMMENT</b> While the milestones required for quarter three were met, they were not completed without some pressure on staff due to the complexities of the information required, especially in terms of the Revenue and Financing Policy. This resulted in the consultation period being moved by one week and reducing time at the end of consultation to prepare for the submissions and hearings. However, it is anticipated that the pressure will lift somewhat after consultation going live, in part due to the fact that additional short-term contract staff were engaged.</p> <p>Consultation material was reviewed and signed-off by Audit and our legal advisors. Consultation went live on 26th March. While the formal submission period ended on 29th April, we extended the on-line date to Monday 30th April. Consultation included distributing hard copy material to the community, public events, media coverage and on-line polls.</p> <p>The focus shifted to public engagement and preparing to receive and analyse submissions on the Long Term Plan consultation and the draft Revenue and Financing Policy.</p>				

## Lifelines

Development of a programme business case to improve the resilience of the Wellington region lifeline utility services

OVERALL STATUS	TIMING	BUDGET	ISSUES	RISKS
●	●	●	●	●
<p><b>COMMENT</b> A draft Business Case (PBC) has been prepared for consideration by the Steering Group and the Lifeline partners. Consideration is now being given to communication and roll-out of the PBC over the next few months as well as to the timing and shape of stage 2 of the process – which will seek to identify the financial case, as well as sequencing and delivery of the identified projects.</p> <p>There is still an unresolved issue over intellectual property rights which may delay the release of detailed modelling results. This is expected to be resolved in the next few weeks.</p>				

## MAJOR PROJECTS



### GW Future Accommodation Programme

*Need to address GWRC's long term accommodation requirements for the Wellington and Masterton based staff*

OVERALL STATUS	TIMING	BUDGET	ISSUES	RISKS
●	●	●	●	●
<p><b>COMMENT</b> CentrePort has appointed Ebert Construction for Shed 39 ground floor repair work, to be carried out without disruption to GWRC and completed by the end of the year. Enhancements to the fitout at Shed 39 will be completed with new social hub and meeting room furniture in mid May.</p> <p>At Walter St, the fit-out and relocation of ICT to the level 1 west space was completed allowing Transport project personnel to be co-located on level 2. Lease renewal options have been secured until October 2021 to allow GWRC to stay there until a new long term accommodation solution can be delivered.</p> <p>Colliers commercial agency was appointed to represent GWRC in seeking long term Wellington accommodation options from the market. An initial publicly advertised RFI will be followed by a more detailed RFP from short-listed bidders. The assessment and a decision making process will culminate with final Council approval on a preferred option by late 2018. Potential options from CentrePort, KiwiRail and Wellington City Council will be considered separately.</p> <p>In Masterton, a 2½ year interim lease of level 4 of the Departmental Building has been agreed for the relocation of staff from the seismically compromised existing main building as soon as possible. This will allow time to consider long term options, including a potential sale and lease-back development at the existing Chapel Street site. Colliers will be appointed alongside the local LJ Hooker agency to seek options from the market.</p>				

### RiverLink

*The proposed Upgrade Project combines Greater Wellington led flood protection works with components of the Hutt City Council led Making Places Project and the NZTA led Melling Intersection Improvements Projects.*

OVERALL STATUS	TIMING	BUDGET	ISSUES	RISKS
●	●	●	●	●
<p><b>COMMENT</b> RiverLink completed Q3 with a successful peer review completed by HR Wallingford. The Peer Review confirms that the RiverLink design is fit for purpose and recommends some items for further consideration to strengthen during the consent and detail design process. Following this peer review the RiverLink team has been focused on three separate work strands; Preparation of recommendation of the RiverLink project to decision makers at HCC and GWRC in Q4, this includes an additional workshop to be held in April 2018. Review and redevelopment of the RiverLink governance and management structure with a view to recommending a procurement and delivery model for the project. Investigation work to support detail design and consent preparation.</p>				

## MAJOR PROJECTS

### PT Transition

*Delivers the activities necessary to commence the new contracts with bus operators, implements associated transformational changes for services across the region and ensures Greater Wellington organisational readiness to operate in the new PTOM environment*

OVERALL STATUS	TIMING	BUDGET	ISSUES	RISKS
●	●	●	●	●
<p><b>COMMENT</b> In the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter, the PTPP's external focus continued to be on working closely with the incoming operators to ensure that they are meeting transition milestones and have the required support from GW. Transit are the first operator to kick off under the new PTOM contracts from April 30 in the Wairarapa. They will have seven new buses in the new lime and yellow livery, with the introduction of Snapper being a significant behaviour change for Wairarapa customers.</p> <p>We continue to work with NZ Bus to agree final terms for their five Direct Appointed Units to enable contract execution. In the meantime, they are progressing transition activities.</p> <p>Critical areas of internal focus are implementing the customer engagement strategy across it's multiple phases, progressing consents and build of the eight bus hubs for the new network, preparing communications for fares and ticketing changes, and mapping and aligning GW process and systems readiness.</p> <p>Significant progress was made in Q3 in the learning and development sphere, with training for the Bus Operations and commercial teams to ensure they are able to successfully operate and engage with the Omnibus solution. Operators are also receiving training in key systems such as Snapper, RTI and Business Intelligence.</p> <p>Final preparations for Wairarapa Go Live were underway with no significant risk expected.</p>				



# MAJOR PROJECTS



## Integrated Fares and Ticketing – Fares

- 1) Reviewing PT Plan policies for fares and ticketing. This work stream is referred to as the 'PT Fares Review'.
- 2) Rationalising fare products for rail and bus and ferry in the lead-up to IBTS and IFT

<b>OVERALL STATUS</b>	●	<b>TIMING</b>	●	<b>BUDGET</b>	●	<b>ISSUES</b>	●	<b>RISKS</b>	●
<b>COMMENT</b>	<p>Significant progress has been made over this quarter on fares transition, with the focus moving from planning fares transition to implementation. Key aspects achieved include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• System approach for Tertiary concession finalised and Snapper portal development underway. Agreements being finalised with Tertiary Institutes.</li> <li>• New rail ticketing products designed and printed, ready for changes coming into effect in mid July.</li> <li>• Fares information updated for new Conditions of Carriage.</li> <li>• Fares transition approaches confirmed for 30-day passes, day passes, school term passes.</li> <li>• Development of communications and training material on fares for staff and operators.</li> </ul> <p>The focus is now on final configuration information for Snapper, communicating key changes and finalising ferry fares transition. Overall spend lower than originally forecast. Forecasts have been revised.</p>								

## Integrated Fares & Ticketing – National Ticketing Programme

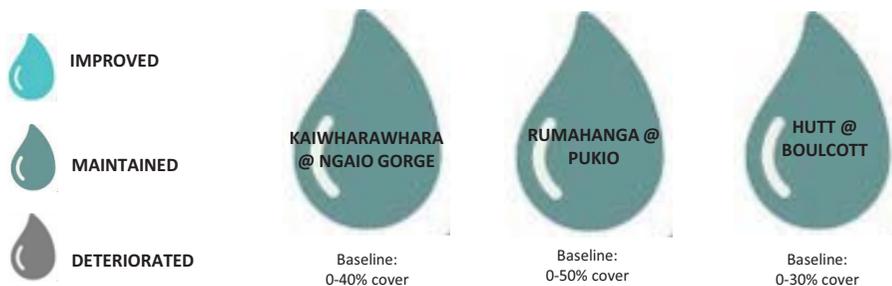
The full electronic ticketing solution for Greater Wellington through a co-operative engagement with the National Ticketing Programme

<b>OVERALL STATUS</b>	●	<b>TIMING</b>	●	<b>BUDGET</b>	●	<b>ISSUES</b>	●	<b>RISKS</b>	●
<b>COMMENT</b>	<p>The review described in the previous report has been completed. A decision was taken at the end of March by NZTA, Auckland Transport and GW (with support from other regional authorities that made up the GRETS consortium) to transition the GRETS procurement to a single national procurement for all authorities, including Auckland Transport. A significant amount of work has been completed in reviewing and updating all requirements and documents to reflect a full national solution.</p> <p>The funding from NZTA for this review period ends at end April and a cost share model has been agreed in principle for all procurement costs to be shared by participating authorities and the Agency.</p> <p>The intent is to release the ROI in June, subject to all necessary approvals being completed. External IQA reviews are being conducted by the project and the Agency.</p> <p>A project identity for all external references has been agreed - Project NEXT - and initial comms released to the market via GETS on 13 April.</p>								

## KEY METRICS

### FRESH WATER QUALITY – MAINTAINED OR IMPROVED

Fine sediment cover on riverbed maintained against baselines

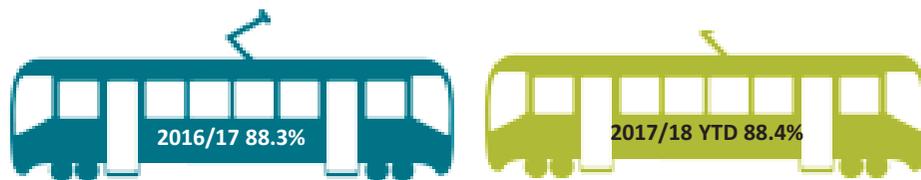


### HEALTH & SAFETY

Lost time injury frequency rate - number of incidents per 100k hours worked



### PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES ON TIME - RAIL SERVICES



### MAJOR PROJECTS



### ENGAGEMENT SURVEY



### PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES ON TIME - BUS SERVICES



### REPUTATION INDEX





**Report** 18.230  
**Date** 7 June 2018  
**File** CCAB-8-1633

**Committee** Council  
**Author** David Querido, Manager: Health, Safety & Wellbeing

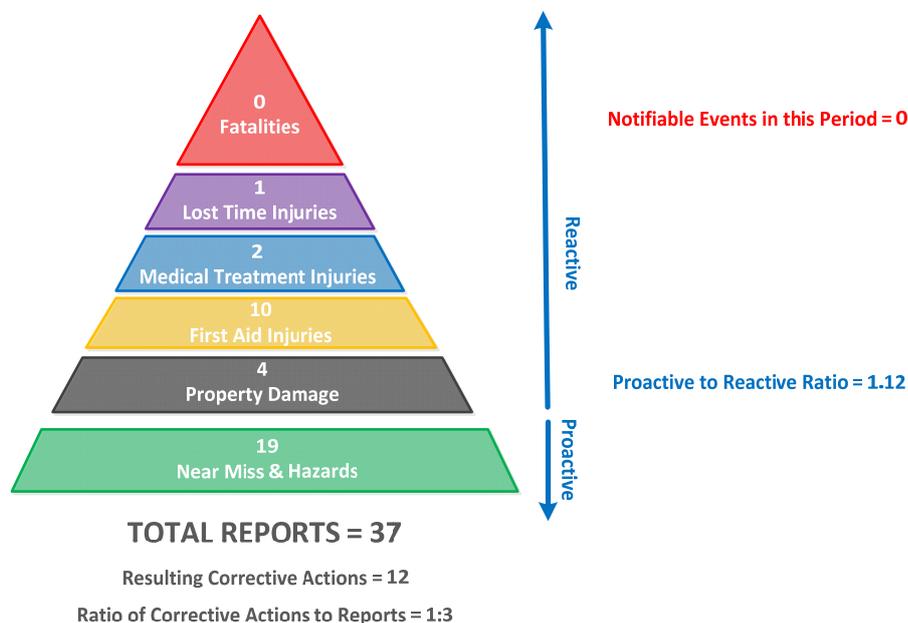
## Health, Safety and Wellbeing update

### 1. Purpose

To inform Council on the health and safety performance of the organisation, extreme and high risk events, and associated activities in the health, safety and wellbeing space.

### 2. Understanding our health and safety risks

During the period from 1 May 2018 to 30 May 2018, a total of 41 health and safety-related events were recorded in KESAW (Keeping Everyone Safe at Work). 37 of these directly related to activities of our staff, and a further four related to reported events involving our response to events triggered by members of the public (e.g. members of the public camping or using the parks for recreational activities). The following diagram is a breakdown of the 37 events that directly involved staff, by outcome:



### **3. Extreme and High Risk Events, including Lost Time Injuries**

There was one Lost Time Injury (LTI) reported for the period, an event resulting in a concussion injury, while a significant near miss involving a firearm was also reported. Details of the LTI provided below.

The current Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) is 0.84, below the performance target of 0.90. This is predominantly due to two historic LTIs dropping off the LTIFR rolling total and an improvement in the injury management of two Medical Treatment Injuries (MTI) reported in the period.

MTIs were reported in this period. One was a laceration requiring stitches to the hand while using a saw, and the other, a groin strain sustained while unloading a trailer.

#### **3.1 Concussion**

A staff member suffered a concussion injury after walking into and striking her head against a solid tree branch. The Injured Person (IP) was wearing a cap at the time. It is most likely that the cap peak obscured the tree branch from the IP's view. Investigation is underway.

#### **3.2 Live ammunition round left in chamber of .22 rifle**

A significant near miss was reported when a live ammunition round was discovered in the chamber of a .22 rifle. The live ammunition was inadvertently left in the chamber, following a night shoot the previous night.

While the investigation identified that the human error in the form of a lapse (forgetting to carry out an action) had occurred, there was a lack of engineering controls commonly used for firearms. Notably, the use of chamber safety flags, which are designed to mechanically keep the breach open and clear of any live or spent ammunition.

The mandatory implementation of chamber safety flags was implemented immediately after the near miss was reported.

### **4. Safety Summit**

20 staff representatives, ranging from field operators to management levels from across the organization, participated in a one day Safety Summit workshop facilitated by Ben Wilson from Wilson Consulting Group.

Participants of the workshop were emotionally engaged by revisiting the lessons learnt from previous accidents and near misses. Staff were presented with an external view of our current health and safety state, and were tasked with drafting a new vision and expectations (golden rules) for Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) in the health, safety and wellbeing space, the objective being that the new vision and expectations would better reflect the new health and safety journey that GWRC is embarking on.

Working in individual groups, the overriding message from the participants for our vision and expectations were:

- ‘Everyone home safe every time’
- Health and wellbeing
- Need for ‘speaking up’ and ‘calling out unsafe behaviour’, ‘learn lessons’ and ‘share learnings’.

The Safety Summit workshop was considered a major success by participants. The next steps are to develop the Stop for Safety programme, finalise the new vision and expectations, and then share this with the entire organisation at the various Stop for Safety workshops planned for August 2018.

## **5. Operational Safety Leadership**

Five GWRC staff attended a public Operational Safety Leadership course hosted by the Pāmu Academy.

Besides the benefits of attending a course that provides safety leaders with a variety of tools, this group will help customise the course to meet GWRC needs.

The redesign is currently underway and will include a section on contractor engagement and safety management, which will be unique to the Safety Leadership programme.

## **6. Communication**

No external communication is proposed as an outcome of the consideration of this report.

## **7. Consideration of climate change**

The matters addressed in this report have been considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in the GWRC Climate Change Consideration Guide.

### **7.1 Mitigation assessment**

*Mitigation assessments are concerned with the effect of the matter on the climate (i.e. the greenhouse gas emissions generated or removed from the atmosphere as a consequence of the matter) and the actions taken to reduce, neutralise or enhance that effect.*

Officers have considered the effect of the matters on the climate. Officers consider that the matters will have no effect.

Officers note that the matter does not affect the Council’s interests in the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and/or the Permanent Forest Sink Initiative (PFSI).

### **7.2 Adaptation assessment**

*Adaptation assessments relate to the impacts of climate change (e.g. sea level rise or an increase in extreme weather events), and the actions taken to address or avoid those impacts.*

Officers have considered the impacts of climate change in relation to the matters. Officers recommend that climate change has no bearing on the matters.

## **8. The decision-making process and significance**

Officers recognise that the matters referenced in this report may have a high degree of importance to affected or interested parties.

The matter requiring decision in this report has been considered by officers against the requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). Part 6 sets out the obligations of local authorities in relation to the making of decisions.

### **8.1 Significance of the decision**

Part 6 requires Greater Wellington Regional Council to consider the significance of the decision. The term 'significance' has a statutory definition set out in the Act.

Officers have considered the significance of the matter, taking the Council's significance and engagement policy and decision-making guidelines into account. Officers recommend that the matter be considered to have low significance.

Officers do not consider that a formal record outlining consideration of the decision-making process is required in this instance.

### **8.2 Engagement**

Engagement on this matter is unnecessary.

## **9. Recommendations**

*That the Council:*

1. *Receives the report.*
2. *Notes the content of the report.*
3. *Endorses the health, safety and wellbeing approach outlined in this report.*

Report prepared by:

**David Querido**  
Manager:  
Health, Safety & Wellbeing

Report approved by:

**Lucy Matheson**  
General Manager,  
People & Customer



**Report** 18.219  
**Date** 29 May 2018  
**File** CCAB-16-286

**Committee** Council  
**Author** Luke Troy, General Manager, Strategy

## **Report on the Regional Transport Committee meeting, 29 May 2018**

### **1. Purpose**

To inform the Council of the Regional Transport Committee (the Committee) meeting of 29 May 2018

### **2. Public participation**

There was no public participation.

### **3. Action items from this Regional Transport Committee meeting**

The Committee requested that a letter be sent to NZTA from the Committee Chair regarding the Petone to Grenada Link Road and Melling Interchange Projects, confirming that these two activities whilst currently contained within 'committed' activities list are also a high priority for the Region in the context of the finalised list of 'significant' activities.

### **4. NZTA Update**

Emma Speight, Regional Relationships Lower North Island Director, NZTA, advised the Committee that feedback on the draft Government Policy Statement and the draft Investment Assessment Framework has now closed. The current 2015-2018 NLTP has been extended until 31 August 2018. The draft Transport Agency Investment Proposal has been released.

### **5. Regional Land Transport Plan 2015 mid-term review , report 18.172**

Helen Chapman, Senior Transport Planner, introduced the report. During discussion the Committee unanimously agreed to change the prioritisation approach to use three priority bands rather than individual numbers. Changes were made to the list of priorities to elevate to Priority One the activities relating to: NEXT integrated ticketing; and EDMU rail units for the Wairarapa Line and Capital Connection.

A list of the significant activities, divided into three priority bands was agreed. This will be finalised at the June meeting for consideration by the Council.

## **6. The decision-making process and significance**

No decision is being sought in this report.

### **6.1 Engagement**

Engagement on this matter is unnecessary.

## **7. Recommendations**

*That the Council:*

- 1. Receives the report.*
- 2. Notes the content of the report.*

Report prepared by:

**Luke Troy**  
General Manager, Strategy

Report approved by:

**Barbara Donaldson**  
Chair, Regional Transport  
Committee

**Exclusion of the public**

**Report 18.231**

*That the Council:*

*Excludes the public from the following part of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:*

1. *Confirmation of the Public excluded minutes of 9 May 2018*
2. *Appointments to the Wellington Regional Stadium Trust*
3. *Request for a remission of rates*
4. *Chief Executive’s Key Performance Indicators for 2018/19.*

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

<b><i>General subject of each matter to be considered:</i></b>	<b><i>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</i></b>	<b><i>Ground under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</i></b>
----------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

- |                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. <i>Confirmation of the Public excluded minutes of 9 May 2018</i></p> | <p><i>The information in these minutes relate to Integrated Fares National Ticketing Solution, and a request for a remission of rates. Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in the public proceedings of the meeting that would override this prejudice.</i></p> | <p><i>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)(b)(ii) of the Act (i.e. to protect information where the making available of that information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or is the subject of the information).and 7(2)(a) of the Act (i.e. to protect the privacy of natural persons).</i></p> |
| <p>2. <i>Appointments to the Wellington Regional Stadium Trust</i></p>     | <p><i>The information contained in this report relates to the proposed re-appointment of trustees to the Wellington Regional Stadium Trust. Release of this information would prejudice each proposed trustee’s privacy by disclosing the fact that they are being considered, and have expressed interest in, remaining a trustee</i></p>                                 | <p><i>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)(a) of the Act (i.e. to protect the privacy of natural persons).</i></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

*of the Trust. GWRC has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override the privacy of the individuals concerned.*

3. *Request for a remission of rates*

*The information contained in the report relates to an application for a rates remission. Release of this information would prejudice the applicant's privacy by disclosing the fact that they are requesting a rates remission for their property. GWRC has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override the privacy of the individual concerned.*

*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)(a) of the Act (i.e. to protect the privacy of natural persons).*

4. *Chief Executive's Key Performance Indicators for 2018/19*

*The information contained in the report contains information relating to the Chief Executive's Key Performance Indicators for 2018/19. Release of this information would prejudice Greg Campbell's privacy by disclosing details of his Key Performance Indicators. GWRC has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override his privacy.*

*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)(a) of the Act (i.e. to protect the privacy of natural persons).*

*This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as specified above.*