



Policy/Planning Committee Meeting

Order Paper

Thursday, 12 April 2018, 1.00pm

Council Chamber, Rangitikei District Council
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Chair
Cr Angus Gordon

Deputy Chair
Cr Richard Aslett

Membership
Councillors Cath Ash, Nigel Belsham, Jane Dunn,
Graeme Platt, and Lynne Sheridan
His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson (ex officio)

Please Note: Items in this agenda may be subject to amendments or withdrawal at the meeting. It is recommended therefore that items not be reported upon until after adoption by the Council. Reporters who do not attend the meeting are requested to seek confirmation of the agenda material or proceedings of the meeting from the Chief Executive prior to any media reports being filed

Rangitikei District Council

Policy and Planning Committee Meeting

Agenda – Thursday 12 April 2018 – 1:00 PM



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The quorum for the Policy and Planning Committee is 4.

Council's Standing Orders (adopted 3 November 2016) 10.2 provide: The quorum for Council committees and sub-committees is as for Council, i.e. half the number of members if the number of members (including vacancies) is even or a majority if the number of members is odd.

1 Welcome

2 Apologies/Leave of Absence

3 Members' conflict of interest

Members are reminded of their obligation to declare any conflicts of interest they might have in respect of items on this agenda.

4 Confirmation of order of business

That, taking into account the explanation provided why the item is not on the meeting agenda and why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting, be dealt with as a late item at this meeting.

5 Confirmation of Minutes

The minutes of the Policy/Planning Committee meeting from 15 March 2018 are attached.

File ref: 3-CT-15-2

Recommendation:

That the Minutes of the Policy/Planning Committee meeting held on 15 March 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

6 Chair's Report

A report will be tabled at the meeting.

File ref: 3-CT-15-1

Recommendation:

That the Chair's Reports for April 2018 to the Policy/Planning Committee meeting on 12 April 2018 be received.

7 Progress with strategic issues – Update

With priority 4 projects (Earthquake-Prone buildings), Council agreed to undertake consultation on the location of priority areas in the urban centres over the period 7 October to 7 November 2017, with oral submissions being heard by this Committee at its meeting on 9 November 2017. As well as advising the Bulls, Marton and Hunterville Community Committees and the Taihape Community Board and making letter drops to all potentially affected businesses and property owners, there were public meetings held in Taihape and Marton. At its meeting on 30 November 2017, Council resolved not to adopt any priority areas under section 133AF of the Building Act 2004 and to send a strong message to

Government about the severe impacts of the legislation on the viability of many businesses and sustainability of the District's towns.

An application has been submitted to the Lotteries Heritage and Environment Fund for a grant towards a feasibility study on establishing the Marton Heritage Precinct Project as a collaborative initiative between private building owners and the Council. Funding of up to \$100,000 has been agreed to. Outcome of the application is expected in June.

Further work to safeguard water and wastewater treatment plants was included in the 2017/18 Annual Plan programme, and is continued in the draft 2018-28 Long Term Plan.

Regarding priority 5 projects, a new agreement for the continued delivery of Infrastructure Services by Manawatu District Council has been finalised between the Chief Executives of both councils. It builds on the original foundation of collaboration, but introduces a more structured arrangement and explicit performance framework. Quarterly reporting will be provided to the Finance/Performance Committee, starting April 2018.

A member of Te Roopu Ahi Kaa was appointed to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee (from its February 2017 meeting) with full speaking and voting rights. Discussions last year with the Komiti showed interest in this being extended to other Council Committees. At its meeting on 1 March 2018 Council resolved to formally extend the invitation to Te Roopu Ahi Kaa offering them a seat as contributing members to the Policy/Planning and Finance/Performance Council committees

The Policy/Planning Committee recommended to Council that the Significance and engagement policy be adopted for consultation at the same time as the Consultation Document for the 2018-28 Long Term Plan. At its meeting on 1 March, Council decided to defer that consideration until its meeting on 29 March, which it did.

A new Council brand is being implemented.

8 Update on Communications Strategy

An update is attached.

File ref: 3-CT-15-1

Recommendation:

That the 'Communications Strategy Update' to the Policy/Planning Committee meeting on 12 April 2018 be received.

9 Representation review – pre-consultation

At Council's 29 March 2018 meeting, pre-consultation was approved regarding the Taihape and Ratana community boards, as well as, two options for representation (amended status quo and a 3 ward structure). Both maps were circulated to elected members prior to the meeting for comment. An engagement plan and survey have been prepared for consideration approval by the Policy/Planning Committee.

File 3-OR-3-8

Recommendations:

- 1 That the 'survey and engagement plan for pre-consultation on the representation review' provided to the Policy/Planning Committee's 12 April 2018 meeting be received.
- 2 That the Policy/Planning Committee approves the survey and engagement plan for pre-consultation on the representation review [as amended/without amendment].

10 Actioning the Māori Responsiveness Framework

A presentation will be given around suggested performance measures and targets, the integration of this framework within existing policies, and the options for funding reallocation.

File ref: 4-EN-8-3

Recommendation:

That the Policy/Planning Committee recommends to Council the adoption of the [amended] Maori Responsiveness Framework.

11 Draft Rental Policy for Community Housing

The Ministry of Social Development has only recently publicly notified changes in Accommodation Supplement payments (which will be part of the May 2017 Budget).

The draft Rental Policy will be presented at the next Policy/Planning committee meeting, 10 May 2018. This will allow sufficient time to analyse the effect of the changes on the proposal to upgrade and extend the housing stock.

12 Proposed Enforcement Strategy

A draft Strategy is attached for discussion. It has been prepared in response to the comment by the Independent Assessment Board that the Council lacked any regulatory or enforcement strategy. The assessors thought this was particularly important for effective animal control.

Prior to submission to Council, an executive summary will be prepared.

File ref: 2-RE-1

Recommendation:

That the Policy/Planning Committee recommend to Council that the proposed Enforcement Strategy be adopted, taking into account the following points..... and including an executive summary.

13 Legislation and Governance Update

A report is attached.

File ref: 3-OR-3-5

Recommendations:

- 1 That the report 'Legislation and Governance Update, April 2018' be received.
- 2 That a submission for Council's consideration at its meeting on 26 April 2018 be prepared on the Government Policy Statement – Land Transport 2018, having regard for the discussion at the Policy/Planning Committee's meeting on 12 April 2018.

14 Update on the Path to Well-being Initiative

A memorandum is attached.

File ref: 1-CO-4-8

Recommendations:

- 1 That the memorandum 'Update on the Path to Well-Being initiative and other community development programmes – March 2018' be received.

15 Questions put at previous meetings for Council advice or action:

Consideration to a local Sale and Supply of Liquor Policy, giving the Committee an indication of the process and cost of implementation and adoption

This issue is discussed in 'Councils face huge costs battling alcohol policy appeals' (Hawkes Bay Today, 5 April 2018, attached). It is an issue likely to be considered at the Local Government New Zealand conference in July.

Reserve Management Plans with consideration in particular to freedom camping

As Council currently does not have a freedom camping bylaw, there is no mechanism to exclude freedom camping from Council reserves. However, where camping grounds are established, freedom campers can be excluded if they do not pay the prescribed charges for the use of facilities.

16 Activity management

The Activity Management Templates (project reporting) for the following non-asset based groups of activities are attached:

- Community leadership
- Environmental services
- Community well-being

In accordance with Council resolution 17/RDC/055 which amended Standing Order 20.3 'Questions to staff', the following arrangement applies:

In the email advising Elected Members that the Committee Order Papers have been uploaded, they will be asked to email questions before the meeting to the relevant Group Manager (and copied to the Governance Administrator). The answers will be copied to all Elected Members, the Chief Executive and the Governance Administrator. The full email exchange will be tabled at the meeting. Outstanding questions will be noted in this document.

Questions may still be asked at the meeting. The minutes will record those which require further clarification or actions by staff and note whether this is to be by email before the next meeting (in which case it will be included as a document in the Order Paper) or through a report or agenda note at the next meeting.

Recommendations:

- 1 That the activity management templates for March 2018 for Community Leadership, Environmental and Regulatory Services and Community Well-Being be received.
- 2 That the memorandum 'Questions of Activity Management Templates' to the Policy/Planning Committee meeting on 12 April 2018 be received.

17 Late items

18 Future items for the agenda

19 Next meeting

Thursday 10 May 2018, 1.00 pm.

20 Meeting closed

Attachment 1

Rangitikei District Council

Policy and Planning Committee Meeting

Minutes – Thursday 15 March 2018 – 1:00pm



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Present: Cr Angus Gordon (Chair)
Cr Cath Ash
Cr Richard Aslett
Cr Nigel Belsham
Cr Graeme Platt
Cr Lynne Sheridan
His Worship the Mayor, Andy Watson

In attendance: Mr Ross McNeil, Chief Executive
Mr Michael Hodder, Community & Regulatory Services Group Manager
Mr Blair Jamieson, Strategy and Community Planning Manager
Ms Carol Downs, Executive Officer
Ms Gaylene Prince, Community & Leisure Assets Team Leader
Ms Katrina Gray, Senior Policy Analyst/Planner
Ms Ellen Webb-Moore, Policy Analyst/Planner
Ms Nardia Gower, Governance Administrator

Tabled Documents Item 6: Chair's Report
Item 14: Path to Wellbeing report – Questions from Elected Members

1 Welcome

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting.

2 Apologies/Leave of Absence

That the apologies for the absence of Cr Dunn and Cr Peke-Mason be received.

Cr Belsham / Cr Ash. Carried

3 Members' conflict of interest

There were no declared conflicts of interest.

4 Confirmation of order of business

There was no scheduled change to the order of business, however Item 9 was taken before Item 8.

5 Confirmation of Minutes

Resolved minute number	18/PPL/013	File Ref	3-CT-15-2
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That the Minutes of the Policy/Planning Committee meeting held on 15 February 2018 be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting.

Cr Aslett / Cr Gordon. Carried

6 Chair's Report

Cr Gordon took his report as read, however highlighted the Ngati Rangi Deed of Settlement signing which he attended on 10 March. His Worship the Mayor commented that he will present a framed photo of Mark Gray signing the Deed to Mark Gray in acknowledgement of his service to the District and Ngati Rangi.

Resolved minute number	18/PPL/014	File Ref	3-CT-15-1
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That the Chair's Reports for March 2018 to the Policy/Planning Committee meeting on 15 March 2018 be received.

Cr Gordon / Cr Platt. Carried

7 Progress with strategic issues – Update

The Committee noted the commentary in the agenda.

Undertaking

Subject

Council staff to check whether the new agreement for continued delivery of infrastructure services by Manawatu District could be included with the first quarterly report later in March.

9 Update on Communications Strategy

Ms Downs spoke to the update. Further to the update it was noted that:

- 99.9% of the LTP public meeting are scheduled, His Worship the Mayor encouraged all Councillors to attend the meetings particularly those in their ward.
- The majority of LGOIMA requests received are from the New Zealand Taxpayers' Union.

Undertaking

Subject

Cr Sheridan requested copies of the Grants Brochure for the next street table.

Resolved minute number

18/PPL/015

File Ref

3-CT-15-1

That the 'Communications Strategy Update' to the Policy/Planning Committee meeting on 15 March 2018 be received.

Cr Ash / Cr Platt. Carried

8 Factoring in a broader view when considering alternative ways of providing services

Cr Gordon spoke to the Item. Considerable discussion took place. The main points raised were:

- The current procurement framework does not give local content weighting consideration to potential contracts.
- Some councils give local content a percentage weighting for lower value contracts.
- The procurement process could further include questioning of potential tenders as to the local content of their subcontractors and/or employees. But the potential for takeover of local businesses involved in a contract would not normally be a reason to suspend that contract.

- Environmental aspects, Council's reputation and the sense of social responsibility were all potential non-financial considerations.
- In considering a draft framework/policy with such aspects, important to be clear about the objectives – and with alignment with the four well-beings which the new Government has indicated it will be restoring in an amendment to the local Government Act.

Undertaking**Subject**

Council staff to investigate local content in procurement processes of other Councils and report back to the Policy/Planning Committee

10 Legislation and Governance Update

Ms Webb-Moore took the report as read.

It was noted that Government has given no clear indication on who would bear the financial cost should any District Health Board decide that a local council in its area be required to fluoridate drinking water.

His Worship the Mayor noted that at the recent LGNZ Rural and Provincial Sector meeting it had been made clear that the question of fluoridation would be dealt with as part of the wider reforms over drinking water and its treatment.

Undertaking**Subject**

Council staff to give consideration to a local Sale and Supply of Liquor Policy, giving the Committee an indication of the process and cost of implementation and adoption.

Resolved minute number**18/PPL/016****File Ref****3-OR-3-5**

That the report 'Legislation and Governance Update, March 2018' be received.

Cr Ash / Cr Gordon. Carried

11 Policy review programme 2018

Miss Gray took the agenda note and schedule as read.

Undertaking**Subject**

That the Annual Residence Survey include a question on resident's satisfaction levels of MoU Partner Organisations.

Resolved minute number	18/PPL/017	File Ref	5-EX-3-2
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That the 'Policy Review Schedule 2018' to the Policy/Planning Committee meeting on 15 March 2018 be received.

Cr Aslett / Cr Sheridan. Carried

Cr Ash left at 2:17-2:20

12 Review of speed limits – Dixon way

Ms Webb-Moore took the report as read.

There was discussion about extending the area covered by the proposed reduction in speed limits, but the Committee decide to leave the draft as presented – except for specifying Rauma Road in the text to align with the map.

Undertaking	Subject
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Rauma Rd in Taihape requires speed limit signs indicating the 50km/h speed limit.

Resolved minute number	18/PPL/018	File Ref	1-DB-1-7
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That the report 'Amendment to Speed Limit Bylaw 2009 – Dixon Way' be received

Cr Gordon / Cr Sheridan. Carried

Resolved minute number	18/PPL/019	File Ref	1-DB-1-7
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- 1 That the Policy/Planning Committee considers that the proposed changes to the Speed Limit Bylaw 2009 – Dixon Way will not have a significant impact on the public and therefore, consultation will occur in accordance with Section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002 and Section 22AD of the Land Transport Act 1998.
- 2 That the Policy/Planning Committee recommends to Council that the Amendment to the Speed Limit Bylaw 2009 – Dixon Way be adopted for consultation in accordance with the Engagement Plan as follows:
 - The Taihape Community Board is delegated responsibility (if they agree) for hearing oral submissions and undertaking deliberations on all submissions received, and providing a recommendation back to Council.
 - That consultation will take place for a four week period, thus meeting requirements under s 82 of the Local Government Act.
- 3 That the Taihape Community Board is requested to consider submissions, including hearing oral submissions and deliberations and provides a recommendation back to Council.

Cr Aslett / Cr Belsham. Carried

13 Section 17A review – campgrounds

Ms Prince took the report as read.

The grant allocation to Dudding Lake reserve reflects that it is a designated camping ground (not a remote one, where the standards are less) and has considerable servicing costs. His Worship the Mayor noted that before the current lessees took over the management of the campsite, it had cost Council twice as much and the facility was underused.

The question of other areas being designated campsites – e.g. Santoft Domain, Bulls Domain, Taihape Memorial Park – was raised. Freedom campers could use them.

Undertaking

Subject

To investigate the Reserve Management Plans with consideration in particular to freedom camping.

Resolved minute number

18/PPL/020

File Ref

6-CF-4-16

That the report 'Section 17A Review – Camping Grounds' to the Policy/Planning Committee on the 15 March 2018 be received

Cr Belsham / Cr Aslett. Carried

Resolved minute number

18/PPL/021

File Ref

6-CF-4-16

- 1 That, having considered options for governance, funding and delivery, Council continues to take responsibility for the governance and funding of the campgrounds at Scott's Ferry, Koitiata, Dudding Lake and Mangaweka and to outsource the delivery of services to these sites.
- 2 That expressions of interest be invited from the present lessees/custodians of the campgrounds at Scotts Ferry, Koitiata and Dudding Lake and through public advertisement, with the decision being delegated to the Chief Executive.
- 3 That in all instances, irrespective of current arrangements, the new contracts for delivery of services at the campgrounds at Scotts Ferry, Koitiata, Dudding Lake and Mangaweka specify the matters noted in section 17A(5) of the Local Government Act 2002, with an emphasis on public safety.

Cr Belsham / Cr Aslett. Carried

14 Update on the Path to Well-being Initiative

Mr Jamieson took his report as read. The following comments were in reply to tabled questions:

- Ms Bowler, the Southern Youth Co-ordinator, has taken over the facilitation of the Northern Advisory Board within her current hours, since Ms Mortland ceased involvement with the Taihape Youth Zone at the end of January 2018. Weekly youth events have been run by volunteers.
- MoU negotiations with Mokai Patea will include a youth component.
- The merit of financial investment in further yearly youth forums was weighed against progressing desired outcomes from previous forum workshops.

His Worship the Mayor requested reporting on outcomes from the various meetings listed and noted his preference to be invited to them. Requests could be made to meeting organisers to establish whether they were agreeable to such governance level attendance.

Undertaking

Subject

Mr Jamieson to include significant outcomes from meetings as part of the Path to Wellbeing report.

Resolved minute number

18/PPL/022

File Ref

1-CO-4

That the memorandum 'Update on the Path to Well-Being initiative and other community development programmes – February 2018' be received.

Cr Gordon / His Worship the Mayor. Carried

Resolved minute number

18/PPL/023

File Ref

1-CO-4

That the Policy/Planning Committee endorse the application to the Four Regions Trust for \$8000 towards the publishing costs of Les Vincent's memoirs.

Cr Aslett / Cr Sheridan. Carried

Cr Platt left at 3:10 - 3:13

His Worship the Mayor left at 3:13 - 3:14

15 Questions put at previous meetings for Council advice or action:

There were no questions put at meeting of 15 February 2018 for Council advice or action.

16 Activity management

Resolved minute number **18/PPL/024** **File Ref** **5-EX-3-2**

That the activity management templates for February 2018 for Community Leadership, Environmental and Regulatory Services and Community Well-Being be received.

Cr Sheridan / His Worship the Mayor. Carried

Resolved minute number **18/PPL/025** **File Ref** **5-EX-3-2**

That the memorandum 'Questions of Policy/Planning Reports March 2018' to the Policy Planning Committee meeting on 15 March 2018 be received.

Cr Aslett / Cr Gordon. Carried

17 Late items

None

18 Future items for the agenda

The aesthetic impact on new builds in the Marton CBD taking into account the plans for this area to be a heritage precinct.

19 Next meeting

Thursday 12 April 2018, 1.00 pm.

20 Meeting closed

3:29 pm

Confirmed/Chair: _____

Date:

Attachment 2

Communications Update

This report provides the Committee with an update on media activity; current consultation processes underway; and updates on the Action Plan from the 2017-19 Communications Strategy.

April Media Activity

The table below outlines the media activity during April; printed media articles published during the month and website activity:

- Rangitikei Bulletin – This was published at the beginning of April, covering the key decisions from the March Council meeting and featured in the Feilding - Rangitikei Herald and District Monitor.
- Rangitikei Line – the next edition will be distributed in April.
- Council's website and social media channels (Facebook and Twitter) are used to keep residents up to date with Council happenings.
- There were 7 media articles during the month, of which 5 were positive and 2 were neutral.

Date	Media Channel	Article Heading and Topic
15/03/2018	District Monitor	Skaters wanted to redesign Marton Skate park
15/03/2018	Feilding/Rangitikei Herald	Donation for war memorial – The Council will help fund the war memorial of a soldier who died in the French battle ground.
15/03/2018	Feilding/Rangitikei Herald	Place making to the fore in Taihape - Place making is changing the look of Taihape
21/03/2018	Whanganui Chronicle	Council mulls cash for LGBT camp - The Council is considering funding for Vinegar Hill's LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender) New Year's celebrations
21/03/2018	Whanganui Chronicle	Mayor fosters exports in China - Business expectations are growing between China and the Rangitikei District
27/03/2018	Whanganui Chronicle; and Feilding/Rangitikei Herald	Low levels of chemicals found Bulls water safe Tests show Bulls' drinking water is safe –PFAS levels are well below New Zealand guidelines

Current Consultation Underway:

- Consultation for the Long Term Plan; Waste Management and Minimisation Plan; Schedule of Fees and Charges; and Rates Remission Policy on Māori freehold land will take place from 4 April to 4 May.

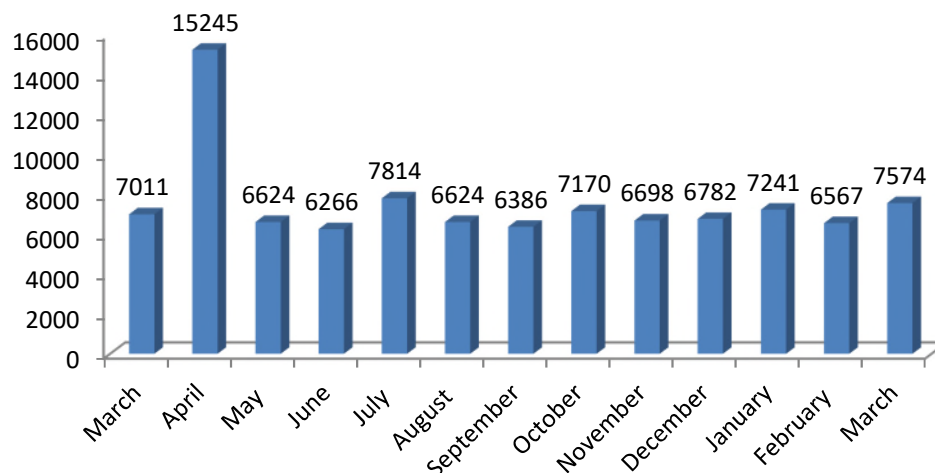
Requests under Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA)

- From the beginning of the year to the end of March Council has received 31 requests under LGOIMA. Of these 28 out of 29 have been responded to on time (within the 20 working days requirement), 1 time extension has been sought; and 2 are due for response by the end of April.

Website Statistics

Activity on Council's website for March 2017 – March 2018:

Website Visits 2017-18



In March 66% of those who visited Council's website were new visitors to the site.

Top Council Webpages Visited (February)

1. Rates
2. Cemeteries / database
3. Rubbish/recycling/transfer stations
4. Cemeteries
5. Contact us
6. Current vacancies

Top Six Geographical Locations

Visiting the Website (February)

1. Palmerston North area
2. * Auckland
3. * Wellington
4. Christchurch
5. Napier
6. Whanganui

* note smaller areas can be recorded as Auckland or Wellington

Communications Strategy 2017 – 2019 – Update on Action Plan

Action Description	Expected Completion	September Update
Review and update information about services Council provides	Ongoing	"Fact Sheets" for key areas and services of Council are being developed.
Continue to ensure the Council website is the primary customer/resident self-help tool	Ongoing	A revised and updated website is currently being worked on. Improvements include adding a 'read speaker' facility so sight-impaired people can have pages read to them.

Action Description	Expected Completion	September Update
		Council's new logo will be added and some general visual improvements made.
Develop a consistent professional format for Council's brochures and booklets	April / May 2018	This is the next stage in the brand development.
Investigate alternative ways of communicating with residents (e.g for language barriers – translations into Samoan, Maori)	June 2018	This is another stage in the brand development.
Develop a draft Comms/Engagement Plan for the draft Long Term Plan process, consisting of two phases: Phase one - stakeholder focused on conversations around issues / policies / process, etc. Phase two - community consultation.	Second half of 2017 and first half of 2018	Underway.
Investigate and implement (where appropriate) the most effective ways of communicating within and beyond Council	Ongoing	
One-off campaigns, focussing on Council's priority areas, can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote and educate ratepayers on what Council does, finances, rates levels, affordability and value - Infrastructure service levels - Economic development - Community facilities - Earthquake prone buildings - Response and personal preparedness during an emergency 	Ongoing	
Prepare / update media / communications strategy	June 2018	

Carol Downs

Team Leader - Communications

Attachment 3



REPRESENTATION REVIEW

Pre-consultation

Council is required to review its representation at least once every six years. It is an important process for ensuring electoral arrangements are fair and democratic. It is the community's chance to have a say on representation – i.e. the number of elected members, how they are elected (wards or at large), and for community boards.

Council is reviewing its representation arrangements. Before Council develops the proposal and seeks submissions from the community, it would like to gain comments from the community.

Current arrangements

The District is currently represented by a Mayor and 11 Councillors. The Councillors are elected from wards as follows: Taihape – 3, Hunterville – 1, Marton – 4, Turakina -1, Bulls – 2.

Ward Structure

Council would like the community's feedback on two options – maps attached separately.

OPTION 1 – Amended status quo (i.e. wards for Taihape, Hunterville, Marton, Turakina and Bulls)

This option keeps the five existing wards, two of which are represented by a single Councillor. When creating wards, Council must ensure that each councillor represents a similar number of residents. This means that the current ward boundaries are not able to stay the same.

Changes

Taihape Ward - The population of Taihape has decreased, therefore, additional areas need to be incorporated into the Taihape Ward.

Marton, Hunterville and Turakina Wards - The Marton population has grown, so some areas currently in the Marton Ward need to be moved to the Hunterville Ward and the Turakina Ward.

Bulls – Unchanged.

OPTION 2 – 3 ward structure – north, central, south

Council has developed a second option for the community to consider, which has just three wards but eliminates wards having just one Councillor. This option provides the following:

North Ward – 3 elected members - This ward includes the communities of *Taihape, Mataroa, Moawhango*, as well as, surrounding rural areas. Council considers that this area can be effectively represented by three elected members as these communities share similar issues and have similar interests.

Central Ward – 5 elected members - This ward includes the urban areas of *Huntermville and Marton*, as well as, surrounding rural areas. This area has been chosen as Council considers communities within this area have similar interests and face similar issues.

Southern Ward – 3 elected members - This ward includes the communities of *Scotts Ferry, Bulls, Koitiata, Turakina, Ratana, Whangaehu and Kauangaroa*, as well as the surrounding rural areas. Council considers that these areas have similar characteristics (small settlements that relate to larger urban areas outside of the District) and could effectively be represented by three elected members.

Taihape and Ratana Community Boards

An entirely separate question is the future of community boards.

Since the Rangitikei District Council was established (in 1989) it has had community boards for Taihape and Ratana. Community boards have statutory provisions set out in the Local Government Act 2002. The provisions set out requirements for their establishment, election, membership, status, role and powers.

The District also has community committees for – Turakina, Bulls, Marton and Huntermville. Community committees are established in accordance with Council's delegations register, which also sets out the procedures for elections. These have a focus on town/village affairs and would not automatically be affected by any change in the ward structure.

The operation of community boards and community committees are very similar, they have very similar delegations and address the same issues. The key differences are that community board members are paid (this funding comes from the relevant community rather than all ratepayers), are established through legislation (so cannot be disestablished by Council) and are elected at the same time as the Mayor and Councillors.

Council needs to consider whether the Taihape and Ratana community boards are still required, or whether the communities could be as effectively represented (or more effectively represented) by community committees.

Survey

To gain an insight into community views on the issues identified above, Council has developed a survey. It would be very valuable for Council in further developing the proposed representation option if you were to complete the survey. It is anonymous and should only take a couple of minutes to complete.

Further information

If you have any questions contact Katrina Gray, Senior Policy Analyst/Planner 0800 422 522.

Representation Review – Survey



RANGITIKEI
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Which Ward do you currently live in?

☐ Taihape ☐ Hunterville ☐ Turakina ☐ Marton ☐ Bulls ☐ Not sure

Which map do you think would provide the best representation for you?

☐ Map 1 - Amended Status Quo ☐ Map 2 - Three Ward Structure

Why do you think this?

Do you think Council should retain the Ratana Community Board?

Only answer if you live in Ratana

☐ Yes ☐ No

Why do you think this?

Do you think Council should retain the Taihape Community Board?

Only answer if you live in the Taihape Ward

☐ Yes ☐ No

Why do you think this?

Do you have any other comments?

Engagement Plan – Pre-consultation Representation Review

Project description and background

Council is required to undertake a representation review every 6 years. This review considers the local electoral system, Maori Wards, number of elected members, structure and community boards.

To assist Council is developing its proposal, pre-consultation is being undertaken on the following issues:

- Taihape and Ratana Community Board
- Two structure options
 1. Amended Status Quo
 2. 3 ward structure – north, central, south

Engagement objectives

The purpose of the engagement is to obtain the community's view of:

- Whether the Ratana Community wishes to retain the Ratana Community Board
- Whether the Taihape Community wishes to retain the Taihape Community Board
- Which representation option the community prefers and why they prefer that option.

Timeframe and completion date

The period of community engagement will be 3 weeks followed by analysis and reporting back to Council.

Key project stages	Completion date
Engagement Plan, Maps, Survey approved by Policy/Planning Committee	12 April 2018
Community engagement (survey)	17 April 2018 – 8 May 2018
Circulation of collated responses	TBC
Consideration of comments received - workshop	TBC - 10 May 2018 or 16 May 2018

Communities to be engaged with

- The entire Rangitikei District community

Engagement tools and techniques to be used

Engagement Spectrum position desired: Involve

Community group or stakeholder	How this group will be engaged
Rangitikei District community	Website Rangitikei Line Printed media Local networks Info centres/libraries Facebook LTP meetings (TBC)

Resources needed to complete the engagement

Resources beyond staff time required for this engagement are:

- Notification in the local print media
- The production of printed materials

Communication planning

Key messages

- Council is required to review representation arrangements.
- It is important for democracy.
- Community views are important to Council
- Council wants to know if Taihape and Ratana community board are valued
- Council wants to know which option the community prefers.

Reputation risks

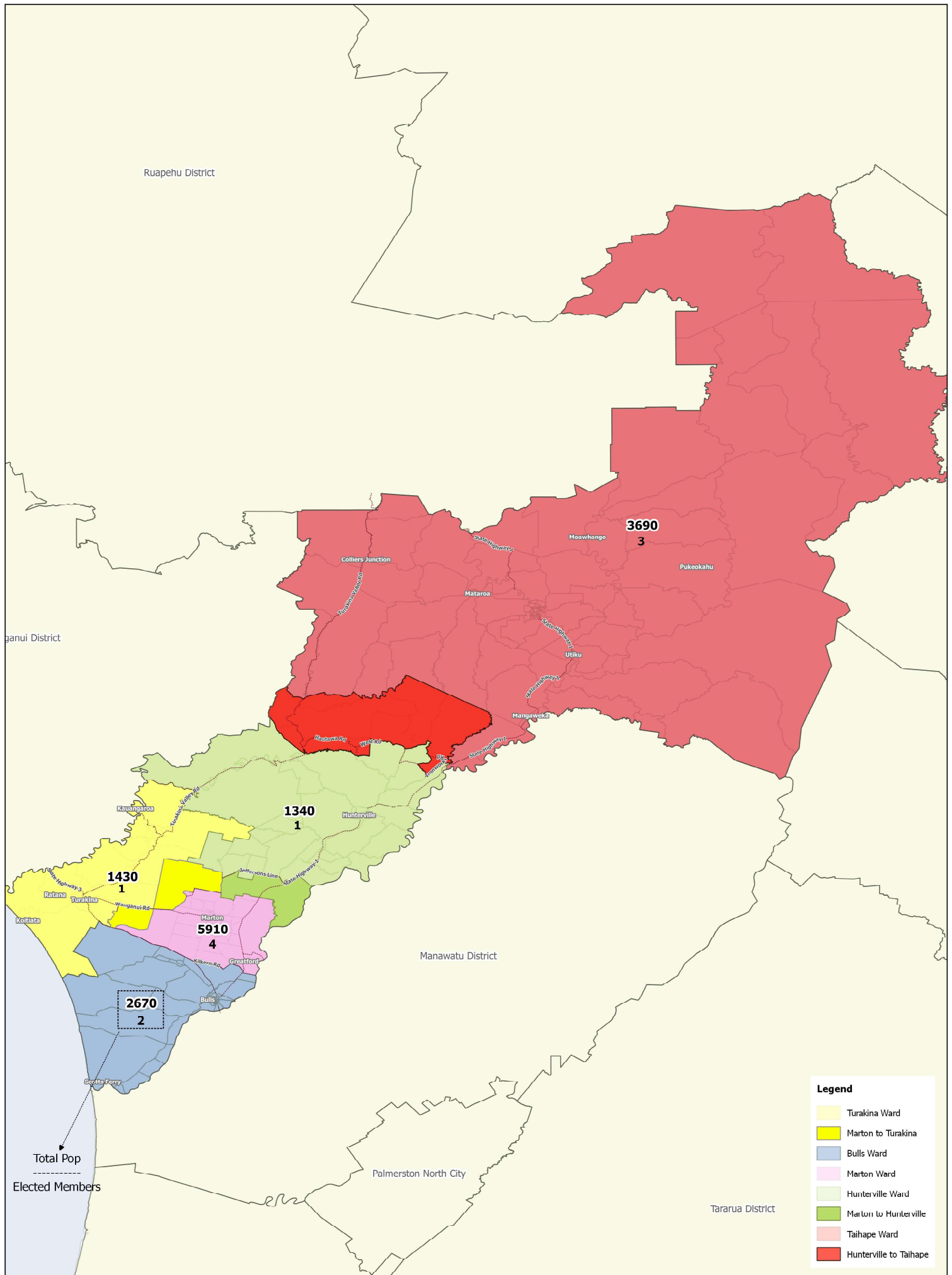
- The community does not feel as though their survey completion has contributed to the final outcome.
- The community becomes confused about the purpose of the consultation.

Basis of assessment and feedback to the communities involved

The survey will be anonymous, to increase participation. Therefore, acknowledgement of individual survey respondents will not be possible. The community will be informed of Council's response when it publicly notifies the initial proposal for the representation review.

Project team roles and responsibilities

Team member	Role and responsibilities
Michael Hodder	Project sponsor
Katrina Gray	Project leader
Vicki Hodds	Print media



Attachment 4

GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

MĀORI RESPONSIVENESS FRAMEWORK

STEPPING UP MĀORI RESPONSIVENESS

- GOVERNANCE AND RELATIONSHIPS
- CULTURE AND INDENTITY
- PROSPERITY AND WELLBEING
- RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE



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AREAS OF COUNCIL INFLUENCE

GOVERNANCE & RELATIONSHIPS

COUNCIL CONTRIBUTIONS

- TE ROOPU AHI KAA KOMITI
- COUNCIL COMMITTEES (tangata whenua representation)
- STRATEGIC LIAISON: IWI/HAPŪ
- LONG TERM/ANNUAL PLAN DEVELOPMENT
- DISTRICT PLAN DEVELOPMENT
- STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIPS

CULTURE & IDENTITY

COUNCIL CONTRIBUTIONS

- DISTRICT PLAN PROTECTION PROGRAMMES (wāhi tapu & culture)
- ART IN PUBLIC PLACES
- IWI NARRATIVES
- TE AO MĀORI (event relevance)
- NATIVE PLANTINGS & REVEGETATION

PROSPERITY & WELLBEING

COUNCIL CONTRIBUTIONS

- POLICY & STRATEGY
- EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE
- YOUTH/RANGATAHI DEVELOPMENT
- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- LIBRARY/EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

RESOURCES & INFRASTRUCTURE

COUNCIL CONTRIBUTIONS

- LAND & WATER DECISIONS
- MARAE DEVELOPMENT
- INFRASTRUCTURE PLANS
- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
- EVENT INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

AND WHERE APPROPRIATE COUNCIL WORKING WITH OTHERS AS A CONTRIBUTOR TO MEETING THE NEEDS/ASPIRATIONS OF MĀORI

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS / FRAMEWORK

Outcome Area	Performance Measure	Baseline Performance 2017/2018	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4-10 Target
GOVERNANCE AND RELATIONSHIPS Council will engage with Iwi/hapū in the spirit of kotahitanga (togetherness) and establish strong relationships for mutual benefit.	1: Number of hui held/attended Measures engagement opportunities with Māori – measured by the number of significant hui and other hui held	Six hui annually with Te Roopu Ahi Kaa Attendance of events or activities as appropriate	At least six hui annually with Te Roopu Ahi Kaa Attendance of significant hui with Iwi/hapū on request of Te Roopu Ahi Kaa or Council At least one hui annually with every hapū in the District	No Change	No Change	No Change
	2: Number of Hapū Action/Activity Plans in progress per annum Measures the success of capturing the future aspirations of hapū and the Council's planned contribution	New Measure	2 Hapū plans per annum	No Change	No Change	No Change
	3: Number of formal relationships established with Māori entities Measures progress in securing relationships (that relate to this framework) for future prosperity	New Measure	Establish relationships as appropriate	No Change	No Change	No Change

Outcome Area	Performance Measure	Baseline Performance 2017/2018	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4-10 Target
CULTURE AND IDENTITY Council recognises the unique identity of our district is the heritage and whakapapa of mana whenua	1: Number of Events Supported Measures the visibility of Māori culture and participation in our district via events	New Measure	# events per annum	No Change	No Change	No Change
	2. Number of employees taking Tikanga Māori cultural training Measures the Council capacity to demonstrate appropriate cultural competence	New Measure	All new staff and incoming Councillors at RDC to receive Māori culture training as part of induction. Additionally, regular opportunities for existing staff are being provided.	No Change	No Change	No Change
	3. Number of Māori Art Placements Measures the increase in visibility of Māori culture in our district via art	New Measure	1 Placement Project (every two years)	Nil	1 Placement Project	Nil
	4. Iwi Narratives Measures the increase in visibility of Māori heritage and history in our district	New Measure	1 Annual Signage Project 2 Annual Online Inclusions Published	No Change	No Change	No Change
	5: Collaborative Planting Local Hapū Measures the opportunities captured to reflect Māori values/inclusion in planting	Consulted on a case by case basis.	Advised of all planting projects and non-financial offer of inclusion.	No Change	No Change	No Change

Outcome Area	Performance Measure	Baseline Performance 2017/2018	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4-10 Target
PROSPERITY AND WELLBEING Council will work with others to enhance the capacity for Māori participation in the economy. Council will work with others to enhance overall Māori wellbeing	1: Support the Rates Remission Policy for Māori Freehold Land Measures engagement vs outcomes of Council in Remission of Māori Freehold Land Policy	Continued Measure	Determining and assisting number of parties who may qualify for remission.	TBD	TBD	TBD
	2. Economic Development Partnership Linkages Measures the effectiveness of how many Iwi/hapū are partnered with and included in Economic Development plans or activities	New Measure	TBD # inclusions in plans # inclusions in activities	TBD	TBD	TBD
	3. Māori Business Database Measures the accuracy of the databased number of Māori Businesses in the District in order to assist in partner linkages	New Measure	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	4. Māori Economic Strategy Measures the effectiveness of how Iwi/Māori are engaged as part of the RDC Economic Development Strategy	New Measure	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

	5. Marae Emergency Response Plan Measures Marae preparedness for an emergency	New Measure	1 Marae Plan Developed Annually	2 Marae Plans Developed Annually	No Change	No Change
	6. Rangatahi (Youth) Development Engagement Measures Rangatahi (Youth) engagement in activity and development opportunities	New Measure	# or % in attendance in Youth Zones # or % engaged in Youth Development Activities undertaken	No Change	No Change	No Change

Outcome Area	Performance Measure	Baseline Performance 2017/2018	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4-10 Target
RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE Council will work with hapū and others to ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate infrastructure is in place for service delivery at Marae and rural Māori communities • Natural resources are taken care of for future generations 	1: District Plan Papakāinga Provisions Measures the effectiveness of Council's District Plan provisions and the facilitation of Papakāinga housing	New Measure	Papakāinga provisions in the District Plan consider the aspirations of Iwi/hapū All Papakāinga are supported in planning and consenting	No Change	No Change	No Change
	2: Oranga Marae Measures the success of the projects funded under the Marae Development Policy to meet the needs and aspirations of Iwi/hapū	New Measure	100% of Marae Development Projects meet the timeframes and quality expected by Iwi/hapū and Council	No Change	No Change	No Change
	3. State of the Environment Monitors the relationship between Council and Tangata Whenua, particularly in respect of customary environmental values.	Baseline indicators developed and set out in	Refinement of indicators and commence data collection	No Change	No Change	No Change

Attachment 5

RANGITIKEI DISTRICT COUNCIL

Enforcement Strategy and Prosecution Policy

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Introduction

Rangitikei District Council is required by various statutes for the administration and regulation of a wide range of functions across the district. These functions include matters such as land use and Development under the District plan, controls of sale and consumption alcohol in public, carrying out of building work, control on dogs, littering, the preparation of food for sale, parking etc.

The primary purpose of these regulatory activities is to protect the public, the environment and groups such as consumers and residents. The Council endeavours to work with various stakeholders, statutory organisations, voluntary groups, individuals and non-governmental organisations to achieve compliance with various regulatory requirements.

At the end of the day, achieving effective regulatory protections and outcomes is a responsibility that both the Council and the wider community share.

The purpose of this Enforcement Strategy is to:

- Inform the general public of the Council's approaches to the compliance, enforcement and prosecution of legislation it is responsible for enforcing;
- Outline the possible enforcement actions able to be administered by the Council;
- Guide to assist officers of the Council in the performance of their compliance, enforcement and prosecution functions;
- Ensure consistent, appropriate and coordinated decision-making of compliance, enforcement and prosecution matters.

This strategy is provided for information purposes only so as to provide a general guidance overview on how compliance, enforcement and prosecution matters are dealt with by the Council. This Strategy:

- Is not legally binding on the Council;
- Is general in nature and does not exhaustively address all the specific statutory limitations and considerations that may be relevant under the legislation administered by the Council;
- Does not confine, restrain or limit the discretion of the Council to take any action;
- Is not a substitute for legal advice or legal processes.

Our approach to compliance

What we trying to achieve

The regulatory activities the Council is responsible for provide a range of health, safety and environmental benefits for the public and residents of the Rangitikei District. The key areas where the Council has enforcement responsibilities are:

Our environment- We want everyone to be able to share in the benefits of living in a built and natural environment that contributes to the outcomes agreed in the District Plan.

Buildings- We want to have buildings that are safe and provide the amenities expected by owners and users. We are concerned about buildings that expose owners and users to risks to their health and safety.

Food- We want to support local food businesses that meet the food safety standards and ensure local people and visitors can enjoy food prepared and sold in the district. We are concerned about risks to people's health that can arise from poor food safety standards when preparing food for sale at cafes, restaurants or other outlets.

Alcohol- We want people to enjoy public events and public space without being confronted by anti-social behaviour caused by excessive consumption of alcohol or alcohol being consumed by persons who are under-age.

Dogs- we want people to have the confidence they can live and carry out their businesses in the district without being distressed or intimidated by dogs that are not being properly controlled by their owners.

How we achieve compliance

Compliance as an outcome is when a regulated activity achieves the required environmental standards, regulatory requirements and or licence or consent conditions.

An effective approach to compliance is one that improves regulatory outcomes without imposing unnecessary burdens or expense on residents, businesses and others subject to regulation.

We expect everyone to comply with the regulatory requirements the Council is responsible for and we know that most people are willing to comply with those obligations.

We know that some people will comply reluctantly only because there is a credible risk that the Council will detect their non-compliance and it will result in serious consequences.

Finally, we know that some people will not comply with the Council's regulatory requirements because:

- They may not be aware they are not complying;
- They may not understand what is required in order to comply;
- They think the risk of being caught is low
- They accept there is a risk of being caught but they are prepared to pay the penalty;
- They have made a conscience decision not to comply, regardless of the consequences.

Our approach to compliance is scaled with degrees of force to:

- Make it easy as possible to comply, for those who want to comply;
- Assist those who are trying to comply but not succeeding;
- Deter those people who are thinking of not complying;
- Use the full force of the law for those who refuse to comply.

The compliance pyramid

The compliance pyramid is a widely used model for achieving compliance. At the bottom of the pyramid are those who are willing to comply-at the top are those who refuse to comply. The compliance pyramid is designed to create downward pressure- that is, to move non-compliant individuals or organisations down the pyramid to full compliance and to where lower-level and less costly interventions will be sufficient to keep them compliant.

The compliance pyramid illustrates how Council's approach to compliance will vary according to the attitude of the individual. The Council has a wide range of tools or interventions at its disposal to assist those people who are willing to comply through to those who do not want to comply. These tools are discussed in the section below, our approach to enforcement along with the factors the Council will consider when deciding on the appropriate approach to enforcement in any particular situation.

The compliance pyramid also contemplates the Council encouraging compliance through promoting examples of excellence in compliance, and not just encouraging compliance from those who are not complying.

Principles we apply in our approach to compliance

Get it right first time

We believe that it is in the interest both of regulated businesses and the wider public to get things right the first time and that therefore our compliance role should involve actively working with all those subject to regulation, especially small and medium sized businesses, to guide and assist with compliance. We will provide a contact point and telephone number for further dealings with us and we will encourage businesses and other to seek guidance or information from us.

Make compliance simple

We will make compliance as straightforward and simple as possible in the circumstances. We will provide information and advice in plain language on the legislation that we are responsible for and disseminate this as widely as possible, through information leaflets, newsletters, guidance and on the Council website www.Rangitikei.govt.nz.

Assist people to comply

We will support individuals and organisations needing help to comply. We understand mistakes happen and can help rectify them when they brought to our attention openly and early. We will encourage and support disclosure of unintentional non-compliance.

Encourage complaints

Raising awareness of compliance is an important part of effective compliance policy. An easy to use complaints process raises people's awareness of compliance requirements and can be an effective source of information about non-compliance through the complaints people make when things go wrong. An effective complaints process also increases the chances that people who are not complying with regulatory requirements will be identified.

Recognising good practice

We will recognise examples of good practice in the regulatory compliance in particularly where it contributes to better levels of compliance. Identifying and publicising examples of good practice in regulatory compliance can improve awareness of compliance requirements and improve levels of compliance in a sector by providing a model for others to follow.

Our approach to enforcement

The enforcement process covers the mechanisms and options that are designed to compel compliance. These enforcement mechanisms and options may be formal or informal and involve the Council exercising its discretion to adopt the enforcement response that is appropriate to the circumstances.

Principles we apply in our approach to enforcement

Fair and consistent

We will carry out our compliance responsibilities in a fair, equitable and consistent manner. Our responses will be unbiased, objective and made in accordance with the principles of good administrative practice and natural justice. We will treat residents, businesses, complainants, consent holders, resource users and others equally and will not favour any one group or sector over another. Decisions on enforcement action will be taken in a timely manner and without undue delay or interference.

While Investigating Officers are expected to exercise judgement in individual cases and to treat each case on its own merits, we will have arrangements in place to promote consistency. More details on the decision making process is available on page **. This means we will take similar approaches in similar circumstances, but does not mean uniformity. Each case and set of circumstances is unique and must be handled as such.

Transparent and open

We will be transparent and open about our approach to enforcement and how we make our decisions. Those affected by our decision will have opportunities to ask questions and to seek review.

Suspected individuals will be allowed the early opportunity to give an explanation of the circumstances surrounding any alleged offence including, where provided for by legislation, any statutory defences.

Encouraging disclosure of errors and mistakes

Our approach to compliance encourages people to inform us of errors and mistakes leading to unintentional non-compliance. When considering enforcement options we will be more sympathetic when genuine mistakes and errors have been voluntarily disclosed to us early. When we identify compliance issues or incidents we are more likely to offer help and assistance to individuals and organisations that have made open and early disclosures. We are more likely to consider firmer enforcement options in respect of mistakes or errors where there has been a deliberate effort to hide the error or mistake from us. However this does not mean we turn a blind eye to breaches of the law- particularly if the error or mistake is significant or harmful.

Intelligence led responses

We will ensure that information is shared within the Council to ensure Council has the most relevant and up to date information when making decisions about enforcement. This includes the information obtained from audits, inspections, reviews and applications etc. This approach also requires Council to share and receive information, where appropriate with other Government Departments and Councils in a manner that respects and protects the rights of an individual entity to ensure consistency of approach to enforcement issues.

Priorities for enforcement

We will focus on our enforcement efforts on those people and organisations we have reason to believe are unwilling to comply. We will prioritise our efforts and interventions in those areas where the Council has sole responsibility for enforcement, and in respect of those matters that could cause the greatest harm.

We will ensure that our priorities for enforcement understand and acknowledge the public's expectations for compliance and, where appropriate, respond to and reflect shifts in public's thinking and expectations of compliance.

Our goal is long-term ongoing compliance. We are likely to take firmer action against non-compliance that we consider is deliberate, deceptive or negligent. Non-compliance that causes harm to people, or adversely affects the interest of communities, is likely to attract more serious action.

Cost recovery

The Council will seek to recover a contribution towards the costs associated with enforcement from the responsible parties where possible. This enables enforcement functions to be undertaken efficiently and to minimise the cost to ratepayers.

Where monitoring costs are incurred in relation to a specific consent, these costs will be recovered from the consent holder in accordance with Rangitikei Councils Fees and Charges and the provision of any relevant laws.

How we make enforcement decisions

We consider a range of factors when deciding how to respond to compliance issues or incidents. No single factor will be determinative of an enforcement response but all the relevant factors must be weighed up in deciding what the most appropriate response to take to remedy a compliance issue or incident.

The following is not an exhaustive list of factors we consider but is a list of the most commonly considered factors. Other factors may exist in particular circumstances.

Harm

The primary factor that drives our enforcement decision-making is the harm or the potential harm to health, safety or the environment. Actions that create risks but do not actually lead to harm occurring can also be serious and require a firm response. We will carefully consider the nature of the harm caused or likely to be caused including factors such as:

- Whether the harm is temporary, can be remedied or mitigated, or is permanent
- Whether the harm is limited or widespread
- Whether the harm is trivial and does not require an enforcement response
- Whether the harm affects, or is likely to affect a particular group or section of the community or environment
- Whether that particular group or section of the community or the environment is particularly vulnerable or sensitive.

Conduct of the person responsible for compliance issue or incident

We consider the behaviour and the intent of the individual responsible for the compliance issue or incident. The factors we consider include:

- Whether this is the first time the person has been responsible for this type of compliance issue or incident.
- Whether the compliance issue or incident is likely to be a one-off incident or is a pattern of behaviour.
- Whether the Council has previously undertaken enforcement action against the person and if so, the outcome of that enforcement action and whether it was successful.
- Whether some time has passed since the issue or incident.
- Whether the compliance issue or incident was a misunderstanding, accidental, careless, or deliberate.

- Whether the person profited or benefited from the issue or incident.
- Whether the person notified the Council of the compliance issue or incident.
- Whether the person was acting alone, acting under the control or direction of another person, part of a group, or a ringleader.
- Whether the person attempted to avoid or mitigate harm and if so how soon after becoming aware of the harm the person did so and whether this was effective
- Whether the person has taken any steps to avoid such issues or incidents in the future
- Whether the person relied on advice from a third party.

Attitude of person to compliance

We consider the attitude of the person to compliance. A person's attitude is usually evident by the actions they have taken or not taken to be compliant. Even if they have a high level of willingness to comply, this does not prevent significant action being taken against them for other reasons. The factors we consider include:

- Whether the person is willing and able to comply
- Whether the person is willing but not able to comply and if so, whether the reason they are not able to comply is within their control or not
- Whether the person is reluctant or unwilling to comply
- Whether the person has made a deliberate decision not to comply

Public interest

Public interest factors are not specific to the person responsible for the compliance issue or incident but concern the public at large and may be relevant to the enforcement response. The requirements for public interest test as set out in the Solicitor-General's Prosecution Guidelines are discussed in full under the section "Our Approach to Prosecution in this policy.

Enforcement options

We have available to us a range of enforcement options under the legislation we are responsible for enforcing. There is no universal set of options. The compliance pyramid underpins our approach to enforcement decisions.

The enforcement options at the base of the pyramid for those who are willing to comply, where the harm caused is minimal and the conduct may have been accidental, may be to provide written advice or guidance, or give a formal warning. The purpose of these enforcement options could be to educate others, assist and sustain compliance, to avoid, mitigate or remedy adverse effects and to stop unlawful activity.

The enforcement options in the middle of the pyramid where the person may be unwilling to comply may involve a formal warning, a compliance notice such as an abatement notice or a notice to fix, or an infringement notice. The purpose of these enforcement be to avoid, mitigate or remedy adverse effects, to stop unlawful activity and to deter and educate others.

The enforcement options at the top of the pyramid for persons who have decided not to comply, where harm caused is significant, or the conduct was intentional, may be to prosecute, cancel a licence or permit, or impose a fine. The purpose of these enforcement options could be to avoid, mitigate or remedy adverse effects, to stop unlawful activity, to deter and to penalise.

We will choose the most appropriate enforcement option for the issue or incident involved- the right option at the right time. Enforcement options will not use progressively (from the base up, one action leading to another on a higher level.) Action will be taken using the appropriate enforcement option available as determined by the consideration of harm caused, the conduct of the person responsible for the incident, the attitude of the person to compliance and the public interest factors.

The range of enforcement options we have available include the following:

Provide advice or guidance

We understand the importance of people having access to good quality information and guidance on how to comply with regulatory requirements. Minor incidents are frequently dealt with by means of informal action and would involve the Council Enforcement staff drawing the matter to the attention of the person responsible for the compliance issue or incident, and giving appropriate guidance. Advice and guidance material can take many forms including verbal or written advice, or reference to other sources of compliance information such as Council's website, FAQ's, alerts leaflets' newsletters and posters. Rarely will a minor or technical infringement result in more formal action being taken, particularly if it is capable of immediate rectification.

A follow-up visit will be made, where circumstance demand, to ensure minor matters have been rectified. An officer will make a written record of the action(so that we can check for previous behavioural attitude) However if previous advice has been ignored or there is another factor that warrants a formal response, the Enforcement Officer may choose to treat the incident in a formal way.

Give formal warning

A formal warning is documented by way of letter to a person informing them that an offence has been committed, and that they are liable, but that no further action will be taken in respect of that offence. The person will also be informed that the formal warning

will be documented and recorded by the Council, and will be taken into consideration should there be further offending. The types of situations where a formal warning may be given are when:

- An administrative, minor or technical breach has occurred
- The harm, or potential harm, is minor or trivial in nature
- The person does not have a history of offending
- The matter is one which can be quickly and simply be put right
- A written warning would be appropriate in the circumstances

Publicising enforcement action

Any publicity about enforcement matters should be restricted to the simple fact that Council is undertaking enforcement action in respect of an alleged breach. Under no circumstances can any information be given that can lead to the identification of names of the defendants, or other parties to the proceedings.

Audits and inspections

We have powers to conduct announced and unannounced inspections to check on-site compliance. We can also conduct more in-depth audits to determine compliance.

Statutory powers

We have a range of statutory powers available to us under the legislation we are responsible for enforcing. Some of the key statutory powers include the following:

- **Excessive noise direction**
An enforcement officer may issue an excessive noise direction, either orally or in writing, that requires a person to immediately reduce the excessive noise to a reasonable level. This direction is additional to any power to issue an abatement notice for excessive noise. The issue of a notice binds a person to cease or reduce the noise for a period of up to 72 hours. Contravention of the direction can result in the seizure or incapacitation of the device causing the noise.
- **Compliance notice such as an abatement notice or notice to fix**
These notices under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Building Act 2004 are formal written directives. They are drafted and served by Council staff instructing an individual or company to cease an activity, prohibit them from commencing an activity or requiring them to do something. The form, content and scope of these notices is prescribed in statute. It is an offence to fail to comply with these notices.
- **Enforcement order or injunction**
Like an abatement notice an enforcement order can direct a person to cease an activity, or to take particular action. However an application for an enforcement order must be made to the environment court. It is an offence to fail to comply with

an enforcement order. In some of our regulatory roles we have the ability to seek a court injunction to require a person to undertake something they have refused or previously failed to do.

- **Cancel, amend, suspend or refuse to renew a licence, consent or permit**

We have the ability to cancel, amend or suspend licences where we believe:

- The grounds for being licensed are no longer met;
- The licence holder is failing (or has failed) to comply with the Act
- False or misleading information has been provided.

- **Infringement Notice**

An infringement notice is a written notice alleging that a person has committed an offence which requires the payment of a fine or the election to have the matter heard in court. The actual fine for each type of offending is set within statutory schedule or bylaw. Payment of the fines does not lead to the recording of a criminal conviction. The types of situations where an infringement notice may be issued are when:

- There is evidence of a regulatory breach
- A one-off or isolated regulatory breach has occurred which is of minor impact which can be remedied easily;
- It is likely to be a sufficient deterrent.

- **Prosecute**

A prosecution is initiated by laying criminal charges in the District Court. However, this will only commence after a rigorous internal process involving:

- A thorough investigation
- A recommendation made by the Investigating officer
- Reviewed and endorsed by the ERSTL
- Authority to prosecute given by the CE.

The matter is then heard by a District Court Judge. All criminal evidential rules and standards must be met in a prosecution. A successful prosecution will generally result in a conviction, and a penalty may be imposed.

Negotiated settlements

A person may approach the Council with a proposal for settlement of a compliance issue or incident. The Council is open to resolving non-compliance by agreement where a remedy is possible and a negotiated settlement can be achieved that is prompt, easily implemented and in the public interest. Negotiated settlements tend to result in lower costs to the parties, faster outcomes, and greater flexibility of terms and outcome.

A negotiated settlement typically requires all or some of the following- the person to admit that they are likely to have breached the law, to cease the non-compliant conduct, pay compensation, pay our costs and may involve some publicity. A negotiated settlement will only be agreed to if it is in public interest. For example we are unlikely to agree a negotiated

settlement where the non-compliance has caused serious harm or the person is a repeat offender, lacks contrition or actively resists compliance.

Decision-making process for enforcement decisions

Investigations officer

Where information about a compliance issue or incident comes to the attention of the Council the initial investigation will be conducted by the relevant Council Investigating Officer responsible for that subject area. The powers that may be exercised by the Investigating Officers are prescribed in their position description or in formal delegations (for statutory powers) and vary according to the area for enforcement and the nature of the enforcement option.

For more serious enforcement options an Investigating Officer must obtain the approval of the relevant line manager or team leader and where appropriate may need to seek legal advice from Councils Legal Advisor. Neither the Investigating Officer, nor the relevant line manager nor the team leader has the ability to approve any enforcement option that involve prosecution or an application to court. Those matters must be approved by the Chief Executive.

A proposal for enforcement action that involves a prosecution or application to court must be referred to the Chief Executive by the ERSTL for decision and approval.

Prosecution Decision

The Chief Executive is the only member of staff that is delegated to authorise enforcement matters involving a prosecution or an application to court and must involve the following process:

- Investigation Officer
Enforcement action in accordance with position description and or formal delegation.
Recommends prosecution to Manager/Team leader
- Manager/Team Leader
Reviews the investigation and endorses or rejects the recommendation to prosecute.
Refers the proposed action to Chief Executive if prosecution recommendation is endorsed

- Chief Executive
Considers the recommendation from the investigation officer, and Manager Approves or declines the recommendation to prosecute and may seek legal advice as part of this decision.
Advice Council should the decision to prosecute be approved.

The Chief Executives decision is final and factors taken into consideration during the decision process whether a prosecution is in the public interest are described in the last section of the document under the heading "Our approach to prosecution". The Chief Executives decision must be made independently of any undue or improper pressures such as political pressures or pressures from elected members of the Council.

Legal Review

The Chief Executive may request a legal review to ensure that the test for prosecution as set out in the Solicitor- Generals Prosecution Guidelines (2013) is satisfied.

The test for prosecution requires that there is sufficient evidence to lay charges (the evidential test) and that such charges are in the public interest (the public interest test) any legal advice obtained must explicitly consider these requirements.

Other considerations relevant to the decision whether to prosecute

Even if a matter meets the test for prosecution in terms of the Solicitor General's Prosecution Guidelines the decision by the Chief Executive whether to undertake a prosecution in a specific case will be made in accordance with this Enforcement Policy.

The Chief Executive is not required to prosecute all offences which there is sufficient evidence. The Chief executive will exercise prosecutorial discretion in each case to whether a case as to a criminal prosecution is required in the public interest.

In some cases, while a prosecution may be possible, it may be considered that a different compliance response is more appropriate in taking a decision whether to prosecute, the Chief Executive will also consider:

- This Enforcement Policy, which guides the Council's discretion as to what enforcement action it will undertake;
- The alternatives to criminal prosecution that are set out in this Enforcement Policy
- The purpose and objectives of the laws the Council is seeking to enforce by a proposed criminal prosecution
- The objectives and enforcement priorities in this Enforcement Policy;
- The expected cost of a prosecution(including Council's resources and funding)

- Whether another prosecuting agency has or may bring criminal proceedings in relation to the same subject-matter as the proposed prosecution

Communication with elected members

Once a decision has been made by the Chief Executive, the Mayor' councillors and any relevant Community Board members should be advised of the identity of the parties being prosecuted and the nature of the charges. This will ensure the Mayor, councillors and Community Board Members are aware of the prosecution and so able to avoid being drawn into any media comment or improper contact with individuals that could jeopardise the right to a fair trial. It is important to note names of defendants and other parties must not be revealed to the public. (See guidance provided in the sections below under the headings "Media and Contact with defendants")

Evaluating enforcement outcomes

In order to develop an effective enforcement process, all enforcement action undertaken by Investigating Officers should be evaluated for effectiveness in achieving the desired outcome. In both successful and unsuccessful actions where further enforcement action was required, it is useful to examine what is effective or not, what could have been improved or changed to make the process more effective. This information will be reported quarterly to the senior Leadership team to implement change if necessary and then through to the Policy and Planning committee with responsibility for regulatory management issues. This information will also be used to inform any review of this Policy.

Media

Public scrutiny is beneficial to administration of justice and the community has no right to accurate information, subject to lawful restrictions and the individual's right to a fair trial. The public interest in a fair trial is fundamental and can override other important principles such as open justice and freedom of expression.

Release of information to the media.

Only the Chief Executive has the authority to release information to the media. Before providing any information to the media the CE must first discuss with the Group Manager the information that is proposed to be released. Under no circumstances are investigating Officers or other Council Officers to discuss enforcement issues with the media.

In prosecutions before the Courts the rule of sub judice applies. Sub judice means that while a matter is under judicial consideration public comment on the case is prohibited as the matter has yet to be decided by the court.

As media often report about matters prior to the Court making a decision, any press releases about enforcement matters should be restricted to the simple fact that Council is

undertaking enforcement action in respect of an alleged breach. Under no circumstances can any information be given that can lead to the identification of the names of the individuals, or other parties to the proceedings. Evidence that is brought before the courts must also not be released to the media.

Our approach to prosecution

The Council will adhere to the standards of good criminal prosecution practice expressed in the Solicitor-General's Prosecution Guidelines (2013). The Council's criminal prosecutions are conducted by external lawyers on Council's behalf, and the Solicitor-General's Prosecution Guidelines and Media Protocol for Prosecutors (Crown Law, 2013) while not binding on local authorities, represent best practice.

Review of proposed prosecution

Before the Chief Executive can approve a prosecution or application to the Court for an enforcement order or injunction the Chief Executive must consider all matters in relation to the issue, including any legal advice obtained as to whether there is sufficient evidence to lay charges (evidential test) and that such charges are in the public interest (public interest test). The requirements for these tests are set out in the Solicitor-General's Prosecution Guidelines.

Each aspect of the test for prosecution is separately considered and must be satisfied before a decision is taken to prosecute. If a matter does not pass the evidential test it will not proceed to prosecution, no matter how important it may be. The evidential test must be considered before the public interest test is considered.

The evidential test

The first part of the test is the evidential test for prosecution and requires a legal assessment of whether:

- The evidence relates to an identifiable person (whether natural or legal)
- The evidence is credible
- The Council can produce the evidence before the court and is likely it will be admitted by the court
- The evidence can reasonably be expected to satisfy an impartial jury or Judge beyond a reasonable doubt, that the individual has committed a criminal offence;
- The individual has given any explanation and if so whether the court is likely to find the explanations credible in the light of the evidence as a whole
- There is any other evidence the Court should seek out which may support or detract from the case

Once it has been established that there is sufficient evidence to provide a reasonable prospect of conviction, the test for prosecution requires a consideration of whether the public interest requires a criminal prosecution.

Public Interest test.

The second part of the test for prosecution is the public interest test, which is important for ensuring that the discretion to prosecute is exercised in accordance with the rule of law and any relevant statutory requirements. Some of the indicative matters that may be relevant and require consideration when determining whether a prosecution will be in the public interest are described below.

The list based on the Solicitor-General's Prosecution Guidelines, is illustrative only and not a comprehensive list of matters to be considered as matters to be considered as the matters will vary in each case according to the particular facts. Under the Solicitor General's Prosecution Guidelines a prosecution is more likely if:

- A conviction is likely to result in a significant sentence
- The offence caused significant harm or created a risk of significant harm
- The offence was committed against a person serving the public (for example a police or council officer)
- The individual was in the position of authority or trust
- The evidence shows that the individual was the ringleader or an organiser of the offence
- There is evidence that the offence was premeditated
- There is evidence that the offence was carried out by a group
- The victim of the offence was vulnerable has been put in considerable fear or suffered personal attack damage or disturbance
- The offence was committed in the presence of , or close proximity to a child
- There is an element of corruption
- The individuals previous convictions or cautions are relevant to the present offence
- There are grounds for believing that the offence is likely to be continued or repeated for example by a history of recurring conduct
- The offence although not serious in itself is widespread in the area where it was committed
- A prosecution would have a significant positive impact on maintaining community confidence

- The individual is alleged to have been committed the offence while subject to an order of the court
- A confiscation or some other order is required and a conviction is a pre-requisite

Under the Solicitor-General's Prosecution Guidelines a prosecution is less likely if:

- The court is likely to impose a nominal penalty
- The individual has already been made the subject of a sentence and any further conviction would be unlikely to result in the imposition of an additional sentence or order
- The offence was committed as a result of a genuine mistake or understanding (these factors must be balanced against the seriousness of the offence)
- The loss or harm can be described as minor and was the result of a single incident, particularly if it was caused by a misjudgement
- There has been a long delay between the offence taking place and the date of the trial, unless the offence is serious the delay has been caused in part by the individual, the offence has only recently come to light or the complexity of the offence has meant that there has been a long investigation
- A prosecution is likely to have a bad effect on the physical or mental health of a victim or witness, always bearing in mind the seriousness of the offence
- The individual is elderly or very young or is or was at the time of the offence suffering from significant mental or physical ill health, unless the offence is serious or there is real possibility that it may be repeated
- The individual has put right the loss or harm that was caused (but individuals must not avoid prosecution or diversion solely because they pay compensation)
- Where other proper alternatives to prosecution are available (including disciplinary or other proceedings)

These considerations are not intended to be comprehensive or exhaustive. The Public interest considerations that may properly be taken into account when deciding whether the public interest requires prosecution will vary from case to case.

Solicitor-Generals Prosecution Guidelines

The Solicitor-General's Prosecution Guidelines also provide guidance on other aspects of the conduct of the public prosecutions including matters such as:

- What charges should be filed
- Once criminal proceedings are commenced, whether they should be continued or discontinued
- The conduct of criminal prosecutions
- Standards of conduct and practice for lawyers conducting prosecutions
- Plea discussions and arrangements

Roles and responsibilities during prosecution

Once a decision to prosecute has been made by the Chief Executive, the file will be referred to external lawyers who have been engaged to undertake the prosecution. The external prosecution lawyers will review the file and recommend charges. Once this review is complete, the prosecution lawyers will prepare the charging documents.

All staff involved in managing a prosecution will maintain a high standard of professional and ethical conduct and manage the case in a way that is consistent with the individual's right to a fair trial. In particular those involved in the prosecution should:

- Act in a manner that is fundamentally fair, preforming their obligations in a detached and objective manner impartially and without delay
- Conduct themselves in accordance with their ethical obligations and rules of professional conduct
- Comply with the disclosure obligations contained in the Criminal Disclosure Act 2008 and
- Be aware of the needs of victims and ensure that in accordance with the law and the requirements of a fair trial, victims and witnesses are treated with care and respect

The Regulatory team is responsible for keeping the Chief Executive informed about the progress with the prosecution on key decisions and such as amendments to charges, plea discussions and arrangements, or a decision to discontinue proceedings.

The Regulatory team will ensure that the Council promptly provides all information and assistance required by the prosecution lawyers.

Contact with individuals

Once charges are filed no Council staff members involved with the prosecution will have any communication with the individual or individual's legal representative in relation to the prosecution, unless it has first been discussed with the prosecution lawyers acting for the Council.

Because individuals may have other dealings with Council staff during the course of the prosecution the Chief executive will ensure that relevant staff are aware of any prosecutions underway. Council staff and elected members must ensure that they do not interact with such individuals during the course of the prosecution in a manner that could jeopardise the right to a fair trial or adversely affect the prosecution.

Review of charges

The evidential test is an ongoing requirement as is public interest test. The prosecution lawyers will continue to monitor whether the evidential test is met throughout the course of prosecution. If as a result of continued investigation following the laying of charges it is considered that another charge is more suitable the Council may amend the charge, or if a charge should be withdrawn, the Council will withdraw the charge.

Decision not to prosecute

A decision not to prosecute does not preclude Council from further considering the case if new and additional evidence becomes available or if a review of the original decision is required (provided always that we are within the applicable limitation period for bringing a prosecution)

Appeals relating to a prosecution

Every decision to appeal against a sentence or appeal on a question of law must go through the same decision making process as would for a decision to prosecute.

Investigations involving other agencies

It is not uncommon for more than one prosecution agency to investigate a particular matter where prosecution by any of those agencies could result.

Wherever possible we will work collaboratively with those other agencies to ensure that investigations and criminal prosecutions are conducted effectively and efficiently. For example in some cases it may be possible for agencies to share information such as witness statements to ensure witnesses are not subjected to multiple interviews by different agencies.

Where reasonably practicable we will consult with other relevant agencies before commencing a criminal prosecution to satisfy ourselves that criminal prosecution by us is in the public interest.

Attachment 6

Report

Subject: Legislation and Governance Update April 2018

To: Policy Planning Committee

From: Ellen Webb-Moore, Policy Analyst

Date: 4 April 2018

File: 3-OR-3-5

1 Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Bill (No 2)

1.1 This Bill implements a set of reforms to enable improved service delivery and infrastructure provision arrangements at the local government level. The aim of this Bill is to amend the Act to provide for a broader range of functions to be transferred between local authorities, joint governance arrangements for areas of common or shared interest, and greater use of joint council-controlled organisations (CCOs). The Bill has not yet progressed past the second reading, which was in July 2017.

1.2 However, on 4 April 2018, the Government introduced the Local Government (Community Well-being) Amendment Bill. If enacted, it will repeal amendments made in 2014. Provisions include

- restoring the purpose of local government to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities;
- repealing the requirement (section 11A) for councils to have particular regard to the contribution that specified core services make to its communities – i.e. network infrastructure; public transport services, solid waste collection and disposal, the avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards, and libraries, museums, reserves, and other recreational facilities and community amenities; and
- restoring councils' power to collect development contributions for any public amenities needed as a consequence of development (which had previously assisted in the provision of facilities like sports fields, swimming pools and libraries).

2 Local Electoral Matters Bill

2.1 This Bill was also introduced on 4 April 2018. It contains a set of amendments designed largely to better enable a trial of online voting. Part of this is authorising the Electoral Commission to provide electors' date of birth information for the purpose of conducting any election, by-election or poll.

3 Health (Fluoridation of Drinking Water) Amendment Bill

- 3.1 The Health (Fluoridation of Drinking Water) Amendment Bill, which amends Part 2A of the Health Act 1956 by inserting a power for District Health Boards to make decisions and give directions about the fluoridation of local government water supplies in their areas. The Bill has not made any progress and is still yet to have its second reading.

4 Zero Carbon Bill

- 4.1 The Zero-Carbon Bill will be introduced in late-2018. Ministry for the Environment have announced that consultation on the Zero Carbon Bill will formally open in late May. Registration for interest in consultation has recently opened.

5 Resource Management Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement

- 5.1 Under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), local authorities are responsible for monitoring to ensure activities meet requirements under the RMA, plan rules and resource consents. The RMA does not stipulate how councils should carry out this function meaning that councils have discretion to determine how to achieve compliance in their respective areas. Following a report released by Ministry for the Environment (MfE) in 2016 on compliance, and subsequent local government feedback on that report, it was emphasised to MfE that councils and stakeholders wanted best practice guidelines. Draft guidelines have since been released; it is anticipated that these will be finalised by mid 2018.

6 Privacy Bill

- 6.1 This Bill repeals and replaces the Privacy Act 1993, as recommended by the Law Commission's 2011 review of the Act, which found that the Act was outdated and needed updating to respond to a generational shift in technology, public expectations about security of personal information and how business (government and private) is conducted today, both domestically and internationally.
- 6.2 Its key purpose is to promote people's confidence that their personal information is secure and will be treated properly. The new Privacy Act will improve the clarity, certainty, navigability and user-friendliness of the Act.

7 Land Transport (Regional Fuel Tax) Amendment Bill

- 7.1 This Bill proposes to introduce a mechanism under which regional fuel taxes can be established to provide a way for regions to fund transport infrastructure programmes that would otherwise be delayed or not funded. The process will initially be available to the Auckland region. It will be followed by other regions from 1 January 2021.

7.2 The Bill is in two parts. Part 1 amends the Land Transport Management Act 2003. Part 2 amends the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985, the Land Transport Act 1998, the Legislation Act 2012, the Local Government Act 2002, and the Search and Surveillance Act 2012.

7.3 Submissions are open for comment on this Bill and will close on 20 April.

8 Government Position Paper – Land Transport

8.1 This Paper signals a change in emphasis from the previous National-led government. Increases are proposed to most activity classes, with specific focus on regional roading improvements, state highway maintenance and public transport, along with new investment in rapid transit and rail. The exception is state highways

8.2 The Q & A is attached as Appendix 1.

8.3 A presentation will be provided to the meeting on potential issues to be raised in a Council submission (due by 5.00 pm on Wednesday 2 May 2018).

9 Recommendations:

9.1 That the report 'Legislation and Governance Update, April 2018 be received.

9.2 That a submission for Council's consideration at its meeting on 26 April 2018 be prepared on the Government Policy Statement – land transport 2018, having regard for the discussion at the Policy/Planning Committee's meeting on 12 April 2018.

Ellen Webb-Moore
Policy Analyst/Planner

Appendix 1

Government Policy Statement on land transport (GPS)

2018 Questions and Answers

What is the GPS?

While the term GPS might be more familiar when talking about global positioning, in the transport sector it's more commonly used to refer to the Government Policy Statement on land transport.

Instead of directing us where to go, this GPS helps to direct money – like petrol taxes and road user charges – from the National Land Transport Fund into things that the government wants to achieve for New Zealand's transport network.

How does the GPS work?

The GPS helps to guide investment in transport by providing a longer-term strategic view of how we prioritise things in the transport network. The priorities set out in the GPS are given effect to by the NZ Transport Agency and taken into account by councils when making transport investments.

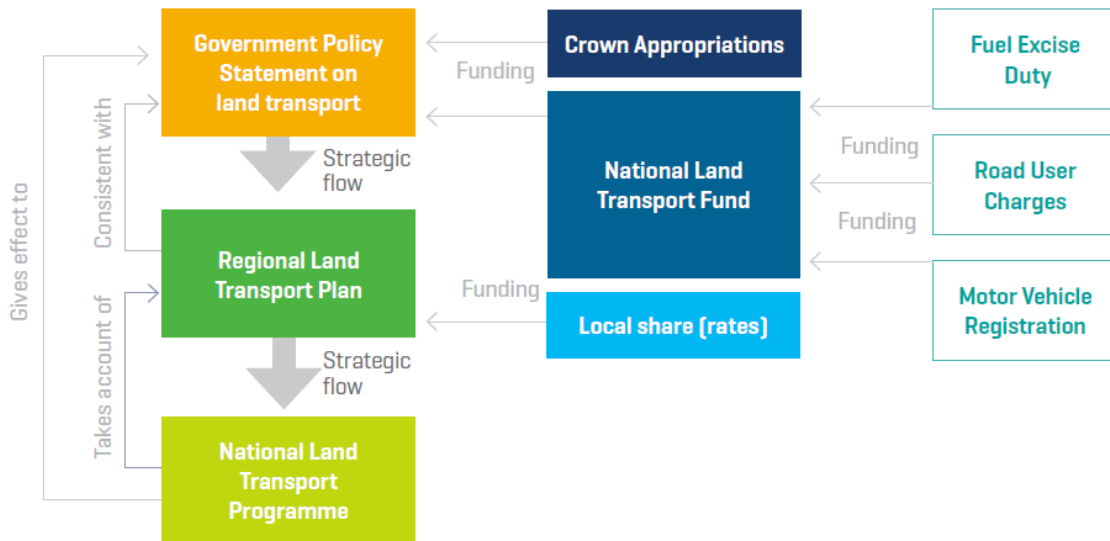
What is the relationship between funding and the GPS?

The GPS indicates publically how the government prioritises transport investments that will be made using the revenue collected from Fuel Excise Duty (FED), Road User Charges (RUC) and motor vehicle registration (and some other smaller sources).

The draft GPS provides guidance on how about \$4 billion of money would be spent through the National Land Transport Fund each year. It provides signals for spending of a further \$1.5 billion each year on land transport through local government investment and over \$0.5 billion each year of Crown investment.

The GPS guides NZ Transport Agency and local authority investment in land transport by signaling:

- what the government wants the land transport system to achieve (by setting strategic priorities, objectives and results)
- how much revenue will be raised for the NLTF from FED, RUC, and motor vehicle registration
- how the government wants the funding to be allocated across different types of land transport system activities (for example, roads, public transport, active transport, or road policing).



Why do we need the GPS?

The GPS sets aside money to:

- maintain our existing transport network to ensure we can get where we need to go
- improve our land transport network so that it functions better
- deliver specific objectives including for this GPS improving safety, improving access and contributing to environmental priorities.

Where does the money allocated through the GPS come from?

The GPS informs how the money in the National Land Transport Fund is allocated.

Revenue for the National Land Transport Fund comes primarily from road users through fuel excise duty, road user charges and from motor vehicle registration and licensing fees. There are also some smaller contributions from sources such as the rental or sale of State highway land, and interest from cash invested.

The National Land Transport Fund is a hypothecated fund. This means revenue is ring-fenced for investment in land transport.

What is the focus of GPS 2018?

The draft GPS 2018 is a key step towards a change in approach to the land transport system. It transforms the focus of investment for land transport. There are new strategic priorities, and amended objectives and themes – demonstrating this Government's commitment to safety, liveable cities, regional economic development, protecting the environment, mode neutrality, and to delivering the best possible value for money.

The four strategic priorities are:

- safety
- access

- environment
- value for money.

Safety and access are the key strategic priorities for the Government and reflect the transport system that the Government is striving for. These key priorities are supported by the priorities of environment and value for money.

Themes have been included to assist understanding of how to effectively deliver on the priorities. The themes influence how the results should be delivered to ensure the best transport solutions for New Zealand are achieved. The themes for draft GPS 2018 are:

- a mode-neutral approach to transport planning and investment decisions
- incorporating technology and innovation into the design and delivery of land transport investment
- integrating land use and transport planning and delivery.

Why are two priorities noted as being key strategic priorities?

Safety and access are the most important priorities because of the concern about the rising level of death and serious injuries on our roads and the desire to create more livable cities and thriving regions.

It is important that transport investments result in reduced environmental impacts. That is why the environment is a supporting priority and why there is an increased focus on low emission modes such as public transport and walking and cycling. It remains important that transport investment provides good value for money so value for money is also a supporting priority.

How would GPS 2018 support safety?

Safety is one of four strategic priorities in the draft GPS.

Safety in GPS 2018:

- reflects a significant increase in the level of ambition for delivering a land transport free of death and serious injury
- outlines a commitment to deliver a new road safety strategy for New Zealand
- signals a greater focus on investing in safety improvements on high risk state highways and local roads across the network, including speed management and primary safe system treatments
- drives improvements in safety outcomes for all road users, including increased investment in footpaths and cycleways to support access to and uptake of active travel modes.

How would GPS 2018 support access?

Access is one of four strategic priorities in the draft GPS.

Access in GPS 2018:

- has a new focus that prioritises improving New Zealander's access to opportunities and

markets. The increased focus includes:

- urban centres
 - nationally important freight and tourism connections are safe, efficient, resilient and minimise greenhouse gas emissions
 - a continued focus on resilience of the land transport system, but places greater focus on resilience to climate change impacts.
- The increased focus on urban centres is to ensure that transport and land use planning reduces the need to travel by single occupant private motor vehicle by:
- transport and land use planning that improves access by reducing the need to travel long distances to access opportunities like employment, education and recreation
 - supporting a mode shift for trips in urban centres from single occupant private vehicles to more efficient, low cost modes like walking, cycling and public transport

How would GPS 2018 support the environment?

The environment is one of four strategic priorities in the draft GPS.

Environment in GPS 2018:

- supports a mode shift to lower emission forms of transport, including walking, cycling, public transport and lower emission vehicles (such as electric vehicles)
- recognises the importance of urban form for creating liveable cities that value public space and improve access
- links to the wider environmental commitments of the Government, such as achieving the Paris Agreement target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 30 percent below 2005 levels by 2030, and setting a more ambitious emissions reduction target for 2050
- recognises the public health benefits of reducing harmful transport emissions and increasing uptake of walking and cycling.

How would GPS 2018 support value for money?

Value for money is one of four strategic priorities in the draft GPS.

Value for Money in GPS 2018:

- increases the emphasis on value for money to maximise the impact of money spent across all modes of transport to achieve the Government's outcomes
- indicates that decision makers should take into account the full range of benefits and costs over the whole life of investments, and to be cognisant of possible future changes and uncertainty of the future, so that investment can be made in options that perform best across a wide range of different scenarios
- places greater emphasis on transparent investment decision-making and on enhanced reporting on the outcomes achieved by investment.

The draft GPS 2018 talks about mode neutrality – what does “a mode neutral approach to transport planning and investment decisions” mean?

Mode neutrality means considering all transport modes when planning and investing in our transport system, and basing decisions on the merits of each mode to deliver positive social, economic, and environmental outcomes.

What will the mode neutral focus mean for the transport system?

Mode neutrality, as a guiding principle for government in the transport system:

1. considers all transport mode options to deliver the desired outcomes, applying unbiased evaluation processes, and ensuring regulatory settings are supportive.
2. rebalances investments towards travel modes where this would clearly make a positive contribution to the proposed outcomes.
3. makes the costs of transport modes more transparent so that people and businesses are well-informed when choosing travel modes.

How is mode neutrality reflected in the draft GPS 2018?

The draft GPS 2018 proposes to embed mode neutrality by including it as a theme to guide investment. This is reflected by increases in spending on public transport and walking and cycling, and new spending on rapid transit.

The changes proposed in the draft GPS 2018 reflect the Government’s belief that a shift in emphasis away from private, single occupancy vehicles can help to deliver the transport system New Zealanders want – a transport system that is safe, that allows New Zealanders to access opportunities and markets, and that creates a healthy environment and healthy people.

The changes proposed in the draft GPS seek to increase investment in these modes, so that they fully contribute to the transport system New Zealanders want.

Why is mode neutrality important?

Mode neutrality encourages us to look across the whole land transport system for a wide range of possible solutions, whether involving physical infrastructure, or, for example, better use of transport data or new technology. This allows the best solution to be put in place to deliver on the Government’s outcomes. A mode neutral approach will change how the transport system is planned, funded and used.

The draft GPS 2018 talks about integrating land use and transport planning and delivery. What does this mean?

Land use planning (including planning new and increased residential or commercial development, improved health or education infrastructure or regional development) has a significant impact on transport policy, infrastructure and services provision, and vice versa. Integrating land use and transport planning and delivery is therefore an important element in creating a transport network that benefits the wider community.

Transport is key to supporting new and increased housing and industry, hospitals and schools, and improving productivity potential in the regions. GPS 2018 will enable transport to support these developments from the planning stage to delivery

What is resilience in the transport system?

Resilience is about being prepared, and preserving and quickly restoring access to the transport network for people and communities, in the face of unplanned events – whether it is a sudden (usually short term) disruption like a road crash, or a longer term or slow onset disruption brought about by a natural disaster or gradual environmental changes.

How would GPS 2018 support resilience?

Resilience is one of the six objectives in the draft GPS 2018.

When access to the transport system is disrupted, it has flow-on effects both on direct users of the network and those who receive goods and services via the transport system. These access disruptions have both social and economic impacts. A resilient transport system actively manages the risks of and vulnerabilities to disruptive events in an efficient and effective way – whether it is a sudden (usually short term) disruption like a road crash, or a longer term or slow onset disruption brought about by a natural disaster or gradual environmental changes.

Climate change and low frequency–high impact events (such as earthquakes) are the key long term issues that have significant implications for the resilience of the land transport system.

The GPS prioritises investment to improve resilience on routes where disruption has the highest economic and social cost. This involves taking a regional or local system approach, including investment in non-transport infrastructure where this has clear transport benefits.

The draft GPS 2018 talks about incorporating technology and innovation into the design and delivery of land transport investment. What does this mean?

Improving land transport investment is all about maximising the benefits gained from the money invested. This means finding the most efficient and effective methods to achieve the Government's priorities for land transport. Existing, new and emerging technologies can support the creation of a safer, more efficient and effective transport system. How fast and how much technology will change transport depends on the costs and benefits of any new technology, people's willingness to use it, and central and local government creating an environment to test, trial and support its deployment.

To support the Government's direction of utilising beneficial transport technologies, GPS 2018 proposes to include expectations on the NZTA to:

- identify, test, integrate and implement physical and digital solutions to improve the land transport system
- make necessary, timely and cost-effective enhancements to information, analytical and modelling systems
- collect, maintain and publish accurate, reliable and relevant, open (land transport) data
- lead development of open data protocols for land transport data.

Why is rail now included in the GPS?

The draft GPS 2018 supports an increased focus on public transport and reducing the reliance on single occupant vehicles. Rail has an important role to play in this, as part of an integrated transport system. The second stage GPS will consider the further funding of rail, and will be informed by the current review of rail.

In the meantime, the draft GPS 2018 can enable some beneficial passenger rail projects to progress by including it in the same decision-making framework as other transport modes. the draft GPS 2018 includes a transitional rail activity class to provide scope for funding key rail projects that cannot wait for the rail review and second stage GPS. While the draft GPS 2018 makes provision for rail funding, the scope of this funding is tight.

The draft GPS 2018 supports investment in:

- improving urban rail services for passengers accessing housing, major employment areas and major metropolitan areas, where demand is outstripping capacity, to improve reliability or to reduce conflict between freight and passenger trains
- existing and new interregional commuter rail services, including the implementation of trial interregional rail commuter services to support housing and employment opportunities.

What is required to enable rail funding through the NLTF?

We are seeking to make KiwiRail an approved public organisation under section 23 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003.

This will allow some important investments to be made on passenger rail projects that align with the scope of the transitional rail activity class. The second stage GPS will set out how rail will be considered as part of a more integrated land transport system.

As part of making KiwiRail an approved public organisation, we are seeking to consult with the wider public on their views regarding making KiwiRail an approved public organisation.

The Ministry of Transport website provides information on how to provide feedback on this.

How much funding is forecast under this GPS?

The draft GPS 2018 proposes an expenditure target of \$3.95 billion for the 2018/19 financial year; and allocates a total of \$12.65 billion over the first three years (2018/19 to 2020/21).

These expenditure targets assume increases to fuel excise duty and road user charges.

What changes to petrol excise duty and road user charges are proposed?

The Government is considering increasing Petrol excise duty by 3-4 cents per litre each year for the next three years (2018, 2019 and 2020). Revenue from road user charges will increase by an equivalent amount each year, but the exact rates for 2018/19 are yet to be confirmed.

When would any petrol tax increases take effect?

Changes to petrol excise duty and road user charges would likely take effect on 1 September 2018, subject to Government agreement.

What will the impact of petrol tax changes be on the consumer?

Drivers of cars with an average rate of petrol consumption (9.5 liters per 100 kilometres) who travel an average number of kilometres per year will pay approximately \$30 per year in additional petrol taxes (excluding GST). The exact amount of additional fuel tax a consumer might pay depends on how much petrol their vehicle consumes.

How would GPS 2018 support Auckland?

In Auckland, the Auckland Transport Alignment Project (ATAP) builds consensus between the Government and Auckland Council on a strategic approach to transport investment in Auckland that addresses the region's challenges. Through ATAP, an indicative investment package is developed to illustrate the strategic approach. An update to the indicative package is currently underway taking into account Auckland's challenges and the shared Government and Auckland Council objectives around accelerating delivery of Auckland's rapid transit network, in particular to unlock urban development opportunities, encouraging walking and cycling and delivering improvements in health, safety, the environment and access.

GPS 2018 is aligned to the ATAP strategic approach and the broader transport objectives that the current ATAP process is working to. GPS 2018 supports investment in projects aligned to the indicative package emerging from the current ATAP work.

How would GPS 2018 support high growth areas?

The draft GPS 2018 focus supports high growth urban areas through ATAP (as above) and with a focus on increasing the supply of land for housing development in high growth urban areas.

Government support for housing is through the Housing Infrastructure Fund (HIF) and the Crown Infrastructure Partnerships. These will enable transport infrastructure projects to be brought forward where necessary to unlock housing developments in high growth areas

How would GPS 2018 support freight?

The draft GPS 2018 continues to support critical transport connections that support economic growth and productivity by:

- making the best use of the current network (maintenance, resilience and demand management and mode shift)
- increasing network capacity (road, public transport, walking and cycling) to support planned growth
- considering rail as part of an integrated last transport system
- increasing funding for local and regional road improvements and maintenance.

How would GPS support the regions?

The draft GPS 2018 supports the Government's focus on regional development to help the regions thrive.

GPS 2018 supports investment in an increased focus on regional transport including:

- developing transport connections that are crucial for linking production points with key distribution points, (including routes important for exports, and those intra-regional routes critical for getting local goods to market)

- making higher risk roads and intersections safer
- improving transport connections (including local roads, public transport and active modes) that enable tourists to safely reach their destinations)
- managing and responding to resilience risk on important regional roads.

The draft GPS 2018 supports investment in activities that are complementary to the Provincial Growth Fund and for the Government's goals for tourism.

What are the key changes proposed to the activity classes in the draft GPS 2018?

Activity class	Average percentage change over three years ¹	Comment
<i>Public transport</i>	46% increase	This will support an expansion in public transport networks. This will support an increase in operating subsidies for public transport and some public transport capital improvements.
<i>Rapid Transit</i>	New activity class	<i>New activity class</i> – allowing \$4 billion over 10 years to establish rapid transit investment with an initial focus on Auckland. Note: While funding ranges show a decrease in rapid transit investment, in later years the intention is to continue with more investment.
<i>Walking and cycling improvements</i>	248% increase	To support an expansion in walking and cycling infrastructure.
<i>Local road improvements</i>	42% increase	To support local road improvements and upgrades.
<i>Regional improvements</i>	96% increase	To support investment in regional projects that improve safety, resilience and access for people and goods. How the NLTF interacts with the Provincial Growth Fund will be a key determinant of the activity class funding expenditure levels.
<i>State highway improvements</i>	11% decrease	This decrease rebalances investment across the transport portfolio. The proposed activity class level will allow for currently committed projects to be completed and will enable the delivery of more safety improvements.
<i>Road policing</i>	14% increase	To enable the NZ Police to maintain an effective road policing service.
<i>Road safety and demand</i>	81% increase	To continue road safety promotion, alcohol interlocks, and to include demand management measures that promote public

¹ In funding range upper boundary, across three financial years.

<i>management</i>		transport and walking and cycling.
<i>State highway maintenance</i>	18% increase	This activity class was capped over the last GPS period. It is now proposed to allow for an increase in the level of renewals of state highway pavement surfaces given additional heavy vehicle traffic and severe weather.
<i>Local road maintenance</i>	22% increase	This activity class was capped over the last GPS period. It is proposed to allow an increase to cover the increased maintenance cost of additional heavy traffic and severe weather. However, it is also proposed to allow footpath maintenance to be funded from the NLTF. This is a scope change that reflects the Government's desire to support the use of active modes.
<i>Investment management</i>	31% increase	This increase will support additional transport planning of NZ Transport Agency and local government given the changes to transport priorities.
<i>Transitional rail</i>	New activity class	New activity class – this activity class will support rail priority transport options for users and benefit congestion in our urban centres until a wider review of rail funding is concluded.

Will Funding Assistance Rates (FAR) remain the same under GPS 2018?

The Funding Assistance Rates are set by the NZ Transport Agency. The new priorities create an expectation for greater expenditure from activities where local government is required to provide a share. The NZTA is considering how to support the government's new priorities.

Why is the state highway improvements class decreasing?

The decrease in the state highway improvements class rebalances investment across the transport portfolio to advance the government's transport priorities under the GPS. There is a stronger focus on creating livable cities by an increased focus on public transport (including rail) and walking and cycling.

Do you know which regions/projects will be affected by the state highway improvements class decreases?

The Transport Agency will be publishing its new draft state highway investment programme once it has been through the appropriate decision-making process.

It outlines the proposed investment in state highway improvements during the next three years in line with available funding in the draft GPS.

What is the process and timing to reflect this GPS in Regional Land Transport Plans?

To help local government get ready to prepare final Regional Land Transport Programmes (RLTPs), the Transport Agency will provide local government with a redrafted Investment Assessment Framework (IAF) and State Highway Investment Proposal (SHIP), both of which reflect the Government's new strategic transport priorities in the GPS.

The IAF is the tool used to assess and prioritise projects and programmes for inclusion in the National Land Transport Programme (NLTP), thereby helping local government to frame-up RLTPs.

The Transport Agency's regional teams will work closely with their local government partners to understand how the changes will affect their communities and explore the opportunities the draft GPS presents to bring forward other programmes of work for 2018-21 NLTP funding, particularly public transport, and cycling and walking.

Councils are due to submit their RLTPs to the Transport Agency by 30 June 2018, so that these can be considered for inclusion in the NLTP. It should also be noted that not all of the projects and programmes included in RLTPs become part of the NLTP, but a programme or project has to be included in an RLTP in order to be eligible for inclusion in the NLTP – and therefore to be eligible for funding from the NLTF.

The Transport Agency is developing a new draft state highway investment proposal that is based on the guidance of the draft GPS. This will be provided to stakeholders once it has been through the appropriate NZTA decision-making process. The state highway investment proposal outlines the proposed investment in state highway improvements during the next three years in line with available funding in the draft GPS.

When will the draft Investment Assessment Framework (IAF) be released?

The Transport Agency is planning to release the draft IAF shortly after the GPS to enable stakeholders to have an understanding of how projects will be prioritized for funding in the NLTP.

You talk about a second stage GPS – what does this mean?

A second stage GPS is likely to be required to fully realise Government's direction for transport investment.

Inclusion of some things in this GPS has not been possible given the scale of change sought, and the time constraints. This is because they rely on other work such as a rail review, development of a new road safety strategy, and any future recommendations and targets produced by the independent climate change commission. Although fuller details are yet to be developed, a second stage GPS would provide more signals to inform investment.

When will the second stage GPS be developed and take effect?

At this stage, we expect a second stage GPS will be released in 2019.

Further details will be released following release of GPS 2018, and we will develop a process that ensures strong sector involvement in the GPS development process.

PROVINCIAL GROWTH FUND

The Provincial Growth Fund (PGF) was announced by the Government in February 2018. The PGF aims to enhance economic development opportunities, creating sustainable jobs, contributing to community well-being, lifting the productivity potential of regions, and helping meet New Zealand's climate change targets.

The fund of \$1 billion per annum - \$3 billion over three years – is designed to make investment in the provinces more attractive for private sector investment. To find out how to

apply for funding from the PGF for a transport project you must first register with MBIE via their website or email PGF@mbie.govt.nz

Can my region access funding from both the National Land Transport Fund (NLTF) and the PGF?

Yes. All provinces are eligible for funding (outside the three main cities), however 'surge' regions (these are regions which have been identified as needing early investment) will be given priority. The surge regions include: Tai Tokerau/Northland, Toi Moana/Bay of Plenty, Tairāwhiti/East Coast, Hawkes Bay, Manawatu/Whanganui and Tai Poutini/West Coast.

In respect to funding transport projects, the PGF can be used to:

- provide a top-up of local share for projects that will receive funding from the NLTF, but where local councils are financially constrained
- bring forward projects which are not priorities for NLTF investment, but are strategically important to a region's productivity potential
- fund projects outside of the scope for NLTF investment, but which contribute to the objectives sought through the PGF and are aligned with the region's transport strategy.

A transport project needs to be referenced in a Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP) in order for it to be considered for funding from either the NLTF and/or the PGF. This is to encourage integrated transport planning that takes a wider view of how transport can enable positive economic, social and environmental outcomes in regions, including decisions about the best mode for doing this.

Whether a project will receive PGF funding will be determined based on criteria that are being developed (see questions 4-6 below for more information).

Does my region apply for NLTF first or PGF?

All projects need to be factored into RLTPs, and land transport projects need to be considered for inclusion in the National Land Transport Programme (NLTP) in the first instance.

A transport project in my region has been turned down for NLTF funding, can I access PGF?

Yes. Where projects are not prioritised for NLTF investment, these will be assessed against the PGF criteria, to test alignment with regions' and the Government's priorities for regional economic development. NZTA, MoT and the PGF's Independent Advisory Panel will provide advice on how these projects contribute to the objectives of the PGF and support GPS objectives.

My RLTP is currently being consulted on, or has been finalised. Are we still able to seek PGF support for a project not currently included in the RLTP?

RLTPs can be varied at any time to include new or emerging land transport projects which may also be seeking PGF funding.

What is the assessment process?

All land transport projects will be subject to assessment by NZTA, as is current practice. This is intended to ensure that integrated regional transport planning continues to take place, and that transport projects are subject to consistent assessment.

Some projects will be well placed to receive support from the PGF. In these cases, NZTA, MoT, the Provincial Development Unit and the PGF's Independent Advisory Panel will be called on to provide advice to Ministers on how projects contribute to the objectives of the PGF and support GPS objectives.

What are the criteria for the PGF to fund transport projects?

Projects will need to meet the Government's criteria and objectives for the PGF, which are focused on the extent to which the project will contribute to a region's economic development and productivity potential, and have benefits including:

- job creation and sustainable economic development
- social inclusion and participation
- Māori development
- climate change and environmental sustainability
- resilience.

Projects will need to contribute to increased productivity potential and positive economic outcomes for regions and be included in their economic development strategies, as well as in their RLTPs.

Further detailed principles and criteria for assessing such projects according to the objectives for the PGF are under development, including guidance on how assessments will be weighted. These will be released to guide applicants in the coming weeks.

All projects will need to have robust business cases and be fully costed, including whole-of-life costs. Applicants will also need to be able to demonstrate that they have the capacity to deliver the project.

The NZTA, the Ministry of Transport (MoT), the Provincial Development Unit, and the PGF's Independent Advisory Panel (IAP) will be called on to provide advice on proposals.

Will business cases be required?

Yes. All transport projects seeking funding through the PGF will require a business case at the point that an application is invited, which considers the case for the project and its costs and benefits.

All land transport projects, regardless of the funding source, require the NZTA business case approach to be applied. This is a fit for purpose process which ensures effective proposals are developed by identifying the problem or opportunity, and then developing options and selecting the preferred option. It will ensure that transport projects supported through the PGF are robust and assessed consistently.

Does a project have to be in the RLTP to be considered?

The Land Transport Management Act 2003 (S16 2c) requires an RLTP to include all regional significant expenditure on land transport activities, including activities that may be funded from non-NLTF sources.

Transport projects should be referenced in RLTPs, to ensure that a region's transport planning is aligned with its objectives for economic development, and can support the

economic, social and environmental outcomes it is seeking.

How do I link into my Regional Transport Committee?

All local and regional councils, and the NZTA, have representation on Regional Transport Committees (RTCs). You can ask your local council for contact details for land transport and the RTC.

Can I link with other regions on cross regional transport projects?

Yes, some projects may cover infrastructure or services located in more than one region. All cross regional transport projects will require inclusion in all relevant RLTPs, as is the case with existing projects. Early engagement with all relevant councils and RTCs is recommended.

Can rail be funded through the PGF?

Yes. We are interested in investing in rail where projects are the best option to deliver economic, social and environmental benefits for communities. The Government is focused on building a transport system that reduces congestion, improves safety, reduces carbon emissions and enables regional economic development.

Will the PGF support tourism and freight projects?

Yes, as outlined in the initial announcements, the PGF will be able to support a wide variety of projects across different industries.

A number of large scale industry projects may have transport requirements (e.g. a large new commercial venture which requires new roads to be built). In these cases, assessments will be carried out across a number of government agencies (and, where appropriate, the IAP).

Will the PGF support resilience projects?

Proposals to improve infrastructure will be eligible for funding under the Enabling Infrastructure project tier of the Fund. These projects will need to demonstrate how they achieve the objectives of the PGF, which include resilience.

Can cycling and walking be funded through the PGF?

Projects that are able to demonstrate that they achieve the objectives of the PGF will be eligible for funding.

Why is the government spending money on catch up maintenance for rail?

To ensure we have a modern and agile transport system we need invest in new developments and ensure that existing infrastructure is fit-for-purpose. To overcome the legacy of delayed maintenance we have committed to undertake the work necessary to ensure that we have a rail network that is resilient and enables regional economic development.

NEXT STEPS

How do I provide feedback about the draft GPS?

The draft GPS will be released for public engagement from 04 April 2018 to 02 May 2018.

You can use the feedback form on the Ministry of Transport website <http://www.transport.govt.nz/ourwork/keystrategiesandplans/gpsonlandtransportfunding/> or send us your feedback in another form.

Feedback can be emailed to gps2018@transport.govt.nz or submitted in writing to:

Attn: GPS Policy Team
Ministry of Transport
PO Box 3175
WELLINGTON 6140

Feedback closes at **5pm 02 May 2018.**

Who do I contact if I have any questions?

If you have any questions which are not covered online or in these questions and answers you can contact the GPS project team on gps2018@transport.govt.nz

When will the final GPS 2018 be issued?

The Ministry of Transport will consider comments received during engagement and prepare a final GPS for the Minister of Transport's consideration. The Minister must also consult with the Board of the NZ Transport Agency before the GPS is finalised.

The final GPS will be published before 30 June 2018.

Attachment 7



Memorandum

TO: Policy/Planning Committee

FROM: Blair Jamieson

DATE: 3 April 2018

SUBJECT: **Update on the Path to Well-Being initiative and other community development programmes – March 2018**

FILE: 1-CO-4

1 Background

- 1.1 This report identifies meetings that have taken place involving members of the Policy Team through the Community Partnerships activity, focussing on the Path to Well-being initiatives. Added commentary is provided where necessary.
- 1.2 This report also covers applications for external funding as required by the Policy on external grant applications made by Council.
- 1.3 This report covers the month of March 2018.

2 Meetings

Name / Location / Date	Agenda	Reasoning / Outcomes / Conclusions
Ngāti Hauiti 5 th March Rata Marae, Rata	Settlement Hearings	Tautoko (show support) on behalf of Council.
Ngāti Rangī 10 th March Raketapauma Marae, Irirangi	Settlement Signing	Tautoko (show support) on behalf of Council.
Horizons Transport Team (with UCOL inclusion) 16 th March Council Chambers, Marton	Horizons Bus Services	UCOL is to consider whether there is funding available to offer students on the Marton to PN bus free travel. Horizons to replace Marton Shelter timetable information.

Name / Location / Date	Agenda	Reasoning / Outcomes / Conclusions
		RDC to submit on Horizons LTP requesting a Marton to Whanganui commuter service, and a community vehicle trust around Marton.
Bulls & District Community Trust 21 March Central House Movers	MOU and Community Committee process clarity	Process around communication established. MOU document to define these changes Branding issue considered, with a survey to be undertaken with the townships business stakeholders.
Treasured Natural Environment Meeting 28 March Council Chambers, Marton	District Wide Forum and Collaboration on Environmental Issues	Updates given by the District stakeholders. Newsletter to be developed and distributed.

3 Youth

- 3.1 Martons Youth Zone the 'The Lobby' has received a daily average patronage of 16 during the month of March. Educational and interactive material and on-site staff attendance continue, however due to the age of the Youth, this programme is a few years off before being pressing.
- 3.2 Taihapes Youth Zone will return pending the conclusion of the MOU negotiations with Mokai Patea Services and the Taihape Community Development Trust.
- 3.3 The Bulls Youth Zone is on hold until the development of the Bulls Community Centre. No other locations were seen to be workable during this period.
- 3.4 Whilst a number of new youth programmes, activities or initiatives have been considered, there has been nothing to report during this period.
- 3.5 Gillian Bowler, Southern Youth Development Coordinator accepted a contract extension to the end of April 2018. From 1st of May, the additional hours are being picked up by existing staff until the end of this financial year.

4 Funding

- 4.1 An update on all funding applications is summarised in [Appendix 1](#).
- 4.2 The application to the Four Regions Trust for the publishing of Les Vincent's Memoir has been declined.

5 Recommendation

- 5.1 That the memorandum 'Update on the Path to Well-Being initiative and other community development programmes – March 2018' be received.

Blair Jamieson
Strategy & Community Planning Manager

Fund	Project description	How much	Desired outcomes and milestones	Lead Agency	Council role	Policy Team Role	Final report due
Community Facilities Fund, Lottery	Capital contribution to the Bulls multi-purpose community centre (\$700,000 applied for)	\$500,000	To develop the centre in Bulls	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	Following project completion
Four Regions Trust (formerly Powerco Trust)	Capital contribution to the Bulls multi-purpose community centre (\$200,000 applied for)	\$50,000	To develop the centre in Bulls	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	Mar-18
KiwiSport	Swim-4-All 2017/18 (\$10,000 applied for)	\$5,000	For the swim programme in the 2017/18 season	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	May-18
Mid-Sized Tourism Facilities Fund	Public toilets in visitor hotspots	\$140,000	Toilets in Mangaweka, Bulls River, Papakai Park and Bruces Reserve	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	Dec 2017 - extension sought until July 2018
COGS	Swim-4-All 2017/18 (\$10,000 applied for)	\$4,000	For the swim programme in the coming season	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	Sep-18
JBS Dudding Trust	Capital contribution to the Bulls multi-purpose community centre	\$200,000	To develop the centre in Bulls + ongoing support to libraries	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	Jul-18
Community initiatives fund	Rangitikei Heritage for the publication of an historical memoir	\$2,000	Publishing memoir	RDC	Lead	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	Jul-18
Community initiatives fund	The feasibility of re-locating a church/community hall in Whangaehu.	\$2,500	Feasibility study	RDC	Lead	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	Jul-18

Whanganui Community Foundation	Swim 4 All (applied for \$10,000)	\$4,000	To run the Swim 4 All programme.	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	Contributed to application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder.	Sep-18
Health Promotion Agency Community Partnership Fund	Support for the Swim for All Programme. Free swimming lessons for Taihape	\$5,000.00	Children up to 4 years of age will have access to free swimming lessons in Taihape (as is already the case with sponsorship in Marton)	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	15-May-18
Freshwater Improvement Fund	Contribution to the Upgrade of the Ratana Wastewater treatment	\$875,000	To dispose of treated effluent to land rather than Lake Waipu	Horizons	Support Agency	None	
Lotteries Environment and Heritage	To undertake a feasibility study for the Marton Heritage Precinct.	\$235,000	Heritage assessments and structural assessments for buildings in the Marton CBD.	RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	Project management.	Submitted February 2018
Four Regions Trust (formerly Powerco Trust)	Les Vincent - Memoir	\$8,000	Funding to cover publishing cost of Les Vincent's memoirs	RDC	Lead agency	Prepared application	Unsuccessful
Upcoming		\$2,030,500					
Whanganui Community Foundation	Capital contribution to the Bulls multi-purpose community centre	tbc		RDC	Lead agency, fundholder	Prepared application, holds funds, manages project, reports back to funder	To be submitted 2018
Community led Development Fund	Youth/Samoan development programme in the District	tbc	To implement Council's youth development proposals and support Samoan community	RDC	Lead agency to be decided	To be discussed	Open for EOI

Attachment 8

Councils face huge costs battling alcohol policy appeals

By Nicki Harper 5 Apr, 2018 6:00am

The Napier City Council is looking to lodge a remit with Local Government NZ (LGNZ) to tackle concerns local communities' views on the sale and supply of alcohol are being ignored. At a meeting next Monday Napier councillors will consider whether to approve a proposed remit to amend the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 so Local Alcohol Policies (LAPs) can more accurately reflect community views and preferences.

The 2012 act allowed local authorities to develop LAPs, which could cover anything from the number and location of licensed premises to trading hours and one-way door restrictions. After extensive consultation, the Napier and Hastings councils put together a joint provisional LAP, which was notified in June 2016. But this was appealed by the liquor industry and the case is now due to be heard by the Alcohol Regulatory Licensing Authority this June.

Napier councillor Maxine Boag, who spearheaded the proposed remit, said the frustrations felt by the Napier and Hastings councils were mirrored around the country, and the issue was particularly important for Hawke's Bay. "We know Hawke's Bay has a high rate of hazardous drinkers and the change in the act was meant to be one way to that communities could have their say to reduce alcohol-related harm. But the law is flawed - it's enabled commercial interests to take control, it's put small councils surviving on ratepayers' money up against these giants of the industry while we are trying to improve the wellbeing of our communities."

The time and expense of fighting such appeals had led three councils to abort their LAP process in the past three months, said Alcohol Healthwatch executive director Nicki Jackson. Alcohol Healthwatch released a summary of local councils' LAP development in December last year, which concluded community expectations for the greater control of alcohol availability had not been realised since the act was changed in 2012. "If you look at Christchurch, it aborted its process at the end of last year after it cost them \$1.3 million in ratepayers' dollars - they gave up. Since then Hamilton and the far North have also aborted their processes. Hamilton decided not to go through the appeals process after spending 1000 days to get from a draft policy to an adopted policy only to end up with something that's totally watered down. The objective of the legislation was to increase communities' say and that objective has not been met. At the same time that hazardous drinking is going up, especially among women."

In its report, Alcohol Healthwatch said of 33 provisional LAPs that had been drawn up, 32 were appealed. Together, the New Zealand supermarket duopoly (Progressive Enterprises and Foodstuffs) and the bottle-store industry as a whole respectively registered as appellants in 94 per cent and 81 per cent of all appealed policies.

Dr Jackson said many councils around the country had not started an LAP because they knew they were not going to have a policy that echoed community concerns. "They are more likely to echo what the industry wants - people have to realise that the two supermarket chains are incredibly powerful."

Ms Boag said the law had thrown up a lot of issues and loopholes that pitted communities against big commercial interests. She suggested it should be more like the gambling policy where councils had options such as sinking-lid provisions to prevent more gambling outlets opening, which could not be appealed.

Hastings deputy mayor Tania Kerr, who was on the committee that developed the joint LAP, said the Hastings District Council was supportive of the remit, which if approved by the Napier council would be presented to a zone meeting this month. Napier needed the support of four other councils to get the remit on the agenda of the LGNZ conference in July.

Ms Kerr said it was frustrating to have gone through a lengthy process to formulate an LAP in line with community expectations to have it potentially changed. "I'm also chair of the Hastings district licensing committee where all decisions are having to be made without an LAP - we can't enforce what the community has told us they want."

Dr Jackson said Alcohol Healthwatch intended to mobilise communities this year to say "enough is enough, our voices have not been heard".

Attachment 9

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2017/18			Mar-18
Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP/Annual Plan 2016/17			
Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP/Annual Plan			
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months
Strategic Planning Activity	Annual Report 2016/17	Annual report adopted.	Completed.
	2018-28 Long Term Plan	CD and associated documents approved for consultation.	Consultation during April. Oral hearings in May. Deliberations scheduled for 31 May 2018.
	Performance Framework: Resident's and Stakeholders' Surveys	Annual Survey & Residents Survey has been designed.	Conduction of survey and processing results.
Elections	Commence Representation Review Process	Workshops held with Council.	Pre-consultation on community boards and two options.
Iwi/Maori Liaison	Delivering the Māori Community Development Programme for building capacity in hapu and iwi to take part in Council's strategic planning and decision-making Review key outcomes of the Māori Community Development Programme for input into the 2018-28 Long Term Plan	A Marae Developmet Funding Draft has been submitted and endorsed by Council for review with the Policy/Planning Committee.	Ongoing hui and discussions to be had with representatives of Te Roopu Ahi Kaa to further refine goals for programme 2018/19. The required reallocation of existing funding will be sought to integrate itself within the Marae Development Policy.
Council	Delivery of programme of policy and bylaw review, focusing on review of non-statutory policies	See below	
	Co-ordinate actioning recommendations following initial round of section 17A reviews	Nothing to report for this period.	(Complete except for Hunterville Rural Water, included in LTP process)
	Co-ordinate preparation of submissions to government proposals and plans.	Nothing to report for this period.	Not known at this stage
	Preparation of order papers that ensure compliant decision-making	Order papers prepared for; Council, Council Committees, all community committees and boards, TRAK, ERWS, ORWS, HRWS.	Preparation of relevant order papers.
Policy and Bylaw Review	Compliance/end date		
Finalisation of urban/rural stormwater drainage maps to complete Water and Related Services Bylaw	tbc	No progress during this period	Sections of the Bylaw ready for review. Since the bylaw has been in effect for nearly five years, a full review is intended.
Section 17A review: Campgrounds	30 June 2018	Considered in March by PPL.	Complete.
Koitiata Waste Water Reference Group	tbc	No progress during this period	Ongoing (but smaller scale) monitoring of water bores.
Urban Tree Plan	30 December 2017	Completed	Completed
Section 17A review: Libraries & Information Centres	16 August 2017	Completed	Completed
Policy to develop incentives for new home buyers	31 December 2017	No progress during this period	Council workshop
Review of Significance and Engagement Policy	1 October 2017	Out for consutlation during April	Consultation, deliberations
Policy on Development Contributions	30 June 2018	Out for consutlation during April	Consultation, deliberations
Statement on development of Maori capacity to contribute to decision-making	30 June 2018	Completed.	Incorporated into draft LTP
Revenue and Financing Policy	30 June 2018	Out for consutlation during April	Incorporated into draft LTP
Financial Strategy	30 June 2018	Completed	Incorporated into draft LTP
Associated review of Treasury Management Policies			

Infrastructure Strategy Associated review of Asset Management Policies	30 June 2018	Completed	Incorporated into draft LTP
Scoping report on the level of service for different ONRC classifications	30 September 2017	No progress during this period	
Policy on Council's relationships with community organisations in the District	30 June 2018	No progress during this period	
Policies relating to the regional growth study 1) Maintenance and Protection of Public Roads 2) Impact on rates of neighbouring properties on those planted for Manuka Honey	1 October 2018	No progress during this period	
Earthquake-prone buildings - priority areas	11 July 2019	Complete	Complete
Carried forward	Reference for inclusion		
Legal Compliance Project	Managing risk	No progress during this period	Finalise outstanding issues
Investigate policy developments in line with the Local Government Excellence Programme	tbc	Draft enforcement strategy prepared	Specific projects to be identified
Speed Limit Bylaw	Request from the public	Report for March PPL and Council	Report to Taihape Community Board. Consultation on Dixon Way
Parking and Traffic Bylaw	Request from Finance/Performance Committee	Complete	Complete
Other pieces of work	Reference for inclusion		

ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2017/18			Mar-18	
Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP/Annual Plan 2017/18				
What are they:	Targets	Progress for this reporting period	Planned for the next two months	
Give effect to the Food Act 2014	Supporting local business in the final transition year	Regulations now in effect.		
Regional collaboration over regulatory functions	Continue to engage in regional collaboration over regulatory functions	Meeting held on 13 February 2018		
Implementation of Buildings (Pools) Amendment Bill	Start initial year of inspections as required by the Buildings (Pools) Amendment Act 2016 i.e. within six months of the anniversary date of each pool	Standards now approved for Alternative solutions	Compiled pool register, inspections ongoing.	261 pools still to be inspected on the Pool register
Online processing of regulatory functions	Trial online lodgement of building consents as the first stage towards online processing	8 councils piloting process but RDC not one of them, waiting for feedback from pilot programme		
Resource Legislation Amendment Act	Prepare for the enactment and implementation	Currently consulting on new fee structure		
Other regulatory functions				
What are they:	Targets	Statistics for this month	Narrative (if any)	Year to Date
Building Consents	Report on number of building consents processed, the timeliness and the value of consented work Code of Compliance Certificates, Notices to Fix and infringements issued.	37 BC processed: 100% completed on time, average days to process was 12 days. Value of building work was \$2,504,700	4 new houses valued at \$1,456,500. Commercial building work at ANZCO valued at \$404,000. All the rest of the work was polesheds, garages, woodfires, alterations and additions	203 BC processed this year, value of work \$12,321,530. 100% processed within 20 working days.
		25 CCC issued: 100% completed on time, average days to process was 1 day .		191 CCC issued, 21 NTF
Resource Consents	Report on: a) number of land use consents issued and timeliness	1 Land Use Resource Consents granted, 100% completed on time		13 Land Use consents granted
	b) subdivision consents and timeliness	1 Subdivision Resource Consent granted, 100% completed on time		23 Subdivision Resource Consent granted
	c) section 223 and 224 certification and timeliness,	No section 223 and 1 section 224 certificates issued this month.		12 s223 and 11 s224 certificates granted
	d) abatement and infringements issued.			0
Dog Control	Report on number of new registrations issued, dogs impounded, dogs destroyed and infringements issued.	33 New Dogs Registered, 18 Impounded, 0 Infringements, 5 destroyed		4856 Total Dogs Registered, 118 Impounded, 73 Infringements, 41 destroyed, 21 Unregistered
Bylaw enforcement	Enforcement action taken	No letters sent		
Liquor Licensing	Report on number and type of licences issued .	Ren 1 Off, 1 On, Renew 3 Managers, 2 New Managers, 7 Specials		Renew 25 Managers, 12 New Managers, 28 Specials, 3 Temporary Authorities, Renew 1 Clubs, Renew 4 On licences, Renew 4 Off Licence, 2 New Off Licences
Building Warrant of Fitness renewals	Report on overdue BWOF, audits, Notices to Fix and infringements issued.	4 overdue BWOF, 1 NTF issued, 1 infringements issued. 2 BWOF audits done		(Last year 1/1/17- 31/12/17 - 100 of 194 BWOF renewals were overdue) 26 NTF issued, 10 infringements issued, 82 BWOF audits done (from 1 January 2017 till now)
Swimming Pool Barriers	Report on number of pool barrier inspections done, Notices to Fix and infringements issued.	10 inspections passed, 4 failed inspections. 1 NTF issued for non-complaint pool barrier		4 NTF issued. 261 pools still to be inspected on the Pool register
Earthquake-Prone buildings	Marton Area has been prioritised to have all assessments done by Dec 2018	No assessments undertaken in March	Start in Marton CBD	

COMMUNITY WELL-BEING GROUP OF ACTIVITIES 2017/18			Mar-18
Major programmes of work outlined in the LTP/Annual Plan 2017/18			
What are they:	Targets	Progress to date	Planned for the next two months
Community Partnerships	Facilitation of Path to Well-being groups	See below	
	Facilitation of Rangitikei Growth Strategy	See below	
	Delivery of work programme through the MOU	See below	
Key elements of the work outlined in Path to Well-being, Rangitikei Growth Strategy, MOU work plans and Annual Plan			
What are they:	Targets	Progress to date	Planned for the next two months
Advocacy to support the economic interests in the District at regional and national level Timely and effective interventions that create economic stability, opportunity and growth A wide range of gainful employment opportunities in the District	Develop collaborative economic development and District promotion services across the Horizons region	Further discussion on economic development planning between the regional collaborators and further planning around the pop-up business school.	Develop further collaborative economic development opportunities and district promotion services across the Horizons region
		Economic Development focus prepared for the LTP consultation document.	Development of a framework to assess the responses from the LTP consultation document
	Progress solutions to water availability in area between Marton and Hunterville	Final reports from contractors; final report for MPI, public meetings in Marton and Hunterville	Determine local interest and investigate feasibility of MPI funding for the next stage.
	Review effectiveness of District promotion activities undertaken for the 2018-28 Long Term Plan.	Analysis undertaken for Councillor consideration	To be considered through LTP.
	Facilitate and lead on a Rangitikei Growth Strategy that also aligns with and contributes to a regional Agribusiness Strategy	Consideration to undertake a Economic Development Strategy to replace the Rangitikei Growth Strategy given in LTP draft	To be considered through LTP.
Attractive and vibrant towns that attract business and residents	Implement Town Centre Plans (provision of good infrastructure, well-maintained streets in the CBD of main towns) Continue to discuss the concepts around the Marton Heritage precinct, particularly with business/property owners	Continue fundraising for Bulls Community Centre - local component ongoing. Council has approved going out for tender for the Community Centre.	Continue fundraising for Bulls Community Centre: Gates Foundation, central government funding, Whanganui Community Foundation. Continue developing concepts and plans for Marton - develop the compelling invitation for Boutique Town Marton
	Place-making support in Marton, Bulls, Taihape, Turakina	No progress to report during this period.	Turakina - Bus Shelter to be painted in Turakina Tartan
	Events, activities and projects to enliven the towns and District Five + high profile events and 20 community events Council sponsorship of events aiming to increase visitor numbers (compared to 2015/16)	Advertising of creative communities and rural sport funds.	Consideration by funding committees
Up to date and relevant information for visitors and residents on a range of services, activities and attractions	Maintain and develop information centres in Marton, Taihape and Bulls and develop "libraries as community hubs" concept	Business as usual, including promotion latest material and activities and events.	Business as usual, including promotion latest material and activities and events. Regular supplies of local information being delivered to Motorhome Park in Marton.
	Contract with local organisations to provide a range of information, including: * Up-to-date calendar of events, and * Community newsletters distributed through Marton, Bulls and Taihape	Business as usual, including posting events on Rangitikei.com FaceBook, as well as on Rangitikei Libraries & Information Centres FaceBook.	Business as usual promoting local events through use of screens in Information Centres and Libraries. Promoting local events through our Social media.

An up to date, relevant and vibrant on line presence with information about services, activities and attractions, the District lifestyle, job opportunities and social media contacts	Maintain a website that provides information about Council and community services and activities	A revision of Council's current website has been done.	Enhancements, incorporating the new Council brand and logo, will be made in April. New information sheets for residents will be added as they are completed.
	Develop www.rangitikei.com as a dynamic and attractive web presence for the District and towns (Provide a website that is a gateway to the District, with links through to more local web pages, with information about living in the District and interactive and appropriate social media opportunities	Accommodation directory populated with business photos; photos linked directly to business websites; all business contact details now on one page. R.com contact details revised from Rangitikei Tourism to Council; all references to RT deleted. R.com Facebook promotion 'Beauty Spots Rangitikei' for 12 months to December done for Jan and Feb. Events etc posted via social media.	Continue population of business directories and investigate options for improving presentation of premier vs club events.
Opportunities for residents to remain socially and physically active into their retirement years, to enable them to stay in the District for as long as possible	Facilitate and lead on a Positive Ageing Strategy that aims to enhance quality of life for older people in the District	Agreement by Mokai Patea Services around inclusion into their MOU workplan	To be clarified during the next phase of negotiating MOU agreements.
	Work with the Edale Home Trust Board to improve governance capability and financial sustainability, including approval for an interest-free loan of up to \$200,000 from Council, should Council deem that necessary	Complete. Issue resolved	No further work envisaged
Opportunities for people with children to access the quality of life they desire for their families	Maintain Taihape and Marton Youth Zones as a central coordination point for youth activities, continue to seek contributions from external sources - Develop services for young people (12-20), such as driving safety, career development pathways, Youth Voice in local decisions Achievement Scholarships from Taihape Area School and Rangitikei College Rangitikei Youth Awards Scheme 2017 and 2018 Rangitikei Youth Forum 2017/18	Continued develop of the Lobby in Marton (Youth Zone). Assessment of Youth Zone for Taihape and development of a operational plan with prospective Taihape MOU agency. Full report elsewhere on PPL agenda	Continue to seek funding from external sources Engagement with young people Development of programme of activities Ongoing coordination of activities and services for youth
A more equal and inclusive community where all young people are thriving, irrespective of their start in life	Coordinate a Swim-4-All programme 2017/18 Investigate and open water safety strategy	Continue to seek funding from external sources. Taihape offering under five free swim lesson, Collating School Accountability Forms	Collating school accountability forms, and organising reimbursements. Accountability for Taihape under five swim lessons.
	Healthy Families programme: take part in Governance Group, act as local Prevention Partnership, participate in Strategy Group	Reported through another item on PPL agenda.	Healthy Families steering-group meetings to occur again in April & May, 2018
	Rangitikei College – potential to share assets	Discussions on provision of mowing services and youth services	Decision on provision of mowing services expected. Reconsideration of opportunities at Marton Swim Centre
Cohesive and resilient communities that welcome and celebrate diversity	Develop high trust contracts with agencies to undertake community development in each of the three main towns (Marton, Bulls and Taihape)	MoU's framework has been developed, and work plans reviewed. Assessed work plans for Council consideration around its strategic goals and selection of agencies to deliver in Taihape, Marton and Bulls	Allocation of funding to be determined against the workplan and Councils strategic goals for Taihape, Marton and Bulls.
	Organise the annual Path to Well-being Conference 2017/8	No progress during this period	Reconsideration of the value of a PTWB conference in 2018
	Planning for Ratana Centennial celebrations, 2018	Presentation to Council 29 March 2018	Further consideration following presentation at Ratana Community Board's April meeting.

	Implement Heritage Strategy Development of a heritage inventory of Maori narratives and collections Development of a heritage inventory of European/ non-indigenous settler narratives and collections	Nothing to report during this period	Continue to support the Heritage Group and their respective projects including publishing heritage inventories
	Through Treasured Natural Environment Theme Group: - Support Hautapu and Tutaenui catchment groups - Continue to produce and distribute the Theme Group newsletter	Meeting held.	Newsletter to be completed.
Funding schemes which have clear criteria, which are well publicised, and where there is a transparent selection process	Facilitate at least an annual opportunity for community organisations to apply for funding under the various grant schemes administered by the Council	No progress during this period	Community Initiative Fund open in April
	Publish the results of grant application process to a Council-run forum show-casing the results of grant application processes where successful applicants provide brief presentations and are open to questions	Inform community of this years funding schemes through Community Committees and Boards, Libraries, Town Co-ordinators and Council forums.	Creative Communities Grant and Sport NZ Rural travel fund to be considered by funding committees
To see Council civil defence volunteers and staff at times of emergency (confidence in the activity)	Contract with Horizons to provide access to a full-time Emergency Management Officer	Contract continues to remain in place .	
	Arrange regular planning and operational activities	Review of current procedures and guidance for EOC currently underway. Improvement plan conveyed to Council. MCDEM undertook EOC audit in March	Ross provided recent update to Council under admin matters. Awaiting audit results

Service Request Breakdown for February 2017 - First Response

Service Requests Department	Compliance Current	Overdue	Responded in time	Responded late	Grand Total
Animal Control	1		84	15	100
Animal control bylaw matter			3		3
Animal welfare concern			1		1
Barking dog			19	2	21
Dog attack			8		8
Dog property inspection (for Good Owner status)			4	5	9
Found dog			8		8
General Enquiry			3		3
Lost animal			8	5	13
Microchip dog				1	1
Roaming dog	1		21	1	23
Rushing dog			1		1
Wandering stock			8	1	9
Building Control				1	1
Dangerous or unsanitary building				1	1
Environmental Health	4	18	27	1	50
Abandoned vehicle	1		8		9
Dead animal			3		3
Dumped rubbish - within town boundary			2		2
Livestock (not normally impounded)	1				1
Noise		18	12	1	31
Untidy/overgrown section	2		2		4
Grand Total	5	18	111	17	151

Percentage responded to in time **74%**

Service request breakdown for February 2018 - Resolutions

Service Requests	Compliance				
Department	Completed in time	Completed late	Current	Overdue	Grand Total
Animal Control	93	7			100
Animal control bylaw matter	3				3
Animal welfare concern	1				1
Barking dog	20	1			21
Dog attack	8				8
Dog property inspection (for Good Owner status)	8	1			9
Found dog	8				8
General Enquiry	2	1			3
Lost animal	10	3			13
Microchip dog	1				1
Roaming dog	22	1			23
Rushing dog	1				1
Wandering stock	9				9
Building Control		1			1
Dangerous or unsanitary building		1			1
Environmental Health	26		2	22	50
Abandoned vehicle	8			1	9
Dead animal	3				3
Dumped rubbish - within town boundary	2				2
Livestock (not normally impounded)	1				1
Noise	10			21	31
Untidy/overgrown section	2		2		4
Grand Total	119	8	2	22	151

Percentage completed to in time

79%