



COUNCIL MEETING PUBLIC AGENDA

Wednesday 31 October 2018

1:00pm, Queenstown Lake District Council,
Council Chambers
10 Gorge Road, Queenstown

Members of the public are welcome to attend.
Meeting documents and attachments are available online at: www.orc.govt.nz

Membership

Cr Stephen Woodhead *(Chairperson)*
Cr Gretchen Robertson *(Deputy Chairperson)*
Cr Graeme Bell
Cr Doug Brown
Cr Michael Deaker
Cr Carmen Hope
Cr Trevor Kempton
Cr Michael Laws
Cr Ella Lawton
Cr Sam Neill
Cr Andrew Noone
Cr Bryan Scott

Attending

Sarah Gardner *(Chief Executive)*

Disclaimer

Please note that there is an embargo on agenda items until 48 hours prior to the meeting. Reports and recommendations contained in this agenda are not to be considered as Council policy until adopted.

For our future

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Recommendations for Council Decision

11.1. Progressive Implementation Program (PIP) for the NPSFM

Recommendation:

That Council:

1. *Adopts the Progressive Implementation Programme attached as appendix 1*
2. *Agree that the Progressive Implementation Programme be publicly notified, as soon as possible, and no later than 31 December 2018;*
3. *That Council agree that our tangata whenua partners, assist with development of FMU's*
4. *That Council formally approve a review of the Regional Plan: Water pursuant to S 79 of the RMA, as part of this process;*

11.3. Representation Review - Recommendation on Final Arrangements

Recommendation:

That the Council:

- **Receives** this report.
- **Receives** submissions (both written and oral) to the initial representation arrangements proposal.
- **Adopts** the following amended representation proposal pursuant to section 19N of the Local Electoral Act 2001 having considered the submissions received (both written and oral):
 - (a) *That Otago Regional Council shall comprise twelve (12) members elected from four (4) regional constituencies.*
 - (b) *That the proposed names, number of members to be elected by electors from each constituency and boundaries of each constituency shall be as follows:*
 - (i) *One (1) member representing the **Moeraki constituency** comprising the Otago portion of Waitaki District territorial area, being part of the Corriedale ward, and the entirety of the Oamaru ward and Waihemo ward.*
 - (ii) *Three (3) members representing the **Dunstan constituency** comprising the Central Otago District and Queenstown Lakes District territorial areas.*
 - (iii) *Two (2) members representing the **Molyneux constituency** comprising the Clutha District territorial area and the Mosgiel-Taieri and Strath Taieri community board areas located within the Dunedin City territorial area.*
 - (iv) *Six (6) members representing the **Dunedin constituency** comprising the Waikoutiti Coast, West Harbour, Otago Peninsula and Saddle Hill community board areas and the Area Outside Community located within the Dunedin City territorial area.*
 - (c) *The population that each member will represent is as follows:*

Constituency	Population	Councillors	Ratio	%
Moeraki	20,400	1	20,400	+9.19%
Dunstan	57,400	3	19,133	+2.41%

Molyneux	35,600	2	17,800	-4.73%
Dunedin	110,800	6	18,467	-1.16%
Total	224,200	12	18,683	

- **Notes** that final proposal will be publicly notified on Saturday 3 November 2018 providing the opportunity for appeal to be lodged in the period 3 November 2018 to 3 December 2018.
- **Notes** that any appeals received must be forwarded to the Local Government Commission for determination.

11.4. Council and Committee Meeting Timetable for 2019

Recommendation:

That this report is received.

That one of the options included in the attached Draft Schedule of Ordinary Council and Committee Meetings for 2019 be adopted.

11.5. Appointment of Electoral Officer

Recommendation:

That the Council:

- 1) **Receives** this report.
- 2) **Approves** the appointment of Anthony Morton as electoral officer for the Otago Regional Council.
- 3) **Acknowledges** the huge contribution that Pam Jordan made as electoral officer for the Otago Regional Council, Dunedin City Council, and the District Health Board.

11.6. Pest Management Plan and Biosecurity Strategy

Recommendation:

It is recommended that Council:

- a. *Notes* the 'Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan' (Appendix 1), the 'Proposed Biosecurity Strategy' (Appendix 2) and other supporting documents (Appendices 3, 4, and 5) to this report.
- b. *Resolves* it is satisfied the processes informing the proposed pest management plan are in accordance with the requirements set out under Section 70 of the Biosecurity Act 1993;
- c. *Resolves* that it is satisfied the matters in section 71 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 have been met in respect to the proposed pest management plan;
- d. *Resolves* that further consultation on the Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan, in the form of public notification and the receipt of submissions is required in accordance with section 72(4), 72(5)(c) and section 72(5)(c) of the Biosecurity Act 1993;
- e. *Directs* that further consultation on the proposed pest management plan is undertaken by formally notifying the proposed pest management plan, to be

publicly notified on 1 November 2018 for a period of six weeks, followed by a hearing of submissions received; and

- f. Directs that community feedback on the Proposed Biosecurity Strategy is sought at the same time as consultation on the Proposed Pest Management Plan is underway;*
- g. Authorises the Commissioner Appointment Sub-Committee to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of hearing submissions to the Proposed Pest Management Plan and making recommendations to Council on any amendments to the Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan in accordance with section 75 and 100D(6)(b) of the Biosecurity Act 1991; and making recommendations to Council on any amendments to the Proposed Biosecurity Strategy;*
- h. Directs the Commissioner Appointment Sub-Committee to appoint a minimum of three Commissioners.*

Authorises the Chief Executive and Director Policy, Planning and Resource Management to make minor alterations and corrections to the 'Proposed Otago Regional Pest Management Plan', the 'Proposed Biosecurity Strategy' and supporting documents prior to public notification.

1. APOLOGIES

2. LEAVE OF ABSENCE

3. ATTENDANCE

4. CONFIRMATION OF AGENDA

Note: Any additions must be approved by resolution with an explanation as to why they cannot be delayed until a future meeting.

5. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Members are reminded of the need to stand aside from decision-making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected representative and any private or other external interest they might have.

6. PUBLIC FORUM

7. PRESENTATIONS

8. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Recommendation

That the minutes of the (public portion of the) Council meeting held on 26 September 2018 be received and confirmed as a true and accurate record.

Attachments

- Minutes of the Council meeting 26 Sep 2018 [8.1.1]

9. ACTIONS (STATUS OF COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS)

Report	Action	Status
Delegations – Resource Management Act (Council 27/6/18)	<i>An independent review of the Council's consenting functions be undertaken</i> <i>That the Chief Executive prepares a brief on the requirements of the review for Council consideration.</i>	
Peninsula Bus Service RPTP Implications (Council 27/6/18)	<i>That staff consult with the roading authority, the bus company and targeted consultation is undertaken to the community in a timely manner.</i>	CLOSED. Item 11.3 Council 26/9/18

Zero Carbon Emission Bill – discussion document (Council 27/6/18)	<i>That the submission is brought back to the next Policy Committee meeting</i>	OPEN
Representation Review 2018 (Council 15/8/18)	<i>That Council hear submissions on the recommended representation proposal. (on a date yet to be determined, but likely to coincide with the October 2018 committee round)</i>	In progress

Attachments

Nil

10. CHAIRPERSON'S AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORTS

10.1. Chairperson's Report

Prepared for: Council
Activity: Governance Report
Prepared by: Cr Stephen Woodhead, Chairperson
Date: 25 October 2018

1. Local Government NZ Murray-Darling Basin Tour

Ms Winter and I joined a group of twenty from the Regional Sector, LGNZ and Ministry for the Environment on a study tour of the basin between 8 and 11 October 2018.

Basin Outline

The basin is Australia's largest river system; as an example, the Murray River is 2530 kilometres long. The basins catchment flows through part of four states, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia as well as the Australian Capital Territory. The basin land area is one million square kilometres (approximately four times the size of NZ), and is 14% of Australia's land mass. Australia is the driest inhabited continent on earth, and despite having one of the largest catchments in the world, river flows are very low for its size and extremely variable. We were told 94% of the rainfall is lost to evaporation.

Dams and weirs were built in the basin as demand for water grew and to assist manage the impacts of floods. The four largest dams are the Dartmouth Dam, Hume Dam, Lake Victoria and the Menindee Lakes. There are other weirs and structures to store and manage water.

The basin produces a third of Australia's food with annual primary sector output of \$22 billion from a population of 2.6 million. Tourism is valued at \$8 billion.

The river was managed by individual States/Territory with the focus on the distribution of water between states for human consumption. As more water was allocated during the 1950-80's for irrigation the river's health declined. Salt levels increased in the river and blue-green algae outbreaks occurred more regularly. A cap to stop any further allocation was put in place in 1995.

A national water initiative started in 2004 and by 2007 it was agreed that the basin needed a solution that balanced the needs of people and the environment. This resulted in the Water Act, which was endorsed by the Australian Parliament and resulted in the formation of the Murray-Darling Basin Authority.

The Water Act made the Murray-Darling Basin Authority (MDBA) responsible for developing a strategy that would balance water use for economic, social and environmental uses. The basin plan became law in 2012. As a result, States and Territory have developed plans to manage community, environmental, economic and cultural outcomes. These plans come into force from 1 July 2019.

Compliance activity is monitored by MDBA and delivered by States.

The Commonwealth Environment Water Holder manages the Australian Governments water entitlements and allocations of water for the environment.

Assets such as dams and weirs are owned by the States through a joint venture with three main constructing authorities/operators; they are State Water Corporation in NSW, Goulburn-Murray Water in Victoria and South Australia Water.

Water is allocated via entitlements; there are a large number of classes of entitlement and you do not need to be a landowner to have an entitlement or purchase water on the temporary market.

During the year, water is allocated to entitlement holders based on a percentage in storage, e.g. storage is 50% full, and so you will get 50% of your entitlement. This is regularly updated and changes during the season.

There is a water market where water can be bought and sold, either temporarily or permanently. The principal of water going to the highest value is the driver; they believe that water markets encourage more efficient water use. Annual trade is worth \$2 billion.

The Federal Government has been an active purchaser of water for the environment in recent years to claw back over allocation. They have also paid for improvements to infrastructure including on private land; we were shown well maintained water races and electronic turn-out gates. We were told of water races being lined and pipes being used in some places. The majority of water is irrigated by flood irrigation following the land being laser levelled. In total the Government have spent \$15.3 billion, the majority on infrastructure with another \$2b expected over the coming couple of years. We could not find out the cost of administering the numerous levels of bureaucracy which is on top of the figures above.

Our trip started in Canberra; we met and had presentations from the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), the Murray Darling Basin Authority (MDBA) and the Department of Environment and Energy, the Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics and Services and the National Irrigators Council. Officials spoke positively of the processes, investment made etc., as they work towards having plans ratified. In the DAWR, 75% of staff are focused on the Murray Darling Basin. In this session we heard the quote "Whisky is for drinking, water is for fighting over". This was repeated several times on the tour. Carl Binning, Partnerships Manager for MDBA said that every day is a fight over water, but underneath it all is a shared purpose and a common agenda.

That night Grant Barnes, a New Zealander who is the new Chief Regulatory Officer, Natural Resources Access Regulator joined us as after dinner speaker. Grant's appointment is following the discovery of corruption in compliance and water being stolen in the upper catchment. This was the subject of a TV show "Four Corners" investigation in 2017.

On Tuesday morning we headed down the Hume Highway, stopping in Gundagai for lunch. We then visited a farm to speak with the farmer who had previously been heavily involved in irrigation and farmer politics, and the local Shire Deputy Mayor, also a farmer. They acknowledged that water trading provided choices for landowners, and many had sold part or all of their entitlements, many after having pressure applied by financial institutions. As a result, as in any market there are winners and losers. While this provided cash flow for those that choose to sell, the comments about the social outcomes for communities were sobering. They summed it up by saying trading is good for individual farmers but has been devastating for rural communities.

It was immediately very clear no consideration of the social impacts on rural communities and towns was taken into account when policy was developed or implemented.

We then moved onto the city of Albury and out to the Hume Dam which has a surface area two thirds the size of Lake Wakatipu. Electricity is generated through the dam by Meridian Electricity. Flood flows able to be handled through the dam gates were enormous, in the 6-7,000 cumec range. Australia measures water in mega litres (ML), which is a million litres for on farm trading and use and giga litres (GL) which is a billion litres) to describe storage in lakes etc.

That evening we visited and had dinner at Olive Hills Estate Winery, a vineyard which has 40 acres of non-irrigated white and red grape varieties.

The next day in Albury we visited Goulburn-Murray Water Authority and were shown some of their infrastructure. Their sole responsibility was to deliver water.

We then moved to the Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority, an organisation similar to a Regional Council, they are responsible for 1.4m hectares, 270,000 of which are irrigated. They work with landowners to implement farm plans which are 85% subsidised by Federal Government. They then took us to visit a dairy farmer milking 350 cows on 220 hectares. Many farmers around him had sold their water entitlements and as a result he was having to pay high fees for maintaining the water races to supply his farm. The local area had a ditch that captured all excess water from irrigation for re-use or settling to ensure sediment or nutrients didn't get back into the river or waterway. He had no environmental controls on the property, did not test his water or monitor nutrients etc.

That evening in Melbourne we had a retired South Australian politician join us for dinner. He spoke of the political battles to ensure South Australia got their share of the water at the bottom of the catchment.

The next morning, we met with the Victorian Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning. They acknowledged water is fully allocated in Victoria. There are 19 water corporations delivering water across the State. Melbourne's population is expected to almost double to 10m by 2051. Victoria has a regional partnership agreement to clarify who does what with respect to water management.

Summary

The Murray Darling Basin is on a scale we do not have in New Zealand. Water is moved around as a result of trading, in some cases water is sold in Queensland and purchased and used in South Australia. The Federal Government has intervened and invested heavily. The mantra that water should go to the highest value has had some very perverse outcomes. The temporary market was \$50 per mega litre twelve months ago, it is currently \$350 ML which makes it unprofitable to grow grass to feed stock. Large quantities of water are being sold and used to irrigate almond farms which are developing and expanding; they use 15 ML per hectare a year which is a large quantity.

I was also astounded to see the Government purchasing water for the environment on a willing seller, willing purchaser basis. The combine impacts of the market and the Government stepping into purchase water meant some communities had been decimated and it appeared there was no way to recover, particularly if alternative land-uses were not an option.

The other issue which was clearly visible all through the trip was the numerous layers of bureaucracy of various scale with distinct roles that did not talk to each other. For example, many Shires still have populations of under 10,000.

A notable area of silence throughout the trip was discussion on cultural flows. The absence of First Nations people (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) in the conversation on water was staggering. The Government are just starting conversations on cultural flows now and one presenter likened it to New Zealand in the 1980's.

2. Other Meetings attended

- Cr Robertson and I attended with staff the Conservation Board Biodiversity Forum.
- Staff, Mrs Gardner, Cr's Deaker, Scott, Noone and I attended the launch by Minister Eugenie Sage of Predator Free Dunedin.
- Meeting with Environment Canterbury and Waitaki District Council.
- Mrs Gardner and I meet with Mayor Kircher and Mr Power when they were in Dunedin, topics updated included Oamaru harbour management and dredging, Waitaki Plains water quality and wallaby control.
- Mr Palmer and I meet with representatives of the Mosgiel-Taieri Community Board and Gordon Road spillway group getting ready for a public meeting to follow up the walk around earlier in spring.
- Cr Noone, Mr Donnelly and I meet with representatives of Grey Power to clarify the criteria for super gold card travel and understand how the new ticketing system will work for super gold card holders.

3. Recommendation

- a) *That this report be received.*

Endorsed by: Cr Stephen Woodhead
Chairperson

Attachments

Nil

10.2. Chief Executive's Report

Prepared for: Council
Activity: Governance Report
Prepared by: Sarah Gardner, Chief Executive
Date: 25 October 2018

1. Key Meetings

I have attended the following meetings and events. A more detailed summary of those most relevant is included below:

- Wednesday 3 October – attended the launch of Predator Free Dunedin with Minister of Conservation Hon Eugenie Sage.
- Wednesday 3 October – lunch meeting with ECan, Waitaki District Council, Moeraki Runanga in Oamaru.
- Thursday 4 October – meeting with Brett Ellison and Tahu Potiki.
- Thursday 4 October – meeting with Mark Fitzpatrick, Business Manager Environmental, Ravensdown, to discuss challenges being faced with water quality compliance.
- Friday 5 October – Meeting with Mayor Gary Kircher and CEO Fergus Power from Waitaki District Council.
- Monday 8 October – attended a joint executive team meet and greet dinner with the Department of Conservation Otago/Southland.
- Tuesday 9 October – meet and greet with Jonathan Keate and new Controller and Auditor General John Ryan.
- Wednesday 10 October – joint executive team meeting with Clutha District Council in Balclutha.
- Thursday 18 October – keynote speaker for launch of Dunedin Women's Infrastructure Network Chapter.
- Friday 19 October – Otago Region Council Chief Executives Meeting.
- Tuesday 23 October – Public Transport briefing of Dunedin City Council Councillors and Executive.
- Wednesday 24 October – Mana to Mana meeting.
- Monday 29 October – Connecting Dunedin Governance Group meeting with DCC and NZTA.
- Tuesday 30 October – Transport Governance Group meeting in Queenstown.
- Tuesday 30 October – joint executive team meeting with QLDC in Queenstown.

2. Executive Team Connections

The ORC Executive have embarked on a new engagement focus with local authorities and other agencies across Otago. Recently we had the opportunity to meet with the Department of Conservation's Regional Director for Otago/Southland and his team. We engaged in a rich discussion that touched on leadership, working together, biodiversity programmes and focus for each agency, DOC's partnership model with the likes of Air New Zealand and our work on our pest plan and various strategies. It was an extremely

positive engagement and we are looking for opportunities in the future to share knowledge, collaborate and engage. I would also like to acknowledge the recent tragedy that this team has experienced that I know will have been a difficult time for all. I have been in contact with the Director to offer support.

We have also met with Clutha District Council's executive teams. We are grateful for the reception received and enjoyed a beneficial discussion on roles and responsibilities, challenges in the District, our work on water policy, compliance issues generally and three waters amongst other topics. It was helpful to share insights and approaches to key challenges and to gain a greater understanding of how we might work together and progress joint priorities.

I can report on discussions with Queenstown Lakes District verbally at the meeting when this report is discussed as we meet their executive team on 30 October 2018.

We intend to continue these meetings on a cyclical basis.

3. Public Transport Briefing for Dunedin City Council

On Tuesday 23 October 2018 Councillor's Robertson and Kempton accompanied myself, Mr Donnelly, Ms Ross and Mr Collings to present to Dunedin City Councillors and executive staff on our public transport services. We canvassed the success of our Dunedin and Queenstown services, the progress of the development of our Bus Hub and our new approach to providing timetable and route information, the Dunedin Orbus rebrand and other new initiatives in the wings.

We were grateful for the attendance of Dunedin City Councillors and staff and appreciated the feedback and questions raised by them. In particular, the timing for the Bus Hub and its design as well as future opportunities and planning were the focus of questions.

4. Otago Region Council Chief Executives Meeting

This meeting was held in Dunedin and hosted by ORC. We received a presentation from staff working on provincial growth fund initiatives and had a broad discussion around economic development and how we regionally support proposals. We canvassed commitments made in the last Mayoral Forum and in particular, the future secretariat support required, particularly when an Otago response is warranted on government policy proposals or similar or when there is a regional benefit in progressing particular work on regional issues. We also discussed Civil Defence and Emergency Management, the terms of reference that the Coordinated Executive Group will consider for a review of the mechanics of the regional arrangement (not the model) and expectations around Community Response Plans and delivery of the Group Plan for Civil Defence.

5. Recommendation

- a) *That Council note this report.*

Endorsed by: Sarah Gardner

Chief Executive

Attachments

Nil

11. MATTERS FOR COUNCIL DECISION

11.1. Progressive Implementation Program (PIP) for the NPSFM

Prepared for:	Council
Report No.	PPRM1841
Activity:	Policy Report
Prepared by:	Lisa Hawkins, Senior Policy Analyst, and Anita Dawe, Manager Policy and Planning
Date:	23 October 2018

1. Précis

The aim of this paper is for Council to adopt the Progressive Implementation Programme (P.I.P), and for it to be publicly notified.

2. Background

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 (amended 2017) (NPSFM) identifies that the quality, health, availability and economic value of fresh water - both surface and groundwater - in New Zealand is under threat.

The NPSFM directs local government to manage water in an integrated and sustainable way, while providing for economic growth within set water quantity and quality limits. The management of fresh water as a resource needs to reflect catchment level variation, including managing land use and development activities that affect freshwater so that growth is achieved with a lower environmental footprint.

There are a number of steps and processes involved in giving effect to the NPSFM, which will be outlined in more detail below. However, the NPSFM also recognises, through Policy E1, that councils may not be able to give effect to it all at once, and so allows a time staged implementation.

Specifically, Policy E1 of the 2011 NPSFM required that where a regional council was satisfied that it was impractical to implement the policy fully by 31 December 2015, it could choose to implement it by a programme of defined time-limited stages, by 31 December 2025. Any council choosing the programme of time-limited stages was required to have its Progressive Implementation Programme (P.I.P) formally adopted by Council by 31 December 2015, and such programme was to be publicly notified.

The 2014 amendments to the NPSFM introduced Policy E1(f) which required that any council that adopted a P.I.P by 31 December 2015, was required to review, and revise if necessary and formally adopt an updated P.I.P by 31 December 2018, and publicly notify that P.I.P. This involves notifying the P.I.P as adopted by Council, there is no requirement to consult on the P.I.P or call for submissions. This P.I.P meets those obligations.

The ORC did not adopt a P.I.P in 2015 because, at that time it was considered that, subject to a few discrete and minor plan changes, such as aligning terminology in the Regional Water Plan with that from the NPSFM, the framework for managing fresh water in Otago was consistent with the NPSFM. ORC was one of only two regional councils who did not submit a P.I.P, the other Council being West Coast Regional Council.

More recently, staff have determined that more work will be required to fully give effect to the NPSFM. This work is set out at a high level, below.

Previous position	Current position
FMU setting	
<p>The existing framework in the Water Plan of the five water receiving bodies (water quality) and listed catchments through Schedules 2 for surface water and groundwater management (water quantity) was considered sufficient to be considered FMU's. Undertaking a minor plan change to implement new terminology only was considered to implement a suitable framework that was consistent with the NPSFM for Otago.</p>	<p>The NPSFM sets out a prescriptive approach to achieving water outcomes across regions. This includes, and starts with, setting FMU's on a region wide basis for water quantity and water quality, and for surface and groundwater.</p> <p>A robust framework for setting FMU's will ensure preceding community conversations around values and objectives and consequent quality and quantity limit setting is undertaken at an appropriate scale and has regard to appropriate considerations specific to Otago, having regard to relevant elements of policies CA1-CA2 of the NPSFM, which implements the National Objectives Framework.</p>
Identifying Values, Objectives and Limits	
<p>Recent plan changes and those underway (including 6A and various water quantity catchments) incorporated discussions with the community to identify values.</p> <p>These discussions then informed limit setting from a quality and quantity perspective.</p>	<p>Some of the previous work mentioned occurred prior to the 2014 and 2017 updates of the NPSFM. The values conversations were not undertaken in relation to the NPSFM compulsory national values, and other national values, although there is likely to be at least, some cross over. Further, values conversations that have occurred have not been undertaken within a FMU framework, have not been clearly linked to objective setting and have only focussed on singular issues.</p> <p>Therefore, elements of the process set out in policies CA1- CA4 have not been fully addressed, leaving gaps with meeting requirements of the NPSFM.</p> <p>We need to revisit our approach to both water quantity and quality to ensure that the right stakeholders are included, that we account for national values, that stakeholders understand where the values take the future policy direction in terms of objective and limit setting.</p> <p>With regard to limit setting, previous commentary by ORC has not been clear as to how it will address overallocation, particularly with regard to water quantity.</p>

	<p>The NPSFM is directive in relation to Councils responsibilities in avoiding further over allocation and phasing out existing over allocation, where it has been identified. Further, the concept of over-allocation is not addressed within the current water plan, and existing policies are overdue for a review (as per s.79 of the RMA). Therefore, as part of the process of setting limits ORC needs to consider whether any FMUs are overallocated with regard to water quality and quantity and then set a policy framework which will phase out over allocation.</p> <p>The RPW has been subject to several plan changes over the last few years, with the main plan change to address water quality. While there are water quality rules in the Plan, the plan change to address quality did not follow the process set out in CA1 – CA4 of the NPSFM, is not FMU specific, requires measurements of contaminants in concentrations whereas the NPSFM seeks to understand loads, and primarily seeks to manage for Nitrogen, rather than assessing which particular contaminant is relevant for each discreet FMU.</p>
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Because ORC does not give effect to the NPSFM and cannot reasonably expect to do so all at once, in accordance with Policy E1(f), the P.I.P needs to be formally adopted by Council by 31 December 2018 and notified. This ensures a programme is adopted that achieves compliance with the NPSFM going forward and also sends a signal to the community that fresh water management will be assessed under national direction. The P.I.P for notification is attached to this report (attachment 1), along with a designed version useful for communication purposes (attachment 2).

2.1. Requirements of the NPSFM

Objective CA1 requires that a nationally consistent approach to establishing freshwater objectives for national values, and any other values that also recognises regional and local circumstances is followed. This process is then prescribed through the policies in CA1 – CA4 as set out below. An extract from the NPSFM is included in Appendix 3.

- Policy CA1

Policy CA1 requires that every regional council shall identify Freshwater Management Units (FMU's) that include all freshwater bodies within each region.

A FMU is defined as:

“Freshwater Management Unit is the water body, multiple water bodies or any part of a water body determined by the regional council as the appropriate spatial scale for setting freshwater objectives and limits and for freshwater accounting and management purposes.”

- Policy CA2
Policy CA2 outlines a prescriptive process to develop freshwater objectives for every FMU. At the core of this process is discussion with communities, stakeholders, and tangata whenua. A freshwater objective is an intended environmental outcome in a freshwater management unit.
- Policy CA3
Policy CA3 requires that freshwater objectives are set at or above the national bottom lines for all FMU's, unless natural processes contribute to them being below, or the lower water quality standards are as a result of particular infrastructure which is exempted in Appendix 3 (not yet populated).
- Policy CA4
Policy CA4 allows a freshwater objective to be set below a national bottom line if it is on a transitional basis.

National bottom line is defined as:

Where specified, the minimum acceptable state for the compulsory values as specified in Appendix 2.

The NSPFM also contains a series of overarching objectives and policies providing direction on issues such as monitoring, freshwater accounting and tangata whenua roles and interests. An overview of these requirements is set out below.

- Objective CB1
Objective CB1 and subsequent policies require the development of an approach to monitoring of the progress towards, and the achievement of freshwater objectives and the values identified under CA2(b). This includes monitoring plans, action plans, using the Macroinvertebrate Community Index (MCI) and making information available.
- Objective CC1
Objective CC1 and subsequent policies require improved information on freshwater takes and sources of freshwater contaminants through the development of a freshwater accounting system – for quality and quantity.
- Objective D
Objective D provides for the involvement of iwi and hapū, and to ensure tangata whenua values and interests are identified and reflected in the management of fresh water.

3. Proposal

3.1. What does each step in the P.I.P mean?

The P.I.P allows Councils to outline the steps it will take to give effect to the NPSFM. The documentation of the P.I.P itself is largely administrative, however, each step within the P.I.P contains further detail on how each stage can be undertaken. The P.I.P allows

the community to be aware of the time-staged implementation of the NPSFM, and how it may affect them. Whilst other Councils have been able to stage their NPSFM process over a longer period of time, we are in a less favourable position because of the relatively limited time between now and 2025. This means that as well as requiring a full Water Plan review, we also need to give effect to the NPSFM which are both substantial work programmes in their own right. In undertaking each of the steps set out below, Council will be giving effect to NPSFM and its requirements as set out above.

3.2. Establishing FMU's

The first substantive piece of work in the P.I.P is to develop FMU's. As outlined above, Policy CA1 requires that every regional council shall identify FMU's that include all freshwater bodies within each region.

The concept of FMU's was added to the 2014 NPS on the recommendation of the Land and Water Forum. This was to encourage a pragmatic approach to freshwater management by allowing water bodies to be grouped together where appropriate, allowing a single objective to apply to freshwater bodies that are not necessarily spatially connected, and establishing a spatial scale at which management activities are undertaken, including freshwater accounting and objectives and limits.

Guidance from MfE does not state a specific way in which FMUs are to be set, but outlines some matters that should be considered:

- The scale needs to be appropriate for objective and limit setting, freshwater accounting and monitoring.
- An FMU should not be too large so as to result in a scale which will prevent objectives that are specific enough to be effective, nor should it be at scale where undue complexity in management may result.
- The setting of FMUs should not only consider relevant water bodies, but the management of such is inherently linked to management of adjacent land – i.e. when managing for water quality this will need to involve the management of discharges from surrounding areas. This should be considered when setting FMUs.
- The setting of FMUs may be an iterative one, acknowledging that they may be influenced by the values and objectives that may be set in subsequent stages of policy development. An example would be when through the value and objective setting process it becomes apparent that several FMU's have the same or similar considerations, and they may therefore be amalgamated into one FMU.

The process of setting FMU's for the Otago region will involve staff from across the organisation – policy, science, monitoring, GIS and consents to develop frameworks for potential FMU's. It is also our preferred approach to include tangata whenua as part of the team setting FMU's, to fully account for the cultural elements of and holistic approach tangata whenua have towards water management when setting FMU's, in the context of freshwater management and freshwater ecosystems. Once a framework has been established, it would be workshopped with Council before formal approval is sought. Because there is an existing water quality framework, this would be the starting point for assessing an appropriate FMU framework.

3.2.1. Approaches by other Councils

There has been a variety of methods for setting, and numbers of FMU's across New Zealand. How councils have approached consultation and collaboration with stakeholders is also highly varied, with some councils identifying the framework themselves, and others undertaking extensive consultation with community and

stakeholders. Attachment 4 outlines some examples of the different frameworks which have been adopted by Councils in setting their FMUs.

Staff are currently developing a workshop, scheduled for 27 November, where other regional councils share their experiences of giving effect to the NPSFM, including resources, obstacles, and lessons learnt. In addition, it is proposed to have the Ministry for the Environment and Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu presenting to provide an overview of their experiences.

3.2.2. Tangata whenua involvement in setting FMUs

There is a clear expectation set out in the NPSFM for tangata whenua involvement to be front and centre in the management of freshwater. The requirement to recognise Te Mana o te Wai in the management of freshwater is set out in the NPSFM, and specifically must be acknowledged when identifying values through engagement and discussion with the community, including tangata whenua, to inform the setting of objectives and limits.

In addition, Objective D1 requires that iwi and hapū be provided opportunities for involvement and to ensure that tangata whenua values and interests are identified and reflected in the management of freshwater, including associated ecosystems, and decision-making regarding freshwater planning.

3.3. Development of a Water Management Framework

3.3.1. Overview of existing structure in the Water Plan

In addition to ensuring the Water Plan gives effect to the NPSFM, there is also a need to undertake a review of the whole Water Plan (s.79 review) and consider whether its structure provides the most effective and efficient way for managing water.

The Regional Plan Water is considered to be an effects-based plan with limited regulatory intervention. The focus of the Plan is on allowing resource users to undertake their activities provided they do not breach limits. The Plan has some enabling policies around water takes and uses and has limited controls on land use activities.

The Plan has provisions that are likely to be relevant to managing land use and freshwater going forward. It also contains five receiving water groups, identified in Schedule 15. These receiving water groups have been set up to manage water quality. Individual catchments are listed within the receiving water groups with specific target dates for contaminant concentration limits. For water quantity matters, the plan provides for limits to be set (allocation and minimum flows) for individual water bodies, which can be found in Schedule 2 for surface water and Schedule 4 for groundwater.

The spatial scale differs significantly between these approaches and the current framework does not support an integrated approach between quality and quantity to be managed efficiently and effectively.

Alignment with Council's existing strategies will also be critical to the framework – such as the Rural Water Quality Strategy, Biodiversity Strategy, and any other relevant documentation.

There are also existing work streams such as wastewater and storm water, and urban water quality management that will need to be addressed as part of the review. In addition, consideration and compliance with other relevant legislation such as the NES Drinking Water, and considering climate change, hazards and intensification will all be required.

In addition, any land use gaps will need to be clearly established, and decisions around how to manage land use will need to be made.

The final consideration in terms of the framework for managing water in Otago will be consistency with the National Planning Standards. One of the Policy team has been accepted to work alongside the Ministry for the Environment on understanding how regional councils might implement the standards. This assistance will ensure ORC has a good understanding of the standards and enable identification of a suitable structure for the Water Plan going forward.

3.4. Assessment of Existing Technical Information – gap analysis

A key step in undertaking a process to give effect to the NPSFM will be an analysis of the technical information available to inform the next steps, in particular setting objectives and limits to manage freshwater appropriately.

The characteristics of each FMU will determine how much detail on the above is required to support discussions with the community and key stakeholders to identify values, objectives and limits. As discussions occur with the community and key stakeholders, additional investigations are likely to be required.

3.5. Values Conversations in Each FMU

Once FMU's are established and prioritised, and a suitable base of information for each FMU is available, conversations with the affected communities and stakeholders can commence. Such conversations will be guided by the process set out in CA2- CA4. There are two compulsory national values – ecosystem health and human health for recreation that must be included. From identifying values, the process then requires identification of attributes that provide for those values and the setting of Objectives to achieve the values. Once completed consideration can turn to limit setting and methods

3.6. Technical and Specialist Work Programmes

Following on from the analysis undertaken to identify the gaps, specialist and technical work programmes will be required and will need to be identified early. In particular, technical information to enable a full understanding of the impacts of particular policy responses to achieving values and meeting objectives is required. This work will need to consider a broad range of issues and may include topics such as economic, social, cultural, landscape and natural character. The output of this stage will reflect the readiness of Council to begin discussions with relevant communities around values, objectives and limit setting.

It is also critical to understand each relevant limit for an FMU – in terms of quality and quantity, and to establish whether each FMU has some headroom, or if it is over – allocated. Conversations around policy responses are inevitably more complex in catchments that are over-allocated as the response required (mandatory) is to reduce the over-allocation back to the identified limit.

Each region has approached these specialist work programmes differently – with many developing models in conjunction with community conversations. Others, like Environment Southland, have spent three years developing the Southland Economic Project, which includes a temporal economic model, and the Southland Science Programme which has three established models – the fluxes and flows, land use inputs and ecosystem responses.

The completion of the work identified in this stage, along with the conversations and outputs set out in section 3.5 above, will result in the setting of objectives and limits for each FMUs / catchments.

3.7. Plan Change / Plan Review Options

It is anticipated that moving each FMU through a full NPSFM process will take considerable time, based on the framework and experience of every other regional council.

Assuming that to also be the case for Otago, it may be appropriate that some FMU's work their way through the process of setting values and objectives, have a specific plan change developed and notified independently, rather than waiting for the entire region to work through the process.

This would enable targeted and specific interventions to be in place for some FMU's while others are still being developed.

4. Future Information Needs

As there are many stages set out in the P.I.P with options and implications for the detail of future work programmes, information will be provided to Council through a variety of means. These include the following:

1. Background information for the November workshop on setting FMU's and a review of various approaches undertaken by other Councils.
2. An options paper addressing how Councils resolution on the Priority Catchments Minimum Flow Plan Change can be implemented within the P.I.P and Water Plan review.
3. A long term work program that addresses budget, annual plan and long term plan implications across Council.

5. Recommendation

That Council:

- a) *Adopts the Progressive Implementation Programme attached as appendix 1*
- b) *Agree that the Progressive Implementation Programme be publicly notified, as soon as possible, and no later than 31 December 2018;*
- c) *That Council agree that our tangata whenua partners, assist with development of FMU's*
- d) *That Council formally approve a review of the Regional Plan: Water pursuant to S 79 of the RMA, as part of this process;*

Endorsed by: Tanya Winter
Director Policy, Planning & Resource Management

Attachments

1. P.I.P for notification
2. Graphically designed P.I.P for communication.
3. Summary of approach by other Councils to setting FMUs.

11.2. Queenstown Transport Collaboration

Prepared for: Council
Report No. CS1864
Activity: Transport: Transport Planning
Prepared by: Nick Donnelly, Director Corporate Services
Date: 24 October 2018

1. Précis

This paper sets out the need, benefits and proposed approach for a formal collaborative approach between the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA), Queenstown Lakes District Council (QLDC) and Otago Regional Council (ORC) to collectively address the transport challenges facing Queenstown.

This paper outlines progress to date in creating a collaborative partnership structure and seeks Councils endorsement to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to formalise advancement of that structure and endorse the intent of the parties to establish a formal collaborative alliance agreement once the MOU and structure is in place.

2. Background

The collaborative arrangement between the NZTA, ORC and QLDC has to date been undertaken out of the goodwill of the parties overseen by the Queenstown Transport Governance Group which was formed in mid-2016. While this is delivering the outcomes sought, it does present risk of misalignment and a less collaborative environment over time. It is therefore recommended that the relationship is formalised.

2.1. The opportunity and challenge

Queenstown is facing a number of challenges at present that require a 'joined up' approach from service and infrastructure providers, if these challenges are to be addressed. Queenstown is unique in that it is experiencing substantial and sustained growth across a number of sectors including tourism.

These challenges are located within the Town Centre and throughout the wider Queenstown area where increasing demand from residents and tourists is putting increasing and unsustainable pressure on current transport infrastructure. Infrastructure that has not anticipated or kept pace with demand.

The transport system response needs to consider all of these factors as they are related. If access is limited in one area another areas growth accelerates, such is the pressure on demand. Ensuring that outcomes sought by all parties are achieved will require careful, coordinated planning and alignment.

To best deliver an integrated 'one system' response to these challenges the NZTA, QLDC and ORC have agreed to collectively address the transport challenges facing Queenstown. This is to be achieved through the establishment of a collaborative initiative, initially through a standard MOU, before moving to a 'Collaborative Alliance' model.

These challenges are summarised in the recently completed Queenstown Town Centre Master Plan and include:

VALUING THE QUEENSTOWN EXPERIENCE

Queenstown is unique and well known for its spectacular setting and adventurous culture.

The quality of experience has made Queenstown the most popular tourist destination in New Zealand after Auckland. In 2016, Queenstown Lakes hosted 1.17 million international visitors and one in every ten international guest nights spent in New Zealand is spent in Queenstown. This prominence means the Queenstown experience carries huge economic value, not just for the district, but also the nation.

Recent analysis by economic experts Martin Jenkins has shown that the Queenstown experience for New Zealand can be valued, and it looks like this:

Queenstown Lakes Tourism Annual Spend in March 2017 was **\$2.5 billion**, which made up over **8%** of the national total.

Visitors who come to New Zealand because of Queenstown spend a total of **\$1.44 – \$1.74 billion** nationally.

This spending contributes **\$1.3 – \$1.6 billion** to New Zealand's overall GDP.

This activity generates **9,600-11,620 jobs** in the South Island and **13,700-17,026 jobs** nationally.

If an international tourist visits Queenstown, their spending in the rest of the South Island is **more than three times higher** than if that tourist had not visited Queenstown.

We can't sustain this experience without significant investment.

We have reached a point where Queenstown cannot deliver these experiences without investing in the town centre and changing the way it works.

While strong tourism and residential growth has benefitted Queenstown, it has also led to serious capacity constraints and infrastructure pressures. This risks compromising the visitor experience, constraining future growth, and further degrading the town centre appeal for locals.



This is resulting in the following specific challenges in the Town Centre:

- **Growth** – in tourism and local population at sustained record levels
- **Access** – increasing poor level of accessibility to employment and other facilities
- **Fading Appeal** – reduced focus on the Town Centre for key facilities
- **Authentic Experience** – visitor focus in Town Centre
- **Environmental Impacts** – encroachment on outstanding natural environment
- **A constrained CBD** – increased congestion due to visitor numbers

2.2. Outcomes sought

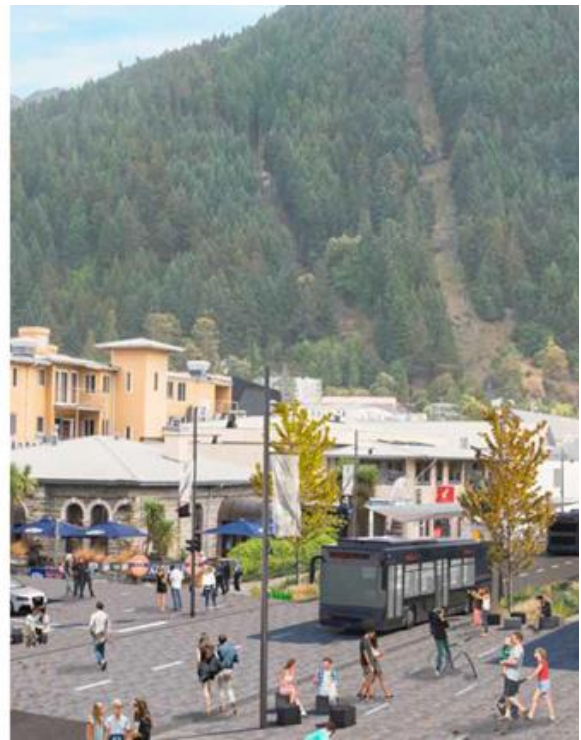
The Queenstown Integrated Transport (QIT) PBC provides the transport plan for the broader Queenstown area. There are a number of other business cases that set out the required interventions in more local areas, such as the Queenstown Town Centre Masterplan PBC.

Whilst there are a number of challenges facing Queenstown there is a clear view on the outcomes sought for the area as summarised in the Queenstown Town Centre Masterplan:

WHAT ARE WE AIMING FOR?

Right from the start, this Masterplan has aimed to shape a thriving heart to Queenstown, now and into the future.

- OUR OBJECTIVES ARE**
- Improved access to the town centre
 - Increased commercial activity without negative impacts on the environment or local enjoyment
 - A liveable, thriving and authentically New Zealand town centre
 - People enjoy spending time in town because the built environment complements the natural environment, referencing local history and culture



As outlined above and in the QIT PBC, achieving these outcomes for the Town Centre will require investment, careful planning and addressing of the challenges elsewhere in the Queenstown transport system to ensure a one system transport response to meet the above outcomes.

2.3. Scale of the challenge

A significant amount of excellent planning work has been completed to identify what potential solutions to enabling these outcomes looks like. The recently completed Queenstown Town Centre Master Plan Business Case and Queenstown Integrated Transport Programme Business Case have identified transport investment of \$300-\$400M over the next 10 years as outlined below.



This is a substantive works programme for Queenstown and represents a step change in transport investment. The partnership needs to seek bold, ambitious strategic investments to deliver the community a step change.

3. Collaborative outcomes

There has been recognition from all parties that given the scale and complexity of the transport challenges facing Queenstown, a collaborative and 'one system' approach is required to deliver the outcomes sought. QLDC, NZTA and ORC have been working together to develop a collaborative approach. This has included a number of workshops and meetings between the parties to develop this thinking further.

3.1. Current progress

It is acknowledged that progress has been slow when delivered independently but with the more recent focus on the collaborative working arrangement substantial progress has been made on planning for the transport challenges. At the project team level there are regular meetings and a joint working approach established across a number of projects. This has included:

- Joint industry briefing on upcoming professional services tenders
- Joint development of the following RFTs:
 - Queenstown Transport Model
 - Queenstown Town Centre and Frankton to Queenstown Business Cases
 - Wakatipu Active Travel Network Business Case
- Combined organisational tender evaluation teams

This is producing good results for these projects and providing tangible evidence of the benefits of a collaborative approach.

3.2. Purpose

The parties have explored a number of arrangements to formalise this collaborative approach and ensures it success and support for the long term. It is also envisaged that a successful model here in Queenstown could provide the blueprint for the wider use of such an approach throughout the country.

3.3. Success factors

The key outcomes of the collaboration are summarised below:



These built on the three objectives identified in July 2017, being:

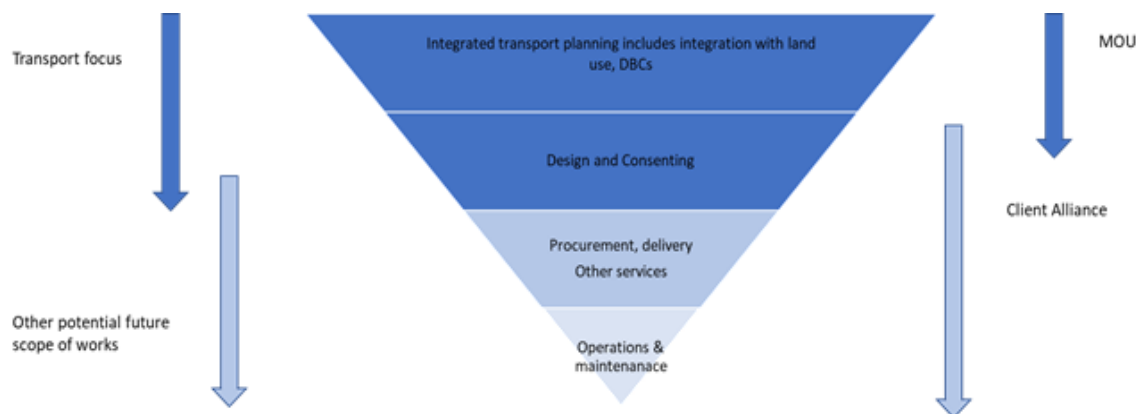
- Efficient, effective and timely delivery.
- Joining up investment stories, coordinated approvals and enduring relationships.
- Improving internal and external communications to meet the needs of each party.

3.4. Scope

The macro scope elements of the collaboration can be summarised as follows:

- Geographic scope is focussed on Queenstown and Frankton but also needs to consider the wider area (including the key areas of Arthur’s Point, Ladies Mile and Jacks Point), which will have flow-on transport and land use effects.
- Consideration of long-term strategic planning as well as shorter term delivery
- Initial focus on transport system which is integrated with and better enables land use
- Multi-modal transport system approach

While there is a range of potential services in the scope of any collaboration, the hierarchy where the collaborative approach is considered to add most value is outlined below. Initially the focus of the collaboration will be on the first two tiers, with the option to increase the breadth of services covered or the geographical scope.



This initial scope and the geographical coverage is outlined in the figure below.



4. Collaborative approach

The structure of this collaboration could undertake a number of forms ranging from governance only to a full delivery, operations and maintenance model. At this stage it is felt that developing a collaborative model up to Governance, Planning and Design is appropriate with future proofing for the subsequent models to be considered.

4.1. Options considered

In terms of what a collaborative structure for Governance, Planning and Design could look like a number of collaborative structures have been considered, including:

- Status quo: continue with existing arrangements
- Semi-formal collaboration: agree a Memorandum of Understanding
- Formal collaboration 'a Collaborative Alliance'
- A full delivery Alliance
- New delivery entity: establish a CCO or a SCIRT-type model

4.2. Options assessment

The collaborative options were considered by the partners through general discussion. The first and most important conclusion of this discussion was that the status quo is not a viable option for the future, as it relies on the ongoing commitment of individuals and provides little or no opportunity for improved collaboration and more effective planning and delivery.

Option	Positives	Challenges	Commentary	Cost	Time
Semi-formal collaboration: agree a Memorandum of Understanding	Ease of implementation Easily understood	Does not bind parties together contractually	This was seen as not providing sufficient contractual 'buy-in' between the parties but could provide a	\$	1-2 mths

			transitional step to achieving other models.		
Formal collaboration 'Collaborative Alliance'	Binds organisations together contractually to deliver outcomes Successful model for delivery of complex and integrated projects	Time consuming to set up	This was seen as a favourable option as it contractually links the organisation together in a virtual sense which allows for separate identities and decision making to be maintained, however binds the organisations to work truly together to deliver the outcomes sought	\$\$	3-4 mths
A full delivery Alliance	Binds organisations together contractually to deliver outcomes	Time consuming to set up Complexity of involving different constructors for delivery Scale may be an issue	Perhaps a step too far at this time was the thinking with this approach. With a focus on planning and strategic alignment including delivery in the model would likely focus the conversation in the implementation area.	\$\$\$	3-6 mths
New delivery entity: establish a CCO or a SCIRT-type model	Delivers efficiently once set up	Time consuming to set up Potential for clients to become 'hands off'	Similar to the above, with the added complexity of a greater risk of the client members being overshadowed by delivery imperative these types of entities are focussed on.	\$\$\$	3-6 mths

The preferred model is a '**Collaborative Alliance**' following on from a MOU. It is a more formal structure and allows greater autonomy than the MOU. A 'Collaborative Alliance' is also more outcome-focused and not as commercially driven as the CCO or delivery alliance options. It also provides an opportunity for collective decision-making and risk sharing, while recognising the constraints and pressures of the individual organisations.

A 'Collaborative Alliance' would also be more suited to the range of resources available from the partners and allow the establishment of a virtual organisation. This model provides a contractual incentive to work together as all parties are contractually linked, however also allows the organisations to retain their individual statutory and legislative obligations.

This approach provides a bespoke approach to address the challenges facing Queenstown and provides the opportunity for an even greater "all of government" response as the needs evolve.

A Collaborative Alliance may take some time to set up, and its effectiveness will depend on the level of delegated authority the partner organisations are willing to give it. This could potentially evolve over time.

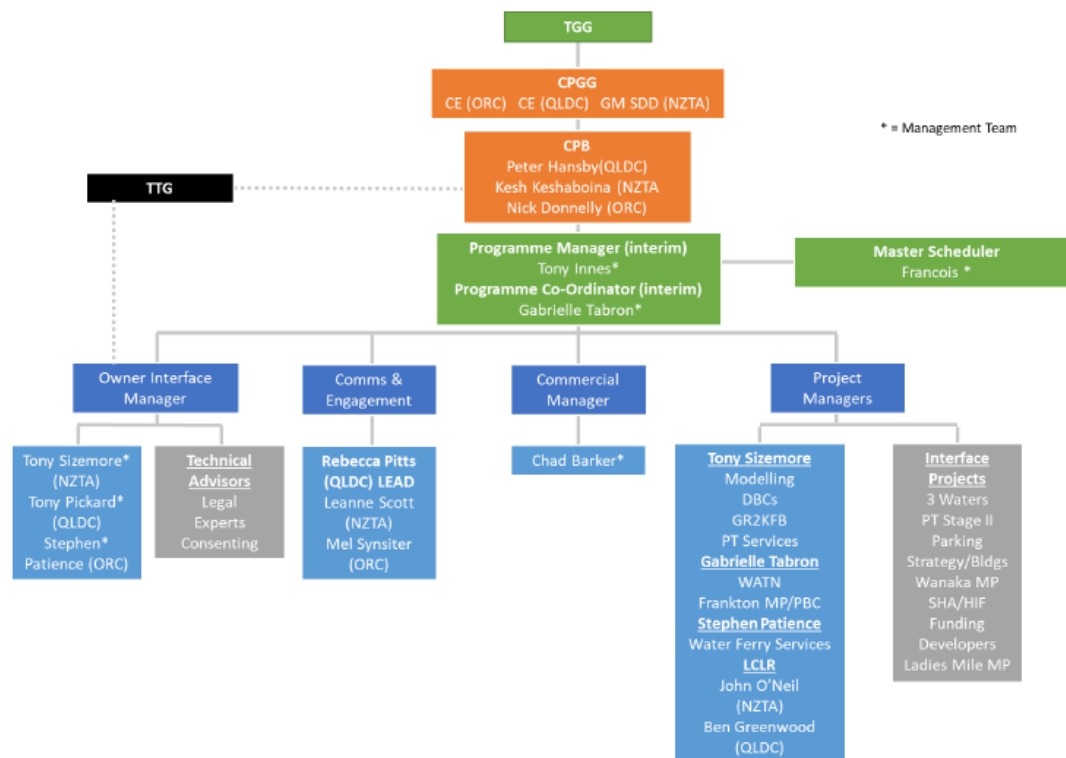
4.3. Outcomes delivered

The 'Collaborative Alliance' is forecast to deliver the following outcomes:

- Enables the big issues to be addressed, recognising that the partner organisations have an important stake in what happens, and need to work together to ensure success
- Allows a focus on the right system outcomes for Queenstown, rather than individual organisational priorities
- Reflects the desire for change and urgency
- Recognises that the scale and complexity of the programme of work requires a collaborative approach, using the collective resources of the partners
- Enables faster processes and more certainty (around delivery timeframes, budgets and funding)
- Is focused on wider integration to manage growth (as opposed to delivery of projects on an ad hoc basis)
- Provides an opportunity to understand and deliver on the customer experience for residents and visitors
- Enables the development of an agreed plan and alignment of the partners

4.4. Collaborative structure

A 'Collaborative Alliance' organisational structure will be developed as the partnership is formed. The figure below sets out the indicative structure. The Collaborative Initiative will operate as a standalone team to deliver a suite of projects, however this team will work within the governance and approvals framework of the respective owner participants (unless otherwise delegated).



This structure is for the current stage of the projects and will need to change with the changing scope of the projects and their different stages. The structure is designed to be scalable, both in terms of the number of projects being 'managed' within the Alliance as well as the type of projects. Initially the focus is on strategic planning of the transport network.

The key roles of the project structure include:

- **TGG / CPGG** – Overall programme governance and delegation of responsibilities
- **CPAB** – Implement and oversee programme delivery
- **Programme Manager** – Accountable for programme delivery (quality, timeframe and cost)
- **Alliance Management Team** – Responsible for leading day to day operation of Alliance (will include Programme Manager, 3xOIM, Comms and Engagement Lead and Commercial Manager)
- **Owner Interface Manager** – Champion of Alliance in home organisation and Champion of home organisation within the Alliance
- **Communications and Engagement** – Develop and drive consistent communications and engagement plan
- **Project Managers** – Deliver projects to agreed timeframe, quality and cost
- **Commercial Manager** – Oversee funding requirements and alignment to RLTP, TIO and LTP's

4.5. Delegations and costs

The Collaborative Alliance will develop delegated authorities as agreed by all partners. This will also confirm that each party is still responsible for its own statutory requirements.

Cost sharing arrangements between the parties (such as how the Programme Manager will be paid for) will also be agreed from the outset.

5. Programme projects

The programme projects will change over time as projects move through the typical lifecycle and also new projects will be added as they are created by the individual organisations. At this point in time the following projects sit within the programme:

- Queenstown Transport Modelling
- Queenstown Town Centre and Frankton to Queenstown (QTC & F2Q) DBCs
- Grant Rd to Kawarau Falls Bridge (GR2KFB)
- Public Transport Demand and Capacity Analysis Study
- Wakatipu Active Travel Network (WATN) SSBC
- Frankton Masterplan/PBC
- Lake Wakatipu Public Water Ferry Service DBC

5.1. Interface projects

There are a number of projects that this programme will be required to interface with to ensure these projects clearly understand the scope, expectations and outcomes sought from the projects within the collaborative initiative and vice versa. These projects currently include:

- Three Waters
- Public Transport Stage II
- Parking Strategy
- Wanaka Masterplan
- SHA's
- Funding
- Developers
- Ladies Mile Masterplan

This interface will be on an 'as required' basis for specific project interface.

6. Recommendation

- a) That this report is received.*
- b) That Council endorse the development of a collaborative partnership approach to transport initiatives in Queenstown and authorise.*
- c) That Council authorise the Chief Executive to enter into an MOU to advance that collaboration and progress further development of a Collaborative Alliance agreement together with NZTA and QLDC.*

Endorsed by: Nick Donnelly
Director Corporate Services

Attachments

Nil

11.3. Representation Review - Recommendation on Final Arrangements

Prepared for: Council
Report No. GOV1812
Activity: Governance Report
Prepared by: Ian McCabe, Executive Officer
Endorsed by: Cr Stephen Woodhead, Chairperson
Date: 26 October 2018

PURPOSE

- [1] To consider recommendations made by the Council's Representation Review Hearings Panel on Council's final representation arrangements proposal for the 2019 and 2022 triennial elections.

PANEL RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

- 1) **Receives** this report.
- 2) **Receives** submissions (both written and oral) to the initial representation arrangements proposal.
- 3) **Adopts** the following amended representation proposal pursuant to section 19N of the Local Electoral Act 2001 having considered the submissions received (both written and oral):
 - (a) That Otago Regional Council shall comprise twelve (12) members elected from four (4) regional constituencies.
 - (b) That the proposed names, number of members to be elected by electors from each constituency and boundaries of each constituency shall be as follows:
 - (i) One (1) member representing the **Moeraki constituency** comprising the Otago portion of Waitaki District territorial area, being part of the Corriedale ward, and the entirety of the Oamaru ward and Waihemo ward.
 - (ii) Three (3) members representing the **Dunstan constituency** comprising the Central Otago District and Queenstown Lakes District territorial areas.
 - (iii) Two (2) members representing the **Molyneux constituency** comprising the Clutha District territorial area and the Mosgiel-Taieri and Strath Taieri community board areas located within the Dunedin City territorial area.
 - (iv) Six (6) members representing the **Dunedin constituency** comprising the Waikoutiti Coast, West Harbour, Otago Peninsula and Saddle Hill community board areas and the Area Outside Community located within the Dunedin City territorial area.
 - (c) The population that each member will represent is as follows:

Constituency	Population	Councillors	Ratio	%
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<i>Moeraki</i>	<i>20,400</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>20,400</i>	<i>+9.19%</i>
<i>Dunstan</i>	<i>57,400</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>19,133</i>	<i>+2.41%</i>
<i>Molyneux</i>	<i>35,600</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>17,800</i>	<i>-4.73%</i>
<i>Dunedin</i>	<i>110,800</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>18,467</i>	<i>-1.16%</i>
Total	224,200	12	18,683	

- 4) **Notes** that final proposal will be publicly notified on Saturday 3 November 2018 providing the opportunity for appeal to be lodged in the period 3 November 2018 to 3 December 2018.
- 5) **Notes** that any appeals received must be forwarded to the Local Government Commission for determination.

BACKGROUND

- [2] Under the Local Electoral Act 2001, all local authorities are required to carry out reviews of their representation arrangements at least every six years. Council's last review was carried out in 2012 for the 2013 and 2016 triennial elections.
- [3] The review must be carried out within the timeframes set out in the Local Electoral Act 2001, and prior to the 2019 local government elections.
- [4] At its meeting of 15 August 2018, Council resolved the following:

That Council:

- 1) **Receives** this report.
- 2) **Adopts** the following recommended representation proposal pursuant to section 19I of the Local Electoral Act 2001 for consultation purposes:
 - (a) That Otago Regional Council shall comprise twelve (12) members elected from four (4) regional constituencies.
 - (b) That the proposed names, number of members to be elected by electors from each constituency and boundaries of each constituency shall be as follows:
 - (i) One (1) member representing the **Moeraki constituency** comprising the Otago portion of Waitaki District territorial area, being part of the Ahuriri and Corriedale wards, and the entirety of the Oamaru ward and Waihemo ward.
 - (ii) Three (3) members representing the **Dunstan constituency** comprising the Central Otago District and Queenstown Lakes District territorial areas.
 - (iii) Two (2) members representing the **Molyneux constituency** comprising the Clutha District territorial area and the Mosgiel-Taieri and Strath-Taieri community board areas located within the Dunedin City territorial area.
 - (iv) Six (6) members representing the **Dunedin constituency** comprising central Dunedin and the Waikoutiti Coast, West Harbour, Otago Peninsula and Saddle Hill community board areas located within the Dunedin City territorial area.
 - (c) The population that each member will represent is as follows:

Constituency	Population	Councillors	Ratio	%
<i>Moeraki</i>	<i>20,400</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>20,400</i>	<i>+9.19%</i>
<i>Dunstan</i>	<i>57,400</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>19,133</i>	<i>+2.41%</i>
<i>Molyneux</i>	<i>35,600</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>17,800</i>	<i>-4.73%</i>
<i>Dunedin</i>	<i>110,800</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>18,467</i>	<i>-1.16%</i>
Total	224,200	12	18,683	

- 3) **Notes** that a public notice outlining the recommended representation proposal will be made no later than 22 August 2018.
- 4) **Notes** that the submission period will close no later than 28 September 2018.
- 5) **Notes** that the committee to hear submissions on the recommended representation proposal will consist of all councillors on a date yet to be determined, but likely to coincide with the October 2018 committee round.

- [5] The constituency boundaries for Council's representation arrangements proposal are included in Appendix 1.
- [6] The proposed arrangements were publicly notified for submissions on Wednesday 22 August 2018.
- [7] Submissions closed on Friday 28 September 2018.

ISSUE

- [8] Council is required to adopt a final representation arrangements proposal having considered public submissions.

SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED

- [9] Council received three submissions from the following:
- Statistics New Zealand;
 - Waitaki District Council; and,
 - Clutha District Council.
- [10] The summary of submissions along with staff comments for each submission is included in Appendix 2.
- [11] Statistics New Zealand submitted on anomalies and corrections to the initial proposal representation arrangements.
- [12] Waitaki District Council requested that Council consider establishing another constituency to cover the rural area surrounding and immediately north of Dunedin City, establish at least two members to represent the new constituency and reduce the number of members representing Dunedin, and reduce the area covered by the Moeraki constituency.

[13] The submission included some approximate calculations to address fair representation but did not provide any guidance as to exactly where the boundaries for the proposed constituencies would be located.

[14] Clutha District Council supported the proposed representation arrangements for Molyneux constituency as notified.

HEARING

[15] One submitter (Waitaki District Council) requested to be heard.

[16] Council convened a Representation Review Hearings Panel made of up all councillors hear the submitter and deliberate on Thursday 18 October 2018.

[17] Mayor Gary Kircher presented oral submissions in support of the written submission by the Waitaki District Council.

[18] Mayor Kircher advised that Waitaki District Council's submission was motivated by looking for fairness in representation. That part of Waitaki District situated in Otago region was under represented by almost 10%, so there was justification for being over represented by 10%. This would be based on community of interest – push the boundary for Moeraki as far north as possible and create another constituency that included the rural and peri-urban areas surrounding Dunedin, separating the rural and urban components of Dunedin City. The number of representatives from Dunedin constituency would be reduced.

[19] Mayor Kircher acknowledged that the timing might be for this representation review, but if it could not be considered this time, it should definitely be considered for next time.

[20] When queried, Mayor Kircher affirmed that the issue was about rural connecting with rural. He also suggested that the community of interest for Palmerston and Shag Point lay more to the south than to the north.

[21] Mayor Kircher was queries about population projections over the next 10-20 years. He advised that it was difficult to know. Waitaki District had consistently been project to decline but had continued modest growth. People were returning to the district and there was greater migration. The population in the district was becoming more diverse.

CONSIDERATIONS

[22] There are three factors that must be considered by local authorities when determining appropriate representation arrangement. These are:

- Community of interest;
- Effective representation; and,
- Fair representation.

Community of interest

[23] This is not defined in the Act. The Local Government Commission views community of interest as being the area to which one feels a sense of belonging and looks to for social service, and economic support.

- [24] Defining characteristics may include:
- a sense of community identity and belonging;
 - similarities in demographic, socio-economic and/or ethnic characteristics of a community;
 - similarities in economic activities;
 - dependence on shared facilities in an area, including schools, recreational facilities and retail outlets;
 - physical and topographic features;
 - the history of an area; and/or,
 - Transport and communication links.
- [25] For regional councils, section 19U(c) of the Act provides that so far as practicable, constituency boundaries must coincide with the boundaries of one or more territorial authorities, or with the boundaries of any local authority wards.

Effective representation

- [26] Under section 19U, Council must ensure that its representation proposals will provide effective representation of communities of interest. Principles that can be applied when considering this issue are:
- A recognised community of interest should not be split between electoral subdivisions.
 - Grouping together two or more communities of interest that share few commonalities of interest should be avoided.
 - Accessibility, size and configuration of an area should be considered, such as:
 - Would the population have reasonable access to its elected members and vice versa?
 - Would elected members be able to effectively represent the views of their electoral subdivision?
 - Would elected members be able to attend public meetings throughout their area, and provide reasonable opportunities for their constituents to have face to face meetings?
- [27] There must be between six (6) and 14 elected regional councillors. In determining the exact number of councillors, council must be mindful of the physical size of the region, the number of “regional communities of interest”, and the need to meet the workload requirements of the council. Workloads involve not only the operational demands of attending council and committee meetings, but also the demand that individual councillors will face in order to provide effective representation and engagement.
- [28] Council should also consider the following factors when considering the effectiveness of representation:
- a region-wide approach to the optimum number of elected members for successful governance;

- elected member focusing on long-term planning, setting policy, community consultation and advocacy;
- a management focus on operational improvements and greater performance;
- a robust and sustainable governance and management structure to meet demands such as legislative requirements, population growth, economic development and lifestyle trends.

Fair representation

- [29] Membership for each constituency is required to comply with the basic principle of population equality unless there are good reasons to depart from it.
- [30] Section 19V(2) of the Act outlines the specific requirement in this regard. Council must ensure that the population of each constituency divided by the number of members to be elected by that constituency produces a figure no more than 10% greater or smaller than the population of the region divided by the total number of elected members.
- [31] Section 19V(3) of the Act provides that constituencies may be defined in ways that do not comply with section 19V(2) if it is considered that effective representation so requires, but any decision not to comply with this section must be referred to the Commission for determination.

DISCUSSION

- [32] The Panel acknowledged and agreed with the changes and amendments requested by Statistics New Zealand. The recommended representation arrangements have been amended accordingly.
- [33] The panel considered Waitaki District Council's request for an additional constituency, but ultimately reached the view that arrangement promoted by Waitaki District Council was not workable at time. While the idea of an additional constituency was not without some merit, the likely community of interest would provide sufficient population to meet the fair representation expectations of the Act. There would need to be included elements of urban Dunedin that clearly align with a Dunedin-centric community of interest. The panel concluded that on balance the Council's proposed arrangements established the most appropriate response having regard to existing communities of interest.
- [34] Cr Brown also indicated that while a smaller constituency might be beneficial, he considered that Moeraki constituency was not ineffectively represented under the proposed arrangements.
- [35] The panel reached a view that it recommend Council maintain the proposed representation arrangements as publicly notified subject to minor changes and amendments recommended by Statistics New Zealand.

NEXT STEPS

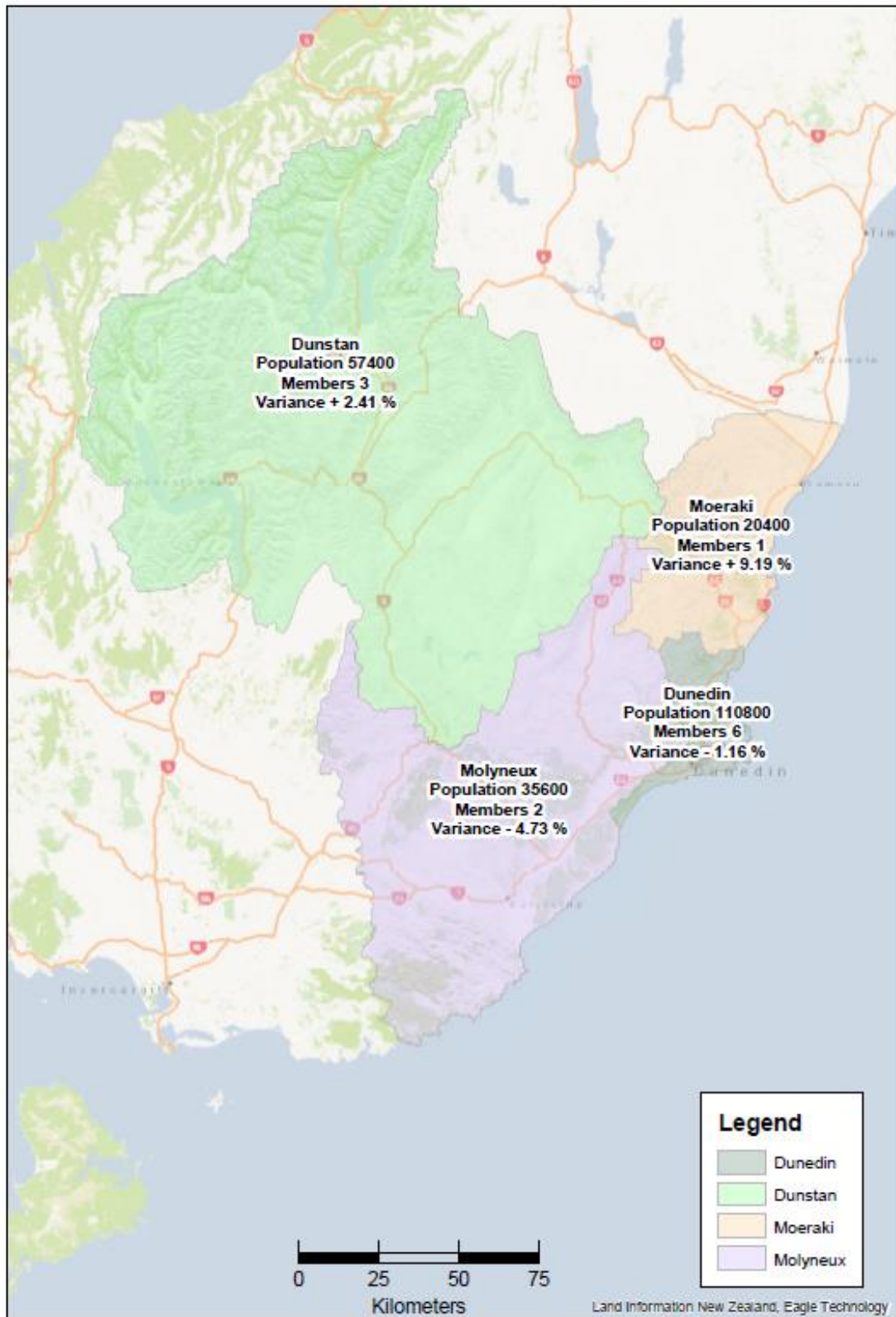
- [36] Council's final decision is subject to potential appeal, objection, or referral. Public notice of the Council's decision will be given on Saturday 3 November 2018.

- [37] Appeals, objections or referrals will need to be lodged with Council by Tuesday 4 December 2018. Any appeal, objection or referral is then forwarded to the Local Government Commission for a consideration no later than 15 January 2019.
- [38] The Local Government Commission is required to make any determinations on appeals and/or objections no later than 11 April 2019.

ATTACHMENTS

- Appendix 1 - – Constituency Boundary Option – Proposed Representation Arrangements
Appendix 2 – Summary of Submissions and Staff Comments and Recommendations

APPENDIX 1 – Proposed Constituency Boundaries



Constituency Option - Status Quo

APPENDIX 2 – Summary of Submissions

#	Submission	Staff Comment
1	Statistics NZ	
1.1	<p>Moeraki</p> <p>Ahuriri Ward is fully in Canterbury region while Corriedale Ward is in both Otago and Canterbury</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>Noted – refer to Attachment 3.</p> <p>Staff suspect that this might have been an oversight when Council last reviewed its representation arrangements.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>That the description for Moeraki be amended to read:</p> <p><i>One (1) member representing the Moeraki constituency comprising the Otago portion of Waitaki District territorial area, being part of Corriedale ward, and the entirety of the Oamaru ward and Waihemo ward.</i></p>
1.2	<p>Molyneux</p> <p>Suggested correction – The name “Strath Taieri” does not contain a hyphen.</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>Agreed – likely staff oversight around the name.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>That any reference to “<i>Strath-Taieri</i>” be amended to read “<i>Strath Taieri</i>”.</p>
1.3	<p>Dunedin</p> <p>Saddle Hill community board presently intersects the Dunedin and Molyneux constituencies. The map supplied by the council (Appendix A, page 18 of Council Meeting – 15 August 2015) showing the status quo option does not represent status quo, a boundary change would be required to ensure that Dunedin constituency includes all of Saddle Hill community board area.</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>Noted – this minor adjustment was reported to Council when staff made recommendations on the proposed representation arrangements, and the map was amended to reflect this. However, the change in consistency boundary may have been difficult to ascertain from the map due its scale.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>No change.</p>
1.4	<p>Dunedin</p> <p>There is also an area of Dunedin city that is defined as Area Outside Community. Could you please confirm that this area should also be included in Dunedin constituency? Please see attached map for details of this boundary.</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>That the description for Dunedin constituency be amended to read:</p> <p><i>Six (6) members representing the Dunedin constituency comprising the Waikoutiti Coast, West Harbour, Otago Peninsula and Saddle Hill community board areas and the Area Outside Community located within the Dunedin City territorial area.</i></p>

2	Waitaki District Council	
2.1	<p>Requests consideration of an additional option to provide for more effective and fair representation. The submitter suggests that Council consider the following options, if possible:</p> <p>1) That the southern boundary of the Moeraki [Constituency] be brought northward until something like a 9% over-representation (approximately 16,000 people) is achieved, making it more practical for one Councillor to look after the whole [constituency] on their own.</p> <p>2) That a new [constituency] be created, made up of the rest of the Moeraki [Constituency] (approximately 4,000 people), along with about 12,000-14,000 more people consisting of those living in the more rural areas surrounding Dunedin. This then leaves a smaller Dunedin metro area, served by five Councillors. This suggested change will result in a system which is much more practical for Councillors to represent their areas fairly, and it will help improve the communities of interest argument by keeping rural communities together, and the metropolitan community together.</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>The submitter has not specified exactly where the boundary for the Moeraki constituency would need to be located to achieve the representation ratio.</p> <p>The submitter has also not specified who would be included in a constituency consisting of the more rural areas surrounding Dunedin.</p> <p>The Local Government Commissions recommends that constituency boundaries align with existing ward or local authority boundaries where possible. The proposed boundary aligns with the boundary between Dunedin City and Waitaki District.</p> <p>Community of interest also seems to align with the local authority boundaries – residents of Palmerston (just north of the local authority boundary) consider themselves part of the north Otago community while residents of Waikouaiti (immediately south of the boundary) consider themselves more part of the Dunedin City community.</p> <p>Without further information/evidence from the submitter, it is difficult for staff are unsure about where their proposed constituencies would be located or how they would align with existing ward and/or local authority boundaries.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>No change.</p>
3	Clutha District Council	
3.1	<p>The submitter favours retaining the status quo within the Molyneux [Constituency] in terms of its boundary, and the number of Councillors to be elected (2).</p>	<p>Comment</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Recommendation</p> <p>No change.</p>

11.4. Council and Committee Meeting Timetable for 2019

Prepared for: Council
Report No. CS1863
Activity: Governance Report
Prepared by: Nick Donnelly, Director Corporate Services
Date: 23 October 2018

1. Précis

A draft schedule of Council and Committee meetings for 2019, up to the local body elections in October 2019, has been prepared and is submitted to Council for consideration and adoption.

2. Background

The Local Government Act requires 14 days' notice of meetings to be issued to elected members. Provision is also made to adopt a schedule of meetings, to obviate the need for the notice formality. Early adoption of a meeting schedule also provides Councillors with the knowledge of meetings for the year in advance in order that they may plan their commitments accordingly.

3. Proposed Schedule

Historically, Council has adopted a meeting schedule based on a six weekly cycle consisting of eight Council and eight Committee rounds per annum. Committee meetings have typically been held two weeks prior to Council leaving four weeks after Council before the next Committee round.

Until recently, all five Committee meetings were held on a single day with a second day used for workshops if required. Following a proposal by the Chief Executive, recent Committee rounds and workshops have been spread over two days. This has had some success in better scheduling of the time available, however issues are still experienced in relation to timing of meetings and efficient use of workshop time.

Of particular concern is the ability to start Committee's at the advertised time, which is particularly problematic when multiple Committees are scheduled on the same day. Timing can be severely compromised if large numbers of public forum requests are received, especially as these are usually only received after the agenda and timetable for the day are released.

As a result, two options for the 2019 meeting schedule has been prepared:

- (1) A schedule based on the existing meeting structure with one round of Committee meetings two weeks before Council. Under this proposal each Committee round will be held over two days with the actual order and start times for each Committee to be prepared and notified prior to each Committee round.
- (2) A schedule that splits each Committee round in two and effectively runs a two weekly meeting cycle throughout the year. Under this proposal, two committees will meet four weeks prior to Council and the remaining three committees will meet two weeks later (two weeks before Council as per option 1).

It is proposed the Policy and Regulatory Committees will meet in round one and

the Technical, Communications and Finance and Corporate Committees will meet in round two.

Each meeting round will be held over two days with the meetings commencing at 1.00pm except for the Communications Committee, which will commence at 9.00am on day two of the second committee round. Workshop time will be available in the morning prior to each meeting with further workshop time also available after each meeting if required.

A proposed meeting schedule showing the two options is attached. The meetings are scheduled up to the local body elections on 12 October 2019. Statutory holidays are also referenced. There are six Council and Committee rounds in the year up to the election, which is consistent with the number of meetings held in previous years. Proposed Audit and Risk Subcommittee meeting dates are also shown, although these will be confirmed closer to those dates. Regional Transport Committee meetings are not included as those dates have not been set by that Committee at this point.

4. Recommendation

- a) *That this report is received.*
- b) *That one of the options included in the attached Draft Schedule of Ordinary Council and Committee Meetings for 2019 be adopted.*

Endorsed by: Nick Donnelly
Director Corporate Services

Attachments

- 1. Draft Schedule of Ordinary Council and Committee Meetings 2019 **[11.4.1]**

11.5. Appointment of Electoral Officer

Prepared for: Council
Report No. GOV1813
Activity: Governance Report
Prepared by: Ian McCabe, Executive Officer
Endorsed by: Sarah Gardner, Chief Executive
Date: 26 October 2018

PURPOSE

- [1] To approve the appointment of a new electoral officer.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- [2] Under the Local Electoral Act 2001, every local authority must at all times have an electoral officer appointed. With the passing of Pam Jordan, Council is required to appoint a new electoral officer.
- [3] It is recommended that Anthony Morton from Electionz.com be appointed as electoral officer for the Otago Regional Council.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- 1) **Receives** this report.
- 2) **Approves** the appointment of Anthony Morton as electoral officer for the Otago Regional Council.
- 3) **Acknowledges** the huge contribution that Pam Jordan made as electoral officer for the Otago Regional Council, Dunedin City Council, and the District Health Board.

BACKGROUND

- [4] With the sad passing of Pam Jordan, the Council now needs to appoint a new electoral officer. Pam Jordan served as electoral officer for the Otago Regional Council, Dunedin City Council, and the District Health Board from 2007. Prior to this, she served as the deputy electoral officer. She was hugely respected by all who knew her and worked with her.
- [5] Section 12 of the Local Electoral Act 2001 requires that there must at all times be an electoral officer appointed by the local authority to exercise the powers and carry out the duties conferred on the electoral officer by this Act.
- [6] Every electoral officer must also appoint a deputy electoral officer. In 2018, Pam Jordan as electoral officer, appointed Sharon Bodeker as deputy electoral officer. The deputy electoral officer must act as electoral officer for reasons including if the electoral officer

dies and must continue to act until a new electoral officer is appointed and comes into office.

ISSUE

- [7] Council is required to have an electoral officer appointed at all times.

DISCUSSION

- [8] Electionz.com are currently contracted to provide electoral services including the processing of voting papers, electoral roll compilation, mailhouse processing, and provision of election statistics. Electionz.com will continue to provide these services for the 2019 local authority elections.
- [9] It is recommended that Anthony Morton from Electionz.com now be appointed as electoral officer for the Otago Regional Council. Mr Morton has over 40 years of local government and elections administration management experience. He has been electoral officer for eight city/district councils, one regional council, three licensing trusts and two district health boards.
- [10] Sharon Bodeker will continue to be the deputy electoral officer.
- [11] The Chief Executive will also shortly request the electoral officer appoint at least one electoral official from amongst council staff to work with Mr Morton and Mrs Bodeker in the lead up the next local body elections.

NEXT STEPS

- [12] If approved, a contract will be entered into to appoint Mr Anthony Morton as electoral officer for the Otago Regional Council.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

11.6. Pest Management Plan and Biosecurity Strategy

Prepared for: Regulatory Committee
Report No. EMO1834
Activity: Pest Management Plan and Biosecurity Strategy
Prepared by: Scott MacLean, Environmental Monitoring & Operations
Date: 26 October 2018

1. Précis

Otago Regional Council is reviewing the Otago Pest Management Strategy 2009 (“operative plan”), to fulfil the requirements of the Biosecurity Act 1993 (“The Act”) and comply with the National Policy Direction 2015 (“NPD”).

The pest management review has included the development of a new draft proposed Regional Pest Management Plan (“proposed pest management plan”), and the development of a proposed Biosecurity Strategy (“proposed biosecurity strategy”).

This report:

- summarises the process for developing the documents,
- outlines the key changes between the operative pest management plan and the proposed pest management plan,
- recommends the proposed pest management plan be publicly notified for submissions,
- recommends the proposed biosecurity strategy be put out for public feedback,
- recommends that Council appoint a hearing panel with a mix of expertise regarding biosecurity, hearing processes and maori values expertise for the hearing of submissions and to make recommendations to Council on any changes to the proposed pest management plan and the biosecurity strategy.

2. Background

2.1 Context

Biosecurity is important for the sustainable wellbeing of the Otago region and its communities. The Pest Management Plan is the ORC’s regulatory response to pests that have become established.

The operative plan expires in early 2019, and a new plan proposal is required to be notified before the operative plan expires. The operative plan has been in place since 2009.

Substantial changes to the Act were made in 2012. These changes, together with the National Policy Direction for Pest Management 2015 (NPD), introduced new requirements for both the process of developing new pest management plans, and for their content.

2.2 Combined proposed pest management plan and biosecurity strategy

The pest management review has included the development of both a proposed pest management plan and a proposed biosecurity strategy.

The purpose of developing both documents is to provide integration between the statutory responsibilities defined in the proposed pest management plan, and the broader and non-statutory biosecurity activities undertaken by Council and Otago's communities and stakeholders, to be outlined through the proposed biosecurity strategy.

2.3 Key changes and outcomes in the proposed pest management plan and biosecurity strategy

2.3.1 The proposed biosecurity strategy

The proposed biosecurity strategy is a new strategic approach to meeting ORC's biosecurity obligations, aiming to guide the delivery of all ORC's biosecurity activities over the next 10 years.

The biosecurity strategy integrates ORC's statutory and non-statutory functions, including the proposed pest management plan and all other biosecurity activities such as monitoring and surveillance, research, incursion responses and collaborative action. The strategy proposes four key priorities, with a range of actions outlined and linked to each of those priorities. The priorities are:

1. Proactive Biosecurity management: Addressing issues before they become significant.
2. Responsive and Flexible: Utilise the most efficient and effective methods to control harmful organisms.
3. Integrated and Collaborative action: Working with parties at all levels.
4. Landscape scale and Site scale: Target key areas for collaborative and coordinated control.

2.3.2 The proposed pest management plan

Several changes have been proposed between the operative and proposed pest management plans. These include changes that are driven through a greater level of national direction as a result of the NPD, including direction around the format, process and contents of a pest management plan. Changes between the plans also incorporate the changed expectations from Council, the community and stakeholders, and the need to adapt to new or changed pest threats.

These changes include:

1. Addressing areas where the operative plan is inconsistent with the NPD, including:
 - a. Objectives which address appropriate adverse effects and state intermediate outcomes;
 - b. Programmes which align with the NPD programme descriptors (exclusion, eradication, progressive containment, sustained control and site-led);
 - c. analysis of costs and benefits in accordance with the NPD requirements; and
 - d. 'Good Neighbour Rules' that meet new requirements, for gorse, broom, Russell lupin, ragwort, nodding thistle, rabbits, wilding conifers.
2. Amending what is required of landowners by the plan, including:
 - a. Expanding the gorse and broom free areas to protect new areas from gorse and broom.
 - b. More effective boundary rules for nodding thistle, gorse, broom, and ragwort.
 - c. Simpler rabbit control rules for better compliance and more monitoring of high-risk areas.

- d. Tackling wilding conifer tree spread throughout Otago so cleared areas stay cleared.
 - e. New rules for Russell lupins.
 - f. New exclusion pests - African feather grass, Chilean needle grass, false tamarisk, moth plant.
 - g. Eradication pests - wallabies, rooks and spiny broom, and requirements to further reduce many other pest plants.
 - h. New collaborative site led programmes for Mt Cargill, West Harbour and Otago Peninsula that manage a range of additional plant and animal pests (Chilean flame creeper, Darwin's barberry, possums, mustelids etc).
3. More emphasis on ensuring monitoring of the plan's actions are efficient and effective.

The structure of the proposed pest management plan is based on a common approach to formatting developed by a collective of regional councils.

2.3.3 Annual operational plan

Delivering on the directions provided by the proposed pest management plan requires an annual operational plan. The operational plan is an 'implementation plan' which sets out how ORC's biosecurity activities will be delivered each year, including monitoring and compliance with the pest management plan rules.

It is a requirement under the Act and must be developed, reviewed and reported on annually. The report at the end of the year will then be used to measure success and progress over that year and those results are then used to prepare the operational plan for the following year.

An operational plan is required to be produced within three months of a pest management plan becoming operative, and one is currently being prepared.

3. Process for developing a regional pest management plan and biosecurity strategy

3.1 The difference between a regional pest management plan and a biosecurity strategy

A pest management plan is a regulatory document which sets out the roles and requirements (such as rules) of Council and land occupiers to manage specified pests. The Act has criteria that must be met in order to justify regulation of a pest species.

While many organisms in Otago may be considered undesirable or a nuisance, these are only considered for inclusion in the pest management plan where the criteria outlined in the Act are met.

Unlike the pest management plan, which is obliged to meet the criteria set out under the Act, the biosecurity strategy has no strict criteria. Instead, the biosecurity strategy incorporates both the pest management plan and also ORC's broader responsibilities which relate to biosecurity but sit outside the pest management plan.

This includes providing higher level guidance and integration between Council's roles and those of other agencies, as well as providing regional leadership and direction to allow for an adaptive response to emerging issues.

Because of the interaction and relationship between the proposed biosecurity strategy and the proposed pest management plan, and because of the broader function the biosecurity strategy plays in supporting the pest management plan, it is recommended the process for receiving feedback on the proposed biosecurity strategy follows the same timeframe as the more formal consultation process for the proposed pest management plan.

3.2 Regulatory requirements for proposed Pest Management Plan

The regulatory requirements for developing a regional pest management plan are set out under sections 70 to 75 of the Act. The process involves six key steps, which are summarised in Table 1 below.

Before taking the next step in the plan making process, the Council must be satisfied that:

1. The Proposal sets out the matters listed in section 70 of the Act;
2. The requirements in section 71 of the Act have been met;
3. Sufficient consultation has taken place under section 72 of the Act, or more consultation is required.

Table 1: Regulatory requirements for the development of a regional pest management plan

Prior to public notification of the proposed Pest Management Plan	S70, First step	Plan is initiated by a proposal (s70 prescribes the matters that must be set out in the Proposal)	Resolution on 31 October to notify the proposal
	S71, Second step	Satisfaction on requirements (matters the Council must consider and be satisfied with when it approves the Proposal)	Resolution on 31 October regarding satisfaction of requirements
	S72, Third step	Council is satisfied with consultation, or requires further consultation to be undertaken (for example through public notification of the Proposal)	Resolution on 31 October regarding public notification
Public notification of the proposal, receipt of submissions			1 November – 14 December 2018
Hearing of submissions			Anticipated early 2019
After public notification and the hearing on the proposed Pest Management Plan	S73, Fourth step	Approval of preparation of a plan and decision on the management agency (the hearing panel issues a minute)	Anticipated early to mid 2019
	S74, Fifth step	Satisfaction on contents of the plan and requirements (included in hearing panel report to Council as per sixth step)	Anticipated early to mid 2019

	S75, Sixth step	Hearing panel recommendations to Council on submissions and the plan. Council makes decision on plan.	Anticipated early to mid 2019
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Please see Appendix 6 for a more detailed overview of how the proposal is accordance with the Act and NPD requirements.

3.3 Requirements for consultation on the proposed pest management plan

Section 72 of the Act sets out the consultation requirements for the proposed pest management plan. It requires the Council to consider whether it is satisfied:

- (a) That, if Ministers' responsibilities may be affected by the plan, the Ministers have been consulted; and
- (b) That, if local authorities' responsibilities may be affected by the plan, the authorities have been consulted; and
- (c) That the tangata whenua of the area who may be affected by the plan were consulted through iwi authorities and tribal rūnanga; and
- (d) That, if consultation with other persons is appropriate, sufficient consultation has occurred.

In considering whether the Council is satisfied of these matters, the Council must have regard to the following:

- (a) The scale and impacts on persons who are likely to be affected by the plan; and
- (b) Whether the persons likely to be affected by the plan or their representatives have already been consulted and, if so, the nature of consultation; and
- (c) The level of support for, or opposition to, the proposal from persons who are likely to be affected by it.

If the Council is not satisfied that sufficient consultation has occurred, it may require further consultation to be undertaken on the proposed pest management plan. If that is the case, it must determine the way in which further consultation must be undertaken. Under the Act consultation can be undertaken through public notification of the proposed pest management plan and the receipt of submissions.¹

In order to inform Council's decisions around the sufficiency of consultation, the consultation undertaken to date is summarised in the following section.

3.4 Consultation undertaken to date

Feedback on the future of pest management in Otago was undertaken over October and November 2017. This process included:

1. A stakeholder forum on pest management and biodiversity in Dunedin;

¹ Section 72(5) of the Biosecurity Act.

2. 'Protect our patch' pop-in sessions in Cromwell, Dunedin, Balclutha and Oamaru;
3. An online questionnaire;
4. Written feedback, and feedback over the phone and through email.¹

Feedback received through this process informed the development of the proposed pest management plan.

Engagement with stakeholders, Iwi, central government agencies and industry have continued as the plan has developed further,² in addition to regular direction provided through the Otago Regional Council's Pest Reference Group ("the PRG").

This feedback was incorporated into the plan and informed the decision to develop a biosecurity strategy in addition to the proposed pest management plan to address the various biosecurity issues and opportunities that could not be addressed by (or solely through) taking a regulatory approach.

While the upfront engagement process with communities and stakeholders has been robust, there are likely to be members of the wider public who are also potentially affected by the changes within the proposed pest management plan.

In respect to the proposed pest management plan, it is good practice to allow all any person the opportunity to make a formal submission and speak to their submission at a hearing. This provides a transparent process where all views are listened to, considered and reported on in a transparent way. This is also consistent with the approach taken by other Regional Councils nationally.

In terms of timing, it is important that the community and stakeholders are offered the opportunity to provide feedback on the proposed biosecurity strategy at the same time so that both documents can be considered together.

However, the process for consultation on the proposed biosecurity strategy need not follow the same process as the more formal public notification process for the proposed pest management plan. Consultation on the proposed biosecurity strategy could involve a less formal 'feedback' process, where the process is less resource intensive and more streamlined.

Given these factors, it is recommended that the proposed pest management plan is publicly notified for submissions, and a hearing be held, so that potentially affected persons have an opportunity to have their say.

It is recommended that feedback on the proposed biosecurity strategy is sought at the same time as public consultation on the proposed pest management plan is undertaken, to allow respondents the opportunity to consider and provide feedback on both at the same time.

It is recommended that consultation on the proposed biosecurity strategy follows a less formal, more streamlined process compared to the public notification process for the

¹ Further information on the feedback received through this process is available at <https://www.orc.govt.nz/media/4264/pest-engagement-summary.pdf>

² Including but not restricted to the Department of Conservation, the Ministry for Primary Industries, territorial authorities, neighbouring regional councils, industry groups, Iwi and area-based pest control committees and groups.

proposed pest management plan. The hearing panel need not hear the feedback on the proposed biosecurity strategy but could recommend amendments to it in response to feedback, at the same time it makes recommendations to Council on decisions on the proposed pest management plan.

3.5 Cost Benefit Analysis

An important component of compliance with the Act is the provision of an economic analysis of the proposed pest management plan, including a cost benefit analysis and consideration of various funding matters. This economic analysis was undertaken by consultant Simon Harris (Land Water People) and is included as Attachment 3 to this report (“the CBA”).

The CBA contains analysis of the management options for each pest based on the pest management categories described in the NPD:

1. Sustained Control – where further spread is prevented.
2. Progressive Containment – where the pest is reduced in extent over time.
3. Eradication – where the pest is eradicated from the region.
4. Do Nothing – where the pest is allowed to continue to spread, and landholders undertake control as their own circumstances indicate.

A comprehensive CBA has not been undertaken for each site-led programme or for exclusion programme pests. This is because within each site-led programme, the values being protected are primarily biodiversity and the benefits are therefore unquantifiable. Also, because site-led programmes are collaborative in nature, building upon and supporting the efforts of volunteer control, there are no occupier control rules. The management costs of the exclusion programmes (surveillance) are relatively low and there are also no occupier control rules.

The estimated costs and benefits of the management options for each pest for the next 100 years are modelled using estimates of the pest’s spread into new areas, rate of increase in density, the costs of control, and lost production.

The estimation of costs and benefits takes into account the costs of intervention in the form of inspection, monitoring and enforcement costs, and it is adjusted for the risk that the proposed objective will not be achieved. As the quantified results do not include biodiversity benefits, which are very significant for some pests, some of the quantified net benefits are negative.

The quantified benefit of the proposed management option for each pest is contained in the proposed pest management plan. For those pests shown in the proposed pest management plan as having a negative net benefit, Council must satisfy itself that the unquantified benefits (mostly biodiversity related) are sufficient to outweigh the costs of pest control. In these cases, the unquantified benefits for the pests are described in the proposed pest management plan. It is considered that the benefits (combined quantified and non-quantified) will exceed the costs for these pests, meaning the proposed programmes are worthwhile.

The CBA report includes recommendations for a funding structure for the regional pest management plan. The CBA recommends in general:

1. The management of pests for solely biodiversity benefit should be funded through general rates, due to the regional benefit.
2. The management of pests for solely production benefit should be funded through a targeted rate on productive land for plan related costs, and either targeted rate or exacerbator control (where the exacerbator is required to undertake the control).
3. The management of pests where there are both biodiversity and production benefits should be funded through apportionment between targeted rate and general rate depending on the benefits to each party.

The funding structure recommended in the CBA is reflected in the proposed pest management plan.

3.6 Structure of the commissioner hearing panel

Given the significance of the proposed pest management plan, the involvement of elected councillors in providing guidance and direction through the Pest Reference Group (PRG) and the potential for *perceived* conflicts of interest or bias, consideration should be given to including some independence on the hearing panel. Consideration should also be given to including a commissioner who is experienced in considering Iwi/Hapu and Māori interests.

Any perceived conflicts of interest or bias may be able to be effectively managed through Council's Conflict of Interest policy however. This matter can be considered by the Commissioner Appointment Sub-Committee.

3.7 Communication

A Communication plan has been prepared to support public notification for submissions and feedback. The key communication tools during the notification period that will be used include:

- A public notice advising of the notification of the Proposal in the Otago Daily Times (Appendix 7);
- A consultation document to be distributed with local newspapers (Appendix 6);
- Hard copies, submission forms and feedback forms at all public facing ORC offices and public libraries;
- A dedicated YourSay page;
- A media statement;
- Advertisements in newspapers and web platforms (such as facebook);
- A formal notification letter to affected ministries, iwi and Runaka, neighbouring regional councils and district councils in Otago;
- An email update to all interested parties;
- A letter to property owners within new gorse and broom free areas;
- Presentation to communities within the Dunedin site led areas.

4. Recommendation

It is recommended that Council:

- a. *Notes the 'Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan' (Appendix 1), the 'Proposed Biosecurity Strategy' (Appendix 2) and other supporting documents (Appendices 3, 4, and 5) to this report.*

- b. *Resolves it is satisfied the processes informing the proposed pest management plan are in accordance with the requirements set out under Section 70 of the Biosecurity Act 1993;*
- c. *Resolves that it is satisfied the matters in section 71 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 have been met in respect to the proposed pest management plan;*
- d. *Resolves that further consultation on the Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan, in the form of public notification and the receipt of submissions is required in accordance with section 72(4), 72(5)(c) and section 72(5)(c) of the Biosecurity Act 1993;*
- e. *Directs that further consultation on the proposed pest management plan is undertaken by formally notifying the proposed pest management plan, to be publicly notified on 1 November 2018 for a period of six weeks, followed by a hearing of submissions received; and*
- f. *Directs that community feedback on the Proposed Biosecurity Strategy is sought at the same time as consultation on the Proposed Pest Management Plan is underway;*
- g. *Authorises the Commissioner Appointment Sub-Committee to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of hearing submissions to the Proposed Pest Management Plan and making recommendations to Council on any amendments to the Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan in accordance with section 75 and 100D(6)(b) of the Biosecurity Act 1991; and making recommendations to Council on any amendments to the Proposed Biosecurity Strategy;*
- h. *Directs the Commissioner Appointment Sub-Committee to appoint a minimum of three Commissioners.*

Authorises the Chief Executive and Director Policy, Planning and Resource Management to make minor alterations and corrections to the 'Proposed Otago Regional Pest Management Plan', the 'Proposed Biosecurity Strategy' and supporting documents prior to public notification.

Endorsed by: Scott MacLean
Director Environmental Monitoring & Operations

Attachments

Appendix 1: The Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan for Otago

Appendix 2: The Draft Otago Biosecurity Strategy

Appendix 3: Analysis of the costs and benefits of the Proposed Pest Management Plan

Appendix 4: Summary of consultation on the development of the Proposed Pest Management Plan and Biosecurity Strategy

Appendix 5: Consultation document titled: Protect what we treasure – your guide to the proposed Regional Pest Management Plan and Biosecurity Strategy

Appendix 6: Assessment of the Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan against the requirements of The Biosecurity Act 1993 and National policy Direction 2015

Appendix 7: Public Notice

12. MATTERS FOR NOTING

12.1. Community Response Planning Report

Prepared for: Technical Committee
Report No. EHS1836
Activity: Safety & Hazards: Emergency Management
Prepared by: Gavin Palmer, Director Engineering, Science and Hazards
Date: 25 October 2018

1. Précis

At the meeting of the ORC Technical Committee on Thursday 18 October, the Committee received my report updating progress on the development of Community Response Plans across Otago. The Committee expressed concern at the progress towards completion of the plans and resolved the following:

Resolution

1. ***This report be received***
2. ***Progress on developing community response plans for priority communities is noted***
3. ***That an updated plan with detailed time line be provided to this Council for 31 October 2018, to include a resourcing update***

Moved: Cr Scott
Seconded: Cr Lawton
CARRIED

This report presents a more detailed update on the purpose for and development process of community-based emergency response plans and guides, and the programme for their completion.

2. Community Response Planning

The consistent purpose of community response planning across New Zealand is to ensure that local communities have the capability to self-activate in an emergency and work in close connection with, and under the direction of City/District (TA) Emergency Operations Centres. These are in turn coordinated by the Group Emergency Coordination Centre. Under this national model the local community itself drives the development of its community response guides and plans, with support and advice from their Emergency Management Officer. Locally based Emergency Response Groups in each community currently decide the timeframe for their own plan completion with input from each TLA.

A locally led community response planning process is based on a positive, respected, trusted, and engaged relationship between the community and Emergency Management Otago. Regional Councilors will be familiar with this process, which is comparable with the community engagement the Council itself undertakes with representative organisations such as the Shag Catchment Group, the Pomahaka Watercare Group and

interested locals being consulted over values for the Tomahawk Lagoon. Our staff are mindful that genuine community engagement is not imposed from above.

3. Community Response Plan Development Process

Each community is different in its makeup and geographical boundaries, so the first step is to meet with interested community representatives to define:

- Geographic boundaries
- Communities of interest
- Cultural or ethnic make-up/demographic/ability

The next step is to test boundaries definitions with the local community and confirm whether two or more areas can plan their community emergency response together.

In smaller communities this process can be straight forward. An example is the Shotover Country, Lake Hayes Estate and Lake Hayes areas within the Wakatipu basin, where three adjoining but separate communities agreed to plan together. In larger communities, or where there are several separate communities in close proximity this can be more complicated. South Dunedin is an example where many of the residents view themselves as living in distinct communities within a larger area. Finding representatives to form a local response group in that area has taken longer than anticipated and even agreeing on an acceptable name has been a challenge.

In most parts of Otago, community response groups have been formed as a result of contact with existing local organisations/groups. These include Community Boards and community associations, local emergency services and established organisations such as Neighbourhood Support, Red Cross, SPCA, Community Patrols and business groups. Engaging with local marae is a critical part of creating local response groups. In some areas, individuals who are not affiliated with other organisations have also come forward to be part of the community response groups.

4. Community Response Group Creation

Effective Community Response Plans are created and owned by the Community itself, working through the local response group. Their work includes:

- Confirming members and appointing a chairperson
- Setting their timeframe
- Agreeing the area boundaries and appropriate name
- Identifying local hazards and impacts with guidance from the Emergency Management Officer, usually with input from ORC's hazards staff
- Identifying at-risk or vulnerable communities and locations
- Assessing local resources for use in a response
- Identifying the viable and preferred channels for informing and communicating with community members during an emergency. Agreeing an activation processes in conjunction with the Emergency Management Otago
- Identifying the primary and alternate locations for a community response coordination centre, in consultation with both Emergency Management Otago and the City/District Council.

5. Plan Ownership

The “ownership” of the response plan remains with the community and the primary relationship with the Group is with the City/District (TLA) through our locally based Emergency Management Officer. The community agrees the timeframe for plan/guide development and meeting schedule.

6. Plan Content and Development Process

Local knowledge is essential in the development of databases of resources, hazard impact areas, evacuation routes, venues for Civil Defence Centres, at-risk people/communities/areas. ORC’s hazards team, GNS Science and other technical experts are consulted over local hazards and risks.

The production of a Plan/Guide entails multiple meetings with the Community Response Group to ensure there is local ownership and the plan is workable.

7. The role of Emergency Management Otago is to:

- Start the planning process community by community
- Support communities to establish community response groups
- Provide support to the Chair
- Act as technical advisor regarding emergency management operations and activations
- Collate information and form the draft document for presentation/review/sign-off by the Response Group
- Introduce community group members to the local Emergency Operations Centre, Local Controllers, and other members of the Incident Management Team to ensure a consistent approach within each district and across the region. Develop group activation Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and plans based on local situation and hazards
- Provide training, exercises, and capacity building for response group members

8. Keeping the Plan Alive

A plan is a guiding document that provides the framework for a community-based response in emergencies where isolation, disruption to communications and scarcity of resources mean that a local community will need to take care of itself for a period.

Building community capability, maintaining a local resource database, providing and supporting training, exercises, and community engagement, supporting the recruitment of new members, and remaining engaged with the community are all essential elements of a successful process. As most communities within Otago are dynamic and many are experiencing strong growth and rapid change, the community response plans also require ongoing review and revision.

9. Activating the Plan

A Community Response Group role is to activate in an emergency to establish a Local Community Response Coordination Centre to provide local support and a key communications link to the District Emergency Operations Centre

This may include the following actions:

- Liaise with the City/District (TA) Emergency Operations Centre to determine what action should be taken
- Consider the establishment of the Community Response Coordination Centre
- Activate community warning systems, e.g. phone tree, texting, social media, and local radio
- Act as “eyes and ears” for the Local EOC and community in the area to provide accurate and timely information about the situation
- Consider who will be affected and where
- Assess all vulnerable population sites in the area or zone
- Remain in communication with the Local Emergency Operations Centre, emergency services, community groups, Community Patrol, Neighbourhood Support etc.

Post-activation

- Attend and contribute to formal debrief with City/District (TA) Emergency Operations Centre
- Review activation processes and activity.
- Implement any review recommendations

10. Development and Completion Timeline

The following chart details the development process, timeline and any significant risks associated with the process. The timelines have been reviewed by each Emergency Management Officer. These will be further discussed in detail with their local Council Liaison Manager to ensure our staff remain fully engaged with the requirements of each Council. This report and the associated timelines will also be included on the agendas for the CDEM Coordinating Executive Group and the Governance Joint Committee in November.

11. Recommendation

- a) *That this report be received and noted.*

Endorsed by: Gavin Palmer
Director Engineering, Hazards & Science

Attachments

1. Community response plans spreadsheet Oct 18 [12.1.1]

13. REPORT BACK FROM COUNCILLORS

14. NOTICES OF MOTION

15. RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

HELD ON 17 AND 18 OCTOBER 2018

15.1. Recommendations of the Policy Committee

10.1 Biodiversity Action Plan

Resolution

That the Committee:

- a) **Approve** the draft Biodiversity Action Plan in Attachment 2 for consultation with iwi and key stakeholders before a final draft is brought back to this committee for approval on 28 November 2018.

Moved: Cr Woodhead

Seconded: Cr Scott

CARRIED

10.2 South Dunedin Collaboration

Resolution

That the Committee:

- a. *This report is received and noted.*
b. *That through the Chair and CE we initiate discussion around forming a governance group on South Dunedin, including councillors.*

Moved: Cr Woodhead

Seconded: Cr Deaker

CARRIED

11.1 Director's Report on Progress

Resolution

- a) *That a paper be brought to this table detailing issues or gaps of the waste plan that need to be addressed. Include Comment on the statutory responsibility as regard to waste for ORC.*

Moved: Cr Scott

Seconded: Cr Brown

CARRIED

Resolution

- a) *That this report be noted.*

Moved: Cr Woodhead

Seconded: Cr Hope

CARRIED

11.2 Government's New "Essential Water" Policy Framework

Resolution:

- a) *That Council note this report; and*

- b) *That Council ask the Director Policy, Planning and Resource Management to provide an analysis of the impacts of this new policy framework for Otago and this Council to its Policy Committee in November 2018.*

Moved: Cr Neill
Seconded: Cr Deaker
CARRIED

Attachments

Nil

15.2. Recommendations of the Regulatory Committee

10.1 Review of Council's Consents Function

Resolution

Staff appoint a consultant(s) to undertake the review.

Moved: Cr Robertson
Seconded: Cr Deaker
CARRIED

Resolution

- a) *That the Committee approves the brief attached as Appendix 1 for the Review of Council's Resource Consents Function.*

Moved: Cr Woodhead
Seconded: Cr Deaker
CARRIED

11.1 Compliance Activity for 2017/18

Resolution

Move that a case study be undertaken on the Kaikorai Stream with a view to informing future work on other urban waterways.

Moved: Cr Deaker
Seconded: Cr Kempton
CARRIED

Resolution

- a) *That this report be noted.*
b) *That this paper be reframed and represented with analysis of trends and of highlights and issues governance should be addressing.*

Moved: Cr Laws
Seconded: Cr Deaker
CARRIED

11.2 Director's Report on Progress

Resolution

That this report be noted.

Moved: Cr Neill
Seconded: Cr Lawton
CARRIED

Resolution

That an effectiveness review of lagarosiphon control on Lake Dunstan be brought to the next committee round.

Moved: Cr Lawton
Seconded: Cr Laws
CARRIED

11.3 Enforcement Activities from 20 August to 5 October 2018

Resolution

a) *That this report be received and noted.*

Moved: Cr Woodhead
Seconded: Cr Brown
CARRIED

11.4 Consents and Building Control

Resolution

a) *That this report is noted.*

Moved: Cr Woodhead
Seconded: Cr Deaker
CARRIED

Attachments

Nil

15.3. Recommendations of the Communications Committee

10.1 ECO Fund – Applications

Resolution

(a) *To approve the terms of reference for the ECO Fund decision panel (document in attachments)*

(b) *To approve the funding recommendations of the ECO Fund decision panel for the following applications to a value of \$88,333 as per attached summary sheet of projects)*

Applications under \$5,000

*Cat Control
Mt Iron Trapping Project
Project Kereru
Mt Barker Residents Trap Library*

Applications over \$5,000
*Helping Tomahawk lagoon
Clutha Water Project
Hydrology research at Sinclair Wetlands
Tomahawk Smalls Restoration Project
Wakatipu Fill The Gap Predator Control
Monitoring Coastal Change*

Moved: Cr Scott
Seconded: Cr Laws
CARRIED

11.1 Director's Report on Progress

Resolution

a) *That this report is noted.*

Moved: Cr Deaker
Seconded: Cr Hope
CARRIED

Attachments

Nil

15.4. Recommendations of the Technical Committee

11.1 Director's Report on Progress

Resolution

That the report is received and noted.

Moved: Cr Lawton
Seconded: Cr Hope
CARRIED

11.2 South Dunedin Technical Work Programme update.

Resolution

a) *This report is received and noted.*

Moved: Cr Woodhead
Seconded: Cr Lawton
CARRIED

11.3 Community Response Plans

Resolution

1. *This report be received.*
2. *Progress on developing community response plans for priority communities is noted*
3. *that an updated plan with detailed time line be provided to this Council for 31 October 2018, to include a resourcing update*

Moved: Cr Scott
Seconded: Cr Lawton
CARRIED

11.4 Lake snow technical workshop proceedings and research priorities - recommendations and programme cost estimates

Resolution

- a. *This report is received.*
- b. *The outcomes of the lake snow expert workshop convened by ORC in August 2018 are noted, including the revised Lake Snow research programme (referring to table 2)*
- c. *The Chief Executive engage on the matter with chief executives at Regional CEOs meeting on 8 November and report on progress*
- d. *and noting of other regional councils and the Ministry for Primary Industries inviting them to formally endorse and support the proposed research programme and to discuss funding arrangements.*

Moved: Cr Lawton
Seconded: Cr Noone
CARRIED

Attachments

Nil

15.5. Recommendations of the Public Portion of the Finance and Corporate Committee

10.1 Director's Report

Resolution

- a) *That this report is received.*
- b) *That the payments summarised in the table above and detailed in the payments schedule, totalling \$5,630,057.15 is endorsed.*

Moved: Cr Brown
Seconded: Cr Noone
CARRIED

11.1 Treasury Report

Resolution

a) *That this report is received.*

Moved: Cr Noone
Seconded: Cr Scott
CARRIED

11.2 Public Transport – Update

Dunedin Bus Hub

Resolution

That council endorse the option of the contractor vacating the site over December 2018 and reinstating works in the New Year, subject to consultation with the directly affected parties and refinement by staff.

Moved: Cr Deaker
Seconded: Cr Laws
CARRIED

Resolution

a) *That this report be received.*

Moved: Cr Brown
Seconded: Cr Hope
CARRIED

13.1 Recommendations of the Audit and Risk Subcommittee - 19 September 2018

Resolution

Recommendations of the public portion of the Audit and Risk Subcommittee meeting held on 19 September 2018, be adopted.

Moved: Cr Brown
Seconded: Cr Noone
CARRIED

Attachments

Nil

16. RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

Nil

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

Item 2.1 Report EHS1827 - Leith Flood Protection Scheme, Leith Dundas Construction Project

Item 2.2 Report CS1862 - Investment Manager Tender Award

Item 2.3 Report GOV1814 - Provincial Growth Fund

Item 2.4 Report EMO1833 - Harbourmaster Vessel Funding

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

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
<p>2.1 Report EHS1827 Leith Flood Protection Scheme, Leith Dundas Construction Project</p>	<p>To enable any local authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities – Section 7(2)(h)</p> <p>To enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) – Section 7(2)(i)</p>	<p>Section 48(1)(a); Section 7(2)(h); Section 7(2)(i)</p>
<p>2.2 Report CS1862 Investment Manager Tender Award</p>	<p>To protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the personal who supplied or who is the subject of the information – Section 7(2)(b)(ii)</p> <p>To enable any local authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities – Section 7(2)(h)</p> <p>To enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) – Section 7(2)(i)</p>	<p>Section 48(1)(a); Section 7(2)(b)(ii); Section 7(2)(h); Section 7(2)(i)</p>
<p>2.3 Report GOV1814 Provincial Growth Fund</p>	<p>To enable any local authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities – Section 7(2)(h)</p> <p>To enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) – Section 7(2)(i)</p>	<p>Section 48(1)(a); Section 7(2)(h)</p>
<p>2.4 Report EMO1833 Harbourmaster Vessel Funding</p>	<p>To enable any local authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities – Section 7(2)(h)</p> <p>To protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of</p>	<p>Section 48(1)(a); Section 7(2)(b)(ii); Section 7(2)(h) {public-excluded-section}</p>

	<p>the personal who supplied or who is the subject of the information – Section 7(2)(b)(ii) To enable any local authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities – Section 7(2)(h) {public-excluded-reason}</p>	
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This resolution is made in reliance on [section 48\(1\)\(a\)](#) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by [section 6](#) or [section 7](#) of that Act or [section 6](#) or [section 7](#) or [section 9](#) of the Official Information Act 1982, as the case may require, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as follows:

2.1 Report EHS1827 Leith Flood Protection Scheme, Leith Dundas Construction Project

To enable any local authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities – Section 7(2)(h).

To enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) – Section 7(2)(i).

2.2 Report CS1862 Investment Manager Tender Award

To protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the personal who supplied or who is the subject of the information – Section 7(2)(b)(ii)

To enable any local authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities – Section 7(2)(h).

To enable any local authority holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) – Section 7(2)(i).

2.3 Report GOV1814 Provincial Growth Fund

To enable any local authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities – Section 7(2)(h)

2.4 Report EMO1833 Harbourmaster Vessel Funding

To protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the personal who supplied or who is the subject of the information – Section 7(2)(b)(ii)

To enable any local authority holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities – Section 7(2)(h)

Move that Dr Palmer, Mr Donnelly, Mr McCabe and Mr MacLean be permitted to remain at this meeting after the public has been excluded, because of their knowledge of the matters subject to the recommendations.

{public-excluded-reason}

17. CLOSURE

