

Wednesday, 22 June 2022

Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga

Hastings District Council

Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee Meeting

Kaupapataka

Agenda

Te Rā Hui:
Meeting date: **Wednesday, 22 June 2022**

Te Wā:
Time: **1.00pm**

Te Wāhi:
Venue: **Council Chamber
Ground Floor
Civic Administration Building
Lyndon Road East
Hastings**

Te Hoapā:
Contact: **Democracy and Governance Services
P: 06 871 5000 | E: democracy@hdc.govt.nz**

Te Āpiha Matua:
Responsible
Officer: **Pou Ahurea Matua Principal Advisor: Relationships
Responsiveness and Heritage – Dr James Graham**

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HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL
207 Lyndon Road East, Hastings 4122 | Private Bag 9002, Hastings 4156
Phone **06 871 5000** | www.hastingsdc.govt.nz
TE KAUNIHERA Ā-ROHE O HERETAUNGA

Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee – Terms of Reference

This is established between the Hastings District Council and the Māori community.

Context

The Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee has been established by Council to continue the development of strategic and sustainable relationships with Māori. Council shall meet the intent and spirit of the Council's obligations set out in the legislation more particularly the obligations of the Local Government Act 2002;

- Towards establishing and maintaining processes that provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision processes of Council.
- Fostering the development of Māori capacity to contribute to these processes.
- The provision of information to assist Māori contribution to Council's activities.

The Council wishes the Committee to reflect a spirit of partnership between the Council and the community and to contribute effectively to the Council's activities. To enable this to occur the Fields of Activity and Delegated Powers are framed with the widest scope possible.

The Council wishes the Committee to assist with the development of an integrated policy framework (based on Treaty of Waitangi Principles) for the Council aimed at delivering effective governance, engagement and service delivery for Council's Māori Communities.

Fields of Activity

- To provide policy advice with respect to the District Plan, regarding provisions for Wāhi Tapu, Papakainga, and where relevant to Tangata Whenua, any other amendments to the Plan.
- To provide input to the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan with particular reference to those issues of importance to Māori from within the District.
- To host Council Hui and Hapu events.
- To provide insight into Māori and other strategic community issues with particular reference to the Long Term Plan, the effectiveness of the District Plan and the delivery of the Annual Plan.
- To consider and recommend Māori capacity building activities within budget and resource constraints of Council.
- To assist Council as appropriate in conducting and maintaining effective, good faith working relationships with the Māori community including advice on governance arrangements.
- To make decisions as to the allocation of Marae Development Fund grants within the allocated budget.
- To assist Council with the development of an integrated policy framework and work programme to enable effective governance, engagement and service delivery for Council's Māori Communities.
- To nominate from among its members people whom it considers appropriate for the Council to appoint as members of its other Committees and Subcommittees.

Membership - 12 members

- Chair – to be elected at the first meeting of the Committee at the beginning of each triennium; and from among the appointed Tangata Whenua members of the committee.
- Deputy Chair – to be elected at the first meeting of the Committee at the beginning of each triennium from among the elected members of the committee.
- The Mayor.
- 5 Councillors.
- 6 members from Tangata Whenua to be appointed by the Council and Kaumatua, taking into account the “*post settlement environment*” and Mataawaka.

Quorum – at least 3 Councillor Members and 3 Tangata Whenua Appointees

Delegated Powers

- 1) Authority to exercise all Council powers, functions and authorities in relation to the matters detailed in the Fields of Activity such as to enable recommendations to the Council on those matters.
- 2) Authority to make decisions on the allocation of Marae Development Fund grants within the allocated budget.
- 3) Authority to develop procedures and protocols that assist the Committee in its operation provided that such procedures and protocols meet the statutory requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and Council’s Standing Orders.

The Chair shall not have a casting vote.

Note: The Terms of Reference for the Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee are subject to review by the Committee at its first meeting in the 2019 Triennium.

Kaupapataka

Agenda

Koromatua

Chair: Robin Hape (Chair)

Ngā KaiKaunihera

Councillors:

Councillor Bayden Barber (Deputy Chair)

Mayor Sandra Hazlehurst

Councillors Henare O’Keefe, Peleti Oli, Ann Redstone and Geraldine Travers

Marei Apatu, **Tania Eden (Tania has resigned)**, Mike Paku and Ngaio Tiuka

1 Vacancy

Councillor Alwyn Corban (Councillor Alternate)

Kaumātua: Jerry Hapuku

Mematanga:

Membership:

Tokamatua:

Quorum:

At least 3 Councillors and 3 Tangata Whenua appointees

Apiha Matua

Officer Responsible:

Pou Ahurea Matua Principal Advisor: Relationships Responsiveness and Heritage – Dr James Graham

Te Rōpū Manapori me te

Kāwanatanga

Democracy &

Governance Services:

Lynne Cox (Ext 5632)

Te Rārangi Take

Order of Business

1.0 Prayer - *Karakia*

Apologies & Leave of Absence – *Ngā Whakapāhatanga me te Wehenga ā-Hui*

2.0 At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

At the close of the agenda no requests for leave of absence had been received.

3.0 Conflict of Interest – *Mahi Kai Huanga*

Confirmation of Minutes – *Te Whakamana i Ngā Minitī*

4.0 Minutes of the Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee Meeting held Wednesday 2 March 2022.
(Previously circulated)

5.0 Toi-tū Hawke's Bay Arts, Culture and Events Strategy Presentation 9

6.0 Community Wellbeing Support during Civil Defence Emergencies 11

7.0 Proposed Changes to our Policy on Remission and Postponement on Maori Freehold Land 13

8.0 Pou Ahurea Update 21

9.0 Three Waters Update 23

10.0 Minor Items – *Ngā Take Iti*

11.0 Urgent Items – *Ngā Take Whakahihiri*

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Item 5

Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga

Hastings District Council: Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee Meeting

Te Rārangi Take

Report to Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee

Nā: Dr James Graham, Pou Ahurea Matua - Principal Advisor:
From: Relationships Responsiveness and Heritage

Te Take:
Subject: Toi-tū Hawke's Bay Arts, Culture and Events Strategy Presentation

1.0 Purpose and summary - *Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga*

1.1 The purpose of this presentation is:

- i) To allow representatives from Ngā Toi Hawke's Bay to present an update on the Toi-tū Hawke's Bay Arts, Culture and Events Strategy to the Committee.

2.0 Recommendations - *Ngā Tūtohunga*

That the Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee receive the report titled Toi-tū Hawke's Bay Arts, Culture and Events Strategy Presentation dated 22 June 2022.

Attachments:

There are no attachments for this report.

Wednesday, 22 June 2022

Item 6

Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga

Hastings District Council: Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee Meeting

Te Rārangi Take

Report to Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee

Nā:
From: **Regan Smith, Risk and Corporate Services Manager**

Te Take:
Subject: **Community Wellbeing Support during Civil Defence Emergencies**

1.0 Purpose and summary - Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga

1.1 The purpose of this report is to initiate a conversation about the involvement Marae within the Hastings District may want to have in providing community wellbeing support during Civil Defence emergencies.

1.2 Background

- Previous Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) events such as floods and pandemics have illustrated that many communities look to their local Marae as a natural place to get support in times of need.
- Considering that Marae are often equipped with facilities that are able to accommodate and/or cater for large gatherings, and are located within the communities they support, they are uniquely positioned to become community hubs for welfare support.
- However, previous events have also highlighted that there is a lack of connection between Marae leaders and CDEM structures to ensure the right support is available for Marae to provide community wellbeing support. Specifically, CDEM should be able to facilitate access to financial support during Civil Defence events, and CDEM needs to understand the capacity of each Marae to avoid exceeding their capacity.

1.3 Future Direction

- There is a great opportunity to develop a common understanding of the level of involvement each local Marae would like to have in supporting communities during CDEM events.

- Based on this understanding, there would be a need to develop an appropriate model for engaging, activating and supporting delivery of wellbeing support through Marae.
- Officers are seeking direction on the suitability of Marae as community hubs enabled to deliver wellbeing support during emergencies, and if appropriate, advice on the next steps to put suitable plans in place.

2.0 Recommendations - *Ngā Tūtohunga*

- A) That the Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee receive the report titled Community Wellbeing Support during Civil Defence Emergencies dated 22 June 2022.
- B) That the Committee considers progressing this initiative and provide advice on an appropriate methodology.

Attachments:

There are no attachments for this report.

Wednesday, 22 June 2022

Item 7

Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga

Hastings District Council: Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee Meeting

Te Rārangi Take

Report to Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee

Nā: Ashley Humphrey, Project Manager: Strategy Growth &
From: Development

Te Take: Proposed Changes to our Policy on Remission and Postponement
Subject: on Maori Freehold Land

1.0 Purpose and summary - Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga


- 1.1 In April 2021, the Government passed changes under the Local Government (Rating of Whenua Māori) Amendment Act 2021 which changed the way Councils are required to rate Māori Freehold Land (MFL). The changes came into effect the day after royal assent or 01 July 2021.
- 1.2 The purpose of the changes were to support the utilisation, the development and provision of housing on MFL, and to modernise rating legislation affecting Māori land which had remained relatively unchanged since 1924.
- 1.3 The principle changes were:
 - Power for the Chief Executive (or under delegated authority) to write off rates (General and MFL) where in their opinion, the rates cannot be reasonable recovered,
 - Making 'unused' MFL and land subject to Ngā Whenua Rāhui Kawenta non-rateable,
 - Provide the option for separate rate accounts to be issued for MFL with multiple dwellings, to enable owners to access the rates rebate scheme where eligible,
 - Provide the opportunity for a Local Authority to treat multiple blocks of MFL as one block for the purpose of rate setting, providing they came from the same original block,
 - Removal of the 2 hectare non-rateable threshold for Marae, meeting house, Urupā or cemetery,
 - Provision of rate remissions to encourage the development of MFL.

- 1.4 With regards to the first two bullet points, officers reviewed all 681 MFL properties to ascertain whether the land was used or not. In accordance with the provisions, 144 properties were identified as 'unused' and made non-rateable from 01 July 2021. 62 of those properties were already receiving some form of remission under our policy, a reflection of our proactive policy approach.
- 1.5 Rate arrears of around \$172,000 including GST was written off by the Chief Executive on 30 June 2021. 4 further properties have been identified as 'unused' since then, as council continues to treat each application on its own merits.
- 1.6 Officers reviewed its Rate Remission and Postponement Policy on Māori Freehold Land and were of a view that the existing policy met the legal requirements of the Act and there was sufficient flexibility to treat each application on its own merits, so no changes were made at the time.
- 1.7 Officers have since reviewed the policy and propose some iterations (marked in red) under **(Attachment 1)** which provide more clarity. Whilst the changes look material, the section relating to 'Rating Units used as a single unit' has been copied from another part of our remission policy as it always applied to all types of land, and an application process and conditions and criteria have been added to the section 'Incentives for MFL under development' for consistency. None of the proposed changes effect the intent of the policy, and flexibility continues to be provided to treat each application on its own merits.
- 1.8 As the changes were minor, wider consultation was not required. The purpose of this report is to inform the committee of Councils intention to adopt the policy as part of the 2022/23 Annual Plan on 30 June.

2.0 Recommendations - Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee receive the report titled Proposed Changes to our Policy on Remission and Postponement on Maori Freehold Land dated 22 June 2022.

Attachments:

- 1  Rate Remission and Postponement Policy on Maori Freehold Land July 2022 FIN-04-8-01-22-73

Policy on Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land

As a general principle, rates will be required on Māori Freehold Land where the land either; contains a habitable dwelling, the land is leased to an external party, or the land is utilised for productive purposes.

However, rates may be remitted in accordance with the conditions and criteria set out in the following policy.

Section A

1. Policy Framework and Objectives

Pursuant to the Local Government Act, Schedule 11, the policy applied by Council takes the following into account:

- Various Categories of Exempt Land;
- Extension to Definition of Exempt Land;
- Incentives for Economic Development;
- Process for Assessing and Clearing Arrears;
- Legal Title and Landowners; and
- General Land Owned by Māori that is ancestral.

The objectives of the policy, in accordance with Section (108)4 of the Local Government Act and [Local Government Act \(Rating of Whenua Māori\) Amendment Act 2021](#) are:

- a. Supporting the use of the land by the owners for traditional purposes;

- b. Recognising and supporting the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands;
- c. Avoiding further alienation of Māori freehold land;
- d. Facilitating any wish of the owners to develop the land for economic use;
- e. Recognising and taking account of the presence of wāhi tapu that may affect the use of the land for other purposes;
- f. Recognising and taking account of the importance of the land in providing economic and infrastructure support for marae and associated papakāinga housing (whether on the land or elsewhere);
- g. Recognising and taking account of the importance of the land for community goals relating to:
 - I. the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment;
 - II. the protection of outstanding natural features; and
 - III. the protection of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.
- h. Recognising the level of community services provided to the land and its occupiers; and
- i. Recognising matters related to the physical accessibility of the land. Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, also applies.
- j. **Reduce rating barriers for land under Māori ownership and encourage greater engagement, use and development of whenua Māori.**
- k. **Facilitate the greater occupation, development and utilisation of Māori Freehold Land for the benefit of its owners.**

2. Conditions and Criteria

(a) Various Categories of Exempt Land

Some provisions exist within the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 exempting land from rates; these are as follows and apply automatically to land of this nature:

- Land that is used as a Māori burial ground.
- Māori customary land that is held in accordance with tikanga Māori¹.
- Land that is used for the purposes of a Marae that excludes any land used for commercial or agricultural activity or residential accommodation.
- Land that is set apart under section 338 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 or any corresponding former provision of that Act:
 - that is used for the purposes of a meeting place, that excludes any land used for commercial or agricultural activity or residential accommodation.
 - that is a Māori reservation under section 340 of that Act.
- Māori freehold land on which a Māori meeting house is erected, that excludes land used for commercial or agricultural activity or residential accommodation.
- Land used for the purposes of a Kohanga Reo educational establishment.
- Māori freehold land that is, for the time being, non-rateable by virtue of an Order in Council made under section 116 of this Act, to the extent specified in the order.
- Land that is subject to a Ngā Whenua Rāhui Kawenata under section 77A of the Reserves Act 1977 or section 27A of the Conservation Act 1987.
- Land deemed to be an unused rating unit of Māori Land. A rating unit is unused if:
 - There is no person actually using any part of the rating unit: or
 - The entire rating units is used in a similar manner to a reserve or conservation area and no part of the rating unit is:
 - Leased by any person: or

- Used as residential accommodation: or
- Used for any activity (whether commercial or agricultural) other than for person visits to the land or personal collections of kai or culture or medicinal material from the land.
- A rating unit must not be treated as used solely because a person is a participant under the Climate Change Response Act 2002 in respect of an activity relating to the rating unit.

(b) Remission of Rates on Māori Freehold Land

Council will consider a request for a remission of rates on Māori Freehold Land where:

- The land is land locked where it does not have legal access, or physical access through a paper road to Council or the national roading network;
- Where a new lessee/occupier takes over a block with existing rate arrears that would not be recoverable based on previous use, the arrears of rates may be remitted where the new lessee assumes payment of current and future rates from the commencement of use and or occupation.
- Where in the opinion of the Chief Executive or its delegated officers as set out in the Council's delegation resolution, those rates outstanding cannot be recovered.
- Where an application for remission does not meet the above criteria Council has the discretion to consider the application the policy on a case by case basis.

Notes:

1. The exemption applies to all rates with the exception of targeted rates levied for specific services provided to the rating unit.
2. Remissions approved will be granted for a period of up to 3 years. A reapplication will be required at the end of the term.
3. If the status of the land changes, so that it no longer complies with the criteria, rates will commence from the following rating year.

¹ The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 provides no interpretation of Māori customary land; the Te Ture Whenua Act Section 4 states Māori customary land means land in terms of Part 6, has the status of Māori customary land; Part 6 Section 129(2)(a) states "land that is held in accordance with tikanga Māori shall have the status of Māori customary land". The

cultural reference points to this are the source of rights [ancestry and occupation, or conquest] and the maintenance of rights [where kaitiakitanga and tikanga are exercised] – according to the doctrine of aboriginal title in international common law.

(c) Rating Units of Māori Freehold Land used as a single unit

Council will treat rating units of Māori Freehold Land as one for the purpose of a rates assessment where:

- A person actually uses 2 or more rating units of Māori Freehold land, jointly as a single unit
- Council is satisfied the units were previously part of, or are likely to be part of, the same block of Māori Freehold Land, meaning the first Māori land block that was held in an instrument of title and that included the land that became the rating units.

Application

All applications should be put in writing to the Group Manager-Corporate.

Conditions and Criteria

Where a person is using 2 or more rating units jointly as one rating unit, the 'flagship' (major rating unit) may be levied a full charge and the associated rating units may receive a 100% reduction of the Uniform Annual General Charge and Community Resource Management Rate.

The reduction will only apply where the rating unit does not contain a residential dwelling.

Where the units were previously part of, or likely to be part of the same block of Māori Freehold Land, Council will give consideration as to whether the blocks share a name in common according to the permanent record of the Māori Land Court.

Council may make an application to the Registrar of the Māori Land Court for a determination before making any decision.

The Council or its delegated officer(s) as set out in the Council's delegation resolution shall determine the extent of any remission based on the merits of each situation.

(d) Incentives for Māori Freehold Land under development

To facilitate the occupation, utilisation and development of Māori freehold land for the benefit of its owners, Council will consider any requests for a remission of rates where land is being developed. Development could include:

- land being cleared and sown for horticulture, farming, forestry or developed for other industrial or commercial purposes, which does not require a building or resource consent,
- where a building or resource consent has been lodged under the Resource Management Act 1991 or Building Act 2004.

Application

All applications should be put in writing to the Group Manager-Corporate.

Conditions and Criteria

Consideration will be given as to the whether the development is likely to have any or all of the following benefits:

- benefits to the district by creating new employment opportunities,
- benefits to the district by creating new homes,
- benefits to the council by increasing the council's rating base in the long term,
- benefits to Māori in the district by providing support for marae in the district,
- benefit to the owners by facilitating the occupation, development and utilisation of the land.

Each application will be considered on its own merit although it is envisaged that any remission would only apply in respect of any General Rates levied on the land, and be applied for a maximum period of two years, which in most instances will be broadly reflect the consenting process period.

Where the entire land is being developed, a remission would apply in full. However, where the land is partially being developed, a remission would only apply in respect of the portion of land being developed.

(e) Process for Assessing and Clearing Arrears

The Council may consult with the Māori Land Court and the legal owner (that may include trustees or administrators appointed under the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act) and may investigate all rate arrears, when required, on Māori Freehold land.

Final determination of remission of arrears will be made by Council when the means and ability of the owners to pay the rates is taken into account.

(f) Legal Title and Land Owners

The Council will refer, where appropriate, to Land Information New Zealand, the Māori Land Court, relevant officers within Council, in order to access full information of legal title and land owners.

(g) General Land owned by Māori that is ancestral land

General land owned by Māori that is ancestral land may be eligible for determination with respect to the provisions for papakāinga under the District Plan.

² Wāhi tapu may be registered under the District Plan, with the NZ Historic Places Trust, or the New Zealand Archaeological Association. Council takes all these records into account, where appropriate.

Section B

1. Te Reo Māori – Glossary

Block	Means the whole parcel of land comprised and described in an instrument of title
Kaitiakitanga	The responsibilities of guardianship
Marae	The gathering place for the community, whaikōrero, rites of passage
Meeting Place	Means any church, meeting house, hall, dining hall, kitchen, or other building (other than a dwelling) used as a meeting place and includes any land attached or appurtenant to and commonly used in connection with any such building.
Papakāinga	Residential buildings for owners to occupy customary land
Tikanga	The regulations within the practice of kaitiakitanga
Urupā	Burial ground
Wāhi tapu	A place of spiritual, physical and cultural significance ²
Whanaungatanga	The kinship based relationships that are active and maintain customary rights
Whare karakia	A church, where many marae complexes include a church

2. Land Definitions

Māori Customary Land	Land that is vested in the Crown and held by Māori in accordance with tikanga Māori. This land is non-rateable
Māori Freehold Land	Land whose beneficial ownership has been determined by the Māori Land Court by freehold order, with multiple owned land being classified as land beneficially owned by more than two persons. This land is rateable but may also be subject to this policy
Crown Land Reserved for Māori	Land that has not been alienated from the Crown and is set aside or reserved for the use or benefit of Māori. This land is non-rateable
General Land	Land other than the above which has been alienated from the Crown for a subsisting estate in fee simple. This land is rateable

Wednesday, 22 June 2022

Item 8

Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga

Hastings District Council: Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee Meeting

Te Rārangi Take

Report to Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee

Nā: Dr James Graham, Pou Ahurea Matua - Principal Advisor:
From: Relationships Responsiveness and Heritage

Te Take:
Subject: Pou Ahurea Update

1.0 Executive Summary – *Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga*

1.1 The purpose of this update is to apprise the Committee about continuing project work that the Pou Ahurea Team are leading and or contributing to at Council.

- National Water Conference 2022 Report
- Māori Representation at Local Government
- Reserve Management Plan Review
- Te Tū Marae ki Te Matau-a-Māui - PGF Marae Renovation Project Update
- Waiaroha
- Hawke's Bay Museum Storage
- HDC Stormwater Consent
- Resource Management RSS / FDS
- Cultural Tourism Product Development

1.2 The update concludes by recommending that the Committee receives the report.

2.0 Recommendations - *Ngā Tūtohunga*

That the Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee receive the report titled Pou Ahurea Update dated 22 June 2022.

Attachments:

There are no attachments for this report.

Wednesday, 22 June 2022

Item 9

Te Hui o Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Heretaunga

Hastings District Council: Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee Meeting

Te Rārangi Take

Report to Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee

Nā: Dr James Graham, Pou Ahurea Matua - Principal Advisor:
From: Relationships Responsiveness and Heritage

Te Take:
Subject: Three Waters Update

1.0 Executive Summary – Te Kaupapa Me Te Whakarāpopototanga

- 1.1 Central Government's Three Waters Service delivery Reform is aimed at consolidating three waters assets into four new publicly owned entities. The first of two Bills to establish these entities had its first reading in Parliament on 9th June 2022.
- 1.2 The Government is also progressing transition planning via a recently setup National Transition Unit.
- 1.3 Taumata Arowai, the new Three Waters Regulator, has consulted on new drinking water quality standards and assurance rules and intends to release the new requirements later this year.
- 1.4 Council will be running multiple work streams internally under the Transition Strategy to manage the risks and opportunities the transition presents to not only our 3 Waters Team but also our community and other parts of council.

2.0 Background – Te Horopaki

2.1 The Water Services Entities Bill:

The Water Services Entities Bill was introduced to Parliament on 2nd June and the first reading was on Thursday 9th June -

https://www.legislation.govt.nz/bill/government/2022/0136/latest/LMS534587.html?search=y_bill%40bill%2022%20bc%40bcurn%40n%40rn%2025%20a&p=1

The Bill will establish four publicly-owned water services entities to provide safe, reliable, and efficient water services and outlines the ownership, governance, and accountability arrangements.

This is the first of two Bills, the next Bill is expected to cover implementation arrangements like transfer of assets, novation of existing contracts, and transfer of responsibility for compliance; also, potentially the specific powers of the new entities, pricing and charging arrangements.

Officers are working through the Bill to consider what points Council may wish to submit upon; submissions are due on 22nd July 2022.

2.2 Taumata Arowai:

The new regulator of 3 Waters, Taumata Arowai has consulted on new standards and assurance rules, however the finalised documents are yet to be released. Our discussions with Taumata Arowai indicate the revised documents will not change significantly from what was consulted on, in the areas that affect our systems. Taumata Arowai has yet to provide details on when the new standards and rules will apply.

The direction of the standards and rules is consistent with the approach we have been taking since 2016, and we expect our supplies to remain compliant, even more so once our new water treatment plants in Frimley and Waiaroha are functioning.

2.3 The National Transition Unit:

DIA established the National Transition Unit (NTU) to establish the four entities, in the lead up to the handover. The NTU is running both national work streams and “local” working groups for each entity.

The national work streams range from People & Workforce, Commercial & Legal, to Asset Management & Operations, as well as Stormwater. As of writing, there has been little output from these work streams communicated to the industry from the NTU. But they assure us there is much work happening in the space.

One of the local groups is the Local Transition Team (LTT) for Entity C, and Craig Thew, Group Manager Asset Management, is now attending weekly meetings. At this time though we are looking to confirm the objective, scope and role of the various groups and work streams.

Regional leaders also met with the NTU to raise an alternative model to progress transition planning more efficiently and effectively for our region.

NTU have signalled available funding to help support councils with transition costs and with a panel of resources to assist to backfill or progress work packages; undefined at this stage.

2.4 HDC Transition Strategy:

We have developed an HDC-specific 3 Waters Transition Strategy, as a working document, and the Risk and Assurance committee was briefed on an earlier version.

The strategy identifies the main risks and opportunities posed by the reforms and identifies work streams to manage these as much as possible. The purpose of each work stream is:

- People work stream – To ensure value for HDC ratepayers by keeping them informed and minimizing disruption to service provision by looking after the wellbeing and supporting the productivity of staff, governors, and suppliers. Also, keeping contractors and suppliers informed and understanding their perspective, will help keep both capital delivery and operational services functioning despite the labor and materials market constraints.
- Business-as-usual work stream – To ensure value for HDC ratepayers by preventing service disruptions by minimizing distractions to BAU staff from the transition process.
- Commercial work stream – To provide evidenced business cases for the planned capital and operating expenditure (capex and opex) to ensure that ratepayers get the best value (and desired Level of Service) as future customers of the new entity. Also, to ensure that the capex and opex (in particular for growth areas) are not culled as part of an efficiency measure.
- Systems – To make the transition as efficient as possible, minimizing disruptions so HDC can continue to deliver services to ratepayers without major disruptions from technical

difficulties or systems limitations. Also, so the 3 Water systems can integrate into the Entity as smoothly as possible, to 25minimize disruptions to customers.

- Influencing externalities – To influence the direction and detail of reforms to maximize the environmental, social, cultural, and economic benefits to HDC ratepayers.
- Communication / Awareness work stream -Regional and local to ensure our community can engage in the reforms in an informed way if they chose to do so. This is being done in conjunction with our partners across Hawke's Bay.

2.5 Significant Milestones:

Milestone	Expected Date
Passing of Water Services Entity Bill #1	Possibly November 2022
Release of Water Services Entity Bill #2	Late 2022
Tranche 1 Better Off Funding application period	Now-September 2022
Passing of Water Services Entity Bill #2	June 2023
Entity C Asset Management Plan released	1 July 2023
National Election	October 2023
Entity C provides water services (Day 1)	1 July 2024
Tranche 2 of Better Off Funding starts	1 July 2024

3.0 Recommendations - Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Heretaunga Takoto Noa Māori Standing Committee receive the report titled Three Waters Update dated 22 June 2022.

Attachments:

1⇒	Te Mana o te Wai	CG-16-5-00086	Under Separate Cover
2⇒	Pou Taiao Update	CG-16-5-00087	Under Separate Cover