

Notice is given that an ordinary meeting of the Tasman District Council will be held on:

**Date:** Thursday 12 February 2026  
**Time:** 9:30am  
**Meeting Room:** Tasman Council Chamber  
**Venue:** 189 Queen Street, Richmond  
This meeting will be livestreamed on  
[Tasman District Council - YouTube](#)

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# Tasman District Council

## Kaunihera Katoa

## AGENDA

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### MEMBERSHIP

<b>Mayor</b>	Mayor T King	
<b>Deputy Mayor</b>	Deputy Mayor B Maru	
<b>Councillors</b>	Councillor C Butler	Councillor M Kininmonth
	Councillor J Ellis	Councillor K Maling
	Councillor K Ferneyhough	Councillor D McNamara
	Councillor M Greening	Councillor P Morgan
	Councillor J Gully	Councillor T Neubauer
	Councillor M Hume	Councillor T Walker
		Councillor D Woods

(Quorum 8 members)

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## AGENDA

### 1 OPENING, WELCOME, KARAKIA

### 2 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Apologies have been received from Mayor T King and Councillor T Neubauer.

#### Recommendation

**That apologies be accepted from Mayor T King and Councillor T Neubauer.**

### 3 PUBLIC FORUM

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### 4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

### 5 LATE ITEMS

### 6 CONFIRMATION OF [MINUTES](#)

**That the minutes of the Tasman District Council meeting held on Thursday, 11 December 2025, be confirmed as a true and correct record of the meeting.**

**That the confidential minutes of the Tasman District Council meeting held on Thursday, 11 December 2025, be confirmed as a true and correct record of the meeting.**

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### 9 CLOSING KARAKIA

### 3 PUBLIC FORUM

#### 3.1 APPOINTMENT OF IWI REPRESENTATIVES ON COUNCIL COMMITTEES

<b>Report To:</b>	Tasman District Council
<b>Meeting Date:</b>	12 February 2026
<b>Report Author:</b>	Mairead Calder, Governance Support Officer
<b>Report Authorisers:</b>	Robyn Byrne, Governance Manager
<b>Report Number:</b>	RCN26-02-8

##### 1. Public Forum / Te Matapaki Tūmatanui

Rawiri Faulkner- Group Manager - Culture, Environment, Settlements of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Toa Rangatira will speak in public forum regarding Appointment of iwi representatives on Council committees

##### 2. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

Nil

## 7 REPORTS

### 7.1 APPOINTMENT OF IWI REPRESENTATIVES AT COUNCIL AND STANDING COMMITTEES

Decision Required

<b>Report To:</b>	Tasman District Council
<b>Meeting Date:</b>	12 February 2026
<b>Report Author:</b>	Renee Thomas, Kaihautū - Te Kāhui Hononga; Leith Townshend, General Counsel
<b>Report Authorisers:</b>	Leonie Rae, Chief Executive Officer
<b>Report Number:</b>	RCN26-02-3

#### 1. Purpose of the Report / Te Take mō te Pūrongo

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to confirm the decision of the Council to have a non-voting iwi representative on the Council and to establish one iwi representative role with voting rights to each of the Council's two standing committees (Strategy Finance and Performance; and Environment, Regulatory and Operations).

#### 2. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

- 2.1 On 3 November 2022 when establishing the previous Committee Structure, the Council resolved to have a non-voting iwi representative on the Council and a voting iwi representative on each of the then standing committees.
- 2.2 At the Council meeting on 11 December 2025, the Council's committee structure, delegations and meeting schedule were agreed. Given this amended committee structure, it was considered necessary to confirm the Council's previous decision to appoint iwi representatives.
- 2.3 Two Joint Committees with Nelson City Council have made allowances for iwi representatives, but these have not been appointed at this stage.
- 2.4 The purpose of the iwi representatives is to assist the Council to meet its obligations under legislation to facilitate participation by Māori in local authority decision making processes and recognises the partnership agreement signed by Te Taihū Iwi and the councils.
- 2.5 Iwi representatives are considered to provide additional diverse points of view at the decision-making table and another mechanism to strengthen our relationship with our iwi partners.
- 2.6 The iwi chairs have nominated proposed representatives for the committee structure as per the pre-2025 elections. If the decision is made to confirm these roles, information will be provided to be able to appoint those proposed representatives into the new structure agreed to post the 2025 election.
- 2.7 These roles have been budgeted for as part of the 2024-2034 LTP and the 2024/2025 Annual plan and it is noted that there will be a slight saving to the Council due to the removal of one Standing Committee.

### 3. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Tasman District Council

1. receives the Appointment of iwi representatives at council and standing committees report; and
2. notes that the previous Council resolved to have a non-voting iwi representative on Council and a voting iwi representative on each of the standing committees; and
3. notes that the structure of the Council Committees has changed since that decision in the 2025 election; and
4. confirms that a non-voting iwi representative role be created for the Council; and
5. confirms that an iwi representative role with voting rights be created for each of the Strategy Finance and Performance; and Environment, Regulatory and Operations; and
6. notes that Iwi Chairs have nominated iwi representatives for the roles. Council officers will bring a further paper to the Council to confirm the appointments.

### 4. Background / Horopaki

- 1.1 At its meeting on 3 November 2022, the Council resolved the following:

*CN22-11-2*

*That the Tasman District Council*

*4. agrees that a (vacant) iwi representative role with voting rights be created for each of Council's three standing committees, Operations, Regulatory and Strategy and Policy committees; and*

*5. agrees that a (vacant) non-voting, advisory iwi representative role be created to participate in Council meetings; and*

*6. notes that each of the three iwi representatives on Council's standing committees, will rotate and be appointed as the non-voting, advisory iwi representative on Council for one year of the three-year term; and*

*7. notes that iwi chairs will nominate iwi representatives for the roles, and a further report will be provided to Council to make the appointments.*

- 4.1 To date, Tasman District Council has had the following iwi representatives

4.1.1 one at the Operations Committee;

4.1.2 three on the Local Water Done Well Governance Board and;

4.1.3 there were iwi reps on the NRSBU and NTRLBU Joint committees with Nelson and Tasman.

- 4.2 On 1 August 2025 a letter was received from the iwi Chairs forum, proposing an iwi representative for the Full Council (non-voting rights).

- 4.3 On 26 September 2025 a letter was received, proposing an iwi representative for the Joint Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit. A second letter was received that day proposing two iwi representatives for the then Operations Committee and the Environmental and Regulatory Committee.

- 4.4 The timing was deemed too close to the elections to warrant a full induction of these nominated representatives, to then have to repeat the induction process again post-election.

- 4.5 It was communicated at the iwi CEO hui that these proposed representatives would be implemented assuming no changes to committees' post-election. Further process would be activated internally (Council) if committee changes occurred post-election. There has been a reorganisation of the committee structures, and a decision is required regarding the retention of iwi representative roles on committees.

## **5. Analysis and Advice / Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu**

- 5.1 Included in the ongoing work for the Council with iwi is a commitment to continuing to actively promote consultation, engagement and implement representation opportunities for iwi/ Māori on Council committees, Council hearing panels, Council owned organisations and Council projects.

### **Statutory requirements and other acknowledgments**

- 5.2 Under the Local Government Act 2002 the Council must establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to their decision-making processes; consider ways to foster the development of Māori capacity; and provide relevant information to Māori for both purposes.
- 5.3 The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) recognises Māori rights and interests and requires all persons exercising functions and powers under the Act to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.
- 5.4 It is noted that the reforms coming from Central Government to replace the RMA 1991 with two new Acts, the Natural Environment Act and the Spatial Planning Act. The current draft of each bill includes a 'specific' Te Tiriti o Waitangi clause which sets out how Māori are to be engaged with. The current drafts continue to uphold Treaty Settlements.
- 5.5 There are several Statutory Acknowledgments linked to Te Tiriti o Waitangi Settlements across the nine iwi in the Tasman District. These Statutory Acknowledgements require enhanced engagement between the Council and iwi in the resource consent space.
- 5.6 In December 2023 the three councils and eight iwi across Te Taihū signed Kia Kotahi Te Taihū – Together Te Taihū Partnership Agreement which outlines how the parties will all work together, this includes shared principles, vision, protocols and practices.

### **Council's long-term plan**

- 5.7 The Long-Term Plan must set out any steps that the local authority intends to take, having undertaken the consideration required by section 81(1) (b) LGA, to foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority over the period covered by that plan (Schedule 10(8) LGA).
- 5.8 Tasman District Council has committed to the iwi representative roles as per the Statement fostering Māori participation in Council decision making document, within the LTP 2024-2034. This is one of several initiatives that works towards meeting this legislative requirement.

### **Tasman's Māori Ward**

- 5.9 For this triennium, the Council has decided to have a Māori Ward elected member. However, this role is different than an iwi representative as a Māori Ward elected member is required to make decisions in the best interests of the whole community. While they can approach this with a Te Ao Māori lens, this is not a requirement.
- 5.10 An iwi representative can represent the views of iwi and provide additional te ao Māori perspectives which can help strengthen the Council's decision making.

5.11 While the Council has a Māori Ward for the 2025-2028 triennium; the outcome of the referendum was to remove the Māori Ward from 2028 onwards. The final referendum results are below:

- In favour of keeping Māori wards – 6622 or 40%
- In favour of removing Māori wards – 8874 or 53%
- Informal – 2 or 0.01%
- Blank 1173 or 7%

5.12 The results above indicate that the voters of Tasman are not in agreement on how the Council should meet its legislative and partnership requirements.

### **Councils new standing Committees**

5.13 The new Environment, Regulatory and Operations Committee Delegations/Terms of Reference include the following:

- Ensure that the management of natural and physical resources gives effect to the principles of Te Tiriti O Waitangi
- Support community and iwi engagement in environmental planning processes
- Engage with iwi, stakeholders, and the public on planning and regulatory matters

4.10 The new Strategy Finance and Performance Committee Delegations/Terms of Reference include the following:

- Responsibility for Arts, Culture and heritage; Climate Change, Coastal Protection and Adaptation policies, Environmental Policies, Friendly Towns and many other items that require engagement with whānau, hapū and iwi.
- Ensure that the management of natural and physical resources gives effect to the principles of te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- Promote inclusion, accessibility, and cultural development.

### **Other Councils**

5.14 Marlborough District Council has also reorganised their committee structure and re-confirmed their iwi rep roles on their committees at their meeting on 30 October 2025 at the same time they approved their delegations. They have four standing committees and the Council with iwi reps on each standing committee. They have had a Māori ward in place since 2022, their community also voted to remove the Māori ward from 2028, voting breakdown 5786 or 38% in favour of keeping the Māori ward, 8111 or 53% in favour of removing the ward, 1 or 0.01% informal and 1435 or 9% left their option blank.

5.15 Nelson City Council have a number of committees and according to their website the only iwi representative at this stage is on the Joint Regional Sewage Committee.

## **6. Financial or Budgetary Implications / Ngā Ritenga ā-Pūtea**

6.1 These roles have been budgeted for as part of the 2024-2034 LTP and the 2024/2025 Annual plan and it is noted that there will be a slight saving to the Council due to the removal of one Standing Committee. Estimated costs will be approximately \$13,000 per role per annum – or \$39,000 per annum if all roles are filled.

## 7. Options / Kōwhiringa

7.1 The options are outlined in the following table:

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	Confirm voting iwi representation roles on standing committees and non-voting iwi rep role at Full Council	Increases opportunities for Māori to have input to Council decision making.  Increases diverse thinking at the decision-making tables, more people within the community will have their viewpoint represented.  Strengthening of relationship with our iwi partners.	Minor budget cost \$39,000 per annum.
2.	Not to confirm voting iwi representation roles on standing committees and non-voting iwi rep role at Full Council	Minor budget saving of \$39,000 per annum.	Reduced opportunities for Māori to have input to council decision making. Not meeting our LTP commitments or legislative requirements.  Reduced diversity of thinking at the decision-making table, less people within the community will have their viewpoint represented.  Potential degradation of the relationship between the Council and iwi partners.

7.2 Option one is recommended.

## 8. Legal / Ngā ture

- 8.1 A local authority must establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to their decision-making processes; consider ways to foster the development of Māori capacity; and provide relevant information to Māori for both purposes (s81(1) LGA).
- 8.2 Consultation with Māori – a local authority must ensure that it has in place processes for consulting with Māori that are in accordance with the principles of consultation as set out by section 82(1) LGA.
- 8.3 Local authority decision-making – where, in the course of the decision-making process, a significant decision relates to land or a body of water, the local authority must take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and their traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga (s77(1)(c) LGA).
- 8.4 Further to the LGA 2002, the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) recognises Māori rights and interests:

- Section 6, which recognizes the relationship between Māori and their culture, traditions, and ancestral lands.
- Section 7, which states that decision makers shall have particular regard to kaitiakitanga (guardianship).
- Section 8 requires all persons exercising functions and powers under the Act to take into account the principles of the [Treaty of Waitangi](#).

8.5 The appointments to the standing committees would be made under the Local Government Act 2002 Schedule 7, clause 31(3):

*The members of a committee or subcommittee may, but need not be, elected members of the local authority, and a local authority or committee may appoint to a committee or subcommittee a person who is not a member of the local authority or committee if, in the opinion of the local authority, that person has the skills, attributes, or knowledge that will assist the work of the committee or subcommittee.*

- 8.6 Job descriptions for the iwi representative roles have been prepared. It is proposed that job descriptions should also highlight the obligations of the appointees regarding attendance, compliance with the Council's Code of Conduct and the need to approach decisions from a te ao Māori perspective.
- 8.7 It is envisaged that the confirmation of these roles will strengthen the partnership between the Council and iwi/Māori.

## **9. Iwi Engagement / Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Māori**

- 9.1 After the decision in 2022 to include iwi representatives at the Council and on committees, Iwi Chairs and CEOs nominate appropriate representatives, they are reviewed and agreed to by iwi. Nominated representatives then go through the Council due diligence process before filling the roles. The last triennium saw several iwi reps at different governance groups, Operations Committee, NRSBU (joint committee), Nelson Tasman Waste (joint committee) and Local Water Done Well (three iwi reps). Iwi Chairs and CEOs have nominated all the representatives for those roles.

## **10. Significance and Engagement / Hiranga me te Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Whānui**

- 10.1 As per the Significance and Engagement Policy, the Council will honour all engagement processes, agreements and memorandums of understanding developed with iwi/Māori as they relate to its decision-making policies.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?	Medium-High	There are different viewpoints from members of the community on Iwi representation at council.
2.	Are there impacts on the social, economic, environmental or cultural aspects of well-being of the community in the present or future?	Yes	Positive impacts for the entire community if iwi rep roles appointed.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
3.	Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?	Yes	Potential degradation of relationship with iwi partners if decision to not appoint iwi rep roles.
4.	Does the decision relate to a strategic asset? (refer Significance and Engagement Policy for list of strategic assets)	No	
5.	Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?	No	No
6.	Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?	No	
7.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	No	
8.	Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any Council group of activities?	No	
9.	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	No	
10.	Does the proposal require particular consideration of the obligations of Te Mana O Te Wai (TMOTW) relating to freshwater or consideration of current legislation relating to water supply, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure and services?	Yes	Environment, Regulatory and Operations may be impacted with legislative requirements and changes to the RMA regarding Freshwater Advisory Committee

## 11. Communication / Whakawhitiwhiti Kōrero

- 11.1 Communication has been exchanged between iwi CEO's/chairs and the Council CEO, Mayor and Kaihautū. Assuming the roles are confirmed this will be communicated to iwi and the wider public.

## 12. Risks / Ngā Tūraru

- 12.1 There is a medium risk of degradation of the iwi-Council relationship if these representative roles are not confirmed. This risk will be removed if the Council decides to keep the iwi representative roles in place, and uphold their statement fostering Māori participation in Council decision making, as outlined in the LTP 2024-2034.

### 13. Alignment with Policy and Strategic Plans / Te Hangai ki ngā aupapa Here me ngā Mahere Rautaki Tūraru

- 13.1 The Council is a party to the Te Taihu Together Partnership Agreement along with Nelson City and Marlborough District Councils; and the eight PSGE Iwi Authorities and Treaty Partners.
- 13.2 The Council is also a party to the Tūpuna Pono Te Taihu Intergenerational Strategy with councils, hapū, iwi, chambers of commerce, education providers and other industry bodies across Te Taihu. The Vision for the Strategy is: Tūpuna Pono, To Be Good Ancestors. At the heart of the Strategy is the wellbeing of the people and places in Te Taihu (Oranga Te Taihu), with a particular focus on the wellbeing of current and future generations and the responsibility we have, as the current generation, to pass on the taonga of Te Taihu in a better state than when these taonga were placed in our care.
- 13.3 As previously mentioned, this will align with the commitments outlined in the 2024-2034 LTP and the items included in the Statement fostering Māori participation in council decision making.
- 13.4 This recommendation fulfils the requirement of the LGA 2002.

### 14. Conclusion / Kupu Whakatepe

- 14.1 The Council is legislatively required to establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to their decision-making processes; consider ways to foster the development of Māori capacity; and provide relevant information to Māori for both purposes though the (LGA 2002).
- 14.2 The Council has intended actions to be implemented through the Long Term Plan 2024-2034 and the statement fostering Māori participation in Council decision making through ngā iwi o Te Taihu/Council partnership, iwi representation roles form part of this implementation of the LTP.

### 15. Next Steps and Timeline / Ngā Mahi Whai Ake

- 15.1 If the Council confirms the iwi representative roles a further paper will be bought to the Council to confirm the nominated representatives from the Iwi Chairs/CEOs.
- 15.2 The Council will then run through due diligence processes for onboarding and induction for the iwi representatives.
- 15.3 If the Council does not confirm the iwi representative roles, then communication will need to be made to the iwi Chairs and CEOs advising them of this.

### 16. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

1.  Statement Fostering Māori Participation in Council Decision-Making

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# FOSTERING MĀORI PARTICIPATION IN COUNCIL DECISION-MAKING THROUGH NGĀ IWI O TE TAUIHU/COUNCIL PARTNERSHIP

## KAUPAPA (PURPOSE)

This document outlines the actions Council intends to implement to support Iwi/Māori participation in Council decision-making processes over the period of Tasman's 10-Year Plan 2024 – 2034 and to improve the way Council kaimahi (staff) and elected members work together with Iwi/Māori.

## KŌRERO O MUA (BACKGROUND)

The valued relationship between local government and Iwi is supported by a national level Memorandum of Understanding between Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) and the Iwi Chairs Forum, signed in 2015.

Councils operate under several statutory regimes that require interaction and a relationship with Iwi/Māori. To uphold the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi, the Council needs to better understand the values, aspirations, and interests of Iwi/Māori in Tasman District. A legislative platform to enable respectful engagement and joint decision-making is provided by the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and other legislation, including that governing reserves, coastal management, flood management and transport.

As well as our statutory obligations, the Council aspires to be a trusted partner, making good community decisions in collaboration with Iwi/Māori across Te Taihū o Te Waka-a-Māui.

Tasman District is home to nine Iwi (see Figure 1). Two marae are located within the rohe: Te Āwhina and Onetahua marae.

Iwi	Te Ātiawa	Ngāti Tama	Ngāti Rārua	Ngāti Koata	Ngāti Toa	Ngāti Kuia	Ngāti Apa	Rangitāne	Ngāi Tahu
Waka	Tokomaru		Tainui			Kurahaupō			Uruao
Full name of Iwi/Hapū	Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui	Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rārua	Ngāti Koata	Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira	Ngāti Kuia	Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō	Rangitāne o Wairau	Ngāi Tahu/Ngāti Waewae
Name of Post Settlement Governance Entity	Te Ātiawa of Te Waka-a-Māui Trust	Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust	Ngāti Rārua Iwi Trust	Ngāti Koata Trust	Toa Rangatira Trust	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kuia Trust	Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō Trust	Te Rūnanga o Rangitāne o Wairau	Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (TRONT)
Settlement Legislation	Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa of Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014				Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014	Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014			Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996

Figure 1: The nine Iwi of Tasman District and their waka

DRAFT FOR LTP 2024-2034



## MANA KI TE MAHI (LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS)

The LGA outlines the following principles and requirements for local authorities, aimed at facilitating the participation of Iwi/Māori in decision-making processes:

1. Development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes – the Long Term plan must set out any steps that the local authority intends to take, having undertaken the consideration required by section 81(1)(b) LGA, to foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority over the period covered by that plan (Schedule 10(8) LGA).
2. A local authority must establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to their decision-making processes; consider ways to foster the development of Māori capacity; and provide relevant information to Māori for both purposes (s81(1) LGA).
3. Consultation with Māori – a local authority must ensure that it has in place processes for consulting with Māori that are in accordance with the principles of consultation as set out by section 82(1) LGA.
4. Local authority decision-making - where, in the course of the decision-making process, a significant decision relates to land or a body of water, the local authority must take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and their traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga (s77(1)(c) LGA).

Statutory responsibilities the Council enacts under the various Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi Settlements across the nine Iwi in the Tasman District derive from the:

- Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014
- Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014
- Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014, and
- Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

These Settlement Acts outline each area of interest – including statutory acknowledgements over land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga – for each of the nine Iwi. Deeds of Settlement also include various enactments:

- |                                         |                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| • Overlay sites                         | • Statutory Acknowledgement Areas                  |
| • Cultural Redress protocols            | • Relevant Fossicking Areas                        |
| • Deferred Selection Properties         | • Vest and Gift back to the Crown for public use   |
| • Coastal and Maritime Instrument Areas | • Specified area Right of First Refusal (RFR) land |
| • Licensed Land property                | • Conservation Kaitiaki Instruments                |
| • Settlement Iwi RFR land               | • General RFR land                                 |

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## TE KAUNIHERA (COUNCIL), IWI/MĀORI WORKING TOGETHER

There are many varied and nuanced ways in which the Council can work with Iwi/Māori. The Council is committed to growing and strengthening our working relationship and level of engagement with Iwi/Māori. These relationships are strategically important and are based on a range of statutory and non-statutory instruments, supporting opportunities for mutual benefit and advancement.

The Council consults and engages with Iwi/Māori on a regular basis. In certain cases, these are ongoing processes required by legislation such as the RMA to be replaced by the Spatial Planning Act 2023 and the Natural and Built Environment Act 2023, LGA and relevant Settlement Acts. Other cases are a way of recognising the spirit of partnership inherent in Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi.

Council have made key appointments to facilitate enactment of the Council's responsibilities to Iwi/Māori;

- The Mayor and Chief Executive have been appointed as Iwi/Māori liaison portfolio holders.
- Council Kaumātua who assist the Mayor, elected members and Chief Executive with support around tikanga Māori at civic events, pōwhiri, blessings and other ceremonies.
- The Council Kaihautū is a senior advisor to, and provides cultural support to, the Chief Executive, Leadership Team, Mayor, elected members and kaimahi (staff); and helps to enhance engagement between the nine Iwi of the Tasman District, the Council and the wider community, to help realise the partnership embodied in Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi. The Kaihautū plays a leadership role in the development of strategic and operational rangatira-ki-rangatira relationships between the Council and Iwi, ensures tikanga Māori cultural policy is embraced by the Council, and works to ensure decision-making is fully and effectively informed by a Te Ao Māori perspective.
- Council have also recognised the expanding workload through creating Te Kāhui Hononga (Māori Partnerships & Engagement Team). This includes the Kaihautū, a Kaitohutohu Māori (Senior Māori Advisor) and Kaiāwhina (Co-ordinator) that support hui between Iwi and Council kaimahi and provide expertise, advice and guidance as needed throughout various Council functions. This expansion has been part of a refocus of existing resources and additional central government resources being made available.

The eight Iwi of Te Taihū have collaborated on a number of initiatives:

- 'Kia Kotahi te Hoe' - a strategy to advance their collective aspirations in response to the critical needs of whānau Māori in Te Taihū. The strategy is based around four key pou/priorities: employment, kai, housing and health.
- 'Te Kotahi o Te Taihū Charitable Trust' was formed to lead the aspirations of the strategy. The Council will look for opportunities to support and align with these aspirations.

Four Iwi of Te Taihū have created Ka Uruora which is providing tools to support and empower whānau on their journey to secure housing opportunities through financial independence. Council will look for opportunities to align with and support these initiatives for affordable healthy homes in our community (e.g. supporting the papakāinga development at Te Āwhina Marae and much needed renovations at Onetahua Marae).

The Council also aims to align its work to the vision and intergenerational outcomes outlined in the wellbeing framework of 'Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy' (launched in November 2020).

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The Council acknowledges that building relationships with Iwi/Māori is not simply a matter of complying with legislation, but rather one of understanding, partnership and trust. The table below outlines some of the actions the Council currently undertakes, and some new actions we will take, to further develop Iwi/Māori capacity to contribute to our decision-making processes.

*Table 1 – Ongoing work of Te Kaunihera (Council) with Iwi/Māori*

Initiatives with Iwi/Māori	
<b>Kotahi 1</b>	Iwi Engagement Hui with Taiao advisors on various environmental projects throughout Council meet bimonthly with eight iwi. Manawhenua ki Mohua is a hapū based entity in Mohua (Golden Bay) assist kaimahi to attend monthly board hui as needed. Likewise assist kaimahi to attend Te Āwhina Marae board hui as needed.
<b>Tuarua 2</b>	Continuing to actively promote consultation and implement representation opportunities for Iwi/Māori on Council committees (e.g. the appointment to the Nelson-Tasman Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group Joint Committee), Council hearing panels, Council owned organisations (e.g. the committees in charge of the Nelson Regional Sewerage Business Unit and Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit - both jointly owned between the Council and Nelson City Council - as well as the Tasman Bays Heritage Trust) and Council projects (e.g. development of the Tasman Bio-Strategy, upgrade of the Motueka Wastewater Treatment Plant etc.).
<b>Tuatoru 3</b>	Continuing to promote Iwi/Māori involvement in Nelson-Tasman CDEM Group work. Enhancing the process that was developed in 2019 during the Pigeon Valley fires and built upon in 2020 in response to Covid-19, for engaging Iwi in emergency centre operations and their inclusion in Nelson-Tasman CDEM Group decision making and governance.
<b>Tuawhā 4</b>	Continuing to provide Iwi with funding towards their contributions to Council decision-making processes (e.g. provision of professional input and advice to Council).
<b>Tuarima 5</b>	Continuing to hold regular hui/liaison meetings with Iwi on a wide range of matters, in order to develop our relationships further and to discuss specific and general issues of relevance to both parties. As an example, in October 2017 Council formed an Iwi Working Group consisting of a representative of each of the nine Iwi to support the process of plan changes and review. This group meets regularly to discuss RMA policy matters. Council is working with Iwi authorities to develop the Tasman Environment Plan (TEP) and identify resource management issues of concern and possible solutions to them, along with other relevant matters.
<b>Tuaono 6</b>	Through hui, working with Iwi/Māori to identify how best to gain input into issues of relevance, including the opportunity to be involved in relevant working groups.
<b>Tuawhitu 7</b>	Consulting with Iwi/Māori on the formation of the Council's Long Term Plan, the Annual Plan, reserve management plans, TEP, and other strategic documents or plans.


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<b>Tuawaru 8</b>	Continuing to actively participate in the Regional Inter-sector Forum (RIF) and Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance.
<b>Tuaiwa 9</b>	Inauguration at Te Āwhina marae for Mayor and elected members
<b>Initiatives for Council staff and elected members</b>	
<b>Kotahi 1</b>	<p>Providing staff with support and resources to assist the Council's relationships and capacity building with Iwi and all Māori living in Tasman. The resources will help to bridge the gap between Iwi, Māori, the Council, the wider community and the legislation pertaining to how we will work together. Examples of ways we are working on this include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in conjunction with Iwi and training providers (e.g. NMIT, Te Ataarangi), continuing to provide structured training/familiarisation courses to improve elected members' and staff understanding of tikanga, kawa, te reo Māori, te Ao Māori, Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi, the nine Iwi of Tasman District, and Iwi culture and perspectives</li> <li>• continuing to provide He Waka Kuaka te reo Māori classes to staff</li> <li>• continuing to enable staff participation in cultural events (e.g. Waiata group, Matariki, Te Wiki o Te Reo, Waitangi Day), and</li> <li>• continuing to improve our induction process for staff and elected members, to build understanding of the unique differences between Iwi, and matters of importance to Iwi/Māori in our rohe.</li> </ul>
<b>Tuarua 2</b>	Entering into a Strategic Partnership Agreement to achieve mutually beneficial relationships (both at governance and management levels) with Ngā Iwi o Te Taihū, Nelson City Council and Marlborough District Council.
<b>Tuatoru 3</b>	Implementing new representation opportunities for Iwi/Māori on the Council, including establishment of a Māori Ward for the 2025 local election and representation on Council subcommittees and joint-committees.
<b>Tuawhā 4</b>	Participating in combined governance structures (First Tranche Regions) with NCC and ngā iwi as scoping partners to assess the Nelson-Tasman readiness and support required to be one of the first regions to implement the new Resource Management system.
<b>Tuarima 5</b>	Working together with Iwi/Māori to implement Te Mana o te Wai (the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management describes this concept as the integrated and holistic well-being of wai (water). Te Puna Korero has been set up to facilitate strategy implementation for Te Mana o te Wai.
<b>Tuaono 6</b>	Continue to familiarise ourselves with Iwi aspirations and objectives contained within strategic documents produced by Iwi entities (e.g. their annual reports, environmental management plans and medium to long-term planning documents) when developing new Council policies and plans.

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<b>Tuawhitu 7</b>	Working together to co-design our response to major legislative/sector changes. The government has signalled significant reforms. Iwi input and influence into these changes and how they are implemented is fundamental. We recognise the need to better work together with Iwi and more effectively include them in decision-making.
<b>Tuawaru 8</b>	Working together with our environmental policy team to create cultural mapping layers and incorporating Mātauranga Māori alongside scientific disciplines.
<b>Tuaiwa 9</b>	Whakawhitiwhiti Whakaaro (Iwi Portal). Provides Iwi with a window to view and interact with past, present and future projects, undertaken by Council in conjunction with Tāngata Whenua o Te Taihū o Te Waka-a-Māui. This space provides Iwi with the platform to view projects and their details, to comment on projects and to indicate the level of engagement they would like to have on each project creating efficiency and instant engagement.

*Table 2 – New actions Council intends to progress over the next 10 years*

Iwi Cadetships in collaboration with the eight iwi of Te Taihū, Nelson City Council and Marlborough District Council
Iwi Advisory Rōpu for cultural narrative and art. A number of initiatives across Council have identified a need for cultural narratives and have been raised internally by Council kaimahi, by Iwi as well as various community groups.
Work alongside and in support of Iwi to start identifying the needs of maata waka in our rohe and actions to progress these needs.
Explore opportunities for in-kind support or other support to Iwi for specific projects, such as cultural mapping and development of Iwi environmental management plans and climate change strategy plans.
Engage with Iwi in a more meaningful way for the development of future Long Term Plans and Activity Management Plans - i.e. from the beginning of these processes, co-design and collaboration.
Work together with Iwi Taiao staff to streamline the process for engaging on resource consents (e.g. provision to facilitate this through Whakawhitiwhiti Whakaaro, iwi portal).
Support (in kind) kapa haka festivals in Te Taihū in the lead up to Te Matatini in 2027; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Mana Kuratahi the national primary school's competition in 2023</li> <li>• Te Mana Kurarua the national secondary school's competition in 2024, and</li> <li>• Te Matatini national competition in 2027.</li> </ul>

## 7.2 APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON TO JOINT REGIONAL TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

Information Only - No Decision Required

<b>Report To:</b>	Tasman District Council
<b>Meeting Date:</b>	12 February 2026
<b>Report Author:</b>	Robyn Byrne, Governance Manager
<b>Report Authorisers:</b>	Steve Manners, Chief Operating Officer
<b>Report Number:</b>	RCN26-02-9

### 1. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto


- 1.1 Council has a number of joint committees with Nelson City Council. Where the Mayors don't alternate as Chairperson, the Terms of Reference for most joint committees include appointing the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson at the inaugural meeting of each committee.
- 1.2 The Joint Regional Transport Committee is an anomaly, and its Terms of Reference (attached) dictate that for the 2025 -2028 triennium the Chairperson is appointed by Nelson City Council and the Deputy Chairperson is appointed by Tasman District Council.
- 1.3 This report is to provide a procedural motion to appoint the Deputy Chairperson.

### 2. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Tasman District Council

1. receives the Appointment of Deputy Chairperson to Joint Regional Transport Committee report; and
2. Appoints Deputy Mayor Brent Maru as Deputy Chairperson on the Joint Regional Transport Committee.

### 3. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

1.  Joint Regional Transport Committee Terms of Reference 2025-2028

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Part Three - Terms of Reference for Committees, Subcommittees, Joint Committees, and  
Advisory Groups

## 14. Joint Regional Transport Committee (JRTC)

### 1. Overview

- 1.1 The Joint Regional Transport Committee is a joint committee of the Nelson City and Tasman District Councils, established in accordance with section 105(9) Land Transport Management Act 2003 ('the Act') and Schedule 7 clauses 30(1)(b) and 30A Local Government Act 2002.
- 1.2 Following a triennial local election, a Regional Transport Committee must be established as soon as practicable. Section 105(9) allows for a Joint Regional Transport Committee to be established.
- 1.3 These Terms of Reference form the written agreement required of the partner Councils (Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council) to appoint a Joint Regional Transport Committee under section 105(9) of the Act.

### Appointment of joint committees

- 1.4 A local authority may appoint a joint committee with another local authority or other public body if it has reached agreement with each local authority or public body.
- 1.4 The agreement must specify:
  - the number of members each party may appoint; and
  - how the Chairperson and deputy Chairperson are to be appointed; and
  - the terms of reference of the committee; and
  - what responsibilities, if any, are to be delegated to the committee by each party; and
  - how the agreement may be varied.

The agreement may also specify any other matter relating to the appointment, operation, or responsibilities of the committee agreed by the parties. (cl. 30A (1) & (2), Schedule 7, LGA 2002).

### 2. Statutory Functions

- 2.1 Under section 106 Land Transport Management Act 2003, a Joint Regional Transport Committee must:
  - 2.1.1 prepare the joint regional land transport plan in accordance with sections 14 and 16 of the Act; and

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Advisory Groups

2.1.2 consult in accordance with sections 18 and 18A of the Act; and

2.1.3 lodge the joint regional land transport plan with the Joint  
Committee of Tasman District and Nelson City,  
representing the joint regional councils, in accordance  
with section 18B of the Act.

2.2 Further, Regional Transport Committees have a responsibility to:

2.2.1 prepare any variation to a joint regional land transport plan for  
the approval of the Joint Committee of Tasman District and  
Nelson City.

2.2.2 provide the relevant councils with any advice and assistance  
requested in relation to their transport responsibilities.

2.2.3 adopt a policy that determines significance in respect of —

2.2.3.1 variations made to regional land transport plans  
under section 18D of the Act; and

2.2.3.2 the activities that are included in the regional land  
transport plan under section 16 of the Act.

2.2.4 carry out any functions conferred on a regional transport  
committee under any other provision of the Act (including  
functions conferred by regulations made under section  
109(1)(c)).

3. Powers and Limitations

3.1 The Joint Regional Transport Committee is responsible to adopt its  
own significance policy as outlined in section 106(2) of the Act.

3.2 The Joint Regional Transport Committee is responsible for the  
preparation of the following, for adoption by the Joint Committee of  
Tasman District and Nelson City Councils:

3.2.1 a Joint Regional Land Transport Plan including undertaking all  
required consultation processes related to the preparation of  
this Plan and any variations

3.2.2 a joint Regional Public Transport Plan, including undertaking  
all required consultation processes related to the preparation  
of this Plan

3.2.3 a joint Speed Management Plan, including undertaking all  
required consultation processes related to the preparation of  
this Plan

Part Three - Terms of Reference for Committees, Subcommittees, Joint Committees, and  
Advisory Groups

- 3.3 The Joint Regional Transport Committee may approve submissions to external bodies on policy documents likely to influence the content of the Joint Regional Land Transport Plan.
- 3.4 The Joint Regional Transport Committee is responsible for the operational oversight of the joint Nelson Tasman Public Transport Operations Contract and associated public transport activity, including the authority to make decisions and approve policies that support operations.
- 3.5 The Joint Regional Transport Committee may approve changes to public transport operations including permanent changes to routes and timetables provided changes are within existing budgets.
- 3.6 In addition, the Tasman Transportation Manager and the Nelson, Manager of Transport Strategy and Planning may approve minor changes to public operations including permanent changes to routes and timetables within existing budgets; for example the removal or addition of trips on routes, minor route adjustments to account for road layout changes
- 3.7 The Joint Regional Transport Committee may propose and determine fare increases up to inflation changes as reflected in the Public Transport Contract Indices (allowing for rounding).
- 3.8 Other than the powers outlined at clauses 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6 the Joint Regional Transport Committee may only make recommendations to the:
  - 3.8.1 partner councils; or
  - 3.8.2 The Joint Committee of Tasman District and Nelson City Councils for:
    - the joint plans outlined in clause 3.2;
    - decisions in relation to public transport, excluding budget changes or decisions that would exceed approved budgets within each Council.
- 3.9 The Joint Regional Transport Committee has financial responsibilities for overseeing the budget for joint public transport operations . If a change to public transport operations requires additional un-budgeted funding, the Joint Regional Transport Committee has the power to recommend budgets for approval by each Council that is affected.

Part Three - Terms of Reference for Committees, Subcommittees, Joint Committees, and  
Advisory Groups

4. Membership

4.1 The Committee will consist of the following representatives:

4.1.1 Two members of the Nelson City Council

4.1.2 Two members of the Tasman District Council

4.1.3 One representative from Waka Kotahi

4.1.4 One non-voting iwi representative

4.2 Each Council may nominate a further two members to act as alternates in the event that an appointee is unable to attend a meeting. These alternates may attend meetings to ensure they remain across the work of Committee but do not have voting rights unless acting in their capacity as alternate.

4.3 The power to discharge any individual member and appoint another member in their place must be exercised by the local authority that made the appointment.

4.4 Representatives from partner organisations or relevant community groups may be invited to attend Committee meetings as key stakeholders when required.

4.5 Attendees may have speaking rights with the agreement of the Committee Chair. Attendees will not have voting rights.

5. Quorum and meeting procedures

5.1 The quorum is set at three members, of which the partner councils must have at least one representative in attendance.

5.2 Meetings will be held quarterly with additional meetings called as required.

5.3 The Standing Orders of the Council providing administration to the Committee will be applied at each meeting – noting clause 6.8 below which takes precedence where it departs from the Standing Orders in use.

5.4 Agendas will be prepared in accordance with the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, and the relevant Standing Orders.

Part Three - Terms of Reference for Committees, Subcommittees, Joint Committees, and  
Advisory Groups

6. Chair

- 6.1 Section 105(9B) requires that the agreement to establish a joint regional transport committee must specify the procedure for appointing the chair and deputy chair of the committee.
- 6.2 The Chairperson will alternate triennially between Nelson City and Tasman District Councils.
- 6.3 The appointment of a Chair will be made by resolution of the relevant Council.
  - 6.3.1 In the 2025 triennium, the Chairperson will be a member representative of Nelson City Council.
- 6.4 The Deputy Chairperson will alternate triennially between Nelson City and Tasman District Councils.
- 6.5 The appointment of a Deputy Chair will be made by resolution of the relevant Council.
  - 6.5.1 In the 2025 triennium, the Deputy Chairperson will be a member representative of Tasman District Council.
- 6.6 In the absence of the Chairperson, the Deputy Chairperson will be the presiding member for meetings.
- 6.7 In the absence of both Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson, where quorum can still be met, the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 for appointing a presiding member will be followed.
- 6.8 The Chairperson (or any other person presiding at the meeting):
  - 6.8.1 has the deliberative vote; and
  - 6.8.2 in the case of an equality of votes does not have a casting vote (and therefore the motion is not passed and the status quo is preserved).

7. Administration and Media

- 7.1 At the start of each triennium, the partner Councils will reach an agreement appointing one of the unitary authorities as the administering authority for formal meetings of the Committee. Meetings will be held at the administering Council's venue.
- 7.2 Administration will include ensuring appropriate records management for meetings of the Committee to meet the requirements of the Public Records Act.

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Advisory Groups

- 7.3 Copies of minutes will be retained by each Council for record keeping purposes.
- 7.4 Other administrative duties will be undertaken as deemed appropriate.
- 7.5 Media contact and announcements will be made by the Committee Chair unless another spokesperson for a matter is approved by the Committee.
- 7.6 These Terms of Reference may be varied by resolution of both Councils.

### 7.3 COUNCIL SUBMISSION ON SIMPLIFYING LOCAL GOVERNMENT

<b>Report To:</b>	Tasman District Council
<b>Meeting Date:</b>	12 February 2026
<b>Report Author:</b>	Steve Manners, Chief Operating Officer
<b>Report Authorisers:</b>	Leonie Rae, Chief Executive Officer
<b>Report Number:</b>	RCN26-02-10

*You can free type your information report below, or just complete Subject Heading One and delete the others and attach your material to .*

#### 1. Purpose of the Report / Te Take mō te Pūrongo

- 1.1 To provide submission content generated by Council staff and request elected members collective feedback prior to Tasman District Council submitting the submission on Simplifying Local Government online to the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA).

#### 2. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Tasman District Council



1. receives the Council Submission on Simplifying Local Government report, and
2. includes feedback from the Elected Members, noting the following:
  - 2.1 .....

#### 3. Background

- 3.1 In late 2025 the Government announced its intention to seek feedback regarding proposals to change Regional Council representation.
- 3.2 On 27<sup>th</sup> November the Government published ‘Simplifying Local Government - A Draft Proposal’ for public discussion and submissions. Submissions close on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2026.
- 3.3 In Summary, the Government proposes replacing Regional Council members with a board of mayors who will work together on regional issues. This new board will be required to identify how council services can be delivered more effectively and efficiently in the regions in a regional reorganisation plan. The Government will consider these plans for approval.
- 3.4 The draft proposal is brief and seeks submissions on few questions. As a Unitary Council Tasman District Council is unaffected by the proposal. However, should the proposal be adopted we will have the opportunity to prepare a regional reorganisation plan
- 3.5 There are four main parts to the consultation document.
  - **Part A:** provides background information

- **Part B:** sets out how the proposal will simplify local government (including decision making used for systems like transport and resource management)
  - **Part C:** sets out how the proposal will improve local government
  - **Part D:** sets out the proposal's impacts on Māori representation
- 3.6 The Government allows submissions via an online portal. Specific questions are posed and space is provided for responses. The attached document is a facsimile of the online portal with input from across Council.
- 3.7 The nature of this proposal is such that Councillor input is sought in order to finalise the submission prior to the closing date of 20<sup>th</sup> February 2026.
- 3.8 The facsimile document will be updated to reflect Councillor views and subsequently lodged via the portal.

#### 4. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

1.   Tasman District Council - Submission on Simplifying Local Government

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## **Tasman District Council Submission Simplifying Local Government February 2026**

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Information from the Submission/Feedback Page - [Simplifying Local Government - Department of Internal Affairs - Citizen Space](#)

### **Further information**

You can download the full proposal document and other materials from the Department of Internal Affairs website: [www.dia.govt.nz/simplifying-local-government](http://www.dia.govt.nz/simplifying-local-government).

### **Contents**

*This document summarises a draft proposal for public discussion. It is not Government policy.*

*The survey has six sections and ten questions. The summary gives you an overview of the proposal. Each section provides an explanation of a different aspect of the proposal before asking you what you think.*

*You don't need to answer every question. We do ask that you tell us a little about yourself before you submit your thoughts. This information is to help us analyse the submissions. Names of individuals will not be published.*

*What you need to know before you make a submission*

*Before you share your thoughts, you should know:*

- **Department of Internal Affairs staff will review submissions using digital tools and this may include artificial intelligence.** Technology helps us to quickly sort through submissions and identify the key issues people are worried about. It saves time and taxpayers' money.
- **We may proactively publish your submission or it may be subject to release under the Official Information Act 1982.** If there is anything in your submission that you do not want to be released, please clearly indicate this.
- **The Privacy Act 2020** governs how the Department collects and uses personal information about you and your submission. You have the right to access and correct personal information.

## Summary (no questions to be responded to here)

What is being proposed?

Most places in New Zealand have two separate councils – a regional council, and a city or district council (sometimes called ‘territorial authorities’). Each have a separate set of elected councillors who look after separate (but often similar) things.

There are 11 regional councils that govern services such as environmental management, regional transport planning, and civil defence. There are 67 city or district councils that govern services such as roads, water infrastructure, rubbish collection, libraries, parks, and land use planning. There are 6 ‘unitary authorities’ that combine the two roles.

The Government is proposing to simplify local government in two steps

- **Step 1:** Instead of electing separate regional councillors, the mayors you already vote for will collectively lead regional issues and govern the regional council. We also want to know what you think about the appointment of Crown Commissioners (appointed by the Government) to lead or join the board.
- **Step 2:** This board of mayors will develop future-focussed plans for how the councils in your region can work together more effectively and efficiently. These plans will be developed in consultation with you, examined independently, and be approved by the Government.

What is a combined territories board?

A combined territories board (CTB) is the name for the board that will handle regional issues and govern your regional council. The rates you already pay will fund the CTB.

What exactly will a CTB do?

CTBs will take over the governance for the roles and functions of regional councils, such as:

- managing rivers, lakes, the coastal marine area, and air quality
- implementing any Treaty settlement commitments that are administered by regional councils
- managing assets
- regional transport planning
- civil defence and emergency management
- environmental regulation and resource management.

How would a CTB make decisions?

CTBs will play an important role in making decisions about how your region is managed. To do so, CTBs will meet regularly, like how city / district councils do now.

When making decisions, each mayor would have a set number of votes. This number would be based on population and adjusted to ensure smaller communities receive effective representation. The independent Local Government Commission would make these adjustments.

CTB decisions must comply with the same laws regional councils have to comply with now, including consulting with communities and considering environmental impacts.

What are the alternative options?

While a CTB made up of mayors is our preferred approach, we are considering alternative options for structuring regional decision-making in the short term. To ensure the system works in practice, we are seeking your views on alternative options that include a stronger role for the Crown. There are 3 options for a Crown Commissioner on the CTB:

- **Observer only:** Crown Commissioner has no vote
- **Veto power:** Crown Commissioner can override CTB decisions
- **Majority vote:** Crown Commissioner has more than half the votes on the CTB, with the remaining votes distributed among the mayors.

Another alternative option is to have no CTB at all and to appoint Crown Commissioners (Government appointees rather than elected representatives) to lead regional councils through the regional reorganisation plan (discussed below).

How will a CTB balance urban and rural interests?

Currently, the law requires regional councils to act for the benefit of all or a significant part of its region. Decisions cannot be taken to the benefit of a single district. This legal obligation will carry over to the CTB (or Crown Commissioners).

Under the CTB model, participation by other agencies at the regional level will still occur where it is appropriate.

For example, regional land transport planning doesn't just include the regional council. It also includes the city and district councils, and the New Zealand Transport Agency. This makes sure urban, rural, and national interests are all balanced.

A similar model is being proposed for the new resource management system to strike a balance between urban, rural, and national interests. This approach is described later in this document.

Why this change?

Local democracy is important, but many people don't vote in local elections or understand the difference between regional councils and city or district councils.

CTBs simplify governance by consolidating decision making with mayors. This reduces duplication (only one set of councillors) and ensures regional decision making is more aligned across councils. There would be clear accountability to the public by the CTB for delivery of regional services. If Crown Commissioners are appointed, they would have the same responsibilities as regional councillors currently have.

Are CTBs permanent?

Each CTB would develop a regional reorganisation plan within two years of being established. Regional reorganisation plans will set out future-focussed ways that council services are delivered effectively and efficiently. Depending on the region, the CTB might be kept, dissolved, or repurposed via these plans. If Crown Commissioners are appointed, the appointments would run until a regional reorganisation plan is agreed.

These plans will need to reflect and incorporate local context and community feedback. They will:

- map all council functions in the region
- recommend the best delivery model for each of the functions across the region (e.g., shared services, joint council-controlled companies, or amalgamations)
- require mandatory consultation with communities, iwi, hapū, Māori, and stakeholders in the region
- be approved by the Minister of Local Government if they meet statutory criteria (not by referendum).

The goal of regional reorganisation plans is to design a better way for your councils to deliver services for you. The plans will reduce duplication, improve efficiency, and be responsive to local needs.

To support this, a Government review of regional council roles and functions will provide clarity on which responsibilities remain local and which may be either centralised or discontinued. This review will be completed before CTBs are established and CTBs will need to take into account the outcomes from this review when developing their plans.

The areas that don't have a separate regional council can opt in to doing regional reorganisation plans, but don't have to. These councils are Chatham Islands Council, Gisborne District Council, Marlborough District Council, Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council.

Auckland Council is set up separately to other councils so won't be able to develop a regional reorganisation plan.

What does it mean for me?

If this proposal is implemented, the only thing that will change on day one is that your mayor will represent you regionally – rather than you having separate regional councillors do this. If Crown Commissioners are appointed, they will represent you regionally in the short-term until the regional reorganisation plan is completed.

All other things will continue until your mayor and your CTB develop the regional reorganisation plan and consult you on it. The plan would need to be submitted to the Minister of Local Government within two years of the CTB being established for approval. There will be no changes for Auckland Council. Other unitary authorities can choose whether they want to do a regional reorganisation plan.

In the meantime, regional council operations will continue as they do now. For example:

- all public consultation requirements remain under the Local Government Act 2002
- functions under the Resource Management Act 1991 remain unchanged (until that Act is replaced)
- stakeholder groups, advisory panels, and joint committees continue to operate
- Treaty settlement commitments, arrangements and obligations remain unchanged.

**Tell Us About Yourself:**

**Individual or organisation? (Required)**

Individual

☒ Organisation

**Your name or your organisation's name (Required)**

Tasman District Council

**What main perspective(s) are you bringing to this consultation? (Required)**

- ☒ Local government
- Iwi/Māori
- Business
- Industry body
- Legal/academic
- Community organisation
- General public
- Other (please state)
- Other perspective if applicable

N/A

**What region do you live in? (Required)**

-- Please Select (Drop Down Options) [Nelson/Tasman](#).

- ☒ I live in a rural area
- ☒ I live in an urban area

## Background

What is local government?

New Zealand currently has 78 councils. There are **two overlapping systems of local government and two different types of councils**. One type is called a regional council and the other type is called a 'territorial authority' – known commonly as city or district councils.

Some areas have combined their councils into one 'unitary authority' including Auckland Council, Chatham Islands Council, Gisborne District Council, Marlborough District Council, Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council.

**Regional councils** are led by a chairperson and look after the 'big picture' environmental issues for the whole region like air quality, water quality, the health of lakes, rivers, and coastal areas, and managing pests. They are also responsible for public transport and play a key role in transport planning. There are 11 regional councils.

**City and district councils** are led by mayors and provide the day-to-day services and facilities for your local community, such as roads, rubbish collection, libraries, and parks. They also decide where and how new housing, businesses, and infrastructure can be built. There are 67 city and district councils.

For example, if you live in Kaiapoi, your two councils are Canterbury Regional Council and Waimakariri District Council. Each is governed by a separate set of elected councillors and run by separate chief executives, who employ separate staff. Both councils set rules for your area that influence what people and businesses can do (e.g., where you can build and how it must be built).

Why do we need to change things?

Two things have led to the Government developing this proposal.

Firstly, having two types of councils operating in the same area is complex, confusing, and costly. For example:

- While you might know your mayor, could you name the chairperson of your regional council?
- We have heard councils struggle to attract key staff as they compete for similar skills in the same area. For example, some regions may have Department of Conservation park rangers, regional council park rangers, and city/district council park rangers.
- Councils don't always work together well – there are examples of them contesting each other's rules and decisions in court.
- Some projects will require developers to obtain consent from two or more councils for the same project which can be complicated and confusing.

Secondly, we're thinking of the future. The Government's resource management reform and other changes (like water services reform and climate adaptation) will change how councils operate in the future. Resource management reform will bring more consistency across regional councils' functions. More activities will be permitted by default, reducing the work of councils in both planning and consenting. The Government has also announced plans to centralise some regional council functions as part of the new resource management system (for example, a national compliance regulator).

Both of these issues mean it is a good time to review how our councils work to see if there are better ways to do things.

What's being proposed?

The Government has developed a proposal to make local government simpler, more efficient, and better value for money.

Step one

Step one is to make mayors (or another city or district councillor) you already elect come together as a board to represent a region. This 'combined territories board' or 'CTB' would mean you no longer need separate regional councillors and the existing set would be removed. Alternative options are to include a Crown Commissioner on the CTB (with either a majority vote, a veto power, or an observer role only) or to replace regional councillors with Crown Commissioners in the short term.

Step two

Step two is to require the mayors on the CTB (or the Crown Commissioners) to review how your councils work together and come up with a plan for more effectively delivering services on behalf of you and your region.

These two steps are discussed in more detail later in this document.

### Do you agree there is a need to simplify local government?

Strongly agree



Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

### What do you think of the proposed approach overall?

Tasman District Council agrees that there is a need to simplify Local Government which is becoming more complex given the increased legislative obligations being put onto Councils.

As a Unitary Authority, Tasman District Council sees the benefit in an amalgamation of regional and territorial functions. Within a Unitary organisation, decisions on land use, environmental regulation, and transport planning are made by a single body, avoiding the potential for fragmented approaches.

However, that fact that regional and territorial functions are amalgamated within a unitary structure does not mean that there is always agreement within Council. The unitary council's regulatory arm still has a strong role in ensuring Council complies with relevant legislation.

As described in this consultation, 'simplification' suggests that greater opportunities to consolidate back-office services (such as legal, HR and IT and Governance) will emerge. Additionally, Regional Reorganisation Plans provide further opportunity to align systems, process, digital and human resources to provide a more efficient and effective service to residents and ratepayers across a broad region.

## Simplifying regional governance

Making mayors work together for the benefit of your region

What would happen?

Territorial authorities are led by mayors. Under this proposal, all the mayors in a region would sit on a board that becomes responsible for the governance and decision-making on proposals that impact the wider region.

We call this board of mayors a 'combined territories board' (or CTB). The CTB would make the decisions regional councillors currently do.

This means you won't have two separate sets of elected councillors for the same area. The CTB would take over all the regional council's roles and obligations until step 2 is complete.

A list of CTB groupings and the councils in each is attached as **Annex A**.

Why?

This simplifies local government in your region without you losing local control over your community assets and important decisions – your mayor would communicate these views to the CTB.

By simplifying governance at the regional level, decisions should be much more coordinated. It'll be easier to understand who is responsible for what.

During step 2 of this proposal, CTBs will focus on making a plan that supports delivery of better services and value for money for your regions.

How?

CTBs take over **all roles and functions of regional councils**, such as:

- managing rivers, lakes, the coastal marine area and air quality
- managing regional council assets
- implementing any Treaty settlement commitments which are administered by the regional council
- regional transport planning
- civil defence and emergency management
- environmental regulation and resource management

CTBs will meet regularly, like a council meeting. Decisions must comply with the same laws regional councils do, such as consulting communities, considering environmental impacts, and meeting other statutory obligations.

Are CTBs permanent?

That will be up to the individual councils in the region. Further detail is set out in the *Improving Local Government* section of this document.

How will CTBs work in practice?

CTBs will have to make decisions in the regional interest (not just one community), just as regional councils do now. Regional council operations remain the same for now.

CTBs will be able to establish committees on the same basis as they do currently. City and district councillors will be able to be appointed to committees by their mayor, as a delegate. This will help split the workload between the mayor and other councillors.

Any committees established as part of a Treaty settlement would remain in place.

Regional councillors are paid at a level set independently by the Remuneration Authority. The same will apply for CTB members and delegates (with modifications to the process as necessary).

What about the alternative choices for regional decision-making?

A CTB is our preferred option but there are alternatives. A Crown Commissioner could be appointed to the CTB alongside the mayors. This would ensure that the national interest is considered in regional decision-making.

The Crown Commissioner could have:

- **no vote:** the Crown Commissioner would participate in discussions but not be involved in final decisions
- **veto power:** the Crown Commissioner would have the power to veto CTB decisions when they thought this necessary in the interests of New Zealand as a whole
- **majority vote:** the Crown Commissioner would have the majority vote on the CTB (more than 50% of the weighted votes). The remainder of votes would be distributed among the mayors as set out in our preferred option. This would ensure that decisions are made in the interests of New Zealand, not just the region.

Another option is to appoint Crown Commissioners to replace regional councillors. Crown Commissioners would be appointed by the Government to run regional councils in the short-term and to prepare the regional reorganisation plan.

#### Do you agree with replacing regional councillors with a CTB?

Strongly agree

Agree



Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

### What do you like or dislike about the proposal to replace regional councillors with a CTB?

Tasman District Council is a Unitary Council, as are our neighbours Nelson City Council and Marlborough District Council. Consequently, the impact of a CTB is not relevant to our region. However, while there are benefits, and efficiencies, in a unitary model, a unitary approach is not proposed currently. Tasman District Council's concern is that the proposal seeks to establish something that is less than a 'halfway house' and one that does not extend beyond a single representative at the governance layer. Accordingly, many of the efficiencies of a unitary approach may not be realised through just establishing a CTB.

This proposal cements the presence of two different, and separate, council organisations, combined with two separate governance structures, this will create a busy, and perhaps conflicting, role for the mayors appointed to the CTB.

In a unitary model multiple workstreams and groups can report to a single Council or Committee meaning that the meeting time of the mayor is used effectively. Under the CTB model the whole machinery of Governance, for all Councils, will need to be revisited. Though administrative, the consequences of doing so as Long-Term-Plans are being prepared is significant. Additional support will be required for mayors, and this will come at an additional cost to ratepayers.

Tasman District Council notes that, except for Unitary Councils, mayors were elected to lead a Territorial Authority, the skills and attributes that may make a mayor successful in that context may not be those that make a mayor successful in a regional context. Given the choice, the population may well have chosen different mayor knowing they were going to sit on a CTB. It is also noted that under the LGA 2002 (sch7 cl14) when elected mayors make a declaration to exercise their best skill in judgement in the interests of the district. Should this proposal proceed consideration should be given to a further declaration being made once appointed to a CTB and how individual mayors can resolve conflicts between the two declarations.

The establishment of CTB's may negatively impact some smaller regions, or regions with low population density. Considerations should be given to combine low-population areas, or regions with significant exposure to natural hazards into unitary authorities. For example, West Coast.

### What level of Crown participation in regional decision-making do you prefer?

None – only mayors on the CTB

- ✓ Crown Commissioner on CTB (non-voting)
- Crown Commissioner on CTB (with veto power)
- Crown Commissioner on CTB (with majority vote)
- Crown Commissioners instead of a CTB

Tasman District Council does not consider that Crown involvement in regional decision making is required. However, it does see the benefit in a voting Crown Commissioner being appointed to the CTBs as an additional member. This Commissioner should be non-partisan and have expertise in business transformation and reorganisation to be able to provide advice and support during the development of a regional reorganisation plan.

The Resource Management Act (RMA) replacement and associated planning reforms require governors (councillors) with expertise in environmental law and regional planning. Shifting governance to CTBs risks, diluting technical expertise and a reduction in focus on regional issues critical to environmental outcomes

## Allocating voting power

What would happen for voting arrangements on the CTB?

Currently, each regional councillor represents around 20,000 people so they get one vote each when they are making regional decisions. Under our preferred option (the CTBs), the mayors would vote.

Determining how many votes a mayor gets is challenging. There are two main options, but both have issues:

- One Mayor, One Vote: Every mayor gets one vote. This is simple but reduces the proportionality of voters. Mayors of small towns representing smaller populations would have the same power as mayors of large cities, allowing a minority of the population to have an outsized influence over the majority.
- Pure Population: A mayor's vote is weighted by the population of the city or district they represent. This is the most consistent with the democratic principles but could allow mayors of the largest city to dominate regional decisions.

A case study that shows how each example causes issues is provided as **Annex B** of this document.

What are you proposing?

We are proposing that the number of votes a mayor gets:

- reflects the population they represent, *but*
- is adjusted by the Local Government Commission so communities receive effective representation.

The Local Government Commission is an independent agency separate from the Government. The principle of 'effective representation' is already used by local authorities when undertaking representation reviews.

What does effective representation mean?

Effective representation basically means that all communities should have a voice in regional decisions.

How would the Local Government Commission balance effective representation with population size?

The Government is considering options to balance population size with effective representation when it comes to the CTBs.

The first option is to leave it up to the Local Government Commission to determine what the right balance should be. This provides the Commission with lots of flexibility to take into account the uniqueness of New Zealand's diverse regions and communities, and to come up with innovative solutions. The downside is that communities wouldn't know in advance how much voting power their mayors would have until the Commission does its work.

The second approach is to provide the Commission with specific legal objectives and criteria to guide its decisions. Under this approach, the Commission would have to find the best possible balance between different objectives when allocating votes between the mayors on the CTB. Draft objectives that are being considered are set out in the table below.

Objective	Description
Democratic legitimacy	This is the "one person, one vote" principle. The system must acknowledge that a mayor representing 500,000 people has a different democratic weight than one representing 5,000.
Effective representation	The system must consider how distinct communities of interest in the region, including those with smaller populations or unique urban, suburban, and rural characteristics, are represented and protected, and can contribute effectively to decision-making.
Effective governance	The final system is transparent, understandable, and facilitates decision-making and consensus-building rather than promoting gridlock.

Will this apply to all decisions?

No, some decision making at the regional level also requires participation of others. As an example, regional land transport planning includes the regional council, city and district councils, and the New Zealand Transport Agency. This makes sure urban, rural, and national interests are all balanced.

Like transport planning, a separate decision-making approach is planned for the new resource management system. This decision-making framework will ensure the management of common pool resources (such as freshwater) has strong regional governance that reflects a balance of interests across urban communities and rural communities. The Government proposes that, when certain resource management decisions are made, the CTB membership will be slightly different and a dual condition voting procedure will apply. A resolution would only pass if:

- CTB members representing more than 50% of the population support the resolution, *and*
- More than 50% of CTB members with a voting mandate for decisions on spatial plan chapters and/or natural environment plan chapters, support the resolution.

There is more information about the proposed decision-making process for certain resource management decisions in **Annex C**.

**Do you agree that mayors on the CTB should have a proportional vote adjusted for effective representation?**

- ☒ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Neither agree nor disagree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree

**What do you like or dislike about the voting proposal for the CTB?**

The provision for voting based on population is likely to result in larger councils dominating CTB decision making, and that the needs and requirements of Territorial Authorities will receive a disproportionate priority based on the greater population associated with them. This consequence may be mitigated by appointing additional members and ensuring that the declaration made by the mayors act in the best interests of the entire region instead of their individual areas.

Tasman District Council believes that the approach taken by the Remuneration Authority to determine Elected Members remuneration provides a basis from which to consider an equitable allocation of votes.

Tasman District Council believes that using a balanced approach, like that used by the Remuneration Authority, that accounts for population and geographic area / geographic complexity will support the broader accountabilities associated with large catchments and / or areas of particularly complex land use or exposure to environmental impacts.

## Cross boundary issues

What is this issue?

Most district and city councils are contained entirely in one region. A small number of districts have parts of their territory split between two or more regions, as the table below shows.

How would the proposal account for cross-boundary issues?

It is proposed that the mayor of those districts will sit on the CTB for the region where the majority of the district's population lives. But isolated populations (people who live in a different region from the majority of their district's population) need representation too. Decisions made by the CTB for their region will affect them.

The table below sets out those districts which have populations in more than one region. The Government needs to determine how these people will be represented in CTB decisions.

District	Regions and approximate populations
<b>Rotorua</b>	Bay of Plenty – 72,000 Waikato – 3,900
<b>Rangitikei</b>	Manawatū-Whanganui – 15,600 Hawke's Bay – Less than 50
<b>Stratford</b>	Taranaki – 10,000 Manawatū-Whanganui – Less than 200
<b>Tararua</b>	Manawatū-Whanganui – 18,700 Wellington – Less than 10
<b>Taupō</b>	Waikato – 38,000 Bay of Plenty – Less than 150 Hawke's Bay – Less than 100 Manawatū-Whanganui – Unpopulated
<b>Waitaki</b>	Otago – 21,600 Canterbury – 1,900
<b>Waitomo</b>	Waikato – 9,500 Manawatū-Whanganui – Less than 50

What are you proposing?

The Government isn't proposing changes to regional or district boundaries. In the context of local government reform and resource management reform, those are decisions best left to communities to determine in the future (see the section on *Improving local government*).

Instead, the Government is proposing that isolated populations are represented in one of two ways.

- **District adoption:** An isolated population is adopted by an adjacent district. That district's mayor has additional voting power to reflect their adopted community. While isolated populations currently can't vote for the mayor who will represent them on the CTB, the Government is considering whether this should be allowed.
- **Additional representation:** A district with isolated populations is represented on all CTBs their district is aligned with. They have a voting share that is proportionate for the areas of their district that are part of that region. Instead of the mayor, it may be a local ward councillor who attends the CTB to represent the interests of the isolated population.

The different approaches reflect the different needs of isolated populations of varying sizes.

To decide which approach is used:

- the Local Government Commission determines which approach is best for each isolated population (as part of its work determining voting power), **or**
- a threshold is set to determine when each approach is used. For example, isolated populations could be represented by district adoption if there are less than 1,000 people living there and by additional representation if there are more than 1,000 residents.

**What do you think about the ways that communities crossing regional boundaries could be represented?**

Tasman District Council supports isolated populations being adopted by the adjacent district

## Improving local government

What would happen?

Under the Government's preferred option, each CTB would be asked to prepare a regional reorganisation plan within two years of establishment. Regional reorganisation plans will set out how all the services and functions your councils deliver could be improved in the future. This plan could also be delivered by an alternative regional governance entity.

The plans will be designed to answer the question: *"What is the best way the councils in my region can work together to deliver effective and efficient services and functions in this region?"*

Before CTBs are required to do their reorganisation plans, the Government will review regional council functions to see if any should be reallocated to another agency or delivery model (e.g., where national consistency is needed) or are no longer necessary. The results of this review will guide future decisions and help CTBs prepare their regional plans.

What happens to the CTB? Is it temporary?

Regional reorganisation plans will set out what happens to the CTB itself. Options include retaining, dissolving, or modifying the CTB. The preferred option will depend on the region and what is planned for the other councils. For example, a region that currently has eight city/district councils and a regional council could be divided into two unitary councils, without a CTB laying over the top.

If Crown Commissioners are appointed, they would be temporary. The appointments would continue until the regional reorganisation plan is completed. The Crown Commissioners would be required to work with the councils in the region to prepare the regional reorganisation plan.

What is the purpose of regional reorganisation plans?

The purpose of regional reorganisation plans is to:

- encourage all the councils in your area to work together to reduce duplication and improve efficiency
- keep local voice and identity where it matters most
- ensure services are delivered in a way that fits the region's needs
- provide a structured, transparent process for reform.

What will a regional reorganisation plan include?

Under the proposal, regional reorganisation plans will be broad and flexible so CTBs can adapt them to their region. At their core, they will have to:

- map all current functions across councils in the region and assess how well they are working together and opportunities to do better. Where appropriate, CTBs might look at certain functions across more than one region (with another CTB) or sub-regionally (where this makes sense)
- set out options for future delivery, such as:
  - sharing services to save money (e.g., one council does all the back-office functions, like legal, HR, and IT)

- creating joint council-owned organisations so everyone in a region gets the same service (e.g., if two neighbouring councils have separate rules for household waste collection this can be both confusing and costly. Instead, they could create a new council owned company to run this service on behalf of the whole region)
- combining to form one or more combined ('unitary') councils for the region (or parts of it)
- design new ways for the community to input into decisions (e.g., empowering community groups to make more decisions on parks or recreational activity).
- consider the likely impacts on cost, service quality, and local representation of different options
- work with post-settlement governance entities in relation to any relevant Treaty settlement arrangements
- set out a financial and organisational transition plan.

CTBs would have to consult the public, iwi/Māori, and regional stakeholders on a draft regional reorganisation plan.

The Government is considering whether the law needs new options to let communities make decisions on local issues – such as libraries, pools, and other facilities. Right now, options include community boards and local boards. Any new option would be something CTBs could choose to propose in their regional reorganisation plan.

What happens after consultation?

The CTB for your region will update the regional reorganisation plan based on community views. Revised regional reorganisation plans would be provided to the Minister of Local Government (the Minister). The Minister will receive independent advice from the Local Government Commission on the regional reorganisation plans. The Local Government Commission will assess each regional reorganisation plan against statutory criteria set out in the table below.

The Local Government Commission will make a recommendation to the Minister on the quality of the plan, how it could be improved, and whether it strikes a suitable balance between the criteria. The Minister can then either:

- approve the plan
- provide feedback on the plan, and request changes
- make changes to the plan directly
- appoint a Commissioner to draft the plan (if the CTB fails to produce a robust plan).

Once the plan has been approved, the decision is final and implementation will begin.

Criteria for regional reorganisation plans

Each regional reorganisation plan must demonstrate how the proposed changes meet the criteria set out in the table below. These criteria will guide assessment by the Local Government Commission and the Minister of Local Government. Further guidance for councils could be published to support understanding of these criteria.

<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Does the plan...</b>	<b>Example</b>
<b>Big-picture fit</b>	...support national priorities, strategies and goals (like housing, infrastructure, and competitive business settings)?	All councils in the region agree to establish a 'one-stop-shop' for consents that support infrastructure and housing.
<b>Affordable now and in the future</b>	...provide a financially responsible arrangement that will manage rates increases and support them to manage assets well (e.g., replace pipes before they burst)?	Two very small councils combine into one, which means they have a bigger balance sheet and larger economies of scale. This may allow them to borrow money at a lower cost to replace an unsafe bridge which would otherwise be unaffordable.
<b>Better services</b>	...reorganise local services so they work better and cost less?	All councils in the region establish a single regional roading agency that has more power to bargain with big national roading companies when agreeing contracts.
<b>Clear leadership</b>	...set out who does what and who is responsible across councils?	Combining two very small district councils into one so that one mayor has a stronger voice representing the area to central government.
<b>Local say</b>	...let decisions happen at the right local level? Does the plan provide fair and effective representation of communities of interest?	Two very small councils join together but agree to establish neighbourhood assemblies that have their own budget for parks, libraries, and events.
<b>Treaty arrangements</b>	...show how all Treaty settlement commitments that are administered by councils and other agreements with iwi/Māori will be given effect to and/or improved?	Keeping arrangements for rivers as agreed in Treaty settlements.
<b>Can it be done</b>	...include a realistic plan for putting the plan into action (e.g., how council staff might be moved)?	A step-by-step timeline for establishing the new regional roading agency.

#### Why Ministerial approval?

The Minister of Local Government will make decisions on regional reorganisation plans based on the nationally consistent criteria set out above. The Minister will need to consider independent advice from the Local Government Commission before making a decision. This provides an impartial check on whether plans meet statutory requirements for efficiency, representation, and Treaty compliance.

Importantly, Ministerial approval does not bypass community input. Public consultation by the CTB is required before any plan is finalised.

The alternative would be to hold a referendum. This process is costly and slow. Referendums often have low voter turnout and a tendency to favour the status quo. This means only a small proportion of people in the region end up making the decision.

### Do you support the proposal to require CTBs to develop regional reorganisation plans?

Strongly agree



Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Tasman District Council is open to any proposals that simplify local government while still retaining local decision making on issues important to ratepayers. However, we do not see the benefit in existing unitary authorities being required to make formal reorganisation plans.

From our perspective we will continue to work closely with our neighbouring councils to deliver the best services for ratepayers across Te Tau ihu.

### What do you think about the criteria proposed for assessing regional reorganisation plans?

Tasman District Council is broadly supportive of the criteria proposed. However, in terms of 'Affordable now and in the future' Our Council does not necessarily see that combining councils will lead to significant cost savings for ratepayers. The opportunity to rationalise some costs and overheads, together with the potential for a more efficient delivery of services does not always go hand in hand with a reduction in cost. Usually, the transition costs associated with such reorganisations increase costs in the short term.

This consultation does not suggest that Council's will receive funding to support the implementation of RRP's. Accordingly, the increased costs of reorganisation are likely to fall on existing ratepayers at a time when operational pressures are a challenge for all councils and when the prospect of rates capping will further limit councils' ability to absorb transitional costs

## Treaty of Waitangi and Māori Representation

### Overview

The Government has considered the impact of the proposal on Māori rights and interests. The proposal has been designed to not undermine, disrupt, or affect Treaty settlements but is seeking a wide range of views to ensure this is the case.

Under the proposal, CTBs will inherit all the roles, functions, and obligations that regional councils and councillors have now. This will explicitly include provision for carrying over Treaty settlements that place an obligation on a regional council.

Existing arrangements for Māori engagement and participation will continue, including:

- appointments to council committees
- participation in joint committees
- involvement in joint entities established under Treaty settlements, and
- membership of advisory groups.

Further, CTBs will be required to comply with all existing provisions of the Local Government Act 2002, for example:

- establishing and maintaining processes for Māori to contribute to decision making
- ensuring opportunities for consultation with Māori.

### Broader impacts

#### Māori Constituencies

Under the proposed model, regional constituencies of any kind, including Māori constituencies and general constituencies, would no longer exist. This is because regional councillors themselves would be replaced by the mayors in the region appointed as members on the CTB.

The change reflects a broader simplification of regional governance. The mayor of the city or district council would represent voters from the Māori and general rolls.

#### Local Acts relating to Māori representation

There are two regional councils with specific legislation for Māori representation:

- Bay of Plenty Regional Council (Māori Constituency Empowering) Act 2001. This Act requires the Bay of Plenty Regional Council to have Māori constituencies for the election of councillors.
- Canterbury Regional Council (Ngāi Tahu Representation) Act 2022. This Act allows Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu to appoint up to two members to the Canterbury Regional Council (Environment Canterbury) with full voting rights.

Both local Acts were designed for a governance model that included elected regional councillors. Under the proposal, there are no regional councillors. The change reflects a broader simplification of regional governance. The mayor of the city or district council would represent voters from both the Māori and general rolls. Territorial authorities that make up the CTB would continue to be able to consider proposing specific Māori representation for

their communities in the form of Māori wards at the city or district council level but there would no longer be regional constituencies.

**What do you think about how the proposal provides for iwi/Māori interests and Treaty arrangements?**

Tasman District Council is concerned that the systemic cumulative changes extend across the entirety of Local Government, and regional governance. Further, the proposed changes have several, currently ill-defined, interactions and dependencies with other reform processes. Our Council's concern is that there is propensity, through the broad array of change, for the dilution and erosion of Māori participation and a cumulative erosion of Māori rights across legislative reform.

Tasman District Council believes that customary decisions should sit with whānau, hapū and iwi. And that any removal of Māori constituencies is counter to the principles of Te Tiriti – partnership, protection and participation.

Any reduction in participation for Māori in local government decision making has real potential to negatively impact iwi-council relationships.

### **Upload a submission you have prepared in advance**

This field is not required. The responses you have given to the questions in this survey will be analysed after you submit your response.

Upload a document (optional)

Uploads are limited to one file per submission.

Upload a document

Please make sure your file is under 25MB

Current file: No file chosen

**7.4 HOME SECURITY SYSTEM ALLOWANCE FOR ELECTED MEMBERS****Decision Required**

<b>Report To:</b>	Tasman District Council
<b>Meeting Date:</b>	12 February 2026
<b>Report Author:</b>	Amy Clarke, Acting Assurance & Improvement Manager
<b>Report Authorisers:</b>	Steve Manners, Chief Operating Officer
<b>Report Number:</b>	RCN26-02-2

**1. Purpose of the Report / Te Take mō te Pūrongo**

- 1.1 To report back on the Home Security System Allowance (HSSA), provided for in the Elected Members' Allowances and Recovery of Expenses Policy and agreed to in principle at the Council meeting on 13 November 2025.
- 1.2 To update the Elected Members' Allowances and Recovery of Expenses Policy in relation to the Home Security System Allowance.

**2. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto**

- 2.1 This report seeks approval to update the Elected Members' Allowances and Recovery of Expenses Policy to enable the Home Security System Allowance (HSSA), as approved in principle by the Council, and allowed by the 2025/26 Remuneration Authority Determination. The allowance provides up to \$4,500 for purchase and installation of a home security system and up to \$1,000 per year for monitoring, subject to a security threat and risk assessment.
- 2.2 The assessment process will be led by the Health and Safety team and will determine individual members' risk profiles and appropriate mitigations. If the policy is approved, members may request an assessment immediately.
- 2.3 There is no current budget allocated for these costs. Depending on uptake, a cost of up to \$100,000 across the triennium is possible, although expected to be lower. Staff recommend adopting the Remuneration Authority allowance limits to ensure appropriate risk-based security measures can be implemented for elected members.

**3. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga****That the Tasman District Council**

1. **receives the Home Security System Allowance for Elected Members report, RCN26-02-2; and**
2. **approves and adopts the changes to the Elected Members' Allowances and Recovery of Expenses Policy (attachment 1 to the agenda report).**

#### 4. Background / Horopaki

- 4.1 The Remuneration Authority Te Mana Utu Maua (RA) has included an allowance focused on personal safety for elected members, announcing<sup>1</sup>:

*“Members are, quite rightly, concerned not only about their own personal safety but the safety of their families. Therefore, the Authority introduced a reimbursement allowance to cover the installation and monitoring of a security system at a member’s primary place of residence within their local authority area.”*

- 4.2 The allowance includes up to \$4,500 for a home security system (HSS) at the elected members primary place of residence within the local authority area, and up to \$1,000 per year for monitoring services. Additional expenses for the provision of supplementary security measures may be authorised by the RA.

4.2.1 A security threat and risk assessment is required to determine entitlement to the HSS, monitoring and any additional expenses.

- 4.3 At the 13 November 2025 meeting, the Council adopted the Elected Members’ Allowances and Recovery of Expenses Policy (CN25-11-5), agreeing in principle to the inclusion of a Home Security System Allowance, subject to a further report (this report).

#### 5. Analysis and Advice / Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu

- 5.1 The 2025 Elected Members’ Allowances and Recovery of Expenses Policy (the policy) has been updated (see attachment – section 17 and Schedule 2) to include the necessary provisions for implementing the allowance.

- 5.2 Generally, home security systems include motion detectors, a siren, control panel, and may include door/window sensors, cameras or panic alarms. Monitoring usually involves response when an alarm is triggered e.g. a call from the security company, and an escalation pathway. Supplementary security measures could include security lighting, fencing, locks, personal alarms, or security patrols or guards. It is expected that the recommendation of security system and any supplementary measures is based on the assessment of the risk.

5.2.1 Advice has been sought from the Remuneration Authority on whether there is a specific definition of a home security system and supplementary security measures, this may be available before the Council meeting. If the response stipulates specific inclusions or exclusions for a home security system (for example if security cameras were specified as supplementary), this may lead to increased requests to the RA for approval of supplementary security measures if the security assessment recommends them.

#### Security threat and risk assessment

- 5.3 In accordance with the RA determination, a security threat and risk assessment is required to be eligible for the HSSA. The purpose of the assessment is to understand the risk to an elected member and what mitigations (including an HSS, monitoring and supplementary security measures) could be used to address that risk.
- 5.4 The assessment will be led by the Health and Safety team, and it will consider:

<sup>1</sup> [Home security system allowance | Remuneration Authority](#)

<b>Individual circumstances</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public profile and visibility of the individual elected member</li> <li>• Frequency, nature, and severity of intimidation, harassment, or threatening behaviour (if any)</li> <li>• Housing circumstances, including location, accessibility, and exposure</li> <li>• Existing mitigations, including security systems etc</li> </ul>
<b>External environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political and governance environment</li> <li>• Public sentiment and community context</li> <li>• Level of public visibility and engagement associated with the role</li> <li>• Broader social, technological, and media environment</li> </ul>
<b>Potential mitigations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of a home security system</li> <li>• Monitoring and ongoing operation of security systems</li> <li>• Supplementary security measures where appropriate</li> <li>• Any other measure identified through the assessment</li> <li>• The effectiveness planned mitigations</li> </ul>

5.5 The assessment will include a proposal and quote from a specialist home security provider. Specialist advice will be sought if required.

5.6 Where circumstances change, such as moving primary residence, aging technology or increased risk, elected members would request re-assessment which, subject to allowance limits and required approvals, may result in additional mitigations (including replacement or upgrade of HSS).

### **Privacy and Consent**

5.7 Personal information on the member may be collected as part of the security threat and risk assessment; however, this will be restricted to the information required to document and understand the risk. The information will be stored securely in the council's health and safety system.

5.8 The elected member will retain ownership of the HSS and any data recorded or collected through its use or monitoring, ensuring control over privacy and monitoring information for the member and their family.

5.8.1 The security system provider is responsible for maintaining appropriate systems and processes to manage, protect, and handle that data.

5.8.2 Ownership of the system by the member rather than the Council, also simplifies installation and removal, reduces administrative complexity for the Council, supports continuity of use beyond an elected term where risks may persist, and allows members the flexibility to upgrade or add features at their own cost. The receipt of a HSS and associated allowances may need to be shown as taxable income in the elected member's end of year tax return.

## **6. Financial or Budgetary Implications / Ngā Ritenga ā-Pūtea**

6.1 There is no specific budget allocated for health, safety or security costs for elected members, this includes home security systems and associated monitoring or expenses. As there is no available budget to be reallocated to these costs, this means a budget overrun

will be created if the allowance is taken up this financial year. This cost can be included in future budgeting.

- 6.2 While we cannot be sure how many elected members will need to take up the allowance for a Home Security System, some possible scenarios are provided below.

	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>Estimated number of members</b>	4	12	23
<b>Install and purchasing (\$4,500*)</b>	\$ 18,000	\$ 54,000	\$ 103,500
<b>Annual monitoring (\$1,000* per year)</b>	\$ 12,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 69,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 30,000</b>	<b>\$ 90,000</b>	<b>\$ 172,500</b>

**\* NB these are the maximum allowance.**

- 6.3 A lower allowance could be set by the Council; the below table provides comparisons for the 'Medium' option (12 elected members) at different allowance limits. However, it is recommended by staff that the limits provided by the Remuneration Authority (\$4,500 for purchase, and \$1,000 per annum for monitoring) are retained to ensure that all elected members can address their individual security needs, which may differ based on personal circumstances or property types.

	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Number of members</b>	12	12	12
<b>Install and purchasing allowance</b>	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$4,500*
<b>Annual monitoring allowance</b>	\$600	\$800	\$1,000*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 57,600</b>	<b>\$76,800</b>	<b>\$ 90,000</b>

**\* NB these are the maximum allowance.**

- 6.4 The Remuneration Authority has not specified if the allowance is per triennium. It has been included in the policy that the allowance for purchase and installation of a HSS (\$4,500 in the 25/26 determination) is reset at the start of a new triennium so that if re-assessment in a new triennium recommends additional or improved mitigations (such as updated technology), re-elected members can access the allowance again. This increases the potential cost of the allowance over the longer term; however, staff recommend resetting the allowance each triennium to support management of risks for elected members.

## **7. Options / Kōwhiringa**

- 7.1 We recommend option 1.

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	Approve the policy changes, including the maximum allowances of up to \$4,500 for purchase and installation of a home security system, and \$1,000 for monitoring. <b>(recommended)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elected members will be able to access the HSS allowance</li> <li>Allowance limits allow for differing individual circumstances and property types/locations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council will have to fund the HSS allowance.</li> </ul>
2.	Approve the policy changes, with a lower maximum value for purchase and installation and/or monitoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elected members will be able to access the HSS allowance.</li> <li>The overall cost of the allowance will be lower.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allowance limits may not be adequate for the individual circumstances of some members.</li> </ul>
3.	Remove the HSS allowance from the policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council will not have to fund the HSS allowance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elected members will be unable to access the HSS allowance and risks to personal safety may not be adequately managed.</li> </ul>

## 8. Legal / Ngā ture

8.1 The policy reflects the Local Government Elected Members (2025/26) Determination 2025, section 15<sup>2</sup>, and direction<sup>3</sup> from the RA on the Elected Members Allowances and Recovery of Expenses policy. In particular, that:

8.1.1 The maximum limits are \$4,500 for purchase and installation of a security system and \$1,000 per annum for monitoring, call-outs and repairs.

8.1.2 The Council is permitted but not required to offer the home security allowance.

## 9. Iwi Engagement / Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Māori

9.1 No iwi engagement has taken place or is proposed as this is an operational matter with little impact outside of the Council.

## 10. Significance and Engagement / Hiranga me te Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Whānui

10.1 This has been assessed as low-medium significance. It is not considered appropriate to consult on the allowance, however information on the reasoning behind the allowance should be provided to the community, for example via Newsline.

<sup>2</sup> [Local Government Elected Members \(2025/26\) Determination 2025 \(SL 2025/140\) \(as at 01 September 2025\) – New Zealand Legislation](#)

<sup>3</sup> [Home security system allowance | Remuneration Authority](#)

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?	Low - Medium	We expect there will be some interest from the community, particularly around the cost and necessity of the allowance.
2.	Are there impacts on the social, economic, environmental or cultural aspects of well-being of the community in the present or future?	Low - Medium	The allowance may help reduce barriers to democratic participation by addressing safety concerns that could discourage people from standing for election. Overall impacts on wider community well-being remain limited.
3.	Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?	NA	
4.	Does the decision relate to a strategic asset? (refer Significance and Engagement Policy for list of strategic assets)	NA	
5.	Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?	NA	
6.	Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?	NA	
7.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	NA	
8.	Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any Council group of activities?	NA	
9.	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	NA	
10.	Does the proposal require particular consideration of the obligations of Te Mana O Te Wai (TMOTW) relating to freshwater or particular consideration of current legislation relating to water	NA	

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
	supply, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure and services?		

## 11. Communication / Whakawhitiwhiti Kōrero

- 11.1 A link to the policy will be provided to elected members.
- 11.2 Information on reasoning behind the allowance will be provided to the community via Newline or similar.

## 12. Risks / Ngā Tūraru

- 12.1 The decision to provide the HSS allowance is driven by risk to the personal safety and democratic participation of elected members:
- 12.1.1 **Personal safety** – if elected members experience intimidation, harassment, and threats as part of their public role this may lead to reduced feelings of safety in their homes and daily lives. This may affect their wellbeing, ability to perform their duties, and willingness to engage fully and openly with the community.
  - 12.1.2 **Democratic participation** – there is a broader impact on democratic participation if serving as an elected member is perceived as unsafe as it may discourage individuals from standing for election, reducing diversity of representation and potential effectiveness of local government
  - 12.1.3 Having safety measures such as the HSS allowance, can assist in mitigating these risks.
- 12.2 The decision to provide the HSS allowance also creates risks for the Council:
- 12.2.1 **Financial** – there is no existing budget allocated for the HSS allowance, so if any members take up the allowance in this financial year there will be an unbudgeted overspend, in an (unlikely) high-uptake scenario the potential exposure could be \$100,000 over the triennium.
  - 12.2.2 **Privacy and information management** – sensitive personal or household information about elected members may be collected as part of the assessment process or generated by monitoring or similar activities. Ownership of the HSS and related data by elected members and processes and security storages of the security threat and risk assessments mitigates this risk.
  - 12.2.3 **Public perception** – the public may perceive the HSS allowance as excessive or unnecessary, particularly in the absence of demonstrated threats. Transparent communication will be necessary to mitigate this risk.
  - 12.2.4 **Equity / precedent** – while this allowance supports elected member safety, staff may also experience online or in-person threats. If risks to staff increase, the Council may face pressure to consider similar support for employees. Particularly, as the Council's duty of care as an employer under the Health and Safety at Work Act is clear for staff, but less certain for elected members.

### **13. Climate Change Considerations / Whakaaro Whakaaweawe Āhuarangi**

13.1 Not applicable

### **14. Alignment with Policy and Strategic Plans / Te Hangai ki ngā aupapa Here me ngā Mahere Rautaki Tūraru**

14.1 Not applicable



### **15. Conclusion / Kupu Whakatepe**

- 15.1 The Home Security System Allowance enables management of personal safety risks for elected members and supports safe and effective democratic participation. The proposed policy changes align with the Remuneration Authority Determination and provide a framework for assessing and implementing security measures.
- 15.2 While there is currently no budget allocated for these costs, the financial impact can be addressed through future budgeting processes. Adopting the allowance now enables timely assessments and appropriate mitigations for elected members who may face risks in their role.
- 15.3 Staff recommend that the Council approve the policy updates as presented.

### **16. Next Steps and Timeline / Ngā Mahi Whai Ake**

- 16.1 Following approval of the policy, elected members may contact the Health and Safety team to request a Security Threat and Risk Assessment.

### **17. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri**

1.   Elected Members' Allowances and Recovery of Expenses Policy REVISED

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## Elected Members' Allowances and Recovery of Expenses Policy

### ORGANISATIONAL POLICY

POLICY REFERENCES	
□ Sponsor:	<b>Chief Operating Officer</b>
□ Effective date:	13 November 2025
□ Internal review due:	Reviewed at three yearly intervals prior to the Local Authority elections.
□ External review	This policy remains within the limits of the current Remuneration and Allowances Determination; therefore it does not require Remuneration Authority approval.
□ Legal compliance:	Local Government Act 2002, Remuneration Authority Act 1977, Remuneration Setting for Local Authorities (published October 2019), Local Government Elected Members Determinations, Clause 6 and 7A(1) and (5) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 Local Electoral Act 2001, Fees and Travelling Allowances Act 1951, and related regulations.
□ Associated Documents/References	CS01 Sensitive Expenditure Policy and Sensitive Expenditure Procedure and Guidelines CS02 Koha and Donations Policy CS09 Reimbursement of Work Related Expenses Policy Travel and Accommodation Policy Standing Orders Code of Conduct
□ Policy Number	EM05



□ Adopted by Council

13 November 2025

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## 1. Purpose

- 1.1. This policy sets out the rules and processes for claiming expenses and allowances by elected members and the resources that will be available to them during their term in office.

## 2. Definitions

- 2.1. **Council** - Tasman District Council.
- 2.2. **Chief Executive** - the Chief Executive of the Tasman District Council.
- 2.3. **Chief Operating Officer** – the Chief Operating Officer of Tasman District Council.
- 2.4. **Mayor** - the Mayor of the Tasman District Council.
- 2.5. **Elected member** - a person who is declared to be elected to the Council or a Community Board in the Tasman District under the Local Electoral Act 2001.
- 2.6. **Member of the Council** - an elected member of the Council, including the Mayor. For the avoidance of doubt, in these rules 'Member of the Council' does not include a member of a Community Board.
- 2.7. **Community Board** – A Community Board situated within Tasman District.
- 2.8. **Member of a Community Board** - the members of community boards situated within the Tasman district.
- 2.9. **Actual** - as evidenced by the original receipt attached to the claim form.
- 2.10. **Reasonable** - that it is within the amount specified by this policy or as deemed reasonable by the Mayor and/or Chief Executive. Moderate and conservative, having regard to the circumstances and appropriate in all respects.
- 2.11. **Council business** - includes formal council and community board meetings, committee meetings, workshops, statutory hearings, site visits, meetings with staff, meetings with community groups, meetings with members of the public. It does not include events where the primary focus is on social activity.
- 2.12. **Remuneration Authority** - an independent body established by the Remuneration Authority Act 1977, with responsibilities under the Local Government Act 2002 to determine remuneration and expense/allowance rules for local authority members.

### Childcare Allowance

- 2.13. **Claim year** - a year commencing 1 July and ending on 30 June in the following year.
- 2.14. **Eligible child** – a child who is under 14 years of age at the time the expense is incurred and who has an elected member as a parent or legal guardian or the elected member is the person who usually has the responsibility for the day to day care of the child (other than on a temporary basis).
- 2.15. **Family member of the elected member** - a spouse, civil union partner, or de facto partner; or a relative, that is another person connected with the member within two degrees of a relationship, whether by blood relationship or by adoption.



### 3. Application

- 3.1. This Policy applies to all elected members of the Tasman District Council, Motueka Community Board and the Golden Bay Community Board.

### 4. Policy

- 4.1. The rules, guidelines and monetary amounts set out within this policy are subject to change as a result of further determinations and guidance from the Remuneration Authority.
- 4.2. Transparency is achieved by making details of elected members' expense claims available to the public on request.

### 5. Authentication and Payment of Claims

- 5.1. From time to time, elected members incur expenses on the Council's behalf, which need to be reimbursed. This reimbursement and the use of Council-supplied resources apply only to elected members individually, and only while they are acting in their official capacity as elected members.
- 5.2. Claims are subject to a standard of probity and financial prudence that is to be expected of a local authority and able to stand public scrutiny.
- 5.3. Completed claims are to be submitted within seven (7) days following the end of the month. Late claims submitted after three months will not be entertained except in extraordinary circumstances.
- 5.4. Reimbursement of all claims will be processed through the payroll system in conjunction with elected member remuneration.
- 5.5. All claims by elected members (except for the Mayor) for reimbursement of expenses or payment of allowances in accordance with these rules, together with supporting documents including receipts and GST tax invoices, shall be submitted to the Governance Team for processing with claims to be approved by the Chief Operating Officer or Governance Manager. The Mayor shall submit his/her claims to the Chief Executive for approval.
- 5.6. In considering and approving reimbursement of claims the following principles will apply:
- any expenses to be reimbursed must be on an actual and reasonable basis and in line with relevant Council policies
  - have a justifiable business purpose
  - be appropriate in all respects
  - be moderate and conservative having regard to the circumstances
  - be approved by a senior Council officer able to exercise independent judgement
  - are adequately documented, including the provision of full original receipts and, for amounts over \$50, must be accompanied by a GST Tax Invoice. This means the receipt must state the words 'Tax Invoice'. Items under \$50 must be accompanied by a receipt along with details of reasons



- g) can be met within approved budgets or has been expressly authorised by Council outside of those budgets.

- 5.7. In the case of one-off expenditure, such as travel to conferences, the process and prior approvals required have been obtained.
- 5.8. In the case of vehicle mileage, travel time and communications, home security systems and childcare, all limits set in this document do not exceed the Remuneration Authority's current Determination.
- 5.9. The Council's audit work programme will include sampling expense claims and allowances paid to elected members to ensure compliance with policy and with the current Remuneration Authority Determination.

#### 6. Taxation

- 6.1. No allowances (as distinct from reimbursement of actual business expenses) are paid without the deduction of withholding tax. The taxation treatment of allowances and expense claims will at all times comply with the requirements and determinations of the Inland Revenue Department.
- 6.2. Members are responsible for ensuring they fulfil their own personal tax obligations.

#### 7. Vehicles

- 7.1. Except for the Mayor, no elected members are provided with the use of a vehicle by the Council. The Mayor's vehicle will be available for his/her private use. A deduction will be made from his/her salary as determined by the Remuneration Authority. The Mayor will not be able to claim for vehicle mileage.

#### 8. Car Parks

- 8.1. Except for the Mayor, no elected members are provided with the use of a designated car park. With the exception of the Mayor who has a designated car park, elected members may not park in marked "TDC Cars Only" vehicle parks at the Richmond office site.
- 8.2. Council members and the Community Board members will be provided with a parking permit that exempts the vehicle from the time limits applicable to managed parking (P90 and P120) on the streets surrounding the Council's offices. These permits are only applicable while the member is on Council business. Abuse of this privilege may lead to cancellation of the permit.

#### 9. Vehicle Mileage Allowance

- 9.1. Mileage will be paid up to the maximum rate per kilometre as set out in the current Remuneration Authority Determination. The mileage rate threshold will be as set out in the Remuneration Authority Determination. Refer to Schedule 1 for current rate. Note: the mileage rates in the Remuneration Authority Determination may not be consistent with the IRD tax exempt amounts.
- 9.2. Mileage will be paid to eligible members on receipt of a completed and signed mileage claim. The mileage claim may be incorporated into the monthly expenses claim and will be processed on the same basis.



- 9.3. To be eligible for mileage reimbursement the travel must be in the elected member's own vehicle and by the most direct route reasonable in the circumstances. Every reasonable effort should be made by elected members to share transport in order to reduce costs.

Note: the mileage and communications allowances, including the mileage rate threshold is as set out in the current Remuneration Authority Determination and have pro rata provisions for members not in their elected position for the full 12 months of the financial year, i.e. those who do not return after elections, or those who are elected for the first time in October.

**Rules applicable to Council Members**

- 9.4. A member of the Council may make a mileage claim for travel that is for the purpose of undertaking official Council business, including:
- a) attending a meeting of the Council, or a committee of the Council, or a Community Board
  - b) attending a meeting of Long Term Plan or Annual Plan hearings
  - c) for travel:
    - i. to briefings, working parties, seminars, training courses, and information workshops where attendance has been requested by Council officers or by resolution of the Council
    - ii. pursuant to a request or authorisation from the Mayor or Chief Executive
    - iii. to meetings called by Council Officers to discuss Council business
    - iv. to meetings of residents, ratepayers or community groups in the capacity of a member of the Council
    - v. to official functions and events of the Council.

**Rules applicable to Community Board Members**

- 9.5. A member of a Community Board may make a mileage claim for travel that is for the purpose of undertaking official Community Board business, including:
- a) attending a meeting of the Community Board, a committee of Council, or of the Council
  - b) for travel:
    - i. to briefings, working parties, seminars, training courses, and information workshops where attendance has been requested by Council officers or by resolution of the Council
    - ii. to a specific event pursuant to a resolution of the Community Board
    - iii. pursuant to a request or authorisation from the Mayor or Chief Executive
    - iv. to meetings called by Council Officers to discuss Council business, including agenda setting
    - v. to official functions and events of the Community Board
    - vi. to meetings of residents, ratepayers or community groups in the capacity of a member of the Community Board



- vii. to National and Zone Community Board meetings and conferences.

#### 10. Travel Time

- 10.1. Elected members (excluding the Mayor) may claim reimbursement at the rate set out in the current Remuneration Authority determination for travel time (including travel to and from the member's residence) for travel undertaken on any one day to attend a Council or Community Board related meeting or event with a minimum threshold of one hour of time travelled. Refer to Schedule 1 for current rate.
- 10.2. Only time in excess of this threshold will qualify for payment and only if the travel is by the quickest form of transport and by the most direct route reasonable in the circumstances.
- 10.3. Travel time and mileage may be claimed for the same journey. Travel time is also applicable where the member is travelling with another person.

#### 11. Travel and Accommodation

- 11.1. The principles as set out in the Sensitive Expenditure Policy section 5 apply to all elected members.
- 11.2. Elected members may need to incur travel and accommodation costs while conducting Council business elsewhere in New Zealand or overseas. The principles of a justified business purpose, moderate and conservative expenditure, are particularly relevant for travel and accommodation expenditure.
- 11.3. Travel and accommodation expenditure should be economical and efficient, having regard to purpose, distance, time, urgency and personal health, security and safety considerations.
- 11.4. To the extent where it is practical, travel and accommodation is to be booked well ahead of the actual travel date, so the expenditure is the most cost-effective possible.
- 11.5. Wherever possible use is to be made of Council's preferred suppliers and negotiated corporate rates. Any exceptions require the express approval of the Chief Executive or the Group Manager - Finance.
- 11.6. All elected members are entitled to payment of actual and reasonable travel, accommodation, meal and related incidental expenses (including travel insurance) incurred when travelling on Council business. Such travel must be pre-approved by the Council or the Community Board and be accommodated within existing budgets.
- 11.7. Where travel arrangements are extended to accommodate a member's personal arrangements, all costs in addition to those that would be expected for the business component of the trip are the responsibility of the elected official.
- 11.8. **Taxis and Rental Cars**
  - a) **Taxis** - Council expects the use of taxis to be moderate, conservative and cost effective relative to other transport options. Wherever practicable shuttle or bus services are to be used in lieu of taxis. Taxis



are only reimbursed for approved business conducted outside the district.

- b) **Rental Cars** - Council requires that the most economical type and size of rental car be used, consistent with the requirements of the trip. Rental cars are only available for business conducted outside the district and must be pre-approved. This approval may be given by the Chief Executive or the Group Manager - Finance. Any fines (parking or traffic offences) incurred while using a rental vehicle are the responsibility of the driver.
- c) **Private use** of a rental car is only permitted in exceptional circumstances and requires the express approval of the Mayor or the Chief Executive. All additional costs as a result of private use are the responsibility of the elected official.

#### 11.9. **Air Travel**

- a) Council business air travel arrangements should be made through the Mayor's Executive Assistant.
- b) **Domestic travel** requires the prior approval of Council, or the Chief Executive or the Group Manager - Finance.
- c) **International travel** requires the express approval of Council.
- d) Discounted economy or economy class and/or a discount airline is to be the first choice for journeys where the uninterrupted flight time is 5 hours or less, except where the distance or hours travelled, work schedule on arrival, or personal health, safety or security reasons make business class preferable. In all circumstances first class travel is prohibited.
- e) Council payment for membership of airline travel clubs eg Koru Club is restricted to the Mayor. Subscriptions by elected members to airline clubs shall not be reimbursed or an allowance made.

#### 11.10. **Accommodation When Travelling**

- a) Must take into account the location of the accommodation relative to the event, the standard of the accommodation (which should be modest) and security issues.
- b) The use of "luxury" accommodation is not permitted.
- c) **Private accommodation** – Where an elected member elects to arrange private accommodation, this will be reimbursed at a set nightly rate that is all inclusive of accommodation, transport to and from the private residence and meals. No other expenditure shall be claimed by the elected member and no receipts are required for reimbursement to occur. Refer to Schedule 1 for the current rate.
- d) Accommodation check-out times are to be observed. In the absence of extenuating circumstances, any additional costs as a result of failing to check out in time are the responsibility of the elected member.



#### 11.11. Meals when Travelling

- a) Reasonable meal costs will be met with the total cost not expected to exceed the amount specified in Schedule 1, or such other amount as is set from time to time by the Chief Executive. Separate meal expenses will not be met where a meal has been provided as part of the meeting, conference, training, hotel booking etc.
- b) Drinks – Council will pay for only one non-alcoholic beverage with an evening meal, claiming for alcohol expenditure is not permitted, this is in line with the current expectations for public organisations.
- c) Minibars/Videos – these costs will not be reimbursed by Council.

#### 11.12. Other Travel expenses

- a) **Phone Calls** – All charges for business-related telephone calls, faxes, email and internet access made by an elected official while travelling on Council business will be reimbursed. Reasonable private use to clear email and communicate with family members is permitted.
- b) **Unexpected Events** - Reasonable expenses will be met for unexpected events, e.g., overnight expenses due to a cancelled plane flight.

### 12. Accommodation and Meals – Official Meetings

#### 12.1. Meals

- a) Where a Council meeting adjourns for lunch and a member of the Council buys his or her lunch, and where a Community Board meeting adjourns for lunch and a member of the Community Board buys his or her lunch, then the member may claim reimbursement of the cost of their lunch up to the amount specified in Schedule 1.
- b) Where the Councillors or Community Board members attend a meeting that ends at lunchtime and the same Councillors or Community Board members attend a subsequent meeting after lunch, then the members may claim reimbursement of the cost of their lunch up to the amount specified in Schedule 1.
- c) Otherwise, the cost of meals paid for by a member of the Council or a member of a Community Board shall be reimbursed only if the member has obtained the approval of the Chief Executive or the Chief Operating Officer.
- d) Reimbursement will only be applicable when lunch has not been provided by Council, or the Community Board.
- e) Reimbursement of the cost of meals must be accompanied by receipts and details of the reason for the claim.

#### 12.2. Reimbursement for accommodation

- a) If it is unreasonable for an elected member to travel to his or her home after a meeting, the elected member may claim a meal and



accommodation allowance. The maximum amount of the allowance is specified in Schedule 1 and is reimbursable with receipts. No reimbursement for purchases from hotel mini-bars or charges for in-room services will be accepted.

### 13. Entertainment and Hospitality

- 13.1. Except for meals reimbursed under other sections of this policy no hospitality and entertainment allowances are payable to elected members.
- 13.2. For reimbursement or charging, all entertainment and hospitality expenditure must comply with the requirements set down in the Sensitive Expenditure Policy.
- 13.3. In particular, elected members must ensure that full receipts, details of the names of parties entertained and reasons for the entertainment are to be provided.

### 14. Communications

#### 14.1. Technology Equipment

- a) The Council provides the following equipment or the equivalent to designated members of Council. Private use of this equipment is permitted:
  - i. Notebook computer, printer – The Mayor
  - ii. Mobile phone - The Mayor and the Deputy Mayor
  - iii. Laptops – elected members
- b) The equipment provided to elected members to provide access to electronic Council and board papers remains the property of the Council.
- c) Council staff will assist with setting up access on the chosen device to Council systems.

#### 14.2. Communications Allowance

- a) The Council provides a communications allowance to all elected members of \$650 pa, with the exception of the Mayor.
- b) This annual allowance is reviewed every three years (or when the Remuneration Authority issues a Determination) and is based on the actual costs for a typical elected member. The allowance detailed in Schedule 1 has been set in accordance with the current Local Government Members (Local Authorities) Determination. The difference in amounts is due to the provision of laptops to all Councillors by Council.
- c) The allowance covers provision by the elected member of equipment and also covers related data charges as detailed below. All maintenance and other costs are the responsibility of the member.
  - i. Printer
  - ii. Broadband internet connection and related charges including installation where applicable



- iii. Home phone land line including rental and toll charges
- iv. Mobile device and related charges including toll/data charges
- v. ICT consumables
- d) In exceptional circumstances where unusually high internet access set up costs apply e.g. in remote rural areas; the member may request a one-off reimbursement of 50% of the setup costs.
- e) In an election year the annual allowance will be paid pro rata in two amounts. The first being for the period up to the election date. The second for the period from the election date to 30 June in the following year.

#### 15. Stationery and Consumables

- 15.1. Elected members receive an ICT allowance of \$650 per annum, which includes printer and any other ICT consumables, so no reimbursement claims can be made for these costs.

#### 16. Childcare Allowance

- 16.1. The purpose of the childcare allowance is to remove a potential barrier to involvement in local government by assisting wider representation, by making a Council contribution to the eligible childcare costs of the elected member, as defined from time to time in the related Remuneration Authority determination.
- 16.2. The Council will reimburse elected members for a contribution towards eligible childcare costs where these payments are incurred to enable elected members of the Council, the Motueka Community Board and the Golden Bay Community Board to undertake the following activities:
  - a) attendance at Council, or Committee meetings or Community Board meetings where the elected member is either a member of the Committee, or is a Council appointee to the Committee; and
  - b) attendance at Council or Community board workshops to discuss items of Council/Board business; and
  - c) attendance at meetings of Committees and bodies formally recognised by the Council, where the elected member is formally appointed to the committee or body by the Council.
  - d) attendance at meetings and events that are part of a formal Council community engagement programme.
- 16.3. These provisions do not apply:
  - a) where the elected member's attendance is in their capacity as a trustee or director of a council controlled organisation or council controlled trading organisation.
  - b) to 'live in' staff including au pair workers.
- 16.4. Reimbursement will only be for the actual and reasonable costs for childcare services incurred and on the production of an invoice or receipt. If partial



reimbursement has been received from another source that must be deducted when making a claim.

- 16.5. The maximum value for reimbursement is to be \$15 per hour (plus GST if applicable), per eligible child, and must comply with the following:
  - a) the child is under 14 years of age
  - b) payments made to a family member or a person ordinarily residing with the member are not eligible for reimbursement
  - c) evidence of payments made and received are to be appended to any expense claim.
- 16.6. The maximum annual allowance per elected member is capped at \$15,000p.a. (pro-rata for part years) or \$7,500 p.a. per qualifying child whichever is the lower amount.
- 16.7. The claim for reimbursement may include the time taken by the elected member to travel by the most direct route reasonable in the circumstances to the meeting or workshop, provided this is also the time the childcare began/finished.
- 16.8. Claims for reimbursement are to be filed no later than seven days following the end of the month in which the expense was incurred. Late claims submitted after three months will not be eligible except in extraordinary circumstances.
- 16.9. Reimbursement of all claims will be through the payroll system in conjunction with elected member remuneration.
- 16.10. This allowance is subject to withholding tax which will be deducted from the payment. The taxation treatment of any claim will at all times comply with the requirements and determinations of the Inland Revenue Department.
- 16.11. Claims will be reviewed and authorised by the Chief Operating Officer.

#### **17. Home Security System Allowance**

- 17.1. Based on a security threat and risk assessment authorised by the local authority, a local authority may reimburse the expenses of having a security system installed and monitored at a member's primary place of residence within the local authority area up to a maximum per triennium of -
  - a) \$4,500 for purchasing and installing the system; and
  - b) \$1,000 in any year for monitoring, callouts, and repairs.
- 17.2. A member may also be reimbursed for additional expenses for the provision of supplementary security measures at their primary place of residence within the local authority area if -
  - a) the security threat and risk assessment recommends that those supplementary security measures be provided to the member; and
  - b) the Remuneration Authority, on application from the local authority, approves reimbursement of the additional expenses arising from the provision of those supplementary security measures.

**Deleted:** (included in principle (13 November 2025), subject to a further report)¶

¶ *The Council has approve the inclusion of a Home Security System Allowance in principle at this stage, subject to a further report providing further information, including the process referred to in 17.3 below....*

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17.3. ~~If a member's position becomes vacant or they are not re-elected, they are not required to repay the Council for any home security reimbursement that has been paid to them.~~

17.4. ~~If a member changes primary residence, as far as possible, the home security system should be relocated. The member may request reimbursement for costs associated with re-installing the system up to a total of \$4,500 per triennium.~~

17.5. ~~Refer to Schedule 2 of this policy for the process for a security risk assessment.~~

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#### 18. Conferences, Courses, Seminars and Training

- 16.1 The conference, course, seminar or training event must contribute to the Councillor's or the board member's ability to carry out Council and or board business.
- 16.2 The cost of a member of the Council or a member of a Community Board registering to attend a conference or seminar on Council or Community Board business shall be reimbursed only if the Council or Community Board has previously resolved to do so. Otherwise, no expenses are reimbursed or allowances paid in respect of elected member's attendance at professional development courses, conferences and seminars.

#### 19. Clubs and Associations

- 17.1 Except as allowed under rule 12.8(e), no expenses are reimbursed, or allowances paid in respect of subscriptions to clubs or associations.

#### 20. Other Expense Reimbursement

- 19.1 Other than as expressly provided for in a Remuneration Authority determination, or with the express approval of the Chief Executive or the Group Manager - Finance, no other expense reimbursements are made or allowances paid, to elected members.
- 19.2 Certain items have been confirmed as not reimbursable as follows:
  - increased clothing standard because of attendance at Council and other meetings;
  - constituent expenses;
  - lost time or the additional payments incurred in having normal work undertaken by someone else;
  - personal subscriptions to magazines, clubs and organisations;
  - hospitality extended to constituents in private home on Council business, and community contacts; and
  - spouse's costs in attending functions, with the exception of the Mayor's spouse, invited in an official capacity.



### Schedule One

#### Notes:

1. These are to be read in conjunction with the conditions described within the Policy Section
2. All items which attract GST are considered inclusive of GST unless specified otherwise

Policy Section	Item	Claimable Expense Rate	General Conditions
9	Mileage	Petrol vehicle - \$1.17 per kilometre *  Diesel vehicle - \$1.26 per kilometre *  Petrol hybrid vehicle – 86c per kilometre *  Electric vehicle - \$1.08 per kilometre *	On Council business, for a petrol, diesel, hybrid or electric vehicle, for the first 14,000 kms of eligible travel. Other criteria apply (s11 of the current Remuneration Authority Determination). Note: Mileage may be subject to tax, even within the 14,000 km threshold.
10	Travel Time	\$41.30 per hour*	Other criteria apply. These are detailed in (s12 of the current Remuneration Authority Determination for Local Government Members).
11.10 (c)	Private Accommodation	\$55.00 per night	Inclusive of accommodation, transport to and from, and meals.
11.11 (a)	Meal	\$45.00	per person per meal.
12.1	Lunch	\$15.00	Official meeting days only when there is a morning and afternoon meeting/workshop, or a meeting adjourns and reconvenes after lunch.
12.2	Accommodation	\$180.00	Per night of official meeting.
14	Communication Allowance	\$650.00pa	For Councillors and Community Board members.
16	Childcare Allowance	\$15.00 per hour	Note: this allowance has an annual cap of \$7,500 per child *(s14 of the current Remuneration Authority Determination for Local Government Members).



17	Home Security System Allowance	Up to \$4,500 * for purchase of system and \$1,000 pa *for monitoring, callouts and repairs.	Additional expenses may be reimbursed upon approval by the Remuneration Authority
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\*Amounts set by the Remuneration Authority



## Schedule Two

### Home Security System Allowance – Security Risk Assessment Procedure

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#### 1. Elected member requests assessment

The elected member may request assessment directly to the Health and Safety team, or via the Mayor or the Governance team.

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#### 2. Health and Safety team conduct a security threat and risk assessment

With input from the elected member, the Health and Safety team will conduct a security threat and risk assessment which considers the following:

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<b>Individual circumstances</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public profile and visibility of the individual Elected Member</li> <li>Frequency, nature, and severity of intimidation, harassment, or threatening behaviour (if any)</li> <li>Housing circumstances, including location, accessibility, and exposure</li> <li>Existing mitigations, including security systems etc</li> </ul>
<b>External environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political and governance environment</li> <li>Public sentiment and community context</li> <li>Level of public visibility and engagement associated with the role</li> <li>Broader social, technological, and media environment</li> </ul>
<b>Potential mitigations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installation of a home security system</li> <li>Monitoring and ongoing operation of security systems</li> <li>Supplementary security measures where appropriate</li> <li>Any other measure identified through the assessment</li> <li>The effectiveness planned mitigations</li> </ul>

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As part of the assessment, a proposal and quote for a home security system, monitoring or supplementary measures will be requested from a specialist home security provider.

Expert or specialist advice may be sought as necessary.

#### 3. Approval of Home Security System Allowance

The Chief Operating Officer (COO) approves the security threat and risk assessment, including the proposed mitigations.

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If supplementary security measures are recommended, following COO endorsement, further approval will be sought by Council staff from the Remuneration Authority.



**Authorised by Leonie Rae, Chief Executive, in accordance with Council Resolution**

Date of approval: 13 November 2025

## 7.5 MAYORAL UPDATE

Information Only - No Decision Required

**Report To:** Tasman District Council

**Meeting Date:** 12 February 2026

**Report Author:** Tim King, Mayor

**Report Authorisers:**

**Report Number:** RCN26-02-4

### 1. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

- 1.1 Welcome to 2026. It promises to be another busy period for both our elected members and staff.
- 1.2 The Government's continued push for rates capping will require the Council to reconsider its Long Term Plan activity – a task that will take considerable time to complete and will, no doubt, cause some angst in our community as we prioritise projects.
- 1.3 This is my first Mayoral Update of this triennium. Since the swearing in on 29 October 2025, there was a flurry of meetings, both for induction of the new Council and ensuring the Councillors are up to speed with Annual Plan matters prior to the new year. We are due to adopt the Annual Plan consultation document in March, not that far away. And with the Long Term Plan due to be finalised in 2027, there will be a significant number of Council workshops.
- 1.4 The Council is hosting two important overseas delegations very soon. Our “friendly town” partners from Fujimi Machi in Japan are visiting from 20-27 March 2026. The delegation includes 12 secondary school students who will be attending normal classes at Waimea College. The students will be accompanied by four adults including the Head of Fujimi's Community Welfare Department, Mr Mizuno and an interpreter.
- 1.5 We are also in the process of finalising dates for a visit from the Mayor of Westerkwartier, our Dutch “friendly town”, likely to be in late February. We will keep you updated when the dates are confirmed.
- 1.6 I was very pleased to write a letter of congratulations to former Tasman Councillor and Nelson Deputy Mayor, Judene Edgar for her award of membership of the New Zealand Order of Merit in the New Years Honours List. Judene was an extremely hard-working Councillor during her time on both councils, and she is a great supporter of Tasman District and the region.
- 1.7 It was extremely pleasing to see yet another Tasman student win a special prize in the Mayors for Peace Art Awards – we continue to punch above our weight in this international competition. This year there were over 18,000 entries making our achievements even more special. We will present a certificate to the winner, Lucy just prior to the March Council meeting.
- 1.8 I enjoyed a couple of different experiences over the holiday break.

- 1.9 On 11 January 2026 Mayor Nick Smith and I competed in a dual sulky race over a mile behind a trotter at the Nelson Harness Club's annual meeting. While I was initially dubious about the merits of the event, it proved to be most enjoyable especially being in the winning sulky. Plans are afoot for a repeat in 2027.



- 1.10 Two weeks later I was involved in another challenge, participating at the local Speedway meeting driving a Holden Commodore. Rear wheel drive was a challenge on the muddy track, but the real problem was when the vehicle caught fire and I was red-flagged – the commentator was fearful that I would resemble a Bunnings Saturday morning barbecue!!



## 2. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Tasman District Council

1. receives the Mayoral Update report, .

### 3. Mayoral Activity

- 3.1 A certificate of appreciation was presented to Vinnie Sibbald, former owner of the Motueka Hotel on 7 October 2025. Vinnie raised over \$11,000 for the Mayoral Disaster Relief Fund following the two flood events in June and July as well as providing free rooms and free meals at the hotel.



- 3.2 Some of the meetings/events attended in October, November and December 2025 included:

- Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve Board meetings– 14 October, 11 November and 9 December
- Mayoral Disaster Relief Fund, debrief meeting – 16 October
- Local Government Resource Management Reforms Steering Group – 17 October, 25 November and 3 November
- LGNZ Mayors School, Wellington – 20-21 October
- Nelson Regional Development Agency – AGM – 29 October
- Opening of Moutere shared footpath – 1 November 2025
- Presentation of Gold Star Awards, Kaiteriteri Volunteer Fire Brigade – 1 November
- Waimea Weekly – 20 years celebration – 7 November
- Waimea Water Limited – AGM – 7 November
- LGNZ Regional Sector Workshops (online) – 10 November and 10 December
- N-Bus Driver Appreciation Day – 11 November
- Building and Construction Industry Training Organisation Graduation – 11 November
- LGNZ Regional Sector Meeting – 14 November
- Community event for former CHH Eves Valley employees – 15 November
- Federated Farmers, end of year barbeque – 15 November
- Mayor's Taskforce for Jobs graduation – 18 November
- Recorded Tim Time (FreshFM) – 19 November and 4 December
- Met with organisers of the upcoming Vero Vintage Car Club Festival – 19 November
- Citizenship Ceremonies – 19 November and 10 December
- Visit Graymark Technologies – 21 November

- Port Nelson Slip redevelopment project – 21 November
- Nelson Coastguard – 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary dinner – 22 November
- Cawthron Institute Trust Board – 24 November
- Oracy Aotearoa meeting – 25 November
- Opening of the new Town and Country Vets building – 29 November
- Community Association Chairs – annual catch up – 3 December
- Waimea Kindergarten visit – 4 December
- Spirit of Tasman Awards (Staff Awards) – 4 December
- Barney Thomas' retirement – 5 December
- Outstanding Community Services Awards – 8 December
- Infrastructure Holdings Limited – AGM – 9 December
- Wakefield Bowling Club – 10 December (I have accepted the position of Club Patron)
- Tony Gray, Nelson Tasman Hospice – 11 December
- Waimea Youth Council – end of year hui – 12 December
- Fifeshire Foundation Big Give – helping to set up Christmas gift bags – 16 December
- LGNZ National Council meeting (online) – 16 December
- Parliamentary Announcement of the Tenths Case, Wellington – 17 December
- Interview with Radio New Zealand's, Nine to Noon (focused on resilience and the challenges our community faced during June and July 2025) – 18 December
- Project Kōkiri Forum – 18 December
- Delivered flowers to a Tasman resident who turned 100 years old – 19 December
- Newstalk ZB radio interview (focused on recovery from the two rain events and things to do in the Tasman District over the summer holidays) – 19 December
- Christmas Lunch – Holy Trinity Anglican Church – 25 December

<b>4. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri</b>
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Nil



## 8 CONFIDENTIAL SESSION

### 8.1 Procedural motion to exclude the public

The following motion is submitted for consideration:

**That the public be excluded from the following part(s) of the proceedings of this meeting. The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution follows.**

**This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, as follows:**

### 8.2 Motueka Service Centre offer

Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interest(s) protected (where applicable)	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.	<p>s7(2)(h) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities.</p> <p>s7(2)(i) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).</p>	<p>s48(1)(a)</p> <p>The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.</p>

### 8.3 Recommendation for the Future Use of the Laura Ingram Kindergarten, 6 Pah Street, Motueka

Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interest(s) protected (where applicable)	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason	s7(2)(h) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities.	<p>s48(1)(a)</p> <p>The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason</p>

for withholding exists under section 7.	s7(2)(i) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).	for withholding exists under section 7.
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#### 8.4 Lower Queen Street Property Sale to NZTA Waka Kotahi

Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interest(s) protected (where applicable)	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.	<p>s7(2)(h) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities.</p> <p>s7(2)(i) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).</p>	<p>s48(1)(a)</p> <p>The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.</p>