

# Policy and Planning Committee

## Tabled Documents

10 May 2018

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>Item 10</b> | Representation review – pre-consultation Consideration of submission  |
| <b>Item 13</b> | Local Government (Community well-being) Amendment Bill                |
| <b>Item 14</b> | Privacy Bill  |
| <b>Item 16</b> | Low emissions economy – draft report from the Productivity Commission |
| <b>Item 20</b> | Late item - Horizons Regional Council - Representation Review         |



## Chairs report:

In the last month we have had our LTP process which is now in through the submission stage and into hearings next week. I hope that the “learnings’ have been taken on board around consultation and what works and how to be better next time.

In the last 4 days I have been attending a small fruit growers conference (NZFFA) which was opened by, the Minister Hon Shane Jones. I was lucky enough to be seated opposite him over dinner and had the chance to converse on issues such as forest policy, climate change, and rural development. Minister Jones is more connected with our district than immediately is obvious and I wonder if our district may have an opportunity to capitalize on this in ways that might not be immediately obvious.

I wish to sew the idea of offering up Rangitikei district to this government in forms of using us as a potential case study for their potential policy tools.

There is a chance that central government tools may be refined to better reflect the needs of small rural communities such as ourselves. Of more relevance to ourselves is we may as well be able to gain strategic insights and lead time into the actual effect of central government policy on our district, and with the actual effects that we may be having to deal with. It may be that we have to cultivate political connections as well as organisational ones to help a concept like this happen to our benefit, and that of central government. Also I must note that the policy changes we make do get noticed at a national level. Rangitikei District Council got as least 2 mentions regarding road issues and charges.

Item 10



# Report

**Subject:** Representation Review Survey - May 2018

**To:** Policy/Planning Committee

**From:** Katrina Gray, Senior Policy Analyst/Planner

**Date:** 9 May 2018

**File:** 3-OR-3-8

**TABLED DOCUMENT**

Tabled at Policy Planning  
on 10 May 2018

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## 1 Background

- 1.1 Council is required to review its representation arrangements at least once every six years. It is an important process for ensuring electoral arrangements are fair and democratic.
- 1.2 Council has decided on the electoral system (first past the post) and had discussions regarding Maori wards. Council still needs to develop a proposal for the number of elected members, a ward structure (based on communities of interest), and community boards.
- 1.3 During early 2018 Council held two workshops to discuss these issues. The outcome was a commitment to undertaking a pre-consultation survey on the following issues:
- Whether the Taihape community wishes to retain the Taihape Community Board.
  - Whether the Ratana community wishes to retain the Ratana Community Board.
  - Which option – out of the amended status quo, and a new three ward structure the community preferred.

## 2 Consultation

- 2.1 The survey was open from 18 April 2018 to 8am 9 May 2018. During this time the following channels were used to attract responses: Council's website, Council's facebook page, engagement with community committees and boards, engagement with the town co-ordinators, notification by the Mayor through Long Term Plan meetings, display information in the Cobbler building in Marton, information in Council service centres and, public notices in the District Monitor, Wanganui Chronicle, Feilding-Rangitikei Herald.

### 3 Survey Responses

- 3.1 A total of 47 responses were received ([Appendix 1](#)). The breakdown of the responses by ward is provided below.

| Ward         | Number of responses |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Taihape      | 17                  |
| Huntermville | 1                   |
| Turakina     | 2                   |
| Marton       | 19                  |
| Bulls        | 7                   |
| Not sure     | 0                   |
| Not answered | 1                   |
| Total        | 47                  |

### 4 Ratana Community board

- 4.1 The question asking whether the residents of Ratana wished to retain the Ratana Community Board received responses as follows:

| Response | Number of responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 5                   | 71%     |
| No       | 2                   | 40%     |

- 4.2 However, of those respondents, two identified as being part of the Taihape Ward, four from the Marton ward and one did not specify a ward. The further breakdown of responses by ward is given below.

| Ward          | Response |    | Percent |     |
|---------------|----------|----|---------|-----|
|               | Yes      | No | Yes     | No  |
| Taihape       | 2        | 0  | 100%    | 0%  |
| Marton        | 2        | 2  | 50%     | 50% |
| Not specified | 1        | 0  | 100%    | 0%  |

#### Comments

- 4.3 Two comments were received in relation to this question:

*"We are an entity unto ourselves with our own unique issues"* Note: This comment was received from a respondent who did not identify which ward they associated with.

*"Under a 3 ward system a Ratana Community Committee would be sufficient"* Note: This comment was received from a respondent who identified as being from the Huntermville ward and did not respond to the yes/no question.

## 5 Taihape Community Board

- 5.1 The question asking whether the residents of the Taihape ward wished to retain the Taihape Community Board received 19 responses as follows:

| Response | Number of responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 11                  | 58%     |
| No       | 8                   | 42%     |

- 5.2 Of those respondents, 16 identified as being part of the Taihape ward, 2 from the Marton ward and 1 from the Bulls ward. Removing the responses by respondents outside the Taihape ward the results are as follows:

| Response | Number of responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 10                  | 63%     |
| No       | 6                   | 38%     |

### Comments

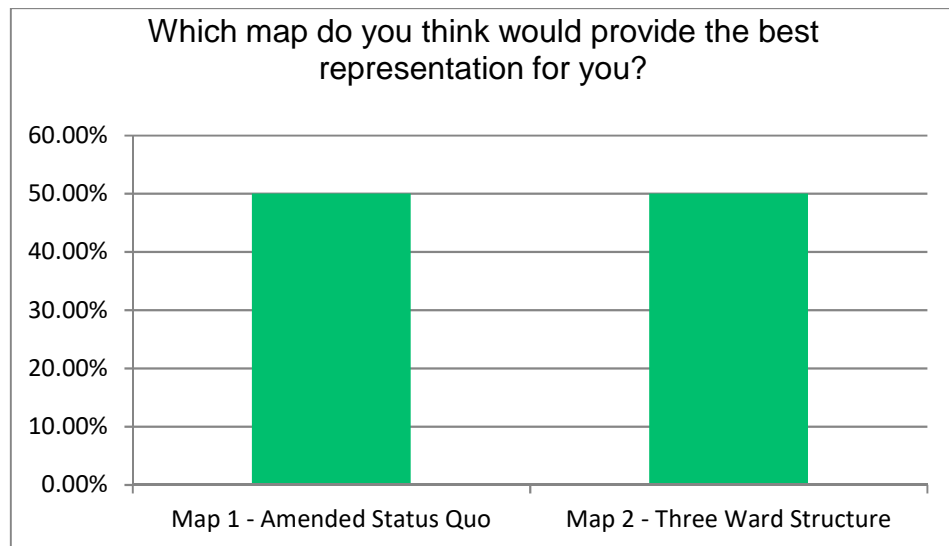
- 5.3 The comments in favour of retaining or not retaining the Taihape Community Board received from people that identify as being part of the Taihape ward are summarised below.

| Retain Taihape Community Board  | Do not retain Taihape Community  |
|---|--|
| <p>A board has more significance than a community committee.</p> <p>Community committees have less power and are not elected.</p> <p>Community boards cannot be disestablished by Council.</p> <p>It is useful for Taihape's development.</p> <p>Good advocate for Taihape residents with the Council.</p> <p>Needs to be more focused on rural issues.</p> <p>A key mechanism for increasing local issues are addressed with Council.</p> <p>Need local meaningful representation.</p> | <p>Community committees work in other areas.</p> <p>Cost of the Board is a concern.</p> <p>Community committees could increase opportunities for new ideas and more people.</p> <p>Concern about representation on the current board being shoulder tapped people.</p> <p>Concern about the urban focus of the board, given half the funding is from rural ratepayers.</p> |

## 6 Ward Structure

- 6.1 Council provided two options for the community to consider – 1. Amended status quo, 2. A three ward structure ([Appendix 2](#)). Of the 47 respondents, 46 answered this question. The results are as follows:





| Option                       | Number of responses | Percent |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Map 1 - Amended Status Quo   | 23                  | 50%     |
| Map 2 - Three Ward Structure | 23                  | 50%     |

6.2 The responses analysed by ward are as follows:

| Ward          | Map 1 |      | Map 2 |      | Total responses |
|---------------|-------|------|-------|------|-----------------|
| Taihape       | 7     | 41%  | 10    | 59%  | 17              |
| Huntermville  | 0     | 0%   | 1     | 100% | 1               |
| Marton        | 9     | 47%  | 10    | 53%  | 19              |
| Turakina      | 2     | 100% | 0     | 0%   | 2               |
| Bulls         | 5     | 71%  | 2     | 29%  | 7               |
| Not specified | 0     | N/A  | 0     | N/A  | 0               |

### Comments

6.3 The comments received on both of the options are summarised below by ward.

| Ward           | Option 1 – Status Quo  | Option 2 – 3 ward structure  |
|----------------|--|--|
| <b>Taihape</b> | <p>It represents the diversity of our very large district better.</p> <p>Areas will be better represented from more specific wards.</p> <p>Current system works well and this is minor adjustment so would still work well.</p> <p>Concern about the geographic size of the three ward option and whether it would be able to be successfully represented.</p> | <p>Resource would be more fairly spread over a three ward system.</p> <p>Simpler.</p> <p>It is inclusive of the connection between the rural and urban.</p> <p>Fair representation of population distribution.</p> |

|                     |  |   |
|---------------------|--|---|
| <b>Huntermville</b> | N/A.   | Increased number of councillors per ward.<br><br>Currently the Huntermville councillor has to cover a very large area.<br><br>Split between urban and rural councillors needs to be fair. |
| <b>Marton</b>       | Each ward should have a representative from their area who understands their requirements.<br><br>Diverse district, with a range of communities with differences.<br><br>More localised representation is beneficial for the smaller communities.<br><br>A three ward structure would reduce connection between councillors and their residents.<br><br>More wards gives a greater chance to be heard. | Increase unity.<br><br>Simple.<br><br>Reduction in costs – staff, administration.<br><br>Fairer.<br><br>Better representation.<br><br>Increased balance across the wards.                 |
| <b>Turakina</b>     | Provides more localised governance.<br><br>Concern about representation being dominated by larger population centres.<br><br>Concern about loss of the voices of small communities if the District is divided into 3 areas.  | N/A   |
| <b>Bulls</b>        | Minor change preferable.<br><br>Concern about loss of local representation.<br><br>Councillors representing smaller areas can become a better champion.  | Logical.  |

## 7 Other comments

### 7.1 Respondents were also given the option to provide Council with generic comments about the proposal. These comments are summarised below:

Supportive of total number of councillors should remain as is.

Concern raised that all residents in the District should have been able to respond to all questions. People may be in the process of relocating to the area.

Concern that Council is not interested in what the Taihape ward wants.

Marton ward resident – suggestion that there should just be community committees. Concern that at previous Ratana Community Board meetings all members were not present.

Concerns about comments in the consultation material about the Taihape population decreasing.

## **8 Comment**

### Ratana Community Board

- 8.1 There were no identifiable responses received from the Ratana community on the question of whether to retain the Ratana Community Board. It is possible that some of the submitters that indicated they were from Marton or did not specify their ward are in fact from the Ratana community, however, there is no way to confirm this. Regardless, the number of responses received on the matter is low (8), compared with the population of the community (327).

### Taihape Community Board

- 8.2 Few responses were also received on the question of the Taihape Community Board (16 from people living in the Taihape ward). The responses received from the community provide mixed views, but with a majority of support (63%) for retaining the Taihape Community Board.

The comments received highlighted the longevity of community boards compared with community committees. The Community Board was also considered as a useful mechanism for ensuring a local voice is heard. However, the cost of the Board was noted as a concern. It is important to note that Council has never abolished a community committee (but has the powers to do so).

### Ward Structure

- 8.3 Community views on the two ward options provided were evenly split. The theme of comments in support of the status quo identified that they believed having more wards provided more effective representation for local communities, particularly given the diversity and size of the District. The comments in support of the three ward structure identified the simplicity of the proposal.
- 8.4 When Council is deciding on its proposal a key aspect it needs to consider is how effectively the proposal represents the District's communities of interest.

## **9 Next Steps**

- 9.1 It is suggested that the next steps for the representation review are considered at a Council workshop. The afternoon following the hearing in Marton of oral submissions to the Long Term Plan (17 May) would avoid having another meeting day this month.
- 9.2 Council still has (limited) time to undertake additional pre-consultation before deciding on its initial proposal. It is suggested that Council adopt its initial proposal at their 28 June 2018 meeting.
- 9.3 Once Council adopts an initial proposal, there is a mandatory consultation period of one month for community members to put in submissions and (if they wish) to speak to their submission at an oral hearing. Council will then have the opportunity to refine its proposal before notifying the final proposal.

- 9.4 Appeals to the Local Government Commission can be lodged from people who made a submission to the initial proposal, or any other person if Council made changes to its initial proposal.

## **10 Recommendations**

- 10.1 That the report “Representation Review Survey - May 2018” tabled at the 10 May 2018 Policy/Planning Committee meeting be received.
- 10.2 That the Representation Review is further considered through a Council workshop on 17 May 2018, with all elected members being notified.

Katrina Gray  
Senior Policy Analyst/Planner

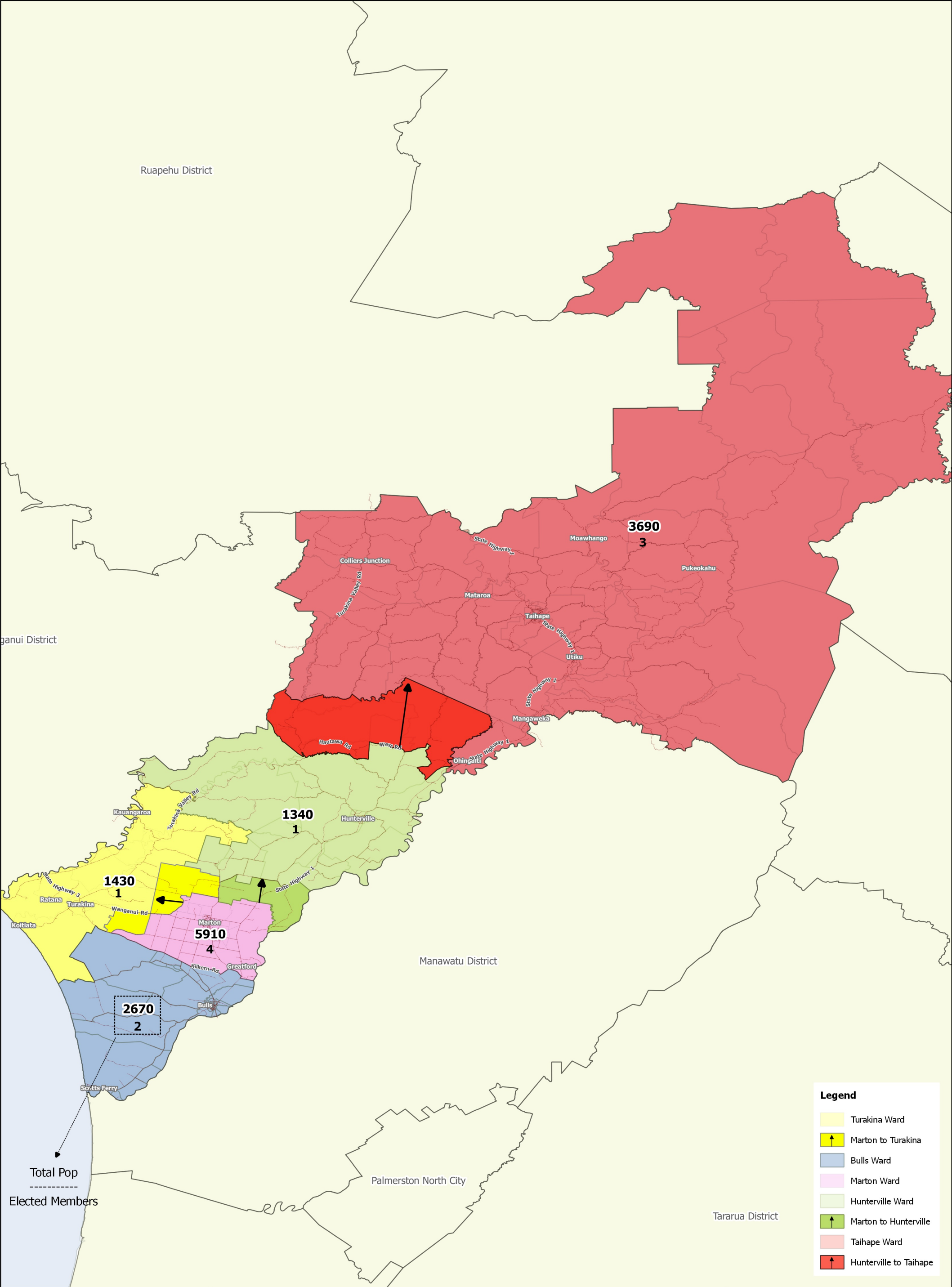
# *Appendix 1*

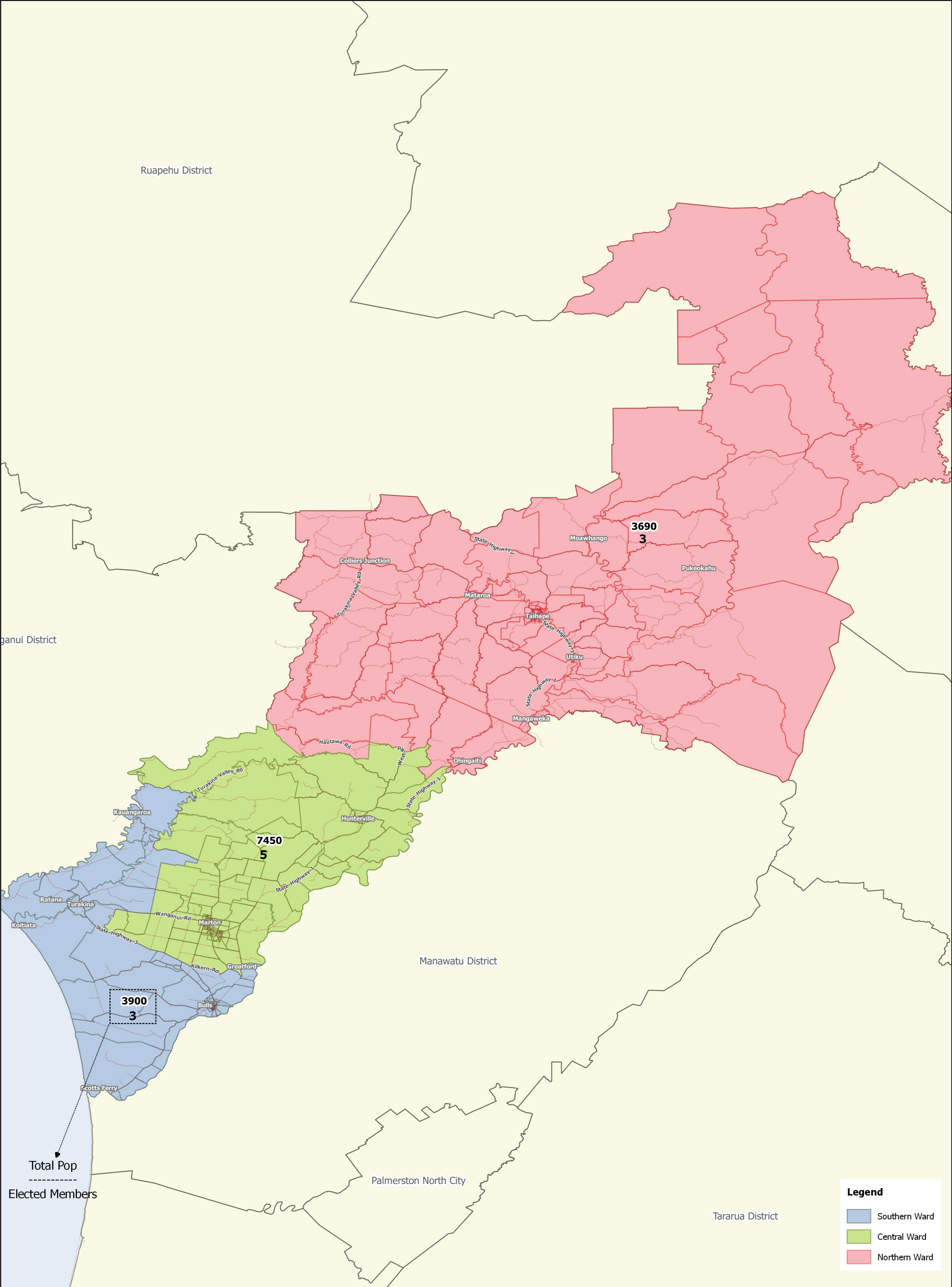
| #  | Which Ward do you currently live in? | Which map do you think would provide the best representation for you? | Why Do you think this?   | Do you think Council should retain the Ratana Community Board? Only answer if you live in Ratana. | Why do you think this?                   | Do you think Council should retain the Taihape Community Board? Only answer if you live in the Taihape Ward. | Why do you think this?   | Do you have any other comments?  |
|----|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| 1  | Taihape                              | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure  | I feel that more concentrated effort and concern would be applied to just three wards. Resources - of all kinds - would be more fairly spread over just three wards, rather than the status quo. |   |  | No   | I see this, the Community Board, as a diluting of resources and the necessary authority needed in order to bring about change and/or the implementation of new ideas and initiatives. All much better "done" through just one body rather than a "pre" selected  |  |
| 2  | Taihape                              | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure  | simpler  |   |  | yes  | taihape needs this to grow   |  |
| 3  | Taihape                              | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo  |  | Yes   |  | Yes  | A board has more weight behind it than a community committee.  |  |
| 4  | Taihape                              | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo  |  | Yes   |  | Yes  | A board has more weight behind it than a community committee.  |  |
| 5  | Hunterville                          | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure  | This will give a greater number of councillors per ward. At present in the Hunterville Ward we have one and his area is  |   | Under a 3 ward system a Ratana Community |  | Under a3 wards system a Community Committee would suffice. Community Committees have been proven to work well in the other wards and Taihape cannot afford to pay for representation   | The 3 ward system will work well so long as there is no great split either way between rural and urban   |
| 6  | Taihape                              | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo  | It represents the diversity of our very large district better  |   |  | No   | They are a great advocate for the people of Taihape to the council. They are approachable, and easy to talk to about council matters   | The Taihape Community Board is over 50% funded by rural rate payers and is entirely urban focused as far as I  |
| 7  | Taihape                              | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure  |  |   |  | Yes  | While I agree to retain due to the spread of ratepayer money coming from rural ratepayers I would like to see more investment in those areas or at the very least know what the investment is in rural settings cause it seems at least 70% of minuted meetings talk   |  |
| 8  | Taihape                              | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure  | It's inclusive of the connection between the rural and urban   |   |  | Yes  | I feel that a community committee would open up opportunities  |  |
| 9  | Taihape                              | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure  | Fair representation of population distribution   |   |  | No   | Because we elect people we want to represent us and community committees are chosen by?? not necessarily who we want to represent us. Community committees also do not have any  |  |
| 10 | Taihape                              | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo  | Because the areas will be better represented by Councillors from their own area  |   |  | Yes  |  |  |
| 11 | Marton                               | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo  | I believe each ward should have a representative from their area who understands their requirements. The Rangitikei is a diverse area from coast to hill country and dotted with communities who | Yes   |  | Yes  |  |  |
| 12 | Taihape                              | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure  | Sensible   |   |  |  | Vote Required  |  |
| 13 | Taihape                              | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure  |  |   |  | No   | Waste of money - could be better managed by region   |  |
| 14 | Marton                               | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo  | More localised representation.   |   |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Marton                               | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure  | help bring more unity across the region  |   |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Marton                               | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo  | With having a councilor(s) assigned to a specific ward I believe that that ward would be much better represented.  |   |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | Bulls                                | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo  | A 'tweek' is better than a 'reconstruction'  |   |  |  |  | no   |
| 18 | Marton                               | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure  | Straight forward and easy  |   |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Marton                               | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo  | Having Councillors covering a smaller population / geographic area is more practical allowing them to know better the residents that they represent. The greater the population, the             |   |  |  |  | I feel everyone in the district should be able to respond on all the questions - as people may be in the process of relocating to that area.                                 |
| 20 | Taihape                              | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo  | Current system works well and this is minor adjustment so would still work well  |   |  | Yes  | Cannot be disestablished by council. TCB is truly representative of the Taihape ward residents and provides valuable feedback to council on grass roots opinions in the area. Their emphasis is on the Taihape district, rather than councillors who have to consider Rangitikei as a whole, but local councillors can gain insight from | Agree that total number of councillors should remain as is.  |
| 21 | Marton                               | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo  | because representatives need to be in and around their community. having one/two/three who is in charge of the whole north south etc means they are stretched too thin and do not                |   |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | Bulls                                | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure  |  |   |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | Bulls                                | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo  |  |   |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | Bulls                                | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo  |  |   |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | Bulls                                | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure  | moving to the future it makes sense  |   |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | Taihape                              | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo  | more areas and viewpoints  |   |  | Yes  | more voices and limited cost   |  |
| 27 | Taihape                              | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure  | Seems a more reasonable way to do it   |   |  | Yes  | Because this is the only way of keeping the council to task over the issues in the town, committees do not have that capability and I feel there will be even more disregarding of the Taihape issues  | Consultation is a good way of showing that the council is interested but in reality the council will do what it wants to do and is not really interested in what the taihape |
| 28 | Marton                               | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo  | Change is always good. However, best done in steps.  |   |  |  |  | I think there should Community Committees instead of Community Boards. I use to go to the Ratana meetings  |
| 29 | Marton                               | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo  | unsure   |   |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | Turakina                             | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo  | Provides more localised governance   |   |  |  |  | Our district has many small communities. Dividing the district into 3 areas potentially means the voices of these small communities get lost as has happened in the          |

|    |          |                              |   |     |   |     |  |  |
|----|----------|------------------------------|---|-----|---|-----|--|--|
| 31 | Marton   | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure |   |     |   |     |  |  |
| 32 | Marton   | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure | Clustering reduces the administrative costs   |     |   |     |  |  |
| 33 | Marton   | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo   | MYOB  |     |   |     |  |  |
| 34 | Marton   | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo   | More Ward's mean more voices which means more of a chance   |     |   |     |  |  |
| 35 | Marton   | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure | Less staff so less rates increase as not needing more staff to do nothing   | No  | Na  | Na  | Na   | Rates going up for no reason and the very slow fixup in town with loaders should be fired  |
| 36 | Marton   | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure | Fairer- less parochial  |     |   |     |  | The boards surely cost those communities too much.   |
| 37 | Marton   | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure | Provides a better representation throughout the three region  |     |   |     |  | Excellent proposal   |
| 38 | Bulls    | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo   | Dont want to lose our Bulls voice or Ratana lose theirs   |     |   | No  | Go to community committees like everywhere else                  |  |
| 39 | Marton   | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure | Should be simpler to administer   | Yes |   |     |  |  |
| 40 | Marton   | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure | I think it make things more balanced across the wards   |     |   |     |  |  |
| 41 | Taihape  | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure |   |     |   | No  | Not cost effectivr   |  |
| 42 | Bulls    | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo   | Councillors representing smaller area and able to advocate/champion on behalf of a smaller ward. This voice could |     |   |     |  |  |
| 43 | Marton   | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure | Simpler structure   | No  | Na  |     |  |  |
| 44 | Taihape  | Map 2 - Three Ward Structure | Seems Simpler   |     |   | no  | think it is an unnecessary cost                                  | no   |
| 45 | Taihape  | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo   | The geographic size of the Three Ward structure will be unmanageable  |     |   | Yes | Marton is too far away. We need local meaningful representation. | I do not agree that the Taihape population is decreasing. The last two census' reflect an increase in population. As at the moment there is not a house available to rent in |
| 46 | Turakina | Map 1 - Amended Status Quo   | To keep local representation and not get swallowed up by the  |     |   |     |  |  |
| 47 |          |                              |   | Yes | We're an entity unto ourselves with our own |     |  | This survey is not clear enough doesn't explain the two options map 1 n map 2 well enough poor prep and  |

## *Appendix 2*









Item 13



## TABLED DOCUMENT

Tabled at Policy Planning  
on 10 May 2018

10/05/2018

### Local Government (Community Well-being) Amendment Bill

#### Background

- The National-led government altered the Act to narrow the focus of local government in 2014
- The new Labour-led government is reversing the changes and reinstating the four well-beings

## What has changed:

### ➤ Purpose of the Local Government Act

#### FROM

- “provides for local authorities to play a broad role in meeting the current and future needs of their communities for good quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions”

#### TO

- “provides for local authorities to play a broad role in promoting social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of their communities, taking a sustainable development approach”

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### ➤ Purpose of local government :

#### FROM

- “to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and to meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses”

#### TO

- “to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and future”.
- **Note the removal of ‘cost-effectiveness’**

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- S11A repealed – regard to core services removed
- Development contributions – community infrastructure definition expanded



### ➤ The definition of community outcomes

#### FROM

- “community outcomes means the outcomes that a local authority aims to achieve in meeting the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions”

#### TO

- “community outcomes means the outcomes that a local authority aims to achieve in order to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of its district or region in the present and for the future”



## ➤ The definition of significance

### FROM

- “in relation to any issue, proposal, decision, or other matter that concerns or is before a local authority, means the degree of importance of the issue, proposal, decision, or matter, as assessed by the local authority, in terms of its likely impact on, and likely consequences for the district, persons affected, capacity of authority to perform its role + financial costs of doing so”

### TO

- “The current and future, social, economic, environmental or cultural well-being of the district or region”

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## What hasn't changed:

- Have not brought back old s 91/ s92 provisions which required Council to:
  - Every 6 years, carry out a process to identify community outcomes for the intermediate and long-term future of its district or region
  - It also required councils to engage with (as far as practicable) with other organisations and secure their agreement to the process of identifying and promoting community outcomes (with an implied assumption of reciprocal interest)

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- The definition of 'good quality' derived from the 2014 Amendment Act has not changed and is still linked to 'local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions' that are 'efficient, effective and appropriate to present and future services'



Item 14



## TABLED DOCUMENT

10/05/2018

Tabled at Policy Planning  
on 10 May 2018

### Privacy Bill Submission

### Privacy Law

- What it protects
  - Personal information = any piece of information that relates to a living, identifiable human being
  - Anything you can look at and say "this is about an identifiable person"
- We hold (and collect) personal information:
  - Complaints (with complainant details)
  - Income details (e.g. Rates Rebate applications)
  - Building and Resource Management information
  - Sales data
  - CCTV footage

## Example:

- Some information held by Local Govt has to be made public – an online database of rateable values, searchable by address only complies without compromising personal privacy
- By contrast, a database that allows people to search names to see which properties they own and how much they're worth would likely compromise these people's privacy

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## Example:

- Lakes Environmental, a subsidiary of Queenstown Lakes District Council were found to be in breach of privacy because when a complainant asked for a complaints form she inadvertently received a spreadsheet of every single complaint QLDC has received

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## Privacy Law 101

- The Privacy Act 1993 aims to promote and protect individual privacy
- When an individual feels as though there has been a breach of the principles he/she can lodge a complaint with the Privacy Commissioner

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## What can the Commissioner do?

- Decide whether or not to investigate
- Decide if there's been a breach that has caused loss or harm
- Try and settle it
- If justified - Refer it to the Human Rights Tribunal → who can award damages to the person harmed and/ or fine of up to \$2000 (not always both)

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## Changes to the Act

### ➤ What?

- The old Act is being repealed and replaced

### ➤ Why?

- Because the Act is old (25 years)
- Law Commission Review in 2011 findings
- Outdated + doesn't take into account advances in technology

### ➤ How?

- The principles to stay the same, but the following changes will be made...

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### ➤ Mandatory reporting

- Privacy breaches **that harm or pose a risk of harm** to people **must** be notified to the Commissioner and affected people
- Threshold:
  - Cause loss, detriment, damage or injury
  - Adversely affect the rights, benefits, interests
  - Result in significant humiliation
- Or that there is a **risk** it will do so

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- Implications of a failure to notify
  - Agencies who fail to report such breaches to the Commissioner are liable for fines of up to \$10,000

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## Other compliance provisions

- Directions on access and compliance notices
  - Commissioner will be able to:
    - Direct an agency to provide an individual with access to their personal info
    - Issue compliance notices in response to a breach + suggest steps to remedy
- Strengthening investigative powers of Commissioner
  - Shortening time frames
  - Ability to share info with overseas privacy authorities
- New Criminal offences + fine increase
  - Increase in fine from \$2000 to \$10,000
  - This is not forgetting that class actions can be brought in the Human Rights Review Tribunal and damages awarded

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➤ Cross-border data flow protections

- Introduction of new prohibition on disclosing personal info overseas unless:
  - The individual consents
  - The law is similar
  - There is a permitted exception

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## What could this mean for Councils

➤ The Main change: Mandatory reporting

- Information breaches now automatically notifiable but only where an individual has been harmed or where there is a risk of harm
- Retention of harm element slightly confusing
- What constitutes as a risk of harm? → guess work for us
- Clear guidance needed around what would amount to a notifiable breach is needed

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Item 16



Tabled at Policy Planning  
on 10 May 2018

## Low Emissions Economy – Draft Report

Policy/Planning Committee  
10 May 2018

### Outline

- Background
- Draft report
- Mitigation pathways
- Policies and institutions
- Opportunities
- Next steps

## Background

- Issues paper submission
  - Agricultural emissions
  - Land use
  - Forestry
  - Transport
  - Renewable energy
  - Legislation

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## Draft report

- Purpose – how to transition to a low emissions economy
- Submissions due – 8 June 2018

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## Mitigation pathways

- Three scenarios modelled
- Two options considered:
  - Zero emissions
  - 25mtCO<sub>2</sub>e
- Three key drivers for success
  - Forestry
  - Electrification of transport
  - Changes to agriculture
- Have these models under estimated barriers?

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## Policies and institutions

- Emissions pricing
- Innovation
- Investment
- Laws and institutions
- Short lived and long lived gases
- Inclusive transition

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## Opportunities

- **Land use**
  - **Agriculture in ETS**
- **Transport**
- **Waste**
  - **Wastewater into ETS?**



## Agriculture in ETS

- **Support**
  - **Increased incentives**
- **Opposed**
  - **Unfairly disadvantage NZ producers**
- **Process or farm level?**
- **Free allocation of NZU's decreasing over time**



## Opportunities

- Land use
  - Agriculture in ETS
- **Transport**
- **Waste**
  - Wastewater into ETS?

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## Next steps

- Draft submission to 31 May Council

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29 September 2017

File No: 3-OR-3-5

Low Emissions Economy Inquiry  
New Zealand Productivity Commission  
PO Box 8036  
The Terrace  
WELLINGTON 6143

## TABLED DOCUMENT

Tabled at Policy Planning  
on 10 May 2018

By email: [info@productivity.govt.nz](mailto:info@productivity.govt.nz)

### Low Emissions Economy Issues Paper - Submission

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Low Emission Economy Issues Paper. The document covers a significant range of matters, therefore, Council has focused its comments around those that most affect the Rangitikei District.

### To what extent is it technically and economically feasible to reliably measure biological emissions at a farm level?

Council believes that while it would be easy to use generic metrics to measure emissions on a per animal basis, that these measures would be too crude to be useful. As discussed in the issues paper, there are likely to be animals that naturally produce less methane than others, and such a crude measure would not acknowledge this, or farmers that are working towards increasing numbers of animals with naturally lower emissions.

### What are the main opportunities and barriers to reducing emissions in agriculture?

The Commission highlighted a number of potential technologies to reduce biological emissions in Box 3. Council requests that Central Government ensures that any unintended consequences of these mitigation options are fully explored before being implemented. For example it is important that a methane vaccine, if successfully developed, would not have adverse effects on animal productivity or humans, and the characteristics of the product such as taste and texture. Likewise, if a nitrogen inhibitor was developed to put onto pasture to reduce the loss of  $N_2O$ , research needs to have been undertaken to examine potential downstream effects on the environment, including flora and fauna, or the animals which will be consuming the pasture, as well as effects on pasture productivity. This reflects the need for a holistic approach.

Council considers that the main opportunity to reduce emissions in agriculture are through simple solutions, such as targeted breeding. If research can be undertaken to identify genes of animals which, while being good producers, have naturally low emissions, targeted breeding of these animals is an easy solution to reduce emissions.

Council would like the Commission to consider the potential for on-farm carbon sinks. Further incentives could be placed on farmers to provide carbon sinks (in the form of increased vegetation on the site) to mitigate the emissions of animals on site, or by some form of contractual arrangement off-site. In the long term whole farm sectors could become carbon neutral. Nevertheless, any policy response to increase requirements for mitigation would need to be implemented incrementally, with associated incentives/disincentives to ensure farmers are not unduly affected.

### **What are the issues for government to consider in encouraging alternative low-emissions land uses?**

Council considers that the most successful transitions for low emissions land uses will occur over the long term, in particular through intergenerational change. It is important that changing land uses is supported by incentives to ensure making the change is easy and not subject to significant risk. There will need to be a shift in skill sets, as the skills needed for agriculture are considerably different than those for horticulture/forestry. Central Government would also need to ensure that policies to encourage land use change are adaptable, so that farms would benefit from mixed land uses. Farms that have stock could also have forestry or horticulture. The most important factor for encouraging land use change is to ensure the change is incremental and sustainable. Change should be supported with access to skills required for the transition.

### **What are the main barriers to sequestering carbon in forests in New Zealand?**

The key barrier to increasing the number of forests in New Zealand has been unstable Central Government policy. Recent deforestation has often been due to the increased returns associated with land use conversion from forestry to other activities such as dairying, in tandem with the undermining of the Emissions Trading Scheme through inconsistent Government policy.

### **What policies, including adjustments to the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme, will encourage more sequestering of carbon in forests?**

There is a need to increase the funding arrangements for afforestation. The current funding available is insufficient for the change needed to significantly increase the number of forests throughout New Zealand if a fully functioning Emissions Trading Scheme is not part of the package. Additionally, there may be productivity gains available when the effects of climate change are considered with respect to regional species selection. Further research could be undertaken to provide information on the species of forests which would be suitable with increased warming. For example pine trees in some areas are increasingly becoming subject to disease due to increasing moisture and temperatures (e.g. red needle cast) and so alternatives need identification and testing. It could be advantageous to consider forests as permanent sites rather than for harvesting. Research may also show that there are some trees that are more effective carbon sequesters.

**What are the main opportunities and barriers to reducing emissions in transport?**

Council considers that the best opportunity for reducing emissions in transport is to have an increased investment and emphasis on rail transport, both for freight and as passenger transport. To ensure a co-ordinated approach across New Zealand the infrastructure and policy would need to be nationally consistent. To achieve this there would need to be incentives to ensure rail transport is economically more viable than road transportation for some product classes. Consideration is warranted for the implementation of truck transportation zones (appreciating that there may still be the need for large trucks for certain types of haulage i.e. houses or large structure).

**What changes will be required to New Zealand's regulatory, institutional and infrastructural arrangements for the electricity market, to facilitate greater reliance on renewable sources of energy across the economy?**

Council considers that there is significant scope for an increased focus on the benefits of solar energy, particularly at a residential scale, or for remote communities. This will require further development of existing technology and potential subsidies. Big schemes are not necessarily the solution, as a local focus on solar power could significantly decrease reliance on significant infrastructure projects. It is also important that locally generated electricity could be easily sold back into the grid. This would further incentivise small scale schemes.

**Is New Zealand's current statutory framework to deal with climate change adequate? What other types of legislation might be needed to effectively transition towards a low emissions economy?**

Council considers that there needs to be a holistic approach to successfully transition towards a low emissions economy. The statutory framework should not just be focused on a particular act to deal with climate change, but needs to be integrated into all sectors (such as transport, resource management, and primary production). The holistic approach will need to ensure that legislation works to incentivise low emissions actions while dis-incentivising high emissions actions.

**Who are the most important players in driving forward New Zealand's transition to a low emissions economy?**

Council acknowledges that successful change will only occur if there is buy-in from all levels, however, considers that Central Government is the most important player in setting a national direction and putting in place the tools to transition to a low emissions economy.

**What measures should exist (and at what scale and duration) to support businesses and households who have a limited ability to avoid serious losses as a result of New Zealand's transition to a low emissions economy?**

Council considers that the key for ensuring that those who are likely to have serious losses are provided with compensation, but more importantly, an incremental and sustainable transition to ensure that those losses occur over time (rather than all at once).

**Should New Zealand adopt the two baskets approach? If so, how should it influence New Zealand's emissions reduction policies and long-term vision for the future?**

Council agrees that New Zealand should adopt the two baskets approach. Given the disparate contribution to climate change, setting separate targets is appropriate.

**What does your long-term vision for a low-emissions economy look like? Could a shared vision for New Zealand be created, and if so, how?**

Council considers that a long-term vision for New Zealand is essential if New Zealand is to successfully transition to a low emissions economy. It is essential the vision is holistic, encourages innovation and increased use of technology. The vision, for the Rangitikei District, would be to ensure that the transition happens slowly, with appropriate incentives and disincentives to ensure that the community are not unduly affected. A shared vision would need to be created through consultation with all sectors and the general public. The vision should not be in conflict with other government policies. All government policy work should underpin this vision.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andy Watson', with a stylized, cursive script.

Andy Watson  
**Mayor of Rangitikei**



Item 20





## Initial proposal for representation arrangements for the 2019 local elections

On 27 March 2018, Horizons Regional Council reviewed its representation arrangements, and resolved that the following proposal apply for the local body elections to be held on 12 October 2019. The proposal is to continue the existing representation arrangements without change.

### Council representation

It is proposed that Council comprises 12 members elected from six constituencies, reflecting communities of interest identified through factors including shared territorial authority political boundaries, identification with physical and topographical features and river catchments, and dependence on shared facilities and services including flood protection and drainage schemes.

| Constituency        | Description  |
|---------------------|--|
| Ruapehu             | Ruapehu District and the parts of Waitomo and Stratford Districts in the Region  |
| Wanganui            | Whanganui District   |
| Manawatu-Rangitikei | Rangitikei District, Manawatu District's current Feilding and Northern Manawatu Rural Ward, and the part of the Taupō District in the Region |
| Palmerston North    | Palmerston North City  |
| Horowhenua-Kairanga | Horowhenua District and Manawatu District's current Southern Manawatu Rural Ward   |
| Tararua             | Tararua District except the part of the District in the Greater Wellington Region  |

The population that each member will represent (rounded to the nearest hundred) is as follows:

| Constituency        | Population (2017 Statistics NZ estimate) | Members   | Population per member |
|---------------------|--|-----------|-----------------------|
| Ruapehu             | 12900                                    | 1         | 12900                 |
| Wanganui            | 44500                                    | 2         | 22250                 |
| Manawatu-Rangitikei | 37400                                    | 2         | 18700                 |
| Palmerston North    | 87300                                    | 4         | 21825                 |
| Horowhenua-Kairanga | 40300                                    | 2         | 20150                 |
| Tararua             | 17800                                    | 1         | 17800                 |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>240300</b>                            | <b>12</b> | <b>20025</b>          |

Section 19V(2) of the Local Electoral Act 2001 requires that the population each member represents must be in within the range of 20025 +/- 10% (18022–22028), unless particular community of interest considerations justify otherwise.

The representation of Ruapehu, Wanganui and Tararua Constituencies fall outside the stipulated range. Council considers that the existing arrangements are the most appropriate to ensure that Ruapehu, Wanganui and Tararua's communities of interest are effectively represented, and the arrangements do not create barriers to participation.

### Further information

Council's resolution and the map setting out the areas of the proposed constituencies are available on Council's website: [www.horizons.govt.nz](http://www.horizons.govt.nz) (Current consultation). These may also be viewed at Regional House Palmerston North (11-15 Victoria Avenue) and Regional House Whanganui (181 Guyton Street). Any queries regarding Council's decision should be directed to Craig Grant (Electoral Officer) or Pen Tucker (Policy Analyst) by ringing Freephone 0508 800 800 or 06 9522 800.

### To make a submission you can:

- Go to [www.horizons.govt.nz](http://www.horizons.govt.nz) (Current consultation) and submit online.
- Write your submission as a normal letter or fill out a submission form (available on Horizons' website) and post it to Freepost 217922, Horizons Regional Council, Private Bag 11025, Manawatu Mail Centre, Palmerston North 4442.
- Email your submission to [submissions@horizons.govt.nz](mailto:submissions@horizons.govt.nz).
- Drop your submission off at Horizons' service centres.

Make sure you include your name, main contact phone number, full address, postcode, email address. Submissions must be received by Horizons Regional Council no later than **12 noon on Monday, 14 May 2018**.

Michael McCartney  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

**TABLED DOCUMENT**

Tabled at Policy Planning  
on 10 May 2018