Workshop: 4 August 2020 Dale Ofsoske, Electoral Officer, Election Services



Objectives

- provide overview on upcoming democratic review processes
 - 1. electoral system (mandatory by 12 September 2020)
 - 2. Māori wards (optional by 23 November 2020)
 - 3. representation review (mandatory by 31 August 2021)
- obtain general Council guidance
- Logistics
 - complex process
 - need to get it right (compliance)
 - community and iwi consultation



1. Electoral system

- every 3 years Council must consider electoral system
- Council can choose to either
 - retain STV (current system)
 - adopt FPP
 - hold a poll
- resolution by 12 September 2020
- mandatory public notice by 19 September 2020
- notice provides opportunity for public to demand a poll



• Electoral system poll

- Council can resolve to hold a poll anytime
 - if by 12 September 2020
 - poll held by 21 May 2021
 - no public notice required
 - result binding for 2022 & 2025 elections
 - if by 21 February 2021
 - poll held by 21 May 2021
 - result binding for 2022 & 2025 elections
 - if after 21 February 2021
 - poll held after 21 May 2021 e.g. with 2022 elections
 - result binding for 2025 & 2028 elections



• Electoral system poll

- electors can demand a poll anytime
 - if received by 21 February 2021
 - poll held by 21 May 2021
 - result binding for 2022 & 2025 elections
 - if received after 21 February 2021
 - poll held after 21 May 2021 e.g. with 2022 elections
 - result binding for 2025 & 2028 elections
- minimum 5% electors (2,021) required
- estimated cost of standalone poll \$85k + GST



• Electoral system choice

- Single Transferable Voting (STV)
 - form of preferential voting
 - electors have single vote and rank candidates in order they prefer
 - must achieve certain number of votes (quota) to be elected
 - used by 14% local authorities in 2019 (11 of 78) incl KCDC and all DHBs (future subject to Simpson Report)
- First Past the Post (FPP)
 - electors tick their preferred candidate(s) up to number of vacancies
 - candidate(s) with highest number votes elected
 - used by 67 of 78 local authorities in 2019 (86%)



2. Māori wards

- can be established anytime but specific opportunity every three-years
- establishment optional
- sit alongside general wards
- applies to wards not community boards
- any elector can stand in a Māori ward
- only electors on the Māori electoral roll can vote in a Māori ward
- electors in a Māori ward can also vote for 'at-large' councillors



Māori wards

- legal obligation
 - LGA sec 4: 'Treaty of Waitangi to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decisionmaking processes...'
 - LGA sec 14(d): 'a local authority should provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to decision-making.'
- LEA secs 19Z-19ZH provides opportunity and mechanisms
- need to consult with local iwi/hapu and local community
- do iwi/hapu want Māori wards?
- are other options preferred?
 - Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti partnership



Māori wards

- every 3 years Council <u>may</u> consider
 - whether or not to establish Māori wards
 - whether or not to hold a poll on Māori wards
- resolution (optional) by 23 November 2020
- if establishing, public notice by 30 November 2020
- in notice provides opportunity for public to demand a poll
- resolution takes effect for at least 2022 & 2025 elections



Māori wards poll

- Council can resolve to hold a poll anytime
 - if no date given, poll held as soon as practicable
 - if poll outcome required for 2022 election
 - resolution for poll by 21 February 2021
 - poll held by 21 May 2021
 - result binding for 2022 & 2025 elections
 - if poll outcome required for 2025 election
 - date for poll after 21 February 2021 e.g. with 2022 election
 - result binding for 2025 & 2028 elections



Māori wards poll

- electors can demand a poll anytime
 - if received by 21 February 2021
 - poll held by 21 May 2021
 - result binding for 2022 & 2025 elections
 - if received after 21 February 2021
 - poll held after 21 May 2021 e.g. with 2022 elections
 - result binding for 2025 & 2028 elections
- minimum 5% electors (2,021) required
- estimated cost of standalone poll \$85k + GST



Māori wards poll

- recent poll results
 - 2018 Western Bay of Plenty District Council (22% For 78% Against)
 - 2018 Whakatāne District Council (45% For 55% Against)
 - 2016 Wairoa District Council (54% For 46% Against)
 - 2015 Far North District Council (32% For 68% Against)
 - 2015 New Plymouth District Council (17% For 83% Against)
 - 2013 Hauraki District Council (19% For 81% Against)
 - 2012 Waikato District Council (20% For 80% Against)
 - 2012 Wairoa District Council (48% For 52% Against)



Māori wards calculation

- based on Māori and general electoral populations (not electors)
 - nmm = mepd / (mepd + gepd) x nm
 - nmm = number Māori members
 - mepd = Māori electoral population of district
 - gepd = general electoral population of district
 - nm = total number members
- 4,380 Māori Electoral Population (8%)
- 42,293 General Electoral Population (92%)
- if 10 councillors retained:
 - 1 Māori councillor (.82 rounded up)
 - 9 general councillors



Māori wards

- currently three local authorities have Māori representation
 - Bay of Plenty Regional Council (2001)
 - Waikato Regional Council (2013)
 - Wairoa District Council (2019)
- if established
 - must apply for at least two triennial elections
 - must undertake a representation review
- SOLGM submitted to Justice Committee that legislation for establishing Māori wards be aligned with creation of other wards
- matter of interest to Minister of LG
- watch this space



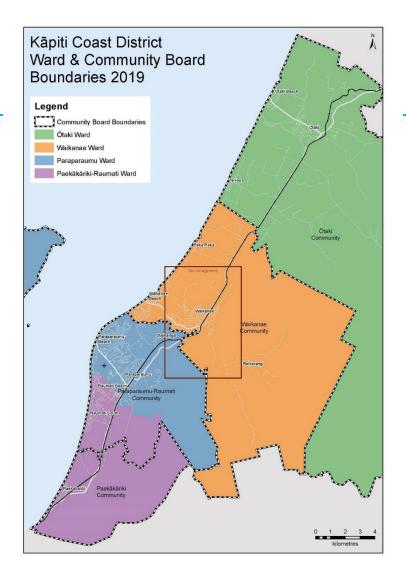
3. Representation arrangements review

- review must be undertaken in 2021
 - initial proposal between 1 March 2021 and 31 August 2021
 - final proposal by 19 November 2021
- process reasonably complex and prescribed
- don't under-estimate the process
- ensure sufficient budget/resource
- impact of LTP on timing



- Representation arrangements review
 - current arrangements
 - 10 councillors, plus mayor
 - 5 elected 'at large'
 - 5 elected from 4 wards
 - Paekākāriki-Raumati (1)
 - Paraparaumu (2)
 - Waikanae (1)
 - Ōtaki (1)
 - 16 community board members from 4 community boards
 - Paekākāriki (4)
 - Paraparaumu/Raumati (4)
 - Waikanae (4)
 - Ōtaki (4)







- Representation arrangements review
 - must consider:
 - 1. communities of interest
 - not legally defined and may mean different things to different people
 - LGC provides guidance
 - perceptual sense of belonging to a clearly defined area
 - functional ability to meet community's requirements for physical and human services
 - political ability of elected body to represent interests of all its members



Representation arrangements review

- communities of interest
 - need to be identified
 - area where one feels sense of community/belonging
 - access to daily goods and services
 - physical and topographical features
 - similar communities can be grouped together
 - can change over time
 - e.g. impact of new SH 1



Representation arrangements review

- 2. effective representation
 - total number of members (is 10 about right?)
 - elected from wards/at large/mix
 - ward boundaries/names/number elected per ward
 - community boards (retain, alter, dis-establish)
 - community board boundaries/names/subdivisions/number elected and appointed per board



Representation arrangements review

- 3. fair representation
 - population equity (+/- 10% rule)
 - each member represents about the same number of people
 - a little leeway so as not to split a community of interest
 - two current wards do not comply
 - Ōtaki ward (-14.73%, over-represented with 1,650 people short)
 - Waikanae ward (+26.34%, under-represented with 2,950 people too many)
 - data used (2019 population estimates based on 2013 Census)



- Representation arrangements review
- 2016 review
 - retained same representation arrangements as 2010 review
 - but altered boundary between Waikanae and Ōtaki wards
 - transferred mainly rural area from Ōtaki ward to Waikanae ward
 - +/- 10% compliance would divide a community of interest between the wards
 - referred to LGC as Waikanae and Ōtaki wards +/- 10% non-compliant
 - LGC decision upheld final proposal on grounds of +/- 10% noncompliance would divide a community of interest
 - LGC recommended next review (2021) 'give particular consideration to the ongoing appropriateness of certain sections of the Waikanae/Ōtaki ward/community boundary.'

- Representation arrangements review timetable
 - to 28 February 2021: informal consultation
 - 1 March 31 August 2021: consider review scenarios
 - by 31 August 2021: initial proposal
 - by 8 September 2021: public notice, call for submissions
 - 8 September 8 October 2021: submission period
 - by 19 November 2021:
 - submissions heard
 - final proposal determined
 - public notice call for appeals/objections
 - 19 November 19 December 2021: appeal/objection period
 - 15 January 2022: any appeal/objection to LGC
 - by 11 April 2022: if required, determination by LGC



Consultation

- Māori wards
 - conversation with local iwi/hapu for their view
- representation arrangements review
 - public consultation/strategy for the review
 - informal consultation Y/N
 - before or after LTP?
 - can undertake now
 - public information (website, brochures etc)
 - surveys
 - formal process/consultation from 1 March 2021



• To consider

- consider electoral system retain STV?
- should Māori wards be established?
- start thinking about representation total number of elected members, wards, boundaries, community boards
- what, if any, informal public consultation should be undertaken on the representation review need to establish a comms strategy?
- next steps
 - electoral system decision and public notice
 - Māori ward conversation and decision
 - next representation review workshop



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