

8.8 SUBMISSION TO THE MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE PROPOSED PRIORITY PRODUCTS AND PRIORITY PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP SCHEME GUIDELINES

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PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1 This report requests approval of the draft submission to the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) on the proposed priority products and priority product stewardship scheme guidelines (as attached in Appendix 1 to this report).

DELEGATION

- 2 Council has the authority to approve submissions.

BACKGROUND

- 3 On 9 August 2019, MfE released a consultation document seeking feedback by 4 October 2019 on the proposed priority products and priority product stewardship scheme guidelines.⁴
- 4 As part of a longer-term goal of moving to a low-emissions, sustainable and inclusive economy for New Zealand, the Government wants to reduce the risk of harm from waste, and increase the economic and social benefits from more circular use of resources.
- 5 'Product stewardship' occurs when people and businesses take responsibility for the life-cycle impacts of their product, either voluntarily or in response to regulatory tools (Consultation document, p10).
- 6 Product Stewardship is one of the tools available under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA); however, since the WMA was introduced in 2008, only voluntary product stewardship schemes have been established and accredited under the Act, with limited participation and product recovery rates.
- 7 The WMA offers the option of regulated product stewardship. While regulated product stewardship has been in existence overseas for many years, it has not yet been used in New Zealand.
- 8 Typically, regulated product stewardship requires product fees on entry to the market and a reallocation of funds to ensure products are recycled or safely treated. An indicative regulated product stewardship scheme design can be found in Figure 1 below.
- 9 In order to address particular waste products that risk harming the community and the environment, the Government is proposing a two-staged, co-design approach to establishing regulated product stewardship schemes for these priority products (as shown in Figure 2 below).
 - 9.1 This consultation (Stage 1) is on a proposed two-part framework for the co-design of regulated product stewardship schemes:
 - 9.1.1 The first part of the framework declares the priority product groups being targeted (tyres, agrichemicals, refrigerants, e-waste, farm plastics and packaging); and
 - 9.1.2 The second part sets common guidelines for schemes dealing with each priority product group.

⁴ The full consultation document can be found online at <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/waste/proposed-priority-products-and-priority-product-stewardship-scheme-guidelines>.

9.2 Future consultation (Stage 2) will outline the details of the schemes for each priority product group, and will occur by product group from 2019 to 2022.

Figure 1: Indicative regulated product stewardship scheme design

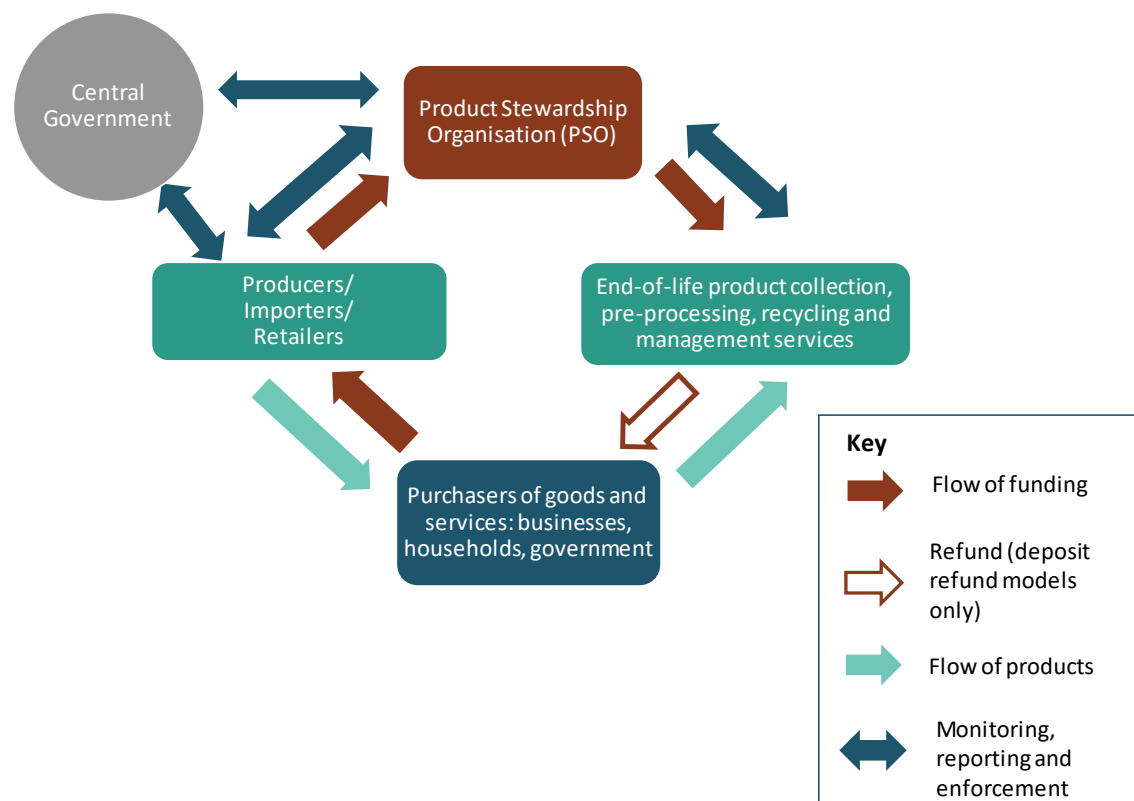
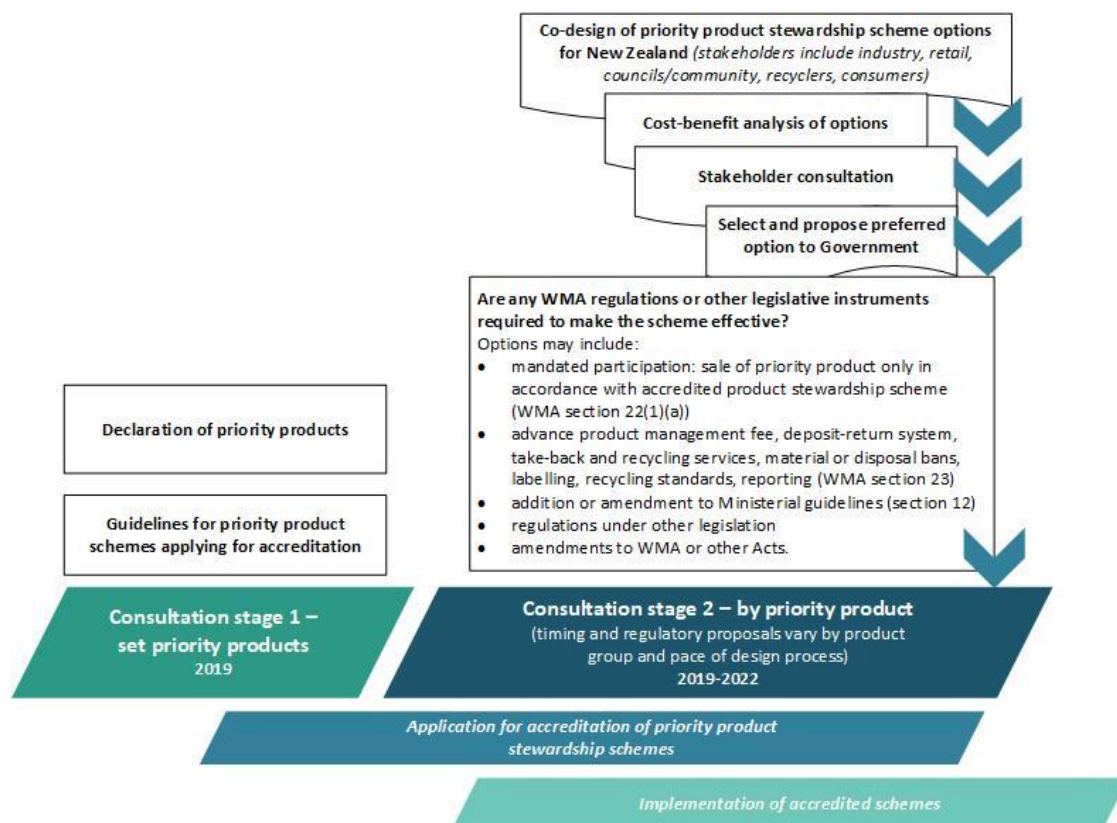


Figure 2: Proposed Stage 1 and Stage 2 consultations for product stewardship schemes



ISSUES AND OPTIONS

- 10 The six priority product groups proposed in the consultation document include:
 - 10.1 packaging (plastic packaging and beverage containers);
 - 10.2 tyres;
 - 10.3 e-waste (starting with lithium-ion batteries);
 - 10.4 agrichemicals and their containers;
 - 10.5 farm plastics; and
 - 10.6 refrigerants and other synthetic greenhouse gases.
- 11 The proposed scope of these priority products is addressed further in the consultation document. For example, "Packaging" is defined as:
 - 11.1 Packaging used to hold any beverage for retail sale that has more than 50 millilitres and less than 4 litres of capacity, made of any material singly or in combination with other materials (eg, plastics, glass, metal, paperboard or mixed laminated materials); and
 - 11.2 Packaging used for consumer goods at retail or wholesale level made of plastic resin codes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7, singly or in combination with one or more of these plastics or any non-plastic material and not designed to be refilled.
- 12 The first six questions of the consultation document ask whether the submitter agrees with the proposed scope for each of the proposed priority products.
- 13 The Council's draft submission:
 - 13.1 agrees with the six priority products selected;
 - 13.2 agrees that the proposed scopes are appropriate, particularly because the proposed priority products pose the greatest challenges for diversion from the waste stream if a fully funded regulated recovery scheme is not imposed; and
 - 13.3 agrees that a regulated product stewardship scheme as proposed would be the most appropriate and effective means of achieving the diversion of the selected priority products from landfill and the recovery of resources.
- 14 The final two questions of the consultation document address the proposed product stewardship guidelines outlined in the document asking, firstly, if the submitter agrees with proposed guidelines and, secondly, whether the submitter would propose any changes to the consultation document proposals.
- 15 The Council's draft submission agrees that the proposed guidelines as outlined are generally appropriate at this stage, with the understanding that the actual development of each product scheme will be subject to extensive consultation under Stage 2.
- 16 It is recommended that Council engage further in Stage 2 (proposed 2019 - 2022) to address the potential impact of the product stewardship schemes on existing collection services, infrastructure, and the provision of information and education services in the District. Specifically, further consideration will be required by Council in relation to the following issues:
 - 16.1 Container Deposit Schemes (CDS) – there may be a potential conflict between Container Deposit Schemes (e.g. refundable deposits on beer bottles) versus advance disposal fees at market entry. CDS schemes are known to significantly increase recovery and decrease littering while reducing reliance on, and volume of, kerbside recycling collections.
 - 16.2 Kerbside Collection of Recycling - it is envisaged that kerbside collection will remain the primary collection method for the packaging products that will not be suitable for CDS (e.g. most plastic packaging 1 to 7's as well as those non-priority products that

are currently collected via kerbside (i.e. paper, cardboard, tin cans, and non-beverage glass)).

- 16.3 Transfer Stations - while some of the priority products will be captured at end of life via outlets for replacement products (e.g. tyres at tyre retailers and some electrical goods when retailers provide home delivery), it is envisaged that waste transfer stations will remain, or become, the point of collection for most e-waste, some tyres, agricultural containers and possibly some farm plastics, and priority plastics.

CONSIDERATIONS

Policy considerations

- 17 The submission supports the vision of becoming a waste free region, and gives effect to Section 9.7 of the *Wellington Region Waste Minimisation and Management Plan 2017-2023*. Action R.LM.4 of the Plan specifically states: The councils' of the Wellington region will work together to lobby for product stewardship for possible priority products such as, but not limited to, e-waste, tyres and plastic bags.
- 18 Council's support for the product stewardship scheme is consistent with the 2018 Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) remit to Government in support of product stewardship, and the recent LGNZ media release of 9 August 2019 supporting the launch of this product stewardship consultation process.⁵

Legal considerations

- 19 There are no legal considerations for this submission.

Financial considerations

- 20 There are no financial considerations for this submission.

Tāngata whenua considerations

- 21 There has been no discussion with iwi on this submission. However, this submission gives effect to Section 9.7 of the *Wellington Region Waste Minimisation and Management Plan 2017-2023*, which was adopted by Council, following iwi consultation.

Strategic considerations

- 22 This submission contributes to the 10-year outcome of 'improved biodiversity and environment through sustainable practices'.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

Significance policy

- 23 This submission is considered to have a low level of significance under Council policy.

Consultation already undertaken

- 24 No consultation has been undertaken in the development of this submission.

Engagement planning

- 25 An engagement plan is not required for this submission.

⁵ LGNZ. 9 August 2019. *Move to put pressure on waste producers welcomed by LGNZ*. Online at: <https://www.lgnz.co.nz/news-and-media/2019-media-releases/move-to-put-pressure-on-waste-producers-welcomed-by-lgnz/>

Publicity

- 26 To inform the community, the completed submission will be posted to the submissions section of the Council's website.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 27 That Council approve the draft submission to the Ministry for the Environment on the proposed priority products and proposed priority product stewardship scheme guidelines.

APPENDICES

1. Draft submission on the proposed priority products and proposed priority product stewardship scheme guidelines

26 September 2019

Ministry for the Environment
PO Box 10362
WELLINGTON 6143

Email: priorityproducts.submissions@mfe.govt.nz

Reducing harm from waste - product stewardship

Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the proposed priority products and priority product stewardship scheme guidelines. This submission was approved by our Council at a meeting on 26 September.

As a member of the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Joint Committee, Kāpiti Coast District Council (Council) supports the submissions made by other councils from across the Wellington region. In addition, Council's support for the product stewardship scheme is consistent with the 2018 Local Government New Zealand remit to Government in support of product stewardship.

In principle, Council strongly supports the six proposed priority product groups and priority product stewardship scheme guidelines, and supports the Government's efforts to reduce the risk of harm from waste, and increase the economic and social benefits from more circular use of resources.

Included below are Council's responses to the consultation document questions.

Questions from the submission form

1. Proposed priority product declaration for end-of-life tyres

- a. Do you agree with declaring as priority products: all pneumatic (air-filled) tyres and certain solid tyres for use on motorised vehicles (for cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, tractors, forklifts, aircraft and off-road vehicles)? Why? Why not?**

YES

- b. Do you agree with declaring as priority products: all pneumatic and solid tyres for use on bicycles (manual or motorised) and non-motorised equipment? Why? Why not?**

YES

2. Proposed priority product declaration for electrical and electronic products (e-waste)

- a. Do you agree with declaring as priority products: all large rechargeable batteries designed for use in electric vehicles, household-scale and industrial renewable energy power systems, including but not limited to lithium-ion batteries? Why? Why not?**

YES

- b. Do you agree with declaring as priority products: all other batteries (eg, batteries designed for use in hand-held tools and devices)? Why? Why not?**

YES

- c. Do you agree with declaring as priority products: all categories of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) defined in Annex II of European Directive 2012/19/EU (eg, 'anything that requires a plug or a battery to operate')? Why? Why not?**

YES

3. Proposed priority product declaration for agricultural chemicals and their containers

- a. Do you agree with declaring as priority products: chemicals in plastic containers up to and including 1000 litres in size that are used for: horticulture, agricultural and livestock production, including veterinary medicines, industrial, utility, infrastructure and recreational pest and weed control, forestry, household pest and weed control operations, similar activities conducted by or contracted by local and central government authorities? Why? Why not?**

YES

4. Proposed priority product declaration for refrigerants and other synthetic greenhouse gases

- a. Do you agree with the declaring as priority products: all gases used for heating, cooling and air conditioning that are ozone depleting substances under the Ozone Layer Protection Act 1996 and/or synthetic greenhouse gases under the Climate Change Response Act 2002, and products containing these gases? Why? Why not?**

YES

- b. Do you agree with the declaring as priority products: methyl bromide and products containing this gas? Why? Why not?**

YES

5. Proposed priority product declaration for packaging

- a. Do you agree with declaring beverage packaging as priority products: packaging used to hold any beverage for retail sale that has more than 50 millilitres and less than 4 litres of capacity, made of any material singly or in combination with other materials (eg, plastic, glass, metal, paperboard or mixed laminated materials)? Why? Why not?**

YES

- b. Do you agree with declaring single-use plastic consumer goods packaging as priority products: packaging used for consumer goods at retail or wholesale level made of plastic resin codes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7, singly or in combination with one or more of these plastics or any non-plastic material, and not designed to be refilled? Why? Why not?**

YES

6. Proposed priority product declaration for farm plastics

- a. Do you agree with declaring as priority products: plastic wrapping materials used for silage or hay, including but not limited to baleage wrap, hay bale netting, baling twine, and covers for silage pits? Why? Why not?**

YES

- b. Do you agree with declaring as priority products: plastic packaging used for agricultural and horticultural commodities including but not limited to fertiliser sacks, feed sacks, and bulk tonne bags made from woven polypropylene and/or polyethylene? Why? Why not?**

YES

- c. Do you agree with declaring as priority products: other plastic packaging and products used for agriculture and horticulture including, but not limited to, protective nets, reflective ground covers, and rigid plastic containers other than containers for agrichemicals, detergents, lubricants or solvents? Why? Why not?**

YES

7. Proposed ministerial guidelines for priority product stewardship schemes

- a. Do you agree with the proposed guidelines for priority product stewardship schemes outlined in table 3 of the public consultation document? Why? Why not?**

Yes, Council agrees that the proposed guidelines as outlined are generally appropriate at this stage, with the understanding that the actual development of each product scheme will be subject to extensive consultation under Stage 2.

8. Other comments

- a. Are there other products that you think should be declared as priority products? Please specify.**

NO

- b. Any other comments you wish to share.**

None at this time.

Thank you once again for the opportunity to submit on the proposed priority products and priority product stewardship scheme guidelines.

Council welcomes additional opportunities for engagement in Stage 2, particularly in relation to the potential impact of the proposed product stewardship schemes on the existing collection services, infrastructure, and provision of information and education services in the Kāpiti Coast District.

Yours sincerely,

K. Gurunathan JP, MA
MAYOR, KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT

8.9 SUBMISSION TO THE PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION DRAFT REPORT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND FINANCING

Author: Jacinta Straker, Chief Financial Officer

Authoriser: Mark de Haast, Group Manager

PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1 This report requests approval of the Council submission to the Productivity Commission's draft report on local government funding and financing.

DELEGATION

- 2 Council has the delegation to approve submissions.

BACKGROUND

- 3 The Government asked the Commission to undertake an inquiry into local government funding and financing and, where shortcomings in the current system were identified, to examine options and approaches for improving the system. The inquiry includes assessing the ability of the current funding and financing model to meet local government's obligations, now and in the future.
- 4 In November 2018, the Productivity Commission released an issues paper on local government funding and financing. The Commission sought feedback from all stakeholders on the issues paper, which it considered before producing its draft report in July.
- 5 The attached submission is this Council's draft response to the July report, for the Commission to consider before finalising its report, to be presented to Cabinet in November 2019. The submission was due with the Productivity Commission on 29 August but a one-month extension has been granted to this deadline.

ISSUES AND OPTIONS**Issues**

- 6 The Productivity Commission's draft report contains 67 findings and 30 recommendations, plus a further eight questions, all of which it is seeking feedback on.
- 7 The Commission's main conclusions in its draft report are that:
 - 7.1 Local government funding and financing mechanisms must incentivise good performance to enable councils to deliver the amenities and services that their communities want;
 - 7.2 The current funding and financing framework is broadly sound, but councils could make better use of the existing tools;
 - 7.3 It favours the "benefit principle" as the primary basis for determining who should pay for its services;
 - 7.4 There is no evidence that rates have become less affordable; and
 - 7.5 New funding tools are required to address the key pressures around infrastructure, climate change adaptation, tourism growth and the accumulation of costs arising directly from central government policies.
- 8 The submission is attached as Appendix 1 to this report. It restates the funding and financing challenges from the Kāpiti perspective, re-submits the Council's proposal for new local government funding from central government's existing tax framework, as well as providing responses to a number of key issues in the Commission's draft report.

CONSIDERATIONS**Policy considerations**

- 9 There are no policy considerations for this submission.

Legal considerations

- 10 There are no legal considerations for this submission

Financial considerations

- 11 There are no financial considerations in addition to those already outlined in this report.

Tāngata whenua considerations

- 12 Due to the short timeframes in which the Council has had to respond to the Commission's report, there has not been an opportunity to engage with Iwi. That said, mechanisms for rating Maori freehold land were excluded from the inquiry and the second submission largely re-emphasises the points made in the original submission.

Strategic considerations

- 13 Our vision, 'toitū Kāpiti', reflects our drive for a vibrant and thriving Kāpiti, while also incorporating our aspiration for strong, safe communities and our deep connection to the natural environment.
- 14 To be able to achieve our vision and meet the needs of our citizens, innovative funding solutions developed together with Central Government are needed to ensure that we are able to maintain financial sustainability and maintain a level of rates that are fair and affordable into the future.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT**Significance policy**

- 15 This submission is considered to have a low to medium level of significance under Council policy.

Consultation already undertaken

- 16 No consultation has been undertaken in the development of this submission.

Publicity

- 17 No media release is planned at this stage.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 18 That the Council approve the submission to the Productivity Commission draft report on local government funding and financing, attached as Appendix 1 to this report.
- 19 That the Council delegates the approval of additional amendments to the Mayor, Deputy Mayor plus the Chairs of Operations and Finance Committee and Strategy and Policy Committee.

APPENDICES

1. Draft Submission to the Productivity Commission draft report on Local Government funding and Financing

17 September 2019

Local Government Funding and Financing Inquiry
New Zealand Productivity Commission
PO Box 8036
The Terrace
WELLINGTON 6041

Local Government Funding and Financing Review

Part 1: Introduction

- 1 Thank you for giving the Kāpiti Coast District Council (the Council) the opportunity to make a submission and for agreeing to extend the submission deadline.
- 2 This submission responds to the Productivity Commission's Local government funding and financing: Draft report of July 2019. This submission reproduces and expands on some of the content of our March 2019 response to the issues paper produced by the Productivity Commission. The recommendations we made in our response to the issues paper stand unmodified (i.e. this submission should be read in conjunction with the earlier response). Unless stated otherwise, we agree with the recommendations of the Commission.
- 3 The findings of the Commission's inquiry have been much anticipated, partly in light of the widespread frustration over the failure to properly fund infrastructure to accommodate our country's growing population. Some councils are approaching their debt limits and local government politicians struggle to convince their ratepayers to invest in growth, creating significant challenges for intergenerational equity. Rates affordability and paying for climate change adaptation are also critical issues the inquiry was tasked with addressing.
- 4 New Zealand is the most centralised country in the world, with 89% of government spending by central government. The idea of central government sharing their tax take more evenly is not new but continues to go nowhere. The key issue appears to be that central government doesn't trust local government to spend the money wisely, despite it having a more stringent system of checks and balances than that of central government.
- 5 Part 2 of this submission sets out the funding and financing challenges for the Kāpiti district and describes some of the concerns we have with the findings of the draft report.
- 6 In Part 3 the Council questions some of the assumptions behind the findings of the Commission's draft report. We won't get a different result by using the same tools "better". We do need to keep rates as our main funding tool but look at reducing our reliance on these by increasing central government funding. This is critical due to cost pressures such as climate change adaptation, keeping up with inflation and complying with changing government regulations (for example the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity, soon to be superseded by the National Policy Statement on Urban Development).
- 7 Part 4 describes the Council's proposed central government funding option for the local government sector, as presented in our March response, for further consideration.
- 8 Part 5 outlines the Council's work in adapting to climate change and responds to 'Chapter 8: Adapting to Climate Change' from the Commission's draft report. Appendix 1 provides further information on costs of the Council's programme of work in this area.

- 9 Overall, the Council believes the report doesn't go far enough in finding new ways for central and local government to jointly finance the infrastructure and services needed to support the wellbeing of our country's growing population. It is disappointing that the Commission's report essentially asks local government to do more with the same tools. It is also disappointing that the report makes little reference to the findings of the Shand report of 2007, for example the recommendation of a fuel tax, which we believe still holds relevance and is a missed opportunity to increase local government revenue via a relatively simple user pays mechanism.
- 10 Given the Council's proximity to Wellington, we would like to extend the invitation offered in our March submission for a visit from the Productivity Commission to engage in further discussion with regards to this submission and how central government can more effectively partner with Kāpiti to deliver on the future for Kāpiti residents.

Part 2: The Kāpiti Coast District

- 11 The Kāpiti Coast district is located an hour north of Wellington and has a population of 53,000. With a gentler climate than the capital, the area is popular with retirees who make up a higher than average proportion of our population, and this trend is increasing. Kāpiti has many natural advantages, but it doesn't have the income-generating assets that other local authorities have to draw on, such as ports. This means our district has higher than average dependence on rates at 78% of our total revenue (compared to the national average of 47%¹). Our coastal location means we are already facing significant costs in adapting for climate change. We have higher than average home ownership, and a significant proportion of our community on fixed incomes (superannuation) which exacerbates community pressure to keep rates affordable. We can't compete with salaries in nearby Wellington and a large number of our working age population commutes to the capital for work (around 7,700 per day). Our population is increasing and with Transmission Gully opening in 2020, we are expecting the rate of growth to increase considerably.
- 12 The Society of Local Government Managers (SOLGM) and the Auditor General have highlighted Kāpiti's financial strategy (as outlined in our Long Term Plan²) as being one of the best at outlining our challenges and planned approach to ensuring we make our finances sustainable into the future. The Council has focused early on the issues facing our three waters infrastructure and we now have 50 years of capacity within our drinking water supply. Despite these positive observations, we face significant challenges in balancing community expectations, providing the services our community needs now and into the future, and funding and financing our services and infrastructure. We have attempted in this submission to demonstrate the challenges we face in our district and how these relate to the findings of the Commission's draft report.
- 13 In summary, the key financial pressures we face in achieving our objectives and keeping rates affordable are:
 - keeping up the same services to the same standards
 - paying for improvements to our water infrastructure
 - adapting to climate change
 - planning for and accommodating growth
 - complying with changing government regulations.

¹ Figure 2.10, p. 32, *Local government funding and financing: draft report*, Productivity Commission, July 2019

² <https://www.kapiticoast.govt.nz/your-council/forms-documents/policy-and-strategy/council-plans/annual-and-long-term-plans/>

- 14 The net result of these pressures is that we must find alternative sources of income to supplement revenue from our rates.

Part 3: Challenging the Commission's Assumptions

- 15 This section covers several areas where the Council wishes to challenge the assumptions made in the Commission's draft report. These areas are as follows:
- Rates are complicated
 - Rates are becoming unaffordable and don't reflect latent demand for funding of services and infrastructure
 - Beneficiary pays principle
 - Rates don't take account of ability to pay
 - Local government doesn't have incentives in the right places
 - Solutions might sound simple but they are difficult to deliver easily and have funding implications for local government
 - a. Rates rebate and rates postponement
 - b. Kāpiti's rates remission
 - c. The Accommodation Supplement
 - d. Rates postponement impact
 - e. Special Purpose Vehicles
 - f. Special value capture.

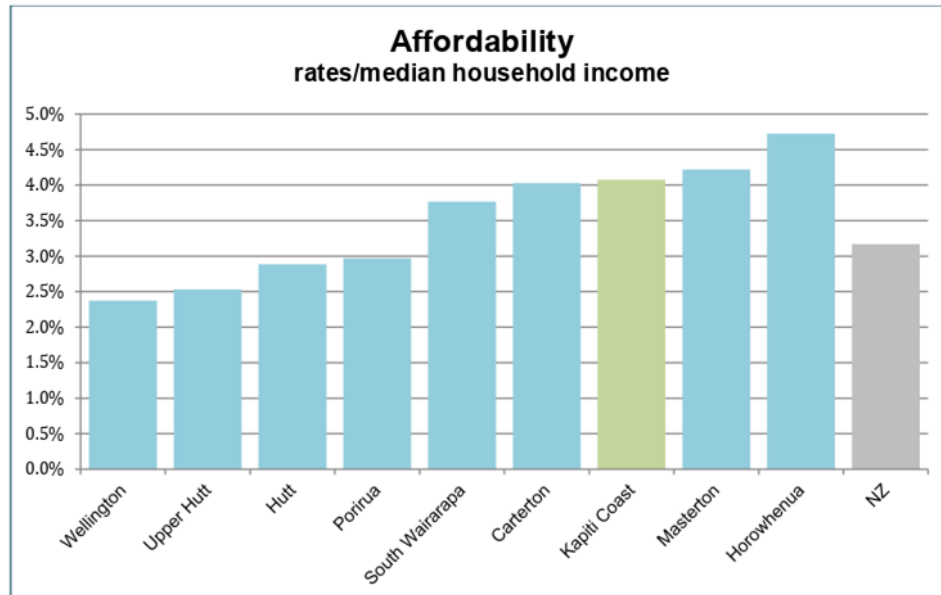
Rates are complicated

- 16 The Commission's report states that compared to alternatives, property taxes are simple and efficient to administer, and wholesale change to a radically different model would be highly costly, disruptive and uncertain (p. 4). The Council would argue that rates are complex, and accordingly are regulated by specific legislation, being the Local Government Rating Act (2002). We would also argue that rates are sometimes inefficient in terms of being able to target areas where affordability is an issue. Bolstering local government capacity with central government funding or more direct partnering could be done incrementally to minimize the impact of the change. This last point is expanded on in 'An alternative solution for local government funding' proposed on page 12 of this submission.
- 17 We would also add that while rates revenue is largely predictable in aggregate, at a community level the effects of three-yearly revaluations can be substantial for those properties with valuations at or below average revaluation increases, requiring significant work by councils to moderate the effect of changes at an individual property level.
- 18 Despite these complexities, the Commission's report recommends retaining this system and making better use of existing tools, which we believe misses the point that fundamental changes are needed to the way local government is funded and financed.

Rates are becoming unaffordable and don't reflect latent demand for funding of services and infrastructure

- 19 The Commission's draft report states that increases in local government revenue and rates have roughly matched increases in national and household income (Finding 3.1, p. 39) and that rates revenue per person, council expenditure per person and income per person have grown at similar rates, suggesting that "the current funding system has proved adequate and sustainable" (Finding 6.3, p. 151). We strongly disagree with this and question the evidence base for this conclusion.

- 20 In our submission to the Commission in March we explained why the main driver of the affordability constraint for Kāpiti is household income, not rates expense. By this measure, Kāpiti is shown to be one of three districts in our region with the worst affordability.

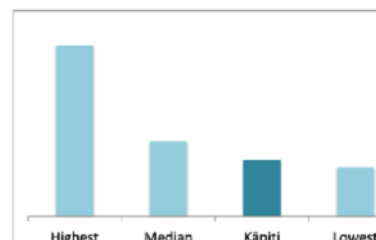


- 21 In this chart, the higher bar equates to lower affordability. The three districts with the worst affordability are those with the lowest household incomes. This includes Kāpiti.
- 22 Conservative increases in rates should not be interpreted as meaning there isn't a need to increase them further. Keeping rates increases low is a choice we make because of our community's desire to keep rates affordable. Due to having fewer income-generating assets than other local authorities, our reliance on rates at 78% of our revenue is significantly higher than the national average of 47% (Figure 2.10, p. 32). This means we are very focused on how we manage our money and where and when we invest in new initiatives. While this puts us in a good position for the challenge of planning a sustainable long-term future for our district, it means our elected members are forced to make difficult choices and trade-offs every year to keep our rates affordable.

- 23 Our focus is on operating as efficiently as possible and, as the graph below shows, we have demonstrated our efficiency with the second lowest operating spending per ratepayer amongst all New Zealand councils. Operating spending includes all our day-to-day costs for providing services and maintenance. However, our rates are not as low as we'd like them to be, and there is also more that the community would like us to do.

Operating spending per ratepayer

Kāpiti coast is
second lowest
at **\$2,678** for 2016/17



Source: NZ Taxpayers' Union,
2018 Ratepayers' Report

- 24 An example of the trade-offs we must make to keep our rates increases acceptable to our community is the Paekākāriki seawall. The box below explains the process of getting community agreement on the design, and the challenges of budgeting for this overdue work which equates to more than 25% of our CAPEX budget across the two years it will be built (2020/21-2021/22).

Paekākāriki seawall

The timber sea wall at Paekākāriki is over 20 years past its 'use by' date and has deteriorated to the point where it has needed regular repairs for a number of years. Parts of the seawall remain at very high risk of failure in a storm. It requires a major upgrade to continue to protect The Parade and other public infrastructure effectively.

Council decided that the sea wall is an important part of Kāpiti infrastructure and had allocated a budget of \$10.9 million in the 2015-35 Long term plan. Because the wall is of particular interest to the Paekākāriki community, Council engaged with the community during the concept design development stage. Council decided to proceed with a concrete, timber and rock design recommended by engineers and preferred by the community design group. Rock revetment was considered the more cost effective option, but this design did not proceed to the resource consenting phase because it was widely opposed by the community.

In December 2015, the Council applied for resource consent to proceed with the wider community's preferred design. The consent was approved in May 2016 but, during the detailed investigation phase, it was revealed that the cost estimate for the community's preferred design significantly exceeded the allocated budget of \$10.9 million.

This has subsequently led to a re-assessment of the timing of the seawall project. The Paekākāriki seawall design got underway in 2018/19 and the wall is scheduled to be built between 2020/21 and 2022/23 with an allocated budget of \$17.7 million.

- 25 Another example of the trade-offs we have made to keep our rates increases low is the investment we have committed to improving our three waters infrastructure.

Investment in water infrastructure

The Commission refers in Finding 9.1 (p. 240) to Kāpiti Coast District Council as an example of a council that has taken tough decisions needed to improve the performance of its three waters sector. We had a positive review by the Office of the Auditor General and now have 50 years of capacity in our drinking water supply. However, the investment we have made in prioritising our drinking water infrastructure also has an opportunity cost. For affordability, we have had to defer investment needed in other activities over 30 years in our Long Term Plan. The deferral of investment in wastewater means it is costing us more to maintain and exposes us to increased risk until we are able to complete our planned upgrades in 2023/24. This points to rates alone as insufficient for significant infrastructure like water and reinforces the challenges of balancing priorities across infrastructure and services, from limited revenue.

- 26 The Commission states “That the foundations of the system should remain largely the same reflects the soundness of land and property rating as the main revenue-raising tool for local government. Rating is an efficient and effective tax that generally yields a stable, predictable and adequate stream of revenue for councils while supporting local autonomy and accountability.” (p. 181). We disagree as we believe continuing to fund based on property is completely outdated. We have done as much as we can through our rates review to address affordability, but rates are still a blunt tool. While capital value may be the best proxy for wealth, land tax doesn’t incentivize land use for its best and highest purpose.
- 27 We are not proposing getting rid of rates, rather keeping them and finding a more sustainable long-term funding partnership with central government for our residents.

Beneficiary pays

- 28 The Commission’s draft report recommends “...the benefit principle should play the primary role in determining who should pay for most council-supplied goods and services. This follows from the assumption that redistribution is the primary responsibility of central government.” (p. 142)
- 29 We believe ‘beneficiary pays’ is a good principle but it doesn’t address the overall issue of costs being unaffordable. Some examples are swimming pool entry fees and library charges, which are significantly subsidised by rates. If we were to increase user fees we would likely see less use of these services.
- 30 It could be argued that swimming pools provide a wide range of benefits – including health and water safety skills – that benefits not just individuals in our community but also national interests. However, there is a lack of financial incentives for local government to provide swimming pools and it is difficult to see how the assumption of redistribution by central government applies here.
- 31 If the principle of beneficiary pays is taken too far, it could result in outcomes that undermine the expected benefits. The recent announcement by central government to not toll Transmission Gully is an example of both long-term thinking and common sense in applying the principle. Tolling of the road would inevitably undermine the expected benefits of Transmission Gully by resulting in significant continued use of local roads; that it is not being tolled provides both relief and opportunity to the affected councils through reduced congestion, less noise and air-borne pollution, less financial impacts to Transmission Gully users, and therefore better long term health and financial outcomes.
- 32 The draft report acknowledges the role of councils in striking a balance between fairness concepts of who should pay: “...councils may be well-placed to seek what they see as better

outcomes for their communities by shifting some of the funding burden of some council-supplied services from those who benefit to those with greater ability to pay" (p. 142). While we agree with this sentiment, we believe the fundamental flaw is that however we shift the allocation between benefit and affordability at a property or individual level, there is still an overall shortage of funds available to local government. This means we either continue to do less than is desirable, or put our rates up and increase community frustration, or receive assistance from central government to ease the financial pressure. We favour the last option as it will enable us to do more and keep rates increases minimal.

Rates don't take account of ability to pay

- 33 As outlined in the Government's Fiscal Strategy Report 2018, New Zealand's intergenerational contract assumes that people pay most taxes during their working lives and less at the beginning and end of life (when they are more likely to receive services and payments funded by taxpayers). These come primarily in the form of education for the young, and healthcare and retirement income support towards the end of life. The combination of the implied intergenerational contract and population ageing will have consequences for future public finances.
- 34 The fundamental concern for Local Government is that rates have no direct relationship to personal income, and thus have little recognition of ability to pay. Rates generally increase proportionately for people as they reach retirement due to them building up significant value in their properties, which is the basis on which rates are charged. Tax revenues, based on income, benefit from a direct relationship to the ability to pay; and tax revenues are benefiting from the buoyancy effect, as personal incomes rise.
- 35 Taxpayers hardly notice the tax effect, given that taxes are deducted at source; whereas councils have to ask for an increase every year to cover their increased costs. Ratepayers have to physically transact the payments with councils, using 67 separate rates setting and collection systems (noting that regional councils' rates are collected on their behalf by territorial authorities).
- 36 The Council undertook a significant amount of work to understand ability to pay, as part of the development of our 2018-2038 Long Term Plan. By our estimates, our rates are 5.2% of the median household income in our district. This includes the regional council rates, and does not make good reading if you accept the conclusion from the 2008 Shand Report that rates exceeding 5% of household income is too high.
- 37 While the Council has worked hard to soften the burden for lower-income households through rating policy changes, the very fact that rates are not based on income mean we are using very blunt tools.
- 38 The Commission reports concerns from many submitters on the impact of an ageing population, with more older residents on fixed incomes leading to concerns about affordability of residents to pay rising rates (p. 61). Across our community, we have a relatively low number of working people, and a high number of people on fixed incomes and on incomes below the national average, as the statistics in boxes show.

Proportion of non-working age people

Kāpiti coast is
third highest
at 80.1%; NZ average is 52.8%

Source: Infometrics (Statistics NZ estimates 2018)

- 39 We also have higher than average home ownership rates, particularly among our older residents who are more likely to be on fixed incomes and effectively 'asset rich but cash poor'.

Household income

Kāpiti coast median is **\$53,300**;
NZ median is **\$63,800**

Source: Infometrics (Statistics NZ estimates 2013)

- 40 The disproportionate impact of rates affordability on these households and our reliance on rates for 78% of our revenue will become more of an issue because of our ageing population. Increasing life expectancies and a static age of superannuation (until 2040³) are only going to compound the problem. This in turn constrains the ability of councils, including ours, to increase rates as the proportion of our population on fixed incomes increases.
- 41 The result is that funding to pay for rising costs faced by local government must come from elsewhere.

Local government doesn't have incentives in the right places

- 42 New Zealand is the most centralised country in the world, with 89% of all government spending by central government (Building Nations Symposium, 21 August 2019). New Zealand rates poorly on measures of how much localism contributes to economic growth (ibid, 21 August 2019). When a new town centre is built, it is central government that benefits from the increased tax revenue. To encourage local government to provide infrastructure for growth, we need to shift the funding and incentives to enable them to do that.

Payments for new building work

- 43 Recommendation 6.4 of the Commission's draft report recommends payments for new building work put in place as a way of shifting incentives and revenue to local government while maintaining local autonomy and accountability. While this idea sounds like it would be beneficial in linking local growth and development to council revenue, until the level of payments and what they would be based on is determined by central government, it is difficult to assess the advantages and disadvantages of this proposal.
- 44 The draft report acknowledges that the introduction of payments for new building work is a novel proposal and that there is still much work to be done to understand the advantages and disadvantages, and the best design for this mechanism. We believe it is essential that the mechanism is simple, to facilitate uptake and avoid bureaucracy that could undermine the objectives of introducing a new mechanism.
- 45 In the Council's view, developers should still pay the costs of infrastructure, and the new payments could be used for all the other associated costs – that is, payments shouldn't be used to swap out consent fees or development contributions, as this wouldn't be in line with increased use of the 'user pays' approach advocated for by the Commission.
- 46 The Council would welcome the opportunity to be involved in exploring this idea further.

Solutions might sound simple, but they are difficult to deliver easily and have funding implications for local government

- 47 A number of the proposals contained in the Commission's draft report sound simple, but we believe would be impractical to implement and/or would have a negative impact on local government funding. The Council agrees with the Commission's five principles for funding and financing (p. 137) and proposes adding a sixth: that funding and financing tools should

³ <https://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/nz-superannuation-age-lift-67-2040>

be simple and easy to apply. A number of existing and proposed tools will potentially be difficult and/or bureaucratic to administer. These are discussed below.

Rates rebates and rates postponement

- 48 “The Commission considers that a revamped national rates postponement scheme would better fulfil the purposes that the RRS is designed to address... Once a successful national rates postponement scheme is in place, the RRS should be phased out.” (p. 11).
- 49 While we are supportive of rates postponement, we are not in favour of removing the rates rebates scheme. The Council undertook an affordability assessment as part of the rating review that was completed for the 2018-2038 Long Term Plan. The Shand report on rates suggested that rates should not be more than 5% of household income. The research we undertook showed that in some areas of the district, in particular Otaki, Waikanae West and Paraparaumu Central, rates are likely to be more than 5% of household income. This is usually because of lower income levels in these areas rather than higher rates. Based on the analysis we undertook, around 2,700 – 3,600 households across the district are likely to have rates affordability concerns. This is before rates rebates and remissions are considered.
- 50 The following table shows the effect of rebates and remissions on rates as a percentage of median income. The data in this table is for the 2017/18 year.

Area	Median income	Median rates	Rates as % of income	Government rebate	Council remission	Rates after rebate/remission	New rates as % of income
Otaki	\$36,600	\$2,290	6.3%	\$620	\$175	\$1,495	4.0%
Waikanae West	\$42,200	\$2,919	6.9%	\$620	\$250	\$2,049	4.8%
Paraparaumu Central	\$46,500	\$2,609	5.6%	\$620	\$175	\$1,814	3.9%

- 51 Once rates rebates and remissions are taken into account, net rates are generally below five percent of household income.
- 52 The Kāpiti Coast District Council was one of three councils to participate in the DIA Innovation Lab aimed at making the rates rebate application process easier. This was mostly an online application trial. The objectives were to remove the need for customers to prove their income and make the application simpler to complete. The current system costs the Council between \$50,000 and \$150,000 to administer per year (\$20-\$60 per application) for each council. Although this is a sunk cost (employee salaries), there is still an administration cost.
- 53 We support the suggestion discussed in the Commission’s report (p. 204) that greater administrative efficiency would be achieved if a central government department, such as the Ministry for Social Development, takes over administering the rates rebate scheme. We believe there would be significant efficiencies in administering this nationally because MSD has access to information on incomes and well-developed systems for processing applications and updating information on applicants – most of whom they already hold records for. Local government would just need to supply rating information each year, which could be done through Land Information New Zealand.

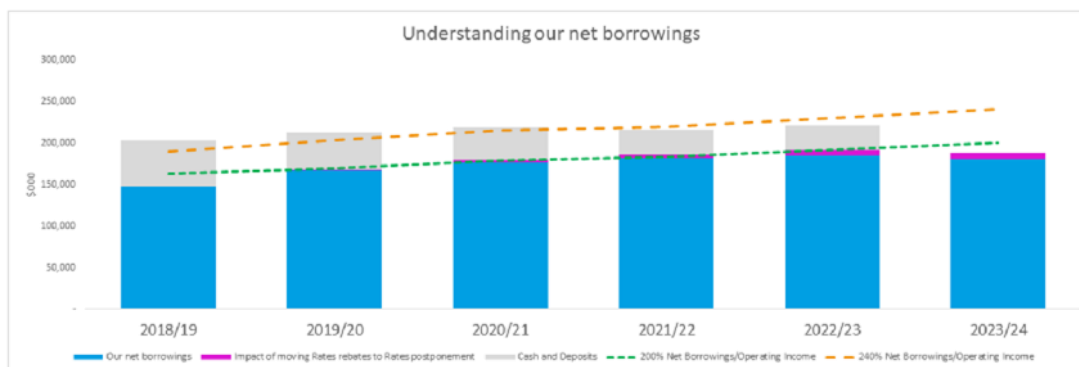
- 54 The Commission's draft report discusses central government's role in redistributing income (e.g., p. 136) but removing the rates rebate scheme, which is one example of this in action, would seem to be counter to this principle.
- 55 In addition to the government rates rebate, the Council has its own rates remission that is provided to more than 600 households annually (usually on top of the government rebate). Kāpiti are one of few councils to offer rates remissions to ratepayers struggling to pay. The Council's remission budget for this year is approximately \$200,000 for hardship. During preparation of our Long Term Plan we reviewed our rates remission policy to increase the uptake for low-income ratepayers and renters. Changes were made to our remission policy so that more were eligible to apply and we encouraged them to apply. When this assistance is taken into account, rates are generally much closer to, or even below, 5% of household income. The Council believes removing the government rates rebate scheme will result in significant hardship for some of our community. Central government says it is their role to bolster affordability but it is difficult to see evidence of this.

The Accommodation Supplement

- 56 The Commission found that the Accommodation Supplement is a well-tested programme that is more efficient and equitable than the Rates Rebate Scheme (Finding 7.8, p. 206), however it also acknowledges that most older homeowners may not qualify for the Accommodation Supplement because they own their own homes – and yet many on fixed incomes may still find it difficult to pay rates bills. The Commission suggests that improved arrangements for postponing rates offers “an obvious way to tackle such difficulties” (p. 206), however we are not in favour of this as an alternative due to the impact on the Council's borrowings and green line strategy. In addition, Council-owned social housing is not eligible for the Ministry of Social Development's IRRS (income related rent subsidy) as this is only available to community housing providers.

Rates postponement impact

- 57 In regards to the Commission's recommendation of phasing out rates rebates and instead promoting rates postponement, while the Council understands the suggestion, we are not in favour of this because of the direct impact it would have by transferring the cost of this onto our borrowings. The Council currently spends \$150,000 per year to administer approximately \$1.4m of rates rebates on behalf of the Crown to ensure people with affordability issues are better able to pay for rates. If this \$1.4m was instead shifted into rates postponement (basically adding the rates onto the borrowings and amount people owe and then getting the money back when they die or sell their house) this would add an additional \$1.4m per year to the Council's borrowing balance.
- 58 It is interesting to note the Council has had a rates postponement policy in place for over ten years and in the last ten years there has been \$0 uptake. The reasons for this are unclear.
- 59 The graph below shows the impact of removing rates rebates and instead promoting rates postponement on our net borrowing and green line strategy. Our green line strategy is about managing our borrowings to fund future infrastructure replacement. We have committed to a programme of reduced capital expenditure that prioritises infrastructure for resilience and growth and frees up funds to enable the Council to pay back debt earlier than previously forecast, so that we can ensure we are in a good position to replace infrastructure when it is due for replacement at 2045. If the Council is forced to absorb the cost of moving to rates postponement we would breach the Council's green line strategy and aim of keeping borrowings below 200% of operating income, which would occur in 2021.



- 60 It is unclear from the draft report what the Government would do with the funds it would save from the proposed removal of the rates rebate scheme.

Special Purpose Vehicles

- 61 One of the suggested solutions proposed in the draft report is further use of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). The only example of this to date is the Milldale development in Auckland, where through a partnership between Crown Infrastructure Partners and Auckland Council, an alternative financing model enabled the delivery of infrastructure to support the building of 9,000 homes. Our concerns about this include a number of limitations and issues being considered as the model for SPVs evolves and the fact that the cost is simply added to rates bills for these homeowners, pushing up their rates by \$650 +2.5%pa (for an apartment) or \$1000 +2.5%pa (for a house) annually for 35 years until the loan is repaid⁴, which could create a rates affordability issue in those areas.
- 62 At this stage, SPVs and infrastructure bonds are still experimental and rely on large scale projects. They require new legislation, which could be years away.

Special value capture

- 63 Special value capture is another idea offered to assist in allocating costs to property owners who benefit from windfall gains in property prices caused by infrastructure improvements. The Commission made this suggestion in 2017 as a "feasible, efficient and fair" way of enabling councils to levy targeted rates on changes in land value. The Government has not responded to date to this recommendation, which would require legislative change.
- 64 The Council believes value capture would be complicated and contestable. While the principle is good, it is very complex to set equitable policy. For some areas in our district there may be a reduction in property values due to climate change and coastal hazards. This raises the question of whether the value capture would be reversed i.e. would we be required to make payments to property owners for a decrease in value? Another complication arises if we invest in a seawall or a new library. Where and how would the Council draw the boundaries in terms of who benefits? How would the Council attribute value increase between what is due to seawall/ library and what is due to normal market increases? This could potentially be highly controversial and could end with lengthy and costly legal challenges.

Part 4: An Alternative Funding Solution for Local Government

⁴ https://www.crowninfrastructure.govt.nz/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Milldale-Fact-Sheet_FINAL-12-Nov.pdf

- 65 The Commission's draft report states that central government should generally limit its funding of local government to where there are national benefits, to avoid undermining the autonomy of local government. The Council believes central government can and should be sharing more revenue with local government, and supports the position of LGNZ that it is quite possible to design revenue-sharing models that redistribute tax revenue to local government based on formulas that do not impinge on autonomy⁵.
- 66 Requiring that central government co-fund standards or activities with national benefits would more fairly reflect the distribution of benefits, reduce the cost that local government has to bear in implementing such standards, and provide central government policy makers with a fiscal incentive to ensure that any standards or requirements were appropriate and cost-effective. This funding would not be a "subsidy" – rather, it would be a co-investment, recognising that a share of the benefits are national, and therefore a share of the costs should also be national.
- 67 As discussed above, the current funding and financing model for local government is disconnected and not sustainable. Critical to the longevity of an effective local government framework and delivery model is both security and sustainability of additional central government funding. Across the OECD, sub-central governments receive about 29% of all personal income tax revenue. In New Zealand, **all** personal and corporate income tax goes to the national level.
- 68 There are good economic, political and philosophical arguments for increased localism. Local government is closer to the people it serves and better able to reflect the needs of local communities. Localism is important for the health and vitality of democracy. Local government can be more efficient in the services it provides. Arguably, it could also provide them at a better quality within a system of competitive localism.
- 69 A central tax-gathering system already exists and could be used to efficiently serve both central and local government. The Council proposes central government passes a portion of taxes gathered back to local government to decide how it's spent. Local government already works closely with its communities to plan comprehensively where funds are spent. Strong mechanisms of accountability already exist through our long-term planning process and annual reports. There is potential for central government to make more use of this information, which would make it easy to confirm whether or not we have met our objectives.
- 70 Central government appears to exercise far greater budget flexibility, particularly regarding its forecast annual tax revenue. The table below shows the annual fiscal forecasts for five years to 2023. Central government is forecasting the annual tax revenue to increase by \$14.9 billion over 5 years, with year on year increases all exceeding CPI and/or medium term CPI targets.

Year ending 30 June	2018 Actual	2019 Forecast	2020 Forecast	2021 Forecast	2022 Forecast	2023 Forecast
Central Tax Revenue (\$ millions)	79,427	82,444	85,291	88,631	91,810	94,280
		4%	3%	4%	3%	3%

- 71 In recent years, the increases have been even higher for central government.

⁵ Local Government Funding and Financing: LGNZ's initial response to the Productivity Commission's draft recommendations and findings

Total taxation revenue	Year ended June								
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Central Tax Revenue (\$ millions)	57,482	53,018	54,494	58,329	61,991	64,935	69,803	73,921	79,178
Annual increase		-8%	3%	7%	6%	5%	7%	6%	7%
Local Government (\$ millions)	4,097	4,289	4,473	4,653	4,814	5,107	5,389	5,760	6,067
Annual increase		5%	4%	4%	3%	6%	6%	7%	5%

Stats NZ – Government finance statistics (general government): Year ended June 2017

- 72 The table below reports central government's forecast OBEGAL (Total Crown Operating Balance before Gains and Losses) up to 2023. This shows that the government is forecasting to realise an average net operating surplus of \$5.4 billion per year over the same period.

Total Crown operating balance before gains and losses (OBEGAL)		
	% of GDP	\$ billions
2018	1.9	5.5
2019	0.6	1.7
2020	1.3	4.1
2021	1.5	5.1
2022	2.2	7.6
2023	2.3	8.4

Source: The Treasury

- 73 Clearly, there is capacity, without government making any changes to its current taxation framework or budget assumptions, to appropriate some of these planned surpluses to the local government sector.
- 74 Importantly, this appropriation need not be complex. Indeed, it can and should be extremely simple. The Council proposes the following simple funding model for the Productivity Commission to consider:
- Introduce a tax appropriation for the local government sector using a fixed rate per capita (suggest \$100 to \$150 per capita) for a 10-year fixed transition period. Importantly, this is funded from government's existing surpluses (without the need to increase planned central tax revenues). Local government already has sound mechanisms of accountability in place to ensure good use of this funding.
 - At \$100 per capita, the government appropriation would be in the order of \$490 million for the country in 2019/20. For Kāpiti Coast, this would equate to approximately \$5.3 million for 2019/20, which is more than the increase in rates for this year, of \$3.4 million.
 - In future, this could mean that Kapiti Coast could cover its extra requirements (for example, stormwater upgrades, economic development and health) without a rates increase, and the Council could start to close the gap on other funding shortfalls, that it had consciously decided it could not fund at this time.
 - It is proposed that a further increase of the same amount (\$100 per capita, preferably adjusted incrementally for CPI) would be appropriated from these planned surpluses annually for the following 9 years. Effectively, after 10 years, the Government would achieve a funding level equivalent to the current level of total rates revenue for the entire

local government sector (in the order of \$5.4 billion). In essence, this would achieve a 50/50 local government/central government funding model, similar to central government's current roading subsidy model.

- e. We do not propose that local authorities reduce their annual rate increases due to additional funding from central government, and we do not propose any changes to central government's current local government funding/subsidy models (i.e. roading subsidies and the rates rebate scheme).
- f. A limitation of this simple appropriation methodology is its inability to align to local economic buoyancy. For this reason, the Council therefore recommends that post a 10-year transition period, the appropriation converts to a fixed rate in the dollar of central tax revenue.
- g. Using a conservative central tax revenue estimate of say \$110 billion per annum in 2029 and assuming that this includes indirect taxes (i.e. Goods and Services Tax), a fixed rate in the dollar of central tax revenue could be calculated as follows:

2029 Central tax revenue:	\$110 billion
Less indirect tax revenue:	\$30 billion (estimated GST)
2029 Direct tax revenue:	\$80 billion
Annual 50/50 target funding model:	\$5.4 billion (post 10-year transition period)
Fixed rate in the \$ direct tax revenue:	6.75 cents in the dollar (\$5.4bn/\$80bn)

- 75 This clearly demonstrates that central government can indeed provide local government with the much needed critical funding, thereby reducing the unsustainable heavy burden on ratepayers, without raising planned income taxes in order to do so, for as little as seven cents in the dollar of planned income taxes to be collected.
- 76 Notwithstanding the above, in ten years' time, a fixed rate of seven cents in the dollar of central tax revenue equates to at least \$5.4 billion of additional local government funding per annum. As this may seem a significant level of funding, it is important to note that this represents just over one-third of the sector's total revenue requirements from 2029 onwards, as illustrated below.

Total Local Government Funding Mix	2019	From 2029
Rates revenue	47%	34%
Non-rates revenue (fees and user charges, subsidies, development contributions etc.)	53%	32%
Central government funding (proposed)	-	34%
Total funding split	100%	100%

- 77 Whilst it is not for the Council to determine the precise mechanism for additional funding from central government, it is this Council's role to advocate for much needed additional central government funding for our ratepayers, critical for the prosperity and longevity of the Kāpiti region.

Part 5: Adapting to Climate Change

- 78 The Kāpiti Coast has 1800 homes and businesses located along its 42 kilometres of coastline at potential risk from sea level rise and coastal erosion. As such, it is a community particularly vulnerable to a wide range of environmental challenges. Severe storms, extreme tides and rising water tables may cause damage and disruption which have both financial and human costs. Other challenges relate to the environment itself, with biodiversity under threat due to invasive pests and weeds and loss of habitats for our native plants and animals.
- 79 The Council is committed to a programme of work in this area and are proactively involved in progressing ways to combat the wide range of environmental challenges we face. This year the Council has:
- passed a resolution to pursue a goal of carbon neutrality by 2025;
 - become the 3rd Council nationwide to declare a climate change emergency;
 - agreed to a 2-year community-led and regional approach to developing a coastal hazards adaptation strategy; and
 - made submissions on The Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill: recommending specific clauses allowing for adequate consultation with local government, consideration of how central government can provide support to local authorities on emission reduction/ environmental adaptation strategies, streamlined data collation and in support of a Climate Change Commission which provides ongoing, independent, expert advice on mitigation and adaptation which works alongside local government to provide support for the monitoring, development and implementation of adaptation strategies.
- 80 This is in addition to our ongoing programme of work associated with maintaining and improving resilience of our stormwater network and maintenance of existing coastal structures that protect Council assets. All of which come at significant cost pressure. Protection of Council assets are a primary focus as they benefit the whole community. However, inevitably some sectors of the community face a disproportionate cost and are poorly equipped to deal with the impact of climate change. Appendix 1 outlines the overall costs of this programme of work which is 100% rates funded.
- 81 The Council supports overall the recommendations of the Commission on assisting local government with adapting to these pressures. In particular, we strongly support development of a central resource for data and science and believe adaptation funding from central government is critical.
- 82 However, the recommendations fall short of addressing the full cohort of support required or the interdependencies in alleviating those pressures in a cost-effective, consistent, timely and sustainable manner for local authorities.

Specific areas of comment

Commission proposal: Centres of knowledge and guidance

- 83 The Commission has recommended central and local government work together to establish centres of knowledge and guidance about climate-change adaptation for councils. One centre should be an authoritative and up-to-date source of advice on science and data while another should be a source of specialist advice on policy, planning, risk management, legal issues and community engagement.
- 84 The Council strongly supports this recommendation. An authoritative central resource will strengthen a nationwide approach to climate change by providing a cohesive, cost-effective and credible foundation from which Dynamic Adaptive Pathway Planning and Real Options Analysis can be driven.

- 85 Another consideration with regard to anticipatory and flexible approaches is the role a centralised body of data, knowledge and guidance can play when local authorities find themselves in the position of making a decision informed by best practice or expertise which is unpopular with the wider community.
- 86 It can alleviate the risk of difficult political decision making by enabling elected members of local authorities to do in a safe and informed manner. It also would help to limit the risk of legal challenge and to set a precedent for other local authorities making similar decisions. This is exemplified in the case study used by the Commission on our experience with volumetric metering and pricing. Whilst the long term value in this project is outlined we note that this was not initially a popular decision in the wider community. Further, we suggest there is an opportunity to be explored in the centres of knowledge and guidance providing a regulatory or mediation function similar to that provided through channels such as Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment with regard to The Building Act.
- 87 The Commission's report, however, does not expand on the reasons for creating two centres. The Council believes these functions could be managed effectively by a single body – or, some functions could be taken on by an existing body and the remainder provided by a new body. It is also unclear how these centres might fit together with the recommended establishment of a Local Government Resilience Fund Agency.

Commission proposal: Anticipatory and flexible approaches

- 88 The Commission has recommended that national and local authorities should adopt anticipatory and flexible approaches to climate-change adaptation, in line with recognising the constantly changing nature of the risks.
- 89 While Dynamic Adaptive Pathway Planning and Real Options Analysis are accepted approaches, the Council strongly believes that significant support from central government is essential as these are emerging areas of practice which local authorities have limited capacity, skills and funding to effectively adopt and implement in these early stages. Expectations on local councils to feed into statutory processes need to take into account the range of support required, including guidance, staffing, planning, implementation, science, and costs of legal challenge.
- 90 The Council has agreed to a community-led and regional approach to developing adaptive coastal management pathways for the Kāpiti Coast. Other examples of such approaches have engaged a regional cost sharing model. However, this model has been difficult to implement in our region due to timing and fiscal pressures for other local authorities.
- 91 As a result, without any alternative match funding or financial appropriation from regional or central government, this programme of work will proceed within slower timeframes than desired by the Council or community, to align the work programme with available budget.

Co-funding by NZTA

- 92 The Commission has recommended that Government should extend the New Zealand Transport Agency's role in co-funding local land-transport infrastructure to include assistance to councils facing significant threats to the viability of local roads from sea-level rise and more intense storms and flooding due to climate change. We support this recommendation and we would like to see this principle extended with a wider application to other infrastructure/assets, which may be delivered through the Local Government Resilience Fund or delivered through the three waters review.

Summary

- 93 In addition to the core programme of ongoing work associated with stormwater management and maintenance of coastal structures, the Council is working proactively on a number of levels on climate change adaptation. Through engaging with:
- central government consultation processes;
 - our regional local authorities as a member of the Greater Wellington Regional Climate Change Working Group; and
 - our local community through a community-led adaptive pathways coastal adaptation strategy.
- 94 Meeting our core work programme, feeding into statutory processes and proactively engaging in anticipatory and flexible approaches all come at significant cost- financial resourcing, external expertise, legal challenge, political risk and Council reputation.
- 95 We welcome the proposal of providing central government assistance to councils to provide advice and meet the financial demands of adapting to climate change. However, using the same funding tools will not yield better results. Greater funding from central government, clearer direction supported by a recognised body of expertise which proactively works with local authorities to understand their localised issues to provide guidance and support (particularly, around emerging practice) is required.

Appendix 1: Climate Change Adaptation Programme Costs

- 1 As stated in the report, *"Councils are the owners of a large amount of the infrastructure that is directly at risk from the impacts of sea-level rise and other adverse weather events"*.
- 2 Kāpiti Coast District Council is facing such challenges, particularly in relation to costs associated with stormwater management and the maintenance of existing coastal structures. Below is an outline of the overall costs of this programme of work, which is 100% rates funded.

Overall costs

- **\$489 million** of total projects required to protect the District from severe flooding events (identified following heavy rainfall events in May and June 2015). The Council intends to undertake [\$89.7 million] of these projects over the next 20 years.
- **Allocated budget of \$17.7 million** for a new Paekākāriki seawall. The existing timber sea wall at Paekākāriki is at very high risk of failure in a storm, and requires a major upgrade to continue to protect The Parade and other public infrastructure effectively. Following extensive community engagement the design began in 2018/19 and will be built by 2022/23.
- **Budget of \$3.3 million** for work on a long-term solution for the Wharemauku block wall area and the modifications to the existing Marine Parade rock revetment. A one-in-30-year storm event hit the Kāpiti Coast in July 2016, causing significant damage at a number of locations along the District's coastline. Immediately south of the Marine Parade Rock Revetment was one of the locations severely damaged in that storm event. There was a risk of causing severe damage to Council's sewer line along that part of the coast and, to protect the sewer, a 170-metre-long temporary protection wall (known as the Wharemauku block wall) was built with concrete blocks within three days of the storm. The long-term programme is scheduled for 2024/25 to 2026/27.
- **Budget of \$1.9 million** allocated [(\$0.72 million in 2024/25 and \$1.18 million in 2027/28)] to assist with community engagement and consenting processes associated with the Raumati community seawall replacement. In 2016, Council carried out a condition assessment of the existing Raumati community seawall, which suggested that some parts of the wall had a residual life of only 0–5 years and were at risk of failure. The majority of the wall was assessed as having a residual life of 10–20 years. The Council will continue to maintain the wall until replacement arrangements are determined.
- **\$19.8 million estimated replacement cost** to coastal structures (including beach outlets, rock revetments, and seawalls) located on public land from Ōtaki to Paekākāriki. This excludes the cost of Wharemauku block wall, Marine Parade Rock Revetment, Paekākāriki seawall and Raumati community seawall) The Council engaged a consultant to carry out coastal structure condition assessments and a renewal programme was then prepared based on the condition and the risk of failure. The Council plans to spend [\$2.8 million] during the first six years of the 2018–38 Long term plan and the remainder over the following 14 years.

8.10 LEASE OF COUNCIL OWNED LAND AT RAUMATI MARINE GARDENS, RAUMATI BOWLING CLUB

Author: Alison Law, Parks & Recreation Manager

Authoriser: James Jefferson, Group Manager Place and Space

PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1 This report seeks approval to enter into a new lease with the Raumati Bowling Club (formerly Kapiti Bowling Club) at Raumati Marine Gardens, Raumati in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977 (the Act).

DELEGATION

- 2 Council has authority to consider this matter.

BACKGROUND

- 3 Kapiti Bowling Club (the Club) legally changed its name to Raumati Bowling Club on 4 July 2019. This name change is a reflection of the amalgamation of the Kapiti and Raumati South bowling clubs following the recent private sale of the latter.
- 4 The Club has a current lease agreement which expires on 20 January 2023 after 33 years; consisting of three 11 year terms commencing from 21 January 1990. Raumati Bowling Club owns the building and greens that are associated with the lease.
- 5 This application for a new lease would be for part of the land known as Raumati Marine Gardens and more particularly the area shown in red in Appendix 1 and being part of land defined as Lot 1 DP 16665. The land is owned and administered by Kapiti Coast District Council under the Act.
- 6 Raumati Bowling Club has advised Council it would like a new lease for 10 years with two rights of renewal of 10 years, effective 1 December 2019. The new lease application has been brought forward by about three years to reflect the Club's name change and the fact they are planning a large investment to refurbish their bowling greens in 2020 and require some assurance going forward. For these reasons, Council Officers recommend Council terminate their existing lease and issue a new lease.

ISSUES AND OPTIONS**Issues**

- 7 There are limitations on activities that are permitted on this site subject to the Act. The activities proposed are consistent with the Act. It is proposed that the Club continues to occupy this space by way of a lease solely for the purposes associated with the Club.
- 8 The northern corner of the north bowling green extends outside the Recreation Reserve in to Road Reserve as shown in blue in Appendix 1 and therefore under the Act cannot be included in the lease. In-house legal advice is to put in place a User Agreement for this small encroachment of approximately 125 square metres. This encroachment has no impact on the adjacent parking area or surrounds and the bowling green has been in place here for over 60 years. Separate to this lease proposal, Council staff would work with legal counsel to write a User Agreement for the encroachment outlining the roles and responsibilities of each party. The Roving Team has agreed to this.

CONSIDERATIONS**Policy considerations**

- 9 There are no policy issues arising from this decision.

Legal considerations

- 10 This proposed lease is granted under Section 54 of the Act 'Leasing powers in respect of recreation reserves'. Section 54(2) of the Act requires Council to give public notice in accordance with section 119 of the Act specifying the lease proposed to be granted. A period of not less than one calendar month must be provided by Council for objections or submissions to be received. Under Section 120 of the Act, Council must consider any submissions received and review its recommendation in light of the submissions. Any submissions received will be considered at the Council meeting in December 2019.
- 11 If the proposed lease is approved, new lease documentation will be drafted and will be reviewed by Council's legal counsel before being presented to Raumati Bowling Club for signing.

Financial considerations

- 12 The lease will include annual rental to be paid at the appropriate rate set by Council in either the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan.
- 13 Once a Council Encroachment Policy is in place the Club may be charged an encroachment fee for the bowling green area that sits outside the Recreation Reserve area.

Tāngata whenua considerations

- 14 Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai have advised they have no concerns with the proposed lease.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT**Significance policy**

- 15 This matter has a low level of significance under Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Consultation already undertaken

- 16 The Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board has been advised of this proposed lease and has raised no concerns.

Engagement planning

- 17 An engagement plan is not needed to implement this decision.

Publicity

- 18 As this is a new lease, a one month public notification is required by the Act.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 19 That the Kāpiti Coast District Council authorises the Chief Executive to undertake the required public notification process for the new lease proposal as outlined in this report for the land at Raumati Marine Gardens, shown red in Appendix 1, to Raumati Bowling Club.
- 20 If any objections are received, these are considered at the Kāpiti Coast District Council meeting in December 2019.
- 21 If no objections are made, that the Kāpiti Coast District Council authorises the Chief Executive to enter into a lease for 10 years with two rights of renewal of 10 years commencing 1 December 2019 with Raumati Bowling Club, for the land at Raumati Marine Gardens, Raumati shown red in Appendix 1 to report "Lease of Council owned land at Raumati Marine Gardens, Raumati Bowling Club" at an annual rental set by the Council in the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan.
- 22 That subject to no objections being made, the Kāpiti Coast District Council authorises the Chief Executive to terminate the current lease with Kapiti Bowling Club (now Raumati Bowling Club).

APPENDICES

1. Appendix 1 Raumati Bowling Club Area

APPENDIX 1 – RAUMATI BOWLING CLUB AREA

Hatched red: Raumati Bowling Club lease area – Recreation Reserve

Hatched blue: Raumati Bowling Club MOU area (separate to this lease proposal) – Road Reserve



8.11 LEASE OF COUNCIL LAND AT MACLEAN PARK, PARAPARAUMU FOR KAPITI UNDERWATER CLUB

Author: Alison Law, Parks & Recreation Manager

Authoriser: James Jefferson, Group Manager Place and Space

PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1 This report seeks approval to enter into a new lease with the Kapiti Underwater Club at Maclean Park, Paraparaumu.

DELEGATION

- 2 Council has authority to consider this matter.

BACKGROUND

- 3 This lease would be for part of the land known as Maclean Park and more particularly the area shown in red in Appendix 1 and being part of the land defined as Part Section 2 SO 322370.
- 4 The land is vested in Kāpiti Coast District Council and is classified as Recreation Reserve subject to the Reserves Act 1977 (the Act), section 54.
- 5 The Club has a current lease agreement which expires on 31 December 2019 after 20 years; consisting of one 20 year term commencing from 1 January 2000. Kapiti Underwater Club (the Club) owns the building which adjoins the Kapiti Boating Club.
- 6 The Club building was destroyed by fire in 2015 and was rebuilt through funds raised by the club. The new building was opened in 2017.
- 7 The club originally requested a 20 year lease. Due to current discussions with the club and other key stakeholders regarding a potential Gateway Visitor Centre at Maclean Park, it has been agreed with the club to bring the length of the lease in line with the existing Kapiti Boating Club lease. As a result, it is recommended that the lease for the Kapiti Underwater Club has an expiry date of 22 August 2027.

ISSUES AND OPTIONS**Issues**

- 8 There are limitations on activities that are permitted on this site subject to the Act. The activities proposed are consistent with the Act. It is proposed that Kapiti Underwater Club continues to occupy the space by way of a lease solely for the purposes associated with the Kapiti Underwater Club.

CONSIDERATIONS**Policy considerations**

- 9 There are no policy issues arising from this decision.

Legal considerations

- 10 This proposed lease is granted under Section 54 of the Act 'Leasing powers in respect of recreation reserves'. Section 54(2) of the Act requires Council to give public notice in accordance with section 119 of the Act specifying the lease proposed to be granted. A period of not less than one calendar month must be provided by Council for objections or submissions to be received. Under Section 120 of the Act, Council must consider any submissions received and review its recommendation in light of the submissions. Any submissions received will be considered at the Council meeting in December 2019.

- 11 If the proposal is approved, new lease documentation will be drafted and will be reviewed by the Council's legal counsel before being presented to the Club for signing.

Financial considerations

- 12 The lease will include annual rental to be paid at the appropriate rate set annual by Council in either the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan.

Tāngata whenua considerations

- 13 Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai have advised they have no concerns with the proposed lease.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT**Significance policy**

- 14 This matter has a low level of significance under Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Consultation already undertaken

- 15 The Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board has been advised of this proposed lease and has raised no concerns.

Engagement planning

- 16 An engagement plan is not needed to implement this decision.

Publicity

- 17 As this is a new lease, public notification of at least 20 working days is required by the Act.

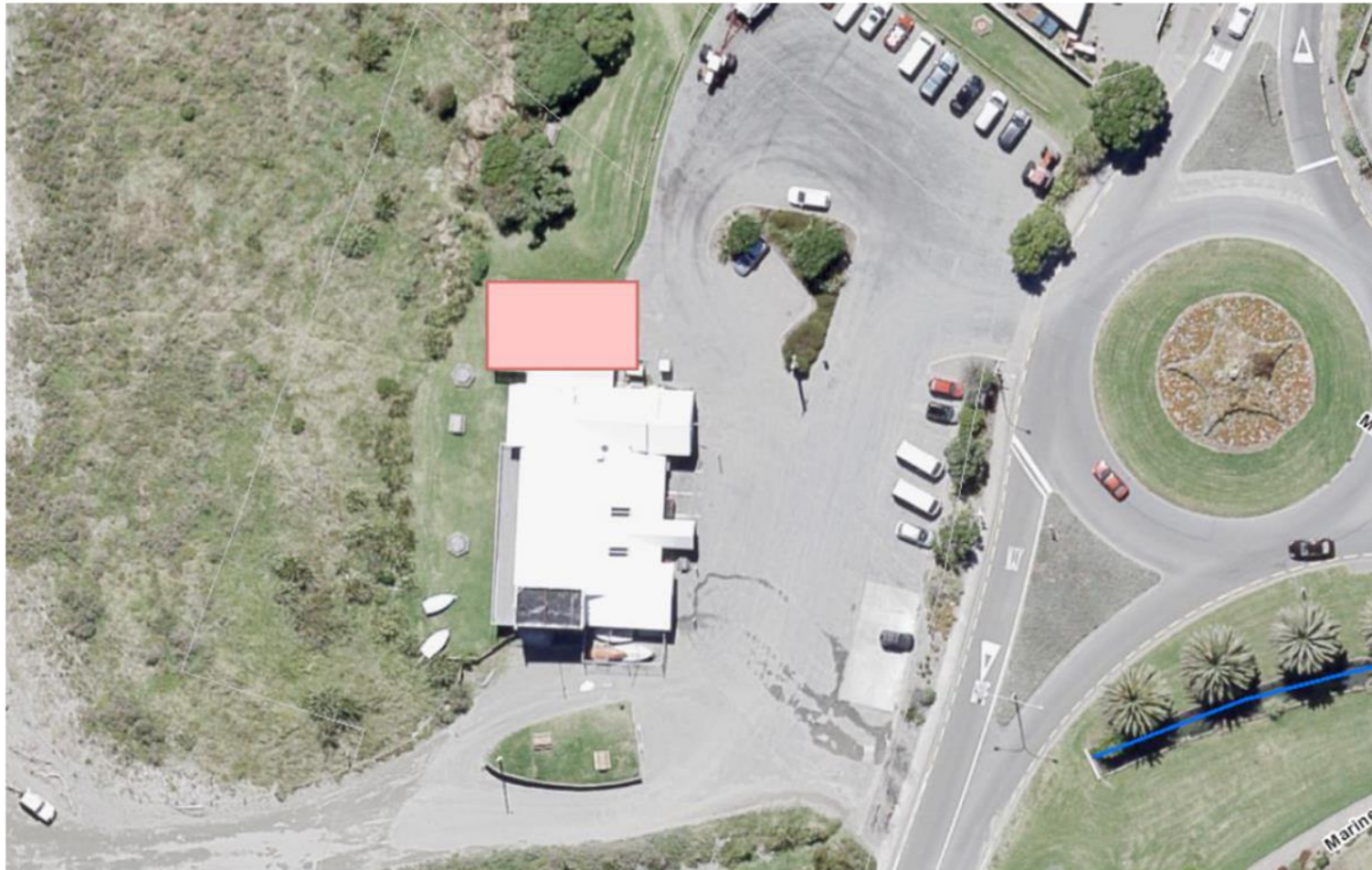
RECOMMENDATIONS

- 18 That the Kāpiti Coast District Council authorises the Chief Executive to undertake the required public notification process for the lease proposal as outlined in this report for the land at Maclean Park, shown in Appendix 1, to Kapiti Underwater Club.
- 19 If any objections are received, these are considered at the Kāpiti Coast District Council meeting in December 2019.
- 20 If no objections are made, that the Kāpiti Coast District Council authorises the Chief Executive to enter into a lease for 7 years, 8 months and 22 days with no rights of renewal commencing 1 January 2020 with Kapiti Underwater Club, for the land at Maclean Park, Paraparaumu shown in Appendix 1 to the report named "Lease of Council land at Maclean Park, Paraparaumu for Kapiti Underwater Club" at an annual rental set by the Council in the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan.

APPENDICES

1. Kapiti Underwater Club proposed lease area

APPENDIX 1 – AREA OF PROPOSED LEASE FOR KAPITI UNDERWATER DIVE CLUB



8.12 LEASE FOR COUNCIL OWNED HOWARTH BARN AT OTARAU PARK, PARAPARAUMU

Author: Alison Law, Parks & Recreation Manager

Authoriser: James Jefferson, Group Manager Place and Space

PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1 This report seeks approval to enter into a lease agreement with Mr Maurice Bly for the Council owned Howarth Barn, at Otaraua Park in accordance with the Reserves Act 197 (the Act)

DELEGATION

- 2 Council has the authority to consider this matter.

BACKGROUND

- 3 The agreement would be for the building on part of the land area described as Otaraua Park, and more particularly the area shown in red in Appendix 1 and being part of the land comprised and described in Sec 3 SO 449746. The land is owned and administered by Kāpiti Coast District Council under the Reserves Act 1977 (the Act).

ISSUES AND OPTIONS**Issues**

- 4 There are limitations on activities that are permitted on this site subject to the Act. The activities proposed are consistent with the Act.
- 5 Mr Bly has had two short term leases with Council since 2014, for use of the barn at Otaraua park for the purposes of storing equipment such as empty bee hives. The existing lease expires on 29 February 2020 and Mr Bly has requested a new three year lease. This will provide some certainty and he is willing to abide by the terms and conditions outlined. There have been no issues of concern since he has been a lessee.
- 6 The Otaraua Park Development Plan was adopted in December 2018 and initial development work has begun in the Park in adherence with this plan. Mr Bly has been advised that any future lease agreement for the barn will include a three month out clause for Council use, should the area of the lease be reassigned to sport and recreational purposes within the lease period.

CONSIDERATIONS**Policy considerations**

- 7 There are no policy issues arising from this decision.

Legal considerations

- 8 This proposed lease would be granted under Section 73 of the Act 'Leasing of recreation reserves for farming, grazing, afforestation, or other purposes'. Section 73 (4) of the Act requires that Council give public notice of the new lease proposed to be granted in accordance with section 119 of the Act. A period of not less than one calendar month must be provided by the Council for objections or submissions to be received. Under section 120 of the Act, Council must consider any submissions received and review its recommendation in light of the submissions. Any submissions received will be considered at the Council meeting in December 2019.
- 9 If the proposed lease is approved, new lease documentation will be drafted and will be reviewed by the Council's legal counsel before being presented to Mr Bly for signing.

Financial considerations

- 10 Existing agreements with Mr Bly have required a rental of one hundred dollars per week to be paid to Council. The proposed weekly rental for this three year lease is one hundred dollars per week, and will be subject to annual CPI adjustment.

Tāngata whenua considerations

- 11 Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai have advised they have no issues with the proposed lease.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT**Significance policy**

- 12 This matter has a low level of significance under Council policy.

Consultation already undertaken

- 13 The Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board Chair and the Waikanae Community Board Chair have been advised of this proposed lease, and no concerns were raised.

Engagement planning

- 14 An engagement plan is not needed to implement this decision.

Publicity

- 15 As this is a new lease, a one month public notification is required by the Act.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 16 That the Kāpiti Coast District Council authorises the Chief Executive to undertake the required public notification process for the lease proposal as outlined in this report for the Howarth Barn and associated land at Otaraua Park shown red in Appendix 1, to Mr Maurice Bly.
- 17 If any objections are received, these are considered at the Kāpiti Coast District Council meeting in December 2019.
- 18 If no objections are made, that the Kāpiti Coast District Council authorises the Chief Executive to enter into a lease for three years commencing 1 March 2020 with Mr Maurice Bly, for the Howarth Barn and associated land at Otaraua Park, Paraparaumu as shown red in Appendix 1 to this report "Lease for Council owned Howarth Barn at Otaraua Park, Paraparaumu" at a \$100 weekly rental.

APPENDICES

1. Appendix 1 Howarth Barn, Otaraua Park

APPENDIX 1 – HOWARTH BARN, OTARAU PARK



8.13 REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES AND COMMUNITY BOARDS

Author: Joy Murray, Democracy Services Advisor

Authoriser: Janice McDougall, Group Manager

PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1 This report presents reports and recommendations considered by Standing Committees and Community Boards from 23 July 2019 to 3 September 2019.

BACKGROUND

- 2 Meetings took place on the following dates:

Ōtaki Community Board	23 July 2019
Strategy & Policy Committee	1 August 2019
Paekākāriki Community Board	6 August 2019
Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board	13 August 2019
Operations & Finance Committee	15 August 2019
Grants Allocation Committee (Community Grants)	22 August 2019
Grants Allocation Committee (Creative Communities NZ)	29 August 2019
Ōtaki Community Board	3 September 2019

- 3 In addition, the following meetings took place:

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti	23 July 2019 3 September 2019
Kāpiti Coast Youth Council	5 August 2019
Kāpiti Coast Older Persons Council	31 July 2019 28 August 2019

Ōtaki Community Board

- 4 The Community Board met on 23 July 2019 to discuss the following:

- Update: Peka Peka to Ōtaki Expressway - Fletchers
- Consideration of Applications for Funding
- Update: Elevate Ōtaki

There was a presentation on the Locality Plan Mid Central District Health Board from Angela Rainham.

The Ōtaki Community Board also met on 3 September 2019 to discuss the following:

- Update: Economic Development Strategy Refresh
- Update: Elevate Ōtaki
- Consideration of Applications for Funding
- Ōtaki Library and Service Centre Parking Restrictions

Strategy and Policy Committee

- 5 The Committee met on 1 August 2019 to discuss the following:
- Update: Social Investment Report Backs
 - Update: National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity – Fourth Quarter Monitoring Report
 - Submission on the Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities Bill

Paekākāriki Community Board

- 6 The Committee met on 6 August 2019 to discuss the following:
- Update: Seawall
 - Update: Transmission Gully and Revocation - NZTA
 - Consideration of Funding Applications

Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board

- 7 The Committee met on 13 August 2019 to discuss the following:
- Update: Economic Development Strategy Refresh
 - Consideration of Funding for Applications
 - Civic Precinct, Kapiti Road & Tongariro Street Parking Restriction Changes

Operations & Finance Committee

- 8 The Committee met on 15 August 2019 to discuss the following:
- The Standard & Poor's Credit Rating
 - Finance Report as at 30 June 2019
 - Activity Report 1 April to 30 June 2019
 - Local Government Funding Agency Final 2019-2020 Statement of Intent
 - New Zealand Transport Agency Investment Audit Report
 - Report Back on the Installation of the Ōtaki River Mouth Toilet
 - Annual Alcohol Licensing Report 2018/19
 - Annual Report on Dog Control Policy & Practices 2018/19
 - Contracts Under Delegated Authority
 - Airport Noise Community Liaison Group – Chairperson's Annual Report for Year Ended 31 December 2018

The following items were considered in Public Excluded session:

- Airport Noise Community Liaison Group – Appointment of Airport User Representatives

Grants Allocation Committee (Community Grants)

- 9 The Committee met on 22 August 2019 to discuss the following:
- Community Grants Scheme 2019

Grants Allocation Committee (Creative Communities NZ)

10 The Committee met on 29 August 2019 to discuss the following:

- Creative Communities Scheme: Consideration of Applications for Funding

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti

11 Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti met on 23 July 2019 to discuss the following:

- Update: Provincial Growth Fund – Marae Expression of Interest
- Update: Kāpiti Gateway Centre
- Update: Economic Development Strategy Refresh
- Update: National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity – Assessment of Housing and Business Development Capacity for Kāpiti
- Update: Group Manager People & Partnerships
- Discussion: Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti Representative on Selection Panel – Iwi Partnerships Team Recruitment
- Matters Under Action
- Iwi Updates
- Treaty Settlements – overview from each iwi
- Council Update
- Correspondence
- Future Agenda Requests

There was a presentation on the Wellington Regional Growth Framework from Kim Kelly, GWRC.

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti also met on 3 September 2019 to discuss the following:

- Update: Iwi Representation on the Civil Defence Coordination Executive Group (CEG) – Jeremy Holmes
- Update: Storm Water Work Programme
- Update: Transition to the new Triennium
- Update: 2019 Local Body Elections
- Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti Annual Work Plan 2019-2020
- Performance Measure – Satisfaction with the Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti Partnership
- Matters Under Action
- Iwi Updates
- Treaty Settlements – overview from each iwi
- Council Update – Group Manager People & Partnerships
- Correspondence
- Future Agenda Requests

Kāpiti Coast Youth Council

12 The Kāpiti Coast Youth Council met on 5 August 2019 to discuss the following:

- Zeal Update
- Councillors Update
- Pre-Election & Election Period
- Think Big Update
- Mural Update
- No.8 Wire Week Update
- Te Anamata

- Recap of Orientation Document
- Dominoes Response Letter
- ZEAL Open Day (20th of July) & TechHelp Event Update
- Youth Council & ZEAL Sleepover
- Transport Letter
- Festival for the Future (26th, 27th, 28th of July)
- Recruitment Plan & Panel

Kāpiti Coast Older Persons Council

13 The Kāpiti Coast Older Persons Council met on 31 July 2019 to discuss the following:

- Road Safety Advisory Group Update
- CWB Advisory Group Update
- Report Back from Workgroups
- Round the Table Discussion

There were presentations from Stu Kilmister, KCDC Programme Manager CWB, Marie O'Sullivan, submission to Minister for Seniors and John Hayes, Accessibility Alliance.

The Kāpiti Coast Older Persons Council also met on 28 August 2019 to discuss the following:

- Road Safety Advisory Group Update
- CWB Advisory Group Update
- Report Back from Workgroups
- Round the Table Discussion

There were presentations from Energise Ōtaki and Sandra Forsyth on health transport options for Kāpiti patients.

RECOMMENDATIONS

14 That Council consider the following recommendations for ratification.

That the Paraparaumu/Raumati Community Board approves:

- the recommendations contained in the table below in relation to the Civic Precinct parking area as shown in Figure 1 of Report IS-19-854:

Site	Proposed parking amendment
Library area A	Reduce the current parking restriction: 50% of the area to 2 hours (P120); and 50% of the area to 3 hours (P180).
Library area B	Reduce the current parking restriction to 1 hour (P60)
Library area C	Reduce the current parking restriction on the two western most spaces to 1 hour (P60) and convert the remaining three spaces to two disabled spaces including the provision of wheelchair ramps
Café Novella area D	Approve the current parking provision of two disabled spaces, two P10, and two P60 spaces
Civic Building area E	Reduce the current parking restriction to 1hr (P60), relocate the two disabled spaces from the opposite side of Iver Trask Place, remove the two P10 spaces and retain the single motorcycle space
Civic Building area F	Convert the two parallel disabled spaces back into two P10 spaces, retain the current disabled and P10 spaces

That the Paraparaumu/Raumati Community Board approves:

- The introduction of a four hour parking limit on the north side of Kapiti Road from the western property boundary of St Pauls Church to the intersection with Langdale Avenue as shown in Figure 2 of report IS-19-854.

That the Paraparaumu/Raumati Community Board approves:

- the Introduction of four hour parking limits on the south side of Tongariro Street between numbers 6 and 24 as shown in Figure 3 of report IS-19-854.

That the Paraparaumu/Raumati Community Board approves:

the installation of a disabled parking space on the south side of Tongariro Street near the vehicle access into 20-24 Tongariro Street.

15 That Council considers the following recommendation for approval.

That the Ōtaki Community Board supports the GWRC business case which includes improved rail to Ōtaki and asks that it be kept informed of its progress.

That the Ōtaki Community Board request that Kapiti Coast District Council formally endorses the Ōtaki Community Board's support and supports the GWRC business case which includes improved rail to Ōtaki.

That Council considers the following recommendation for ratification.

That the Ōtaki Community Board considers and adopts the following recommendations:

Introduce a 30 minute Monday to Friday parking restriction on the two spaces outside the Library on Main Street, Ōtaki as shown on the plan in Appendix A of this report.

Introduce a 30 minute Monday to Friday parking restriction on the two spaces south of the Bus Stop on Aotaki Street, Ōtaki as shown on the plan in Appendix A of this report.

Introduce a 60 minute Monday to Friday parking restriction on the four spaces in the Library car park facing Aotaki Street, Ōtaki as shown on the plan in Appendix A of this report.

Introduce a 240 minute Monday to Friday parking restriction on the four spaces in the Library car park facing Rangatira Street, Ōtaki as shown on the plan in Appendix A of this report.

That the Ōtaki Community Board request a report back on these changes in six month's time.

That Council consider the following recommendation for approval.

That the Ōtaki Community Board recommend to the Kapiti Coast District Council that they cease the practice of paying Ōtaki residents' rate money to the Wellington Free Ambulance from the 2020/2021 financial year and pay that money to St Johns Ambulance in a bid to lower ambulance fees to Ōtaki people.

That the Ōtaki Community Board recommends the Council requests Council staff to report back to the Ōtaki Community Board and Ōtaki Health & Wellbeing group on options.

16 That Council receives this report (Reports and Recommendations from Standing Committees and Community Boards).

APPENDICES

Nil

9 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

9.1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES 8 AUGUST 2019

Author: Sara Foote, Democracy Services Coordinator

Authoriser: Leyanne Belcher, Democracy Services Manager

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the minutes of the Council meeting on 8 August 2019 be accepted as a true and accurate record of that meeting.

APPENDICES

1. Council Minutes for 8 August 2019

MINUTES	MEETING	TIME
KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL	THURSDAY 8 AUGUST 2019	10.07AM

Minutes of the meeting of the Kāpiti Coast District Council on Thursday 8 August 2019, commencing at 10.07am in Council Chambers, Ground Floor, Kāpiti Coast District Council, 175 Rimu Road, Paraparaumu.

PRESENT	Mayor	K	Gurunathan	Chair
	Cr	A	Buswell	
	Cr	M	Cardiff	
	Cr	J	Cootes	
	Cr	J	Howson	
	Cr	J	Holborow	
	Cr	J	Elliott	
	Cr	M	Scott	
ATTENDING	Mr	P	Edwards	Chair, Paekākāriki Community Board
	Ms	J	Prvanov	Chair, Waikanae Community Board
	Ms	C	Papps	Chair, Ōtaki Community Board
	Mr	J	Best	Chair, Paraparaumu/Raumati Community Board
	Mr	W	Maxwell	Chief Executive
	Ms	N	Tod	Group Manager Regulatory Services
	Mr	S	Mallon	Group Manager Infrastructure Services
	Ms	J	McDougall	Group Manager People & Partnerships
	Mr	M	de Haast	Group Manager Corporate Services
	Mr	G	O'Connor	Access and Transport Manager
	Ms	S	Foss	Business Improvement Manager
	Ms	O	Maher	Programme Advisor
	Ms	J	Murray	Democracy Services Advisor
	Ms	L	Belcher	Democracy Services Manager
APOLOGIES	Cr	F	Vining	
LEAVE OF ABSENCE	Cr	M	Benton	

The Mayor welcomed everyone to the meeting.

KCDC 19/08/438

(a) APOLOGIES

MOVED (Howson/Cootes)

That an apology is accepted from Cr Vining.

CARRIED

(b) DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

After reading the Council blessing, Mayor Gurunathan announced that the Council had, that morning, won the Excellence in Climate Action (medium organisation) category at the Enviro-Mark Solutions Awards in Auckland.

MINUTES	MEETING	TIME
KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL	THURSDAY 8 AUGUST 2019	10.07AM

KCDC 19/08/439

PUBLIC SPEAKING TIME (for items relating to the agenda)

Bengy Barsanti, on behalf of XTERRA Wellington, spoke in relation to Kāpiti Economic Development Strategy:2019/20 Major Events Fund (PS-19-851), item 8 on the agenda. Members questions were answered.

Helene Judge, on behalf of Kāpiti Food Fair, spoke in relation to Kāpiti Economic Development Strategy:2019/20 Major Events Fund (PS-19-851), item 8 on the agenda. Members questions were answered.

Libby Hakaraia, on behalf of Maoriland Film Festival, spoke in relation to Kāpiti Economic Development Strategy: 2019/20 Major Events Fund (PS-19-851), item 8 on the agenda. Members questions were answered.

Matt & Ben Hoyle, on behalf of FFFLAIR, spoke in relation to Kāpiti Economic Development Strategy:2019/20 Major Events Fund (PS-19-851), item 8 on the agenda. Members questions were answered.

Kirsty Doyle and Carol Carson, on behalf of Ōtaki Kite Festival, spoke in relation to Kāpiti Economic Development Strategy:2019/20 Major Events Fund (PS-19-851), item 8 on the agenda. Members questions were answered.

Cr Holborow left the meeting at 10.44am and returned at 10.45am.

KCDC 19/08/440

MEMBERS' BUSINESS

(a) Public Speaking Time Responses:

Responses had been provided during Public Speaking.

(b) Leave of Absence:

MOVED (Scott /Holborow)

That Leave of absence be approved for Cr Cardiff from 1 to 23 September 2019.

CARRIED

(c) Matters of an Urgent Nature

There were no Matters of an Urgent Nature.

KCDC 19/08/441

PRESENTATION: HOMELESSNESS – RESEARCH, STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN – JOHN PRITCHARD, HUTT CITY COUNCIL

John Pritchard spoke to a presentation and answered members' questions.

MINUTES	MEETING	TIME
KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL	THURSDAY 8 AUGUST 2019	10.07AM

KCDC 19/08/442

UPDATE: WASTE MINIMISATION TASKFORCE – PROGRESS TO DATE

David Ledson, Bill Carter and Sophie Handford and spoke to a presentation and answered members' questions.

Mr Ledson acknowledged other members of the taskforce, Kevin Burrows, Trevor Daniel Dierdre Kent and Cr Elliott and acknowledged the valuable expertise of staff member Adrian Mitchell.

Mr Carter acknowledged iwi representatives on the taskforce from Ngati Toa and Ngati Raukawa.

The meeting broke for lunch at 12.18pm and resumed at 12.58pm

KCDC 19/08/446

SUBMISSION ON THE ROAD TO ZERO – ROAD SAFETY STRATEGY 2020-2030 (CORP-19-864)

Glen O'Connor spoke to the report and answered members' questions.

MOVED (Elliott/Holborow)

That Council approve the submission on the Ministry of Transport's *Road to Zero* draft Road Safety Strategy 2020 – 2030, attached as Appendix 1 to this report.

CARRIED

KCDC 19/08/443

KAPITI ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY:2019/20 MAJOR EVENTS FUND ALLOCATION (PS-19-851)

James Jefferson introduced the report. Mr Jefferson and Orlaith Maher answered members' questions.

Staff were congratulated on the report.

It was confirmed that where applicants had requested more funding than was available it had been confirmed with applicants that their events could go ahead with the amount of funding that was available.

Members discussed a potential amendment to the wording of the final point of the motion and discussed potentially using unspent monies towards costs associated with the undertaking of an Independent Organisational Review.

MOVED (Cootes/Buswell)

The Council notes the results of the 2018/19 Major Event funding round.

The Council notes the applications received for the Major Event Fund 2019/20.

The Council notes that all applicants have been assessed by the panel using the agreed criteria set out in the Major Events Policy 2019 / 22.

MINUTES	MEETING	TIME
KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL	THURSDAY 8 AUGUST 2019	10.07AM

The Council allocates the recommended event funding across the events listed in table 6.

The Council holds up to \$25,000 for feasibility funding until later in the year if a suitable application is submitted.

Event name	Panel recommendations
Event funding	
XTERRA Wellington	\$20,000
Māoriland Film Festival	\$55,000
Kapiti Food Fair	\$25,000
FFFLAIR	\$50,000
Ōtaki Kite Festival	\$25,000
Total	\$175,000
Remaining	\$25,000 feasibility funding

CARRIED

Staff were thanked for the quality of the report.

KCDC 19/08/444

WAIKANAĒ LIBRARY REVIEW: FINAL REPORT (PS-19-860)

James Jefferson spoke to the staff report and introduced Cushla Anich, Michelle Hewitt and Steve Browning from Morrison Low.

Ms Hewitt spoke to the Morrison Low report, attachment 1 of report Waikanae Library Review: Final Report (PS-19-860).

Members questions were answered.

Cr Holborow raised a point regarding a reference in the Morrison Low report to Mahara Gallery being unable to raise funds for the project. What had happened, she explained, was that the project with the library was disestablished and fundraising was on hold until recently when a new project was established.

It was confirmed that future briefings would be provided to the Council on the process of points in the action plan and Morrison Low report.

Cr Cardiff left the meeting at 2.15pm and did not return.

MOVED (Gurunathan/Scott)

It is recommended that Council:

- Receive the final Morrison Low report, titled Waikanae Library Review;

MINUTES	MEETING	TIME
KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL	THURSDAY 8 AUGUST 2019	10.07AM

- Note the framework approach in Appendix 2 as the recommended organisational response that will deliver on the Morrison Low recommendations.

CARRIED

KCDC 19/08/445

**INDEPENDENT ORGANISATIONAL REVIEW SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT BACK
(CORP-19-862)**

Mayor Gurunathan introduced this item.

*Mayor Gurunathan left the meeting at 2.13pm and Deputy Mayor Cr Holborow took the Chair.
Mayor Gurunathan returned at 2.27pm.*

Members discussed an amendment to the resolutions authorising the Chief Executive to re-assign \$10,000 plus GST from the 2019/20 economic development budget, assigned to the Major Events feasibility Fund, to fund (either in part or in full), the costs pertaining to external advisory services.

MOVED (Howson/Buswell)

That the Council notes the progress update from the Subcommittee as provided in Appendix One to this report (Corp-19-862).

CARRIED**MOVED (Howson/Buswell)**

That the Council notes the Chief Executive deliverables as outlined in this report (Corp-19-862).

CARRIED**MOVED (Howson/Buswell)**

That the Council notes that there is no funding for this organisational review in the 2019/20 Annual Plan and authorises the Chief Executive to re-assign \$10,000 plus GST from the 2019/20 economic development budget, assigned to the Major Events feasibility fund, to fund (either in part or in full), the costs pertaining to external advisory services as outlined in this report (Corp-19-862).

CARRIED

Against Scott

MOVED (Howson/Buswell)

That the Council notes that further funding for the organisational review will be required (for example, the costs of the reviewer) and will be the subject at a later report.

CARRIED**MOVED (Howson/Buswell)**

MINUTES	MEETING	TIME
KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL	THURSDAY 8 AUGUST 2019	10.07AM

That the Council approves the Subcommittee to appoint a suitably qualified Terms of Reference Advisor and delegates authority to the Chief Executive to enter into any such contract(s) as advised by the Subcommittee.

CARRIED

Against: Scott

MOVED (Howson/Buswell)

That the Council approves the Subcommittee to appoint a suitably qualified external Probity Advisor and delegates authority to the Chief Executive to enter into any such contract(s) as advised by the Subcommittee.

CARRIED

Against: Scott

KCDC 19/08/446

**SUBMISSION ON THE ROAD TO ZERO – ROAD SAFETY STRATEGY 2020-2030
(CORP-19-864)**

MOVED (Elliott / Holborow)

That Council approve the submission on the Ministry of Transport's *Road to Zero* draft Road Safety Strategy 2020 – 2030, attached as Appendix 1 to this report.

CARRIED

KCDC 19/08/447

**ELECTED MEMBERS REMUNERATION EXPENSES AND ALLOWANCES POLICY
2019-2020 (PP-19-850)**

Leyanne Belcher introduced the report and answered members' questions. A change was noted at paragraph 11 point 5 of the report, page 128 of members papers, and at section 15 point 5 of the policy, page 135 of members papers. The reference to 'a rate of \$120 per day' had changed to 'a maximum rate of \$15 per hour'.

MOVED (Scott / Holborow)

That Council adopts the Elected Member Remuneration Expenses and Allowances Policy as at Appendix 1 of report PP-19-850 as amended.

CARRIED

Against: Elliott

KCDC 19/08/448

COUNCIL – EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY (PP-19-853)

The report was taken as read.

MOVED (Holborow / Scott)

MINUTES	MEETING	TIME
KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL	THURSDAY 8 AUGUST 2019	10.07AM

That the Council notes that an extraordinary vacancy has been created pursuant to clause 5 Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 effective from 26 June 2019.

That the Council resolves that:

a) The extraordinary vacancy should be left vacant for the remainder of the 2016-2019 Triennium, as per clause 117(3)(b) of the Local Electoral Act 2001;

CARRIED

KCDC 19/08/449

SENIORNET LEASE CONSIDERATION (PS-19-786)

The report was taken as read. James Jefferson and Mark Hammond answered members' questions.

MOVED (Scott / Buswell)

That the Kāpiti Coast District Council authorises the Chief Executive to enter in to a lease for 5 years with one right of renewal for 5 years, commencing 2 October 2019 with SeniorNet, for the land at Matai Road Reserve, Raumati as shown in Appendix 1 to report PS-19-786 at an annual rental set by the Council in the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan.

CARRIED

KCDC 19/08/450

REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES AND COMMUNITY BOARDS (PP-19-852)

The report was taken as read.

MOVED (Gurunathan / Scott)

That Council notes the following recommendation from Waikanae Community Board:

That the Waikanae Community Board accepts the proposed membership nominations and structure of the Waimanu Lagoons Focus Group, to be reflected in the Terms of Reference for the Waimanu Lagoons Reserve.

That the Waikanae Community Board appoints the following community members to the Waimanu Lagoons Focus Group:

- Jeremy Seamark, Community Board representative – Chair
- Laurie Petherick, Neighbours Group – representative 1 of 2
- Steve Hollett, Neighbours Group – representative 2 of 2
- Dennis Thomas, Care Group representative
- Keith Ratcliffe, Waikanae Beach resident 1 of 3
- Rachel Salive, Waikanae Beach resident 2 of 3
- Warren Sutton, Waikanae Beach resident 3 of 3

MINUTES	MEETING	TIME
KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL	THURSDAY 8 AUGUST 2019	10.07AM

That the Waikanae Community Board would like Council to note the above two resolutions.

That the Waikanae Community Board request that the Mayor strongly advocate for Greater Wellington Regional Council to secure a parking solution for Waikanae.

CARRIED

MOVED (Buswell / Elliott)

That Council considers the following recommendation for ratification:

That the Paraparaumu/Raumati Community Board agreed to increasing the parking time limit on the east side of Epiha Street between numbers 1 and 23 from 60 minutes to 2 hours (P120).

CARRIED

MOVED (Scott / Holborow)

That Council receives Report PP-19-852 (Reports and Recommendations from Standing Committees and Community Boards).

CARRIED

KCDC 19/08/451

MAYOR'S REPORT

Members discussed the Mayors report which had been circulated to members earlier.

MOVED (Scott / Holborow)

That members receive the Mayor's Report.

CARRIED

KCDC 19/08/452

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES: 27 June 2019

MOVED (Howson / Scott)

That the minutes of the Council meeting on 27 June 2019 be accepted as a true and accurate record of that meeting.

CARRIED

Against: Cootes

MINUTES	MEETING	TIME
KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL	THURSDAY 8 AUGUST 2019	10.07AM

KCDC 19/08/453

PUBLIC SPEAKING TIME (for items not related to the agenda)

There were no public speakers for items not related to the agenda.

KCDC 19/08/454

RESOLUTION TO GO INTO PUBLIC EXCLUDED

MOVED (Gurunathan / Scott)

PUBLIC EXCLUDED RESOLUTION

That, pursuant to Section 48 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, the public with the exception of Community Board Chairs, now be excluded from the meeting for the reasons given below, while the following matters are considered:

- **Confirmation of Public Excluded Minutes: 27 June 2019**

The general subject of each matter to be considered, while the public are 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	Grounds under Section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
Confirmation of Public Excluded Minutes: 27 June 2019	Section 7(2)(a) – to protect the privacy of natural persons.	Section 48(1)(a): That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist.

CARRIED

The Council meeting went into public excluded session at 3.04 pm.

The Council came out of public excluded session at 3.05 pm.

The Council meeting closed at 3.05 pm

MINUTES	MEETING	TIME
KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL	THURSDAY 8 AUGUST 2019	10.07AM

Signed / / 2019
Mayor K Gurunathan

9.2 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES 29 AUGUST 2019

Author: Sara Foote, Democracy Services Coordinator

Authoriser: Leyanne Belcher, Democracy Services Manager

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the minutes of the Council Meeting on 29 August 2019 be accepted as a true and accurate record of that meeting.

APPENDICES

1. Council Minutes 29 August 2019

MINUTES	MEETING	TIME
KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL	THURSDAY 29 AUGUST 2019	8.30AM

Minutes of the meeting of the Kāpiti Coast District Council on Thursday 29 August 2019, commencing at 8:30am in Council Chambers, Ground Floor, Kāpiti Coast District Council, 175 Rimu Road, Paraparaumu.

PRESENT	Mayor	K	Gurunathan	Chair
	Cr	A	Buswell	
	Cr	M	Cardiff	
	Cr	J	Cootes	
	Cr	J	Howson	
	Cr	J	Holborow	
	Cr	J	Elliott	
	Cr	M	Scott	
ATTENDING	Mr	P	Edwards	Chair, Paekākāriki Community Board
	Ms	J	Prvanov	Chair, Waikanae Community Board
	Mr	J	Best	Chair, Paraparaumu/Raumati Community Board
	Mr	W	Maxwell	Chief Executive
	Mr	J	Jefferson	Group Manager Place & Space
	Ms	N	Tod	Group Manager Regulatory Services
	Mr	S	Mallon	Group Manager Infrastructure Services
	Ms	J	McDougall	Group Manager People & Partnerships
	Mr	M	de Haast	Group Manager Corporate Services
	Ms	S	Foss	Business Improvement Manager
	Ms	J	Murray	Democracy Services Advisor
	Ms	L	Belcher	Democracy Services Manager
APOLOGIES	Ms	C	Papps	Chair, Ōtaki Community Board
	Cr	F	Vining	

The Mayor welcomed everyone to the meeting and read the Council blessing.

KCDC 19/08/455

(a) APOLOGIES

MOVED (M Scott/Cootes)

That the apologies are received from Councillor Fiona Vining and Christine Papps, Chair Ōtaki Community Board.

CARRIED

(b) DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

KCDC 19/08/456

PUBLIC SPEAKING TIME (for items relating to the agenda)

There were no public speakers.

MINUTES	MEETING	TIME
KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL	THURSDAY 29 AUGUST 2019	8.30AM

KCDC 19/08/457

MEMBERS' BUSINESS

(a) Public Speaking Time Responses:

No responses were required.

(b) Leave of Absence:

There was no leave of absence.

(c) Matters of an Urgent Nature

There were no matters of an urgent nature.

KCDC 19/08/458

**INDEPENDENT ORGANISATIONAL REVIEW SUB COMMITTEE REPORT BACK
(Corp-19-885)**

Mark de Haast, Group Manager Corporate Services spoke to the report and advised the members of the reasons for the amendments to Appendix 2 of the report, Draft Terms of Reference for the Independent Organisational Review. Members discussed the report including the amended Appendix 2 and questions were answered.

Cr Elliot left the chambers at 9.30am and returned at 9.31am.

MOVED (Holborow/Cootes)

That the Council notes the progress update from the Subcommittee as provided in Appendix 1 to report (Corp-19-885).

CARRIED

MOVED (Cootes/Cardiff)

That the Council considers and approves the Subcommittee's draft terms of reference for the independent organisational review as provided in Appendix 2 to this report (Corp-19-885), with amendments as shown in the updated document.

CARRIED

A Division was called

For: Mayor, Buswell, Cardiff, Cootes, Holborow, Howson

Against: Elliott, M Scott

Abstain: Benton

MINUTES	MEETING	TIME
KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL	THURSDAY 29 AUGUST 2019	8.30AM

MOVED (Cootes/Howson)

That the Council notes there is no funding for this organisational review in the 2019/20 Annual Plan and at the time of writing this report (Corp-19-885), the total estimated costs of the independent organisational review is \$170,000 plus GST.

CARRIED

A Division was called

For: Mayor, Buswell, Cardiff, Cootes, Holborow, Howson

Against: Elliott

Abstain: Benton, M Scott

MOVED (Gurunathan/Howson)

That the Council authorises the Chief Executive to reassign up to \$40,000 of the \$100,000 of unbudgeted revenue in 2019/20, received from M2PP in lieu of undertaking lining works on several stormwater pipes they installed as part of the overall project, to help fund the total estimated costs of the independent organisational review.

CARRIED

A Division was called

For: Mayor, Benton, Buswell, Cardiff, Cootes, Holborow, Howson, M Scott

Against: Elliott

MOVED (M Scott/Howson)

That the Council notes should further funding for the independent organisational review be required, additional funding from the 2019/20 Annual Budget will need to be identified for Council approval and will be the subject of an additional report.

CARRIED

Against: Elliott

MOVED (M Scott/Holborow)

That the following recommendations from this report (Corp-19-885) are left to lie on the table.

That the Council authorises the Chief Executive to reassign up to a further \$25,000 plus GST from the procurement improvement programme budget in the 2019/20 Annual Plan to help fund the costs of the Procurement Advisor.

That the Council authorises the Chief Executive to reassign up to a further \$30,000 plus GST from the coastal adaptation budget in the 2019/20 Annual Plan to help fund the total estimated costs of the independent organisational review.

MINUTES	MEETING	TIME
KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL	THURSDAY 29 AUGUST 2019	8.30AM

That the Council authorises the Chief Executive to reassign up to a further \$20,000 plus GST from the districtwide planning budget in the 2019/20 Annual Plan to help fund the total estimated costs of the independent organisational review.

That the Council notes and accepts the risks identified of reassigning a total of \$175,000 from the 2019/20 Annual Plan budget as noted in this report (Corp-19-885).

CARRIED

MOVED (M Scott/Howson)

Members expressed their thanks and appreciation to the staff for their time and effort in supporting the Subcommittee.

CARRIED

KCDC 19/08/459

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES: 13 June 2019

MOVED (M Scott/Howson)

That the minutes of the Council meeting on 13 June 2019 be accepted as a true and accurate record of that meeting.

CARRIED

KCDC 19/08/460

PUBLIC SPEAKING TIME (for items not related to the agenda)

There were none.

The Council meeting closed at 9.52 am

Signed / / 2019
Mayor K Gurunathan

10 PUBLIC SPEAKING TIME

- Covering other items if required
- Public Speaking Time responses

11 PUBLIC EXCLUDED REPORTS**RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC****PUBLIC EXCLUDED RESOLUTION**

That, pursuant to Section 48 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, the public now be excluded from the meeting for the reasons given below, while the following matters are considered.

The general subject matter 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 for the passing of this resolution
11.1 - Strategic Property Purchase - Prioritisation	Section 7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities Section 7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	Section 48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7