

HAWKE'S BAY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REORGANISATION

Final proposal

JUNE 2015



Local Government
Commission

Mana Kāwanatanga ā Rohe

Local Government Commission

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Mihi

E ngā hapū, ngā iwi, ngā uri whakaheke o te pūtiki wharanui o Kahungunu; tēnā āno te mihi atu kī a koe, i runga i te kaupapa kei mua i a Te Kōmihana, i a tātou katoa: kia whai painga ana kī te rohe nei.

E mihi hūri noa kī a koutou o Maungaharuru-Tangitū; Ngāti Pāhauwera; Tūhoe Te Uru Taumatua; Ngati Tuwharetoa Hāpū; Mana Ahuriri; Ngati Hineuru; Te Tira Whakaemi o Te Wairoa; He Toa Takitini; Ngāti Ruapani ki Waikaremoana hōki.

Kua whakarongo mātou Te Kōmihana ki ngā whakaaro puta mai i ia marae, i ia hapū, i ngā tāngata atawhai i Te Mātau-a-Maui.

Tū tonu mai te kaupapa: ānei o mātou kitenga; o mātou meā whakamārama.

Nāku, Nā

Basil Morrison
Tumuaki, Mana Kāwanatanga-a-Rohe

We greet you again, the peoples, the descendants of the flax knot of Kahungunu, in the context of the present matters before the Commission as we together seek benefits for this region.

Greetings also to all those involved in the treaty legislation now before parliament which touches on our activities.

The Commission has listened with care to the submissions made by everyone, from large organisations to individuals. Our purpose of seeking benefit for the peoples of Hawke's Bay remains.

These are our findings and our explanations of our thinking.

Basil Morrison
Chair, Local Government Commission



Waipawa (Steve Bicknell)

Foreword

The Local Government Commission is pleased to present our final proposal for reorganising Hawke's Bay's local government for the next generation.

We're proposing a single new Hawke's Bay Council with five strong local boards sharing decision making and representing the interests of the region's varied communities.

Hawke's Bay Region is diverse but also strongly interdependent, with shared infrastructure, services and an integrated regional economy. One new council will better support the region's development and its future.

This proposal is different to the draft proposal we initially put to the region in 2013. We have listened to many views, at meetings and in submissions, and made significant changes in response.

Most importantly, the proposal provides a stronger voice for local communities. The five local boards will be responsible for local affairs as much as possible. We have doubled the number of councillors for the region to 18. Each local board will include two councillors, to ensure they are well-placed to reflect local views when region-wide decisions are being made.

We encourage you to carefully read and consider this final proposal.

We are confident it achieves the right balance between meeting the needs of diverse local communities and interests while also recognising that the region as a whole is interconnected and will achieve more, and achieve it more quickly, together.

It is now in your hands how we proceed.

This proposal will be implemented in time for elections and the new council to come into being in November 2016, unless residents and ratepayers ask for a poll, and a majority then vote against it.

We thank all those who have taken the time to be involved in the consultation process – we have heard your words and we have been inspired by your passion for your local community.

We also appreciate the ongoing assistance from councils and other parties in the region.

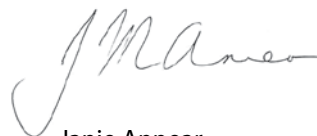
Regards



Basil Morrison
Chairman



Anne Carter
Commissioner



Janie Annear
Commissioner

The Local Government Commission is an independent statutory body appointed under the Local Government Act 2002. Its main task is to make decisions on the structure of local government. The Commission has three members who are appointed by the Minister of Local Government. They are Basil Morrison (chairman), Anne Carter and Janie Annear.

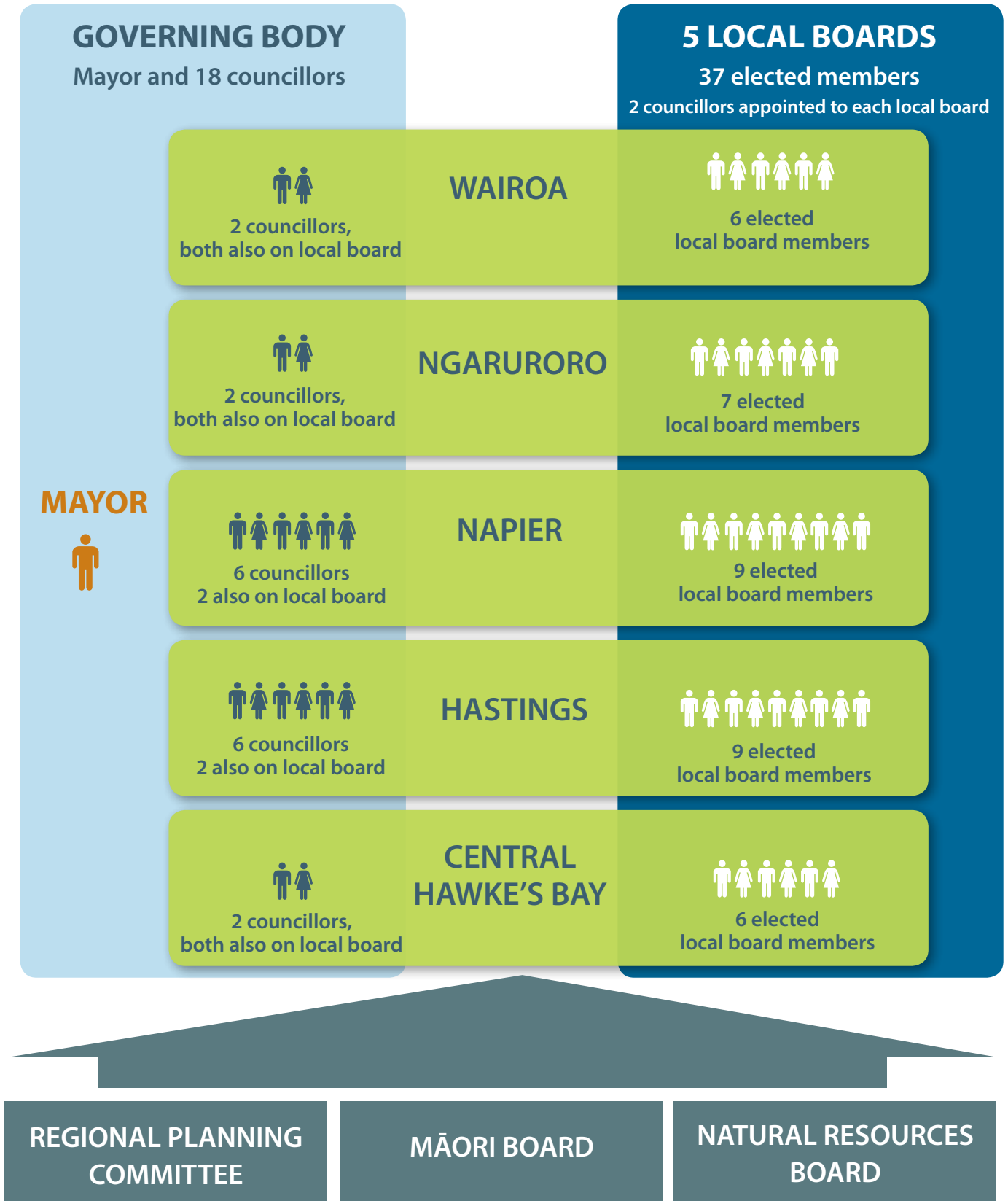
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REQUIREMENTS	This document meets Local Government Act 2002 requirements for a final proposal. The proposal issued under clause 21 (1) (b) of Schedule 3 is on pages 27-43. An explanation of how the final proposal will promote the purpose of local government and facilitate economic performance, required by clause 22 (2) (a) of Schedule 3 is on pages 21-22. A balanced assessment outlining the advantages and disadvantages, required by clause 22 (2) (b) of Schedule 3 is on pages 23-24. Information about how to demand a poll, under clause 24 (4) of Schedule 3, and as required in the public notice under clause 22 (1)(a) is on page 49.	

HAWKE'S BAY COUNCIL

STRUCTURE

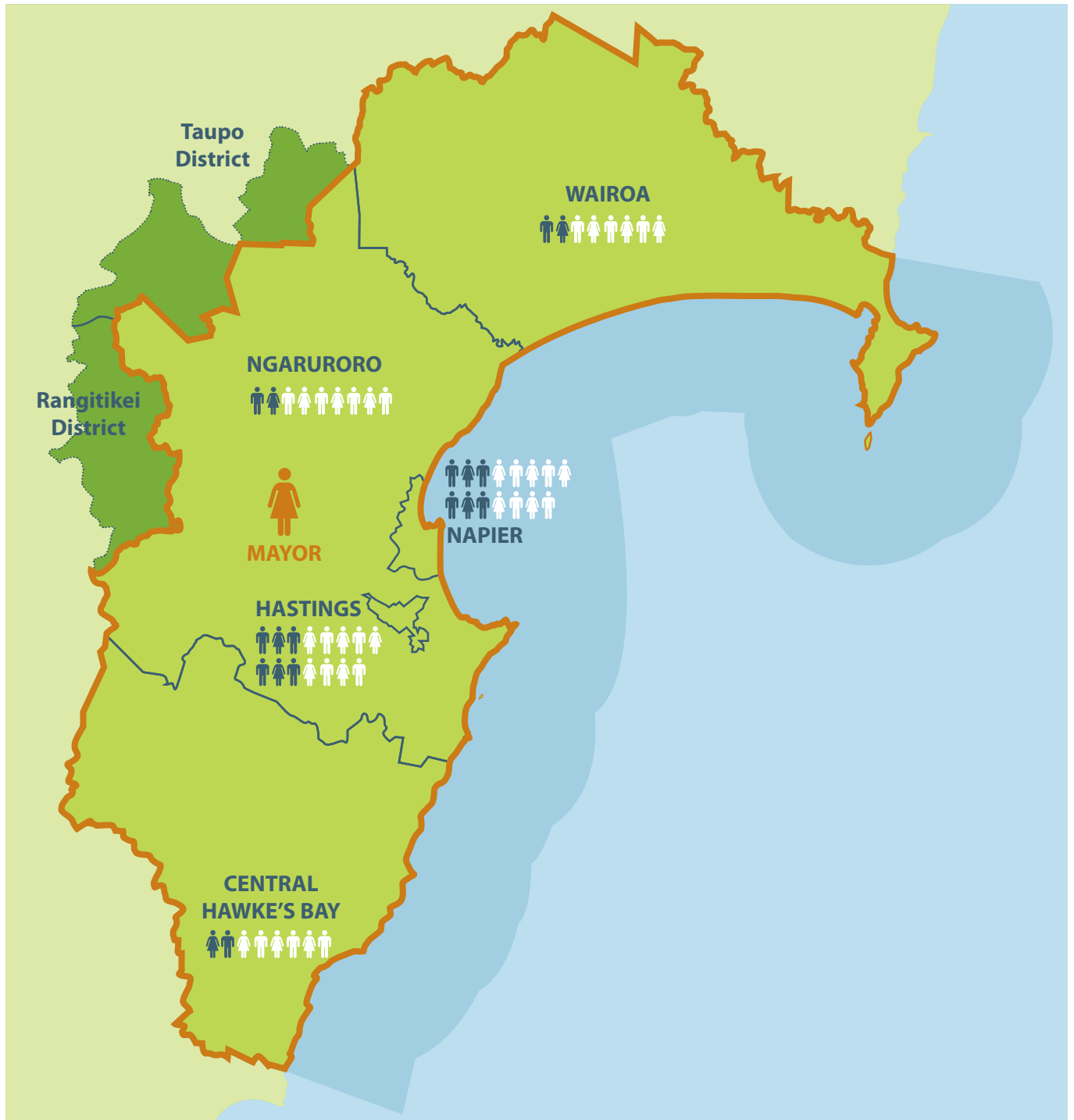
The governing body (mayor and councillors) and the local boards together form the Hawke's Bay Council



AT A GLANCE

REPRESENTATION

Mayor elected regionally; councillors and local board members elected locally



Mayor



Councillor



Elected Local Board Member



Portion of abolished Hawke's Bay Region not included in new council district

Overview

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Proposal overview

We propose a single new Hawke's Bay council for the region with a governing body and local boards sharing decision making and representing the interests of the region's various communities.

Hawke's Bay is lagging behind the rest of the country. Its population is stagnating and its economy is underperforming. A more efficient, effective and united council structure would greatly help in addressing these challenges.

In this section, we set out the key features of the proposed reorganisation. The full proposal is on page 27 headed *Proposal in detail*.

Hawke's Bay Region is diverse but also strongly interdependent, with shared infrastructure, services and an integrated regional economy.

One new council will better support the region's development and its future, including strong local boards that will support local communities to manage their

local needs. In addition the council will be supported by specialist boards to ensure hapū/iwi/Māori, rural and environmental views are heard.

This proposal balances the benefits of working together and achieving efficiencies and greater capability with the benefits of maintaining strong local community representation and decision making. We are confident this proposal will help sustain and grow the region and the communities within it.

We invite you to read the detail in this document.

Key features

One council

The single council will be named Hawke's Bay Council, replacing Napier City, Wairoa District, Hastings District, Central Hawke's Bay District, and Hawke's Bay Regional Councils. The council would be a unitary authority, responsible for both regional council and territorial authority functions.

The council's decision-making responsibilities will be shared between a governing body and five local boards.

Council governing body

Broadly, the governing body will be responsible for big-picture, region-wide strategic decisions, including decisions on policies, networks, infrastructure and rates.

Membership

The council governing body will consist of a mayor elected by voters across the region and 18 councillors elected by voters in five wards, with the same boundaries as the local board areas.

A single new Hawke's Bay council with a governing body and five local boards sharing decision making and representing the interests of the region's various communities.

Local boards

The region will be divided into five local board areas – Wairoa, Ngaruroro, Napier, Hastings and Central Hawke's Bay.

The five local boards will provide a strong community voice in local affairs. Broadly, the local boards will be responsible and democratically accountable for identifying and responding to local interests and preferences in agreement with the governing body.

In practice, local boards will be responsible for governing local amenities such as parks, libraries, swimming pools and town centres.

They will make decisions on local business initiatives, events and activities within budgets agreed with the governing body. They may also have delegated responsibility for local regulatory matters such as parking and road signage.

See the section *Shared decision making in practice* on page 16 for more information on how responsibilities are expected to be shared between the governing body and the local boards.

Membership

Each local board will consist of six to nine members elected by voters in subdivisions of the local board area, to ensure all communities are well represented. Each local board

will also have two councillors as members, appointed by the governing body. Maps of the local board areas and subdivisions can be found on pages 34 to 35.

Local access

In addition to headquarters in Napier, there will be permanent council area offices in Wairoa, Napier, Hastings and Waipawa, and a service centre in Waipukurau for at least five years.

The voters who elect the new council governing body and local boards are residents and non-resident ratepayers aged 18 and over.

Hawke's Bay Region wards and local board areas



Representation

The people in each area will be represented by a local board, and their local councillors. Overall there will be 18 councillors and 37 local board members, representing different areas as set out below:

	Councillors	Local board members	Total representatives
Wairoa	2	6	8
Ngaruroro	2	7	9
Napier	6	9	15
Hastings	6	9	15
Central Hawke's Bay	2	6	8

Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee

The existing regional planning committee is expected to be given legal status as part of the region's Treaty of Waitangi settlement process. The Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee will be a statutory body sharing regional resource management governance and decision-making responsibilities with the council.

Membership

The committee will reflect the joint council-hapū/iwi membership of the existing committee. It will be made up of 10 representatives of local hapū/iwi and 10 councillors. It will have two co-chairs, one nominated by the council and one by tāngata whenua.

Māori Board

A new Māori Board will advise the council on Māori and Treaty of Waitangi related issues. It will provide advice to the Hawke's Bay Council and input into the council's plans, policies and practices.

Membership

The Māori Board will be made up of the mayor, three councillors and Māori representatives appointed after consultation with hapū/iwi in the region.

Natural Resources Board

A Natural Resources Board will advise the council and the regional planning committee on environmental management, land use and primary production, and how they link to the region's economy. It will provide advice and input into the council's plans, policies and practices.

Membership

The Natural Resources Board will be made up of three councillors and representatives of rural, primary production and environmental organisations and interests, appointed after consultation with interested parties across Hawke's Bay.

Taupo and Rangitikei Districts

In order to provide a consistent approach and keep these existing districts intact, the areas of Taupo and Rangitikei Districts now in Hawke's Bay Region will not be included in the proposed new Hawke's Bay District. However responsibility for river catchment management functions in these areas will be transferred to the new council.

Reflecting Hawke's Bay community views

We have listened to a wide range of community views over the last two years. There have also been changes in the environment we are operating in, including changes to legislation and Treaty settlements in the region.

We have given a great deal of consideration to all the ideas and information presented to us and this has led to changes from our draft proposal in 2013 including:

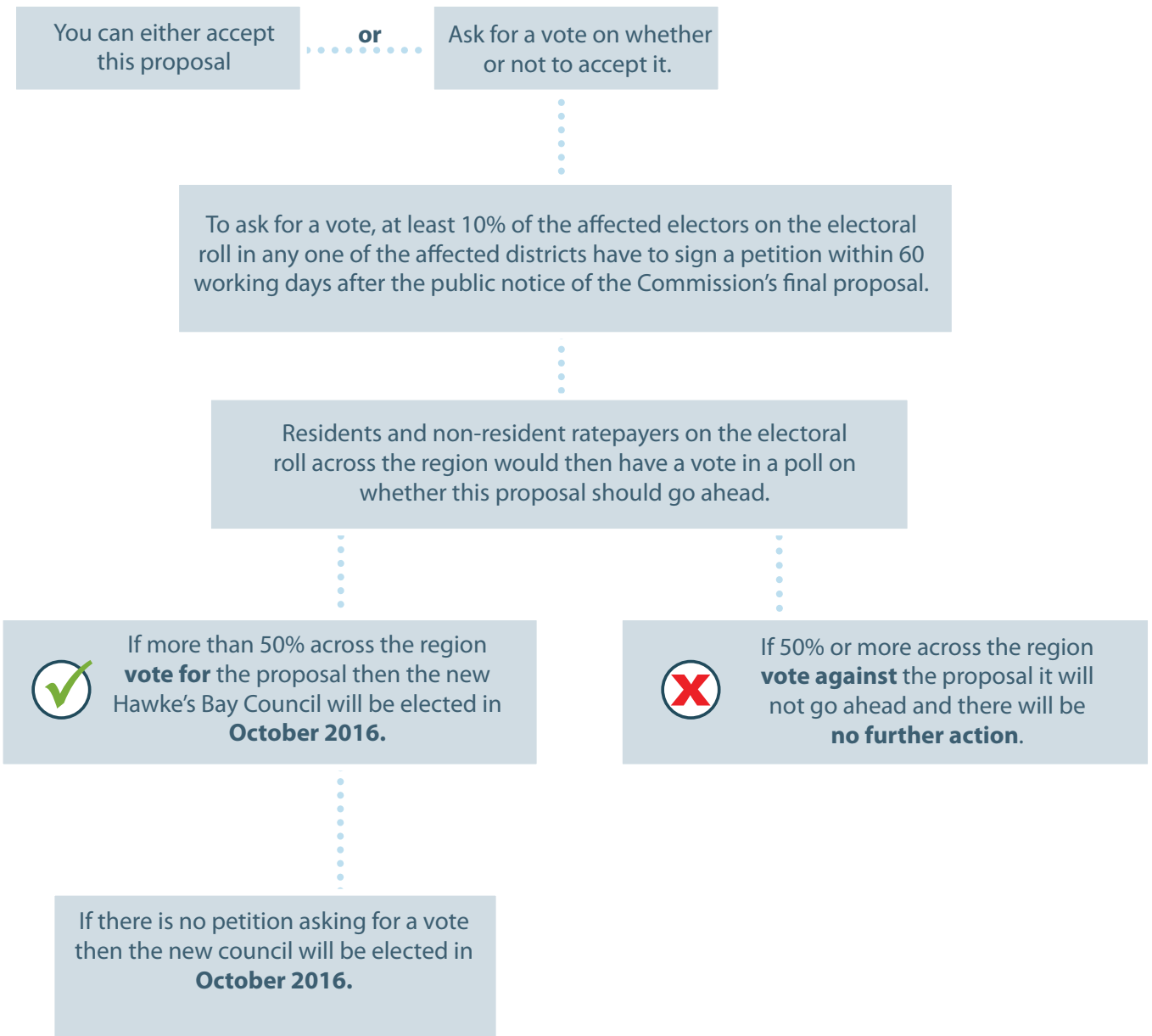
- Strong local boards: Each of the five areas will have a local board to ensure communities have a say in their local affairs. Local boards have greater powers than the community boards suggested in the draft proposal. Local

boards will be accountable to their local communities and responsible for a wide range of local issues.

- More councillors: The number of proposed councillors has doubled from nine to 18 to broaden the council and increase the representation of each local ward.
- Local services: Council area offices in Wairoa, Napier, Hastings and Waipawa, and a service centre in Waipukurau, will make access to council services easier. Most of the local boards will meet in their local area office, except for the Ngaruroro board, which is likely to meet in either Hastings or Napier.

What happens next?

It's now up to the people of Hawke's Bay to decide whether or not this proposal goes ahead.



See appendix *Requirements for a petition* on page 49 for more information on how to ask for a vote.

Securing a prosperous future

More efficient, effective and appropriate local government will support the people of Hawke's Bay to build on the region's assets and advantages.

In this section, we discuss why we conclude that existing local government arrangements must change and why we consider one council with a governing body and five local boards to be the best option.

Why change?

Hawke's Bay Region has a great deal going for it. It is blessed with a climate and natural resources that underpin its rural production sector and related industries and services. Hawke's Bay is also a destination of choice for fellow Kiwis and international visitors, creating economic activity and jobs in the tourism sector.

However Hawke's Bay is lagging behind other parts of the country. Between 2007-2013, the region had the second lowest rate of economic growth in the country.¹ The employment rate is lower and unemployment has been increasing faster than in many other parts of New Zealand.

The population is also forecast to decline in many parts of the region, and is aging. These population changes will increasingly put pressure on the ability of councils to afford local services and key infrastructure.

By making local government more efficient and effective and able to meet both current and anticipated future needs, the people of Hawke's Bay will be better placed to build on the region's assets and advantages.

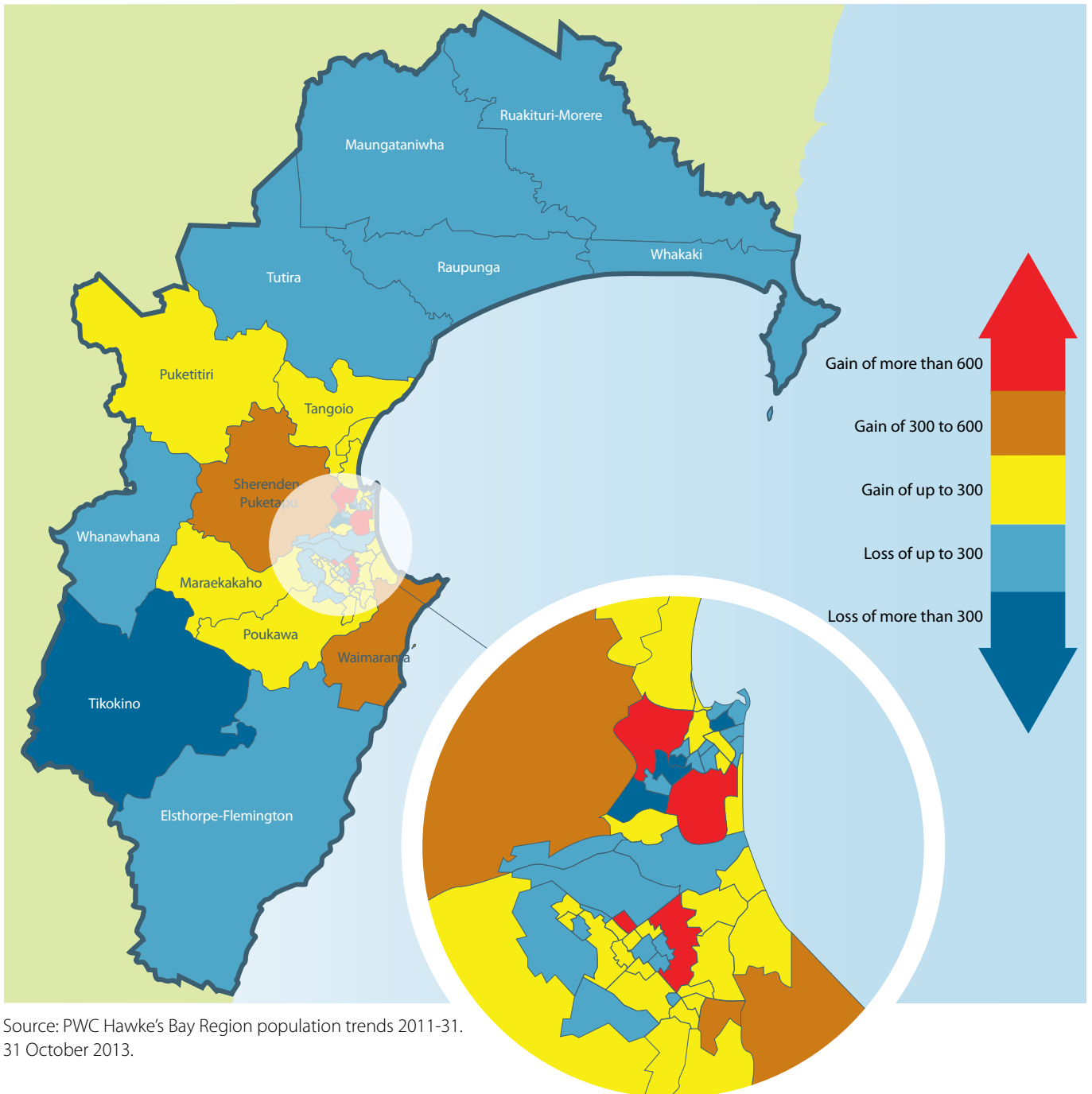
A single council for Hawke's Bay will have the scale, capability and coherence to attract and retain skilled people and capital investment, and to promote the region.

A single Hawke's Bay council is the best option for the region's future because:

- Hawke's Bay is lagging behind the rest of the country
- The region's population is falling in rural areas. Even in Napier and Hastings it is only growing slowly, which will pose financial challenges in the future
- Historic local government boundaries don't reflect today's reality of interconnected communities with a regional economy dependent on regional infrastructure
- A single council will save money which can be invested in the region
- The region will benefit from coordinated planning and decision making on region-wide issues – and local communities will benefit from decision making and services locally
- A single council with five strong boards will deliver more efficient and effective local government
- A single council will have the scale to achieve more for the region, more quickly

¹Hawke's Bay Economic Performance Update, prepared for the Local Government Commission by Sean Bevin, Economic Solutions Ltd, Napier. September 2014.

Hawke's Bay Region population changes, 2011 to 2031



Changing population

The population in the rural areas of Hawke's Bay is falling, and is forecast to continue to fall.

Even in the urban areas of Napier and Hastings, forecasts are for only limited population growth.

There will be fewer people in the working-age population and an increase in the older-age groups. Even Napier's population is forecast to almost 'flat-line' and age.

This means current councils would be relying on fewer and older ratepayers to maintain services and assets, let alone fund improvements. The councils in rural areas in particular will struggle to remain viable.

Napier and Hastings have always benefited from primary sector activity in the region's more remote and sparsely populated areas. This will probably continue to be the case, and a single Hawke's Bay council would be better placed to

Without the rural heartland of the Wairoa and Central Hawke's Bay areas, Napier and Hastings will not thrive.

provide ongoing support for the interconnected urban and rural areas, to achieve wellbeing for the whole region.

Sticking with the status quo would see the declining viability of local government and the services it provides in the rural areas, leading to a negative impact on the future prosperity of Hastings and Napier.

Common interests, common infrastructure

Existing local government boundaries in Hawke's Bay reflect historical limits on transport and business activity. Today the Hawke's Bay community is much more closely connected and inter-dependent than it ever has been in the past, both economically and socially.

While the communities defined by local government boundaries have their own local identities and issues, they also have much in common.

Across the region, communities face the same need to balance environmental protection and economic development. All Hawke's Bay communities want the best opportunities for their children and grandchildren. All want good quality infrastructure and services, designed to meet local needs.

Regional roading and transport networks play a major role in the Hawke's Bay economy. This reflects the significance of primary production and the need to transport products as efficiently as possible either to the port, airport or the state highways leading out of the region.

The major natural challenges facing the region, such as earthquakes and rising sea levels, reach beyond existing local government boundaries and need region-wide planning, capacity and expertise.

A single Hawke's Bay council will make it possible to move with speed and agility to address the issues and opportunities the region faces.

The current structure is simply too slow, disjointed and expensive to get the pace, scale and consistency of actions and results that Hawke's Bay residents and ratepayers deserve.

Savings create scope for investment

Reorganising local government into a single council with five local boards will lead to significant net savings and other efficiencies².

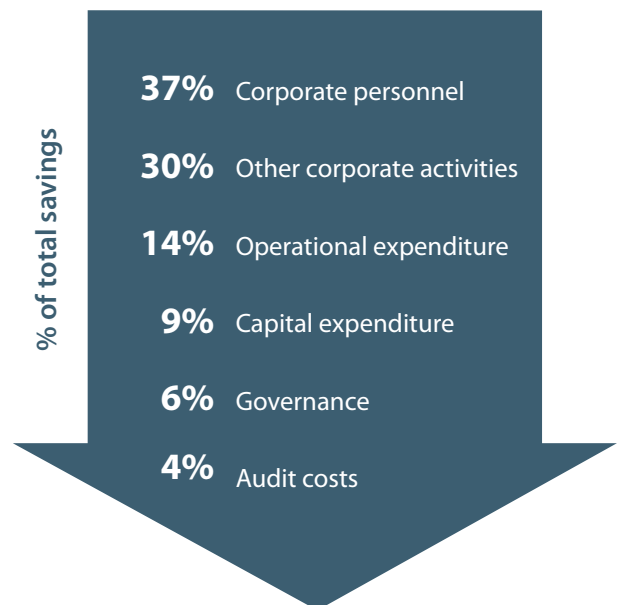
The Commission has estimated savings of around \$10 million a year from year five of the new council's operations. These are forecast to come from the efficiencies of a single set of systems, policies, governance, staffing and plans for the region.

Overall, the proposal is expected to save a net \$260 million over the next 30 years. This will cover the costs of local government reorganisation and provide for new investments.

The reorganisation costs include moving to single technology and business systems, transition body costs, and staff changes. The estimated transition cost of \$19 million would be offset by savings from year five of the new council's operation.

It will be up to the new council how best to re-invest these savings on behalf of the people of Hawke's Bay. For example the savings give it scope to speed up investment in infrastructure, minimise rate increases, and/or invest in new recreational facilities. A single Hawke's Bay council will be able to do more, and more quickly, to improve the economic, social, environmental and financial well-being of Hawke's Bay.

Major sources of savings



²The financial case for change is based on a report prepared for the Commission by Stimpson & Co dated 6 November 2014 which is available on the Commission's website www.lgc.govt.nz

Shared decision making in practice

At the heart of this proposal is shared decision making between the governing body – the mayor and councillors – and the local boards.

In this section we outline our expectations for how shared decision making between the governing body and local boards will work in practice.

Broadly, the proposal sees the governing body (the mayor and councillors) responsible for the big picture – region-wide, strategic issues. Local boards will have responsibility for particular decisions, oversight and representation at the local level.

Local boards are a new approach to community representation, first established in Auckland. We have closely observed their operation and propose some important differences for Hawke's Bay.

In Hawke's Bay, we propose cross-membership; that is, two councillors will be members of each local board. This will provide greater connectivity and communication between local boards and the governing body, and help better coordinate their decision-making responsibilities.

We are also using existing local government boundaries for the local board areas. This means that they will represent well-defined communities with an established identity.

The Hawke's Bay local boards will elect their own chair. They will be responsible and democratically accountable to their local communities for a wide range of local services and functions.

The local boards will develop a three-year plan in consultation with their community. Each year, the governing body and the local board must reach an agreement on the year ahead. This agreement will set out how the council will reflect the priorities and preferences in each local board's plan in respect of local activities, allocations and delegations to the local board, and any local board proposals on bylaws.

If a local board and the council governing body can not agree on future allocations of responsibility or proposed bylaws, then they can ask the Local Government Commission to step in and make a determination.

The council will have to provide predictability and certainty of funding for local boards, set out in a local board funding policy.

Here we give some examples of how responsibilities may be shared. The final allocation of responsibilities and delegations to local boards will be decided in consultation with the Transition Board, which is made of local representatives. There's more information in *The proposal in detail* section on page 27.

EXAMPLE: NEW RECREATIONAL FACILITY

The local board will hear community views on whether a facility such as a new swimming pool is wanted, and assess whether there is adequate demand in the local area. If it supports the idea for a new pool it will take the proposal to the council governing body, either as a one-off proposal or as part of its local board plan.

The council governing body will take a region-wide view – how well served is the community for swimming pools; can the region afford it; where does it fit in the region-wide list of priorities; and who should pay?

If the governing body agrees the new facility should go ahead, the local board will be responsible for decisions on the detailed design, location and oversight of the development within a budget set by the council governing body.

EXAMPLE: MAJOR EVENT

A major event, such as the Art Deco Weekend in Napier, will be considered as part of a regional events and promotion strategy, agreed by the governing body. An overall budget will be allocated to each event.

The local board will be actively involved in working with the Art Deco Trust to make the event successful.

EXAMPLE: RMA CONSENT APPLICATIONS

If a proposed development is notified in your area under the Resource Management Act, you will be able to make a submission as you can now. You will also be able to express your views to your local board which we propose will be able to have input into notified resource consent decisions.

The governing body will be the decision-maker on the application.

Council governing body responsibilities

Some examples of council governing body responsibilities are:

-  **Budget** – long-term and annual plans, setting rates, financial management.
-  **Regulation** – district plan, regional coastal plan, resource consent applications, building consents, bylaws.
-  **Transport** – planning, funding and asset management for transport networks.
-  **Water** – planning, funding and asset management for infrastructure networks for water, wastewater and stormwater.
-  **Council-controlled organisations** – governance in relation to Hawke's Bay Airport, Port of Napier, Hawke's Bay Opera House, Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Quality Roading and Services (Wairoa) Ltd, and other council-controlled organisations.
-  **Facilities** – overall budget allocation, designation and governance of regional facilities.
-  **Libraries** – number and distribution of libraries, prioritising upgrades.

Local board responsibilities

Some examples of local board responsibilities are:

-  **Budget** - overseeing spending on specific local facilities and events within plans and budgets agreed with the governing body.
-  **Regulation** - specific delegations such as local parking and signage; input into resource consent decisions; proposed bylaws.
-  **Transport** – identify local priorities such as bridges and seal extensions; levels of service for local infrastructure such as walking and cycling paths and tracks in line with agreed council policies and budgets.
-  **Local activity** – business initiatives, events and activities.
-  **Facilities** – governance of local facilities, decisions on detail of new facilities in line with agreed council policies and budgets.
-  **Libraries** – governance of local libraries in line with agreed council policies and budgets.

What it means for you

We're proposing a single new Hawke's Bay council for the region with five strong local boards. We are confident this will support a better future for the region, its people, its communities and its economy.

In this section we set out what ratepayers and residents in Hawke's Bay may see and experience, as a result of moving to a single Hawke's Bay council with five local boards.

Your rates

The Commission cannot say at this point what the effect of a new rating system will be on your individual rates, because that will be in the hands of your elected representatives on the Hawke's Bay Council.

The new council will be required to move to a single region-wide rating system by 2021, and it will have choices to make about the use of different types of rates and charges including:

- Targeted rates (for example for particular areas that benefit from certain services)
- General rates (how much everyone pays, in proportion to the value of their property)
- Uniform annual general charges (where everyone pays the same fixed amount irrespective of the value of their property)
- Any differential between residential and commercial rates
- User charges (for example paying for services such as using a swimming pool or applying for a building consent).

The new council can also choose how quickly ratepayers need to adjust to the new rating system. It will be required to prepare and use a rates transition management policy to moderate the impact of the integrated rating system on individual ratepayers. Experience from other reorganisations suggests that some ratepayers will experience an initial upward adjustment to their rates, while others will have an initial downward adjustment.

What happens to existing debt and assets

From 1 November 2016, when the new Hawke's Bay Council would come into effect, until 1 July 2021, when the council would introduce a new integrated rating system for all ratepayers across Hawke's Bay, the loans or debt of the Hastings, Wairoa, Central Hawke's Bay and Napier councils will be paid or serviced by targeted rates to be paid by the ratepayers of those districts (or part of the district) that benefited from the loan.

That means that the ratepayers of Napier, for example, will be responsible only for their own loans until July 2021, after

which the new Hawke's Bay Council will decide how to finance the remaining outstanding debt across the region.

During the same period (until 1 July 2021) the financial assets of the Hastings, Wairoa, Central Hawke's Bay and Napier councils, and/or income derived from them, must be used only for renewing and replacing infrastructure in those areas.

This means that the financial assets of Wairoa, for example, will be set aside to contribute to the renewing and replacing of infrastructure in Wairoa for this period but does not mean the financial assets and associated income have to be exhausted in this period.

These 'ring-fencing' arrangements, and their time-limited nature, are designed to give the new Hawke's Bay Council the flexibility to reap the full benefits of a larger council and ratepayer base, while acknowledging that some existing councils have higher levels of debt than others, and some have infrastructure in newer or better condition than others.

Your infrastructure

Under a single Hawke's Bay council, infrastructure such as water, sewerage and roads will be managed on a regional basis. From July 2021, when the ring fencing of debt and assets ends, infrastructure costs will be paid from a region-wide budget. This means the region will be better placed to manage any essential replacements or upgrades regardless of where they are needed.

Your area office

Permanent council area offices in Wairoa, Napier, Hastings and Waipawa will be your door to many council services including:

- Applying for building consents, planning consents, dog licenses, liquor licenses
- Paying rates
- Making complaints
- Booking council facilities and getting permits for activities
- Information about council activities and services.

Your voice

You will elect local representatives by the first-past-the-post electoral system and they will be accountable to you. If you are a resident or non-resident ratepayer, you will vote for the mayor, local councillors for your area (ward) and local board members.

You will be able to attend local board and governing body meetings, and the new council will continue to consult you and provide you with information in the same way your council does now.

Your local amenities and services

Your parks, recreational facilities, libraries, and arts and cultural facilities will continue to be available.

Every three years your local board will develop a plan for your community, and you will be able to have a say on the future of these facilities and other local services through

that plan. You will also have a say on the governing body's plans, especially where they affect your local amenities and services.

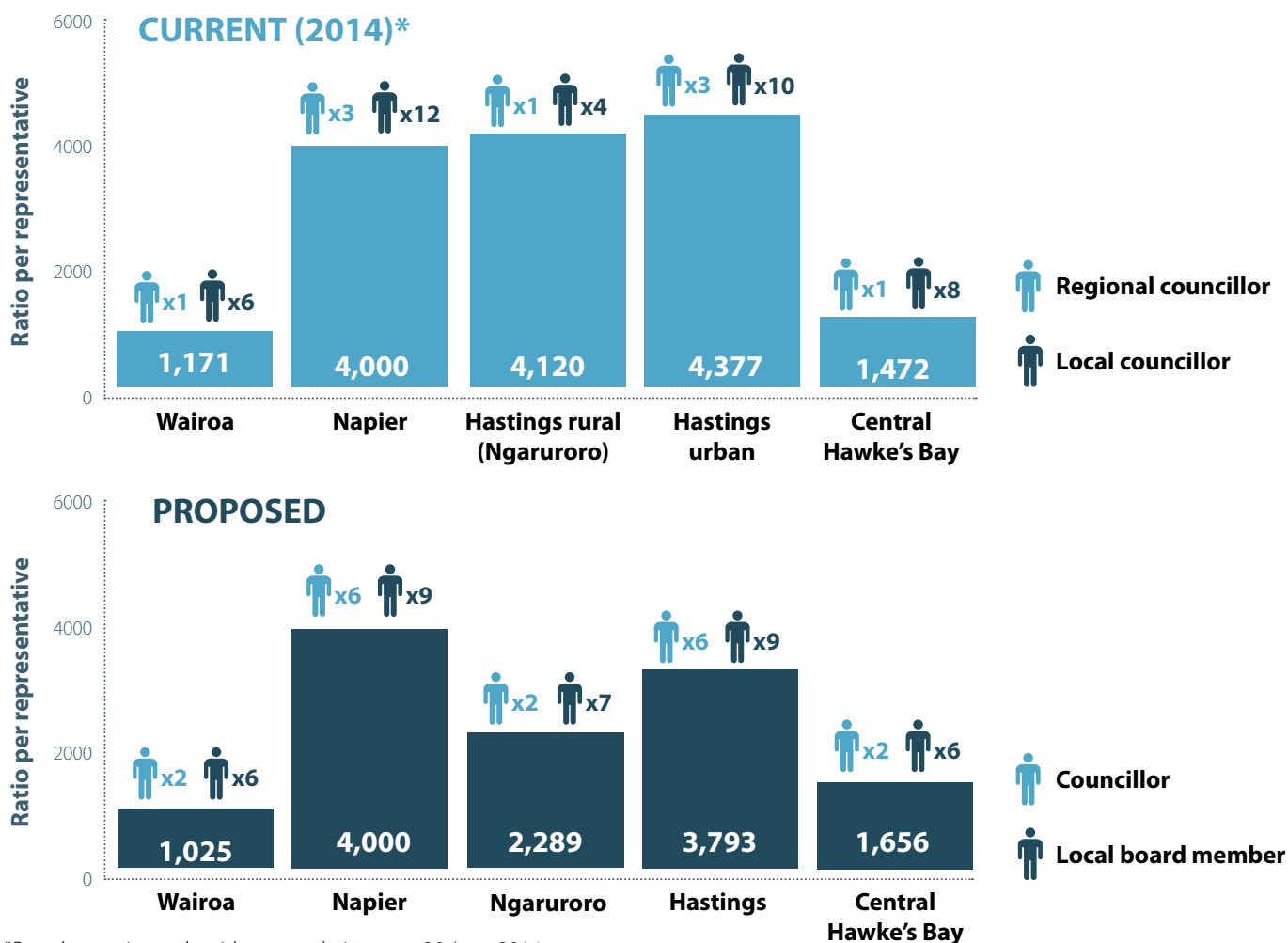
Council services such as rubbish collection and recycling will continue to be provided. Your local board will be involved in deciding and monitoring the standard of service provided in your area.

Your plans

Whether you are planning a subdivision, a home renovation or building project, or a major commercial investment there will be one consistent set of plans, policies and rules across Hawke's Bay that will reflect the differences between areas, for example rural and urban variations. The council will be able to share the expertise of staff across the region, so all areas will have access to the same quality of advice and regulation.

Residents per representative

(excluding mayors and Hastings Rural Community Board members)





Better local government

The only reason for reorganising local government in Hawke's Bay is to make it work better for the people in the region.

In this section we set out how our proposal will promote the purpose of local government and facilitate economic performance, as required by the Local Government Act.³

The purpose of local government is:

- To enable democratic local decision making and action by, and on behalf of, communities
- To meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost effective for households and businesses. Good quality means being efficient, effective and appropriate to current and anticipated future needs.⁴

A single Hawke's Bay council with a governing body and five strong local boards sharing decision making will enable local government in the region to promote and achieve its purpose.

Good quality local government means being efficient, effective and appropriate to current and anticipated future needs.

Democratic local decision making

Hawke's Bay is in many ways one community of interest. The region is defined by physical and geographical factors, demographic and social characteristics, and has a distinct regional economy.

A single Hawke's Bay council, including a directly elected mayor, will represent the region as a whole and promote Hawke's Bay interests with central government and a wide range of national and regional interests.

The council governing body – the mayor and councillors – will make decisions on matters that affect everyone in the region.

At the same time, five local boards will be able to advocate for and make decisions in the interests of local communities.

There are strong local communities of interest that are broadly defined by the existing local government boundaries – Wairoa, Napier and Central Hawke's Bay, and

the distinct urban and rural areas of the existing Hastings District. Each of these five areas will elect a local board to represent and make certain decisions for their local communities.

The membership of the governing body and local boards crosses over; that is, each local board will have two councillors as members.

Decision making will be shared between the governing body and the five local boards, within the parameters of the Local Government Act. The Hawke's Bay local boards will have maximum possible responsibility and democratic accountability for decision making and action for, and on behalf of, their local communities.

See the previous section *Shared decision making in practice* (page 16) for more information on how responsibilities are expected to be shared between the council governing body and the local boards.

³Clause 22 (2)(a) of Schedule 3 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires a full and detailed statement that explains how the final proposal will promote the purpose of local government and facilitate economic performance as described in clause 12 of Schedule 3.

⁴Section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Good quality infrastructure, public services and regulatory activity

A single Hawke's Bay council with a governing body and five strong local boards will deliver more efficient and effective local government.

Infrastructure investment and management

Efficiency will be achieved through economies of scale, scope and management.

Take roading, for example. Currently each local council has to attract and retain their own roading expertise. Roads of course form part of wider networks, yet they are largely managed along local council boundaries that don't always match freight and commuter realities.

A single council will be better able to deliver roading to expected standards right across the region, because it will be better able to afford appropriate investment in up-to-date resources and equipment, and employ highly skilled staff. It will also have greater capacity to negotiate roading contracts from a position of relative strength compared to the existing four territorial authorities.

At the same time, investment can be matched to local needs and expectations. Small local water supplies, for example, can still be provided as standalone schemes, provided they meet minimum national standards.

A single council will be in a position to meet both region-wide and local standards and expectations.

Facilitating economic performance

A single council will have more scale to maximise the opportunities to build on the assets and advantages Hawke's Bay has in terms of its natural resource base, primary production and service industries such as tourism.

Currently there are a wide variety of individual policies, activities and initiatives across the five existing Hawke's Bay councils.

The *Hawke's Bay Economic Performance Update* report prepared for the Local Government Commission identified the need for an overall agreed long-term regional economic plan, with buy-in from all sectors.⁵

One set of region-wide policies, activities and initiatives would better reflect the interdependency of key elements of the regional economy. This includes critical infrastructure such as transport (roads, port and airport), provision of water and removal of wastewater. There needs to be integrated regional planning, prioritising and funding of infrastructure renewals and upgrading so as to ensure the best value is achieved, and investment goes into the areas that need it most to support the regional economy and community.

Public services

Good quality services and functions means they are appropriate to present and anticipated future needs. Declining and ageing populations will make it ever more challenging for councils to fund services into the future because of rising standards and public expectations. A single council will help meet this challenge through economies of scale, enhanced organisational capacity and spreading costs over a wider area.

Regulatory functions

A single council for Hawke's Bay will be able to provide a consistent set of regulations for the region and consistent administration.

One council will be better able to attract and retain the qualified and skilled staff who are the key to efficient and effective regulation and enforcement of regional and national standards.

New Zealand faces skill shortages in a number of professions and trades and, as a result, there will be increasing competition for workers in these areas. One well-resourced council will be in a better position to compete for such staff than five smaller organisations. This is particularly the case for the Wairoa and Central Hawke's Bay councils with their more limited resources.

Increasing certainty and confidence

Local government also has a significant impact on the regional economy through its regulatory responsibilities, whether through making land available for particular activities, or through controls on the impacts of those activities. One consistent set of plans, policies and rules for Hawke's Bay would provide more certainty and confidence to those wishing to establish new activities or expand existing activities. This would contribute to improved economic performance for the region. Reducing the number of plans, policies and rules would also free up resources and capacity that could be put to more productive use for the benefit of the regional economy.

Having a single council taking a consistent approach to achieving the right balance between economic growth and protection of the environment would also increase certainty and confidence. This is particularly critical for Hawke's Bay in terms of managing demand on existing water resources.

Providing certainty and confidence will make the region more attractive to potential investors. Investment coupled with the right level of environmental protection will make the region a more attractive place to live and boost the labour market.

⁵*Hawke's Bay Economic Performance Update*, prepared for the Local Government Commission by Sean Bevin, Economic Solutions Ltd, Napier. September 2014.

Assessing the advantages and disadvantages

Moving to a single Hawke’s Bay council with a governing body and five local boards is a significant change. There are both advantages and disadvantages to this proposal for the people of Hawke’s Bay Region, and the neighbouring Rangitikei and Taupo Districts. The impact of the change is discussed throughout this document, and summarised here.

In this section, we set out a balanced assessment of the advantages and disadvantages, as we are required to do under the Local Government Act⁶.

ADVANTAGES

DISADVANTAGES

A single Hawke’s Bay council

Recognises and reflects the common interests across Hawke’s Bay Region.

Provides greater scale and capacity to achieve desired outcomes for the people of Hawke’s Bay.

Brings together both regional council and territorial authority responsibilities for better coordinated economic, social and environmental decision making for the region.

Gives Hawke’s Bay one voice when promoting the region’s interests with central government and other parties.

Reduces the number of councillors across the region from 49 to 18.

Will result in a period of uncertainty while the new council becomes established.

Has the potential to impact on council staff employment.

Creates a risk of losing key council personnel and institutional knowledge.

Five local boards

Represent the five distinct and different local communities of interest in the region.

Provide for democratic local decision making with 37 local board members elected to represent subdivisions of each area.

Make decisions and act for, and on behalf of, their communities to the maximum extent possible.

Local board members will be seen as having less powerful roles than councillors.

Boards have less power than current territorial authorities, for example they cannot directly rate their communities, employ staff, enter into contracts, or acquire, hold or dispose of property.

There will be administrative costs for servicing local boards including meetings and annual agreements with the governing body.

⁶Clause 22 (2)(b) of Schedule 3 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Participation and access

The interests of hapū/iwi/Māori groups across the region will be better recognised through one Māori Board for the region, because their rohe don't often correspond with territorial authority boundaries.

The proposal reflects the proposed Treaty of Waitangi settlement legislation relating to Hawke's Bay.

Rural, primary production and environmental voices will be heard through the Natural Resources Board.

Area offices will be located in Wairoa, Napier, Hastings and Waipawa to make it easier for people to access services and attend local board meetings.

Hapū/iwi/Māori groups may be seen to have a channel to advise and influence the council in a way the rest of the community does not.

Rural, primary production and environmental groups may be seen to have a channel to advise and influence the council in a way the rest of the community does not.

The council administrative headquarters will be in Napier which is a significant distance from some communities in the north and the south of the region.

The level of services provided at area offices will be decided by the new council and may change over time.

Economic impact

Estimated cost savings of \$260m over 30 years and increased efficiency in local government.

Simplified planning processes through the integration of regional and district statutory plans and a reduction in the number of plans to be consulted on and adopted.

Coordinated region-wide planning, prioritising and funding of key infrastructure to support the regional economy.

One set of regulations, policies and rules relating to land use and activity impacts across Hawke's Bay.

One consistent approach to economic development and promotion across Hawke's Bay.

Uncertainty for ratepayers about future rates after July 2021 (when the new council will adopt a new integrated rating system).

Additional financial costs, estimated at \$19m, arising from the establishment of a transition body including remuneration for the transition board chairperson and payments for any consultants engaged in this period. These costs will offset savings for the first five years of the new council.

There may be further unexpected costs as a result of the reorganisation.

Impact on other areas

The existing Rangitikei and Taupo Districts will remain intact with no disruption to the provision of current council services and activities at the district level.

Bay of Plenty and Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Councils will be responsible for new areas they are presently not familiar with.

Changes to responsibilities of local authorities

There will be one authority (the new council) responsible for the management of the entire Tararua and Mohaka river catchments and related regional council statutory obligations.

Accountability for regional council functions will be more complex in these parts of Taupo and Rangitikei Districts and will require new processes for identifying required levels of service and necessary funding and accountability arrangements.

The proposal in detail

The proposal in detail

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The proposal in detail

HAWKE'S BAY COUNCIL

1. Scope and timing of reorganisation

- (1) The final proposal is for:
 - (a) the constitution of a new district to be known as Hawke's Bay District (as shown in the map contained in Schedule A to this proposal) including a new local authority for that district to be called Hawke's Bay Council
 - (b) the abolition of the Wairoa, Napier, Hastings and Central Hawke's Bay Districts and the Hawke's Bay Region, including the dissolution of the local authorities for those districts and region (referred to in this proposal as "the former authorities")
 - (c) the alteration of the boundaries of the Bay of Plenty and Manawatu-Wanganui Regions to include parts of Taupo and Rangitikei Districts, shown in Schedule A, falling within the abolished Hawke's Bay Region.
 - (d) the transfer to Hawke's Bay Council of regional council statutory obligations relating to river catchment management from Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Manawatu-Wanganui (Horizons) Regional Council for the parts of Taupo and Rangitikei Districts falling within the abolished Hawke's Bay Region respectively.
- (2) The timing of the final proposal will be:
 - (a) changes identified in 1(b) will take effect at the close of 31 October 2016
 - (b) changes identified in 1(a), (c) and (d) will take effect at the beginning of 1 November 2016.

2. Hawke's Bay Council

- (1) Hawke's Bay Council will be a unitary authority, which is a territorial authority that has the responsibilities, duties and powers of a regional council conferred on it by the Order in Council that will give effect to the reorganisation scheme for this final proposal.
- (2) Hawke's Bay Council will comprise a governing body and the local boards described in clause 12.
- (3) Hawke's Bay District will comprise:
 - (a) the areas of the abolished Wairoa, Napier, Hastings and Central Hawke's Bay Districts
 - (b) Bare Island (which means the Minister of Local Government will no longer be the territorial authority for the island)
 - (c) the area of the territorial sea falling within the abolished Hawke's Bay Region
- (4) Hawke's Bay Council will receive the transfer of statutory obligations set out in clauses 5(4) and 6(4) below.

3. Taupo District Council

- (1) Taupo District Council will continue in existence as a territorial authority for Taupo District, including the parts of its district falling within the abolished Hawke's Bay Region.

- (2) There will be no changes to the council's boundaries, representation arrangements, areas of interest of iwi and hapū, communities or statutory obligations.

4. Rangitikei District Council

- (1) Rangitikei District Council will continue in existence as a territorial authority for Rangitikei District, including the part of its district falling within the abolished Hawke's Bay Region.
- (2) There will be no changes to the council's boundaries, representation arrangements, areas of interest of iwi and hapū, communities or statutory obligations.

5. Bay of Plenty Regional Council

- (1) Bay of Plenty Regional Council will continue in existence as a regional council for Bay of Plenty Region.
- (2) Bay of Plenty Region will be extended so that its boundary includes the parts of Taupo District falling within the abolished Hawke's Bay Region.
- (3) The areas of Taupo District to be included in Bay of Plenty Region will be added to both:
 - (a) the Eastern Bay of Plenty Constituency and there will be no change to existing representation arrangements for this constituency and
 - (b) the Okurei Māori Constituency and there will be no change to existing representation arrangements for this constituency.
- (4) Bay of Plenty Regional Council's statutory obligations as a regional council in relation to managing rivers and their use, river-related soil erosion and flooding, flood protection and overall catchment management will be transferred to Hawke's Bay Council but only in respect of the parts of Taupo District falling within the abolished Hawke's Bay Region. This will include (but is not limited to) obligations under the following legislation:
 - (a) Biosecurity Act 1993
 - (b) Land Drainage Act 1908
 - (c) Local Government Act 2002 for the making and enforcement of bylaws and statutory powers
 - (d) Resource Management Act 1991
 - (e) Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941
 - (f) Building Act 2001 in relation to dams
 - (g) any associated regulations.

6. Manawatu-Wanganui (Horizons) Regional Council

- (1) The Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council will continue in existence as a regional council for Manawatu-Wanganui Region.
- (2) Manawatu-Wanganui Region will be extended so that its boundary includes the part of Rangitikei District falling within the abolished Hawke's Bay Region.
- (3) The area of Rangitikei District to be included in Manawatu-

Wanganui Region will be added to the Manawatu-Rangitikei Constituency and there will be no change to existing representation arrangements for this constituency.

- (4) Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council's statutory obligations as a regional council in relation to managing rivers and their use, river-related soil erosion and flooding, flood protection and overall catchment management will be transferred to Hawke's Bay Council but only in respect of the part of Rangitikei District falling within the abolished Hawke's Bay Region. This will include (but is not limited to) obligations under the following legislation:
- (a) Biosecurity Act 1993
 - (b) Land Drainage Act 1908
 - (c) Local Government Act 2002 for the making and enforcement of bylaws and statutory powers
 - (d) Resource Management Act 1991
 - (e) Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941
 - (f) Building Act 2001 in relation to dams
 - (g) any associated regulations.

7. First election

- (1) The first election of Hawke's Bay Council will be held on 8 October 2016.
- (2) The first election of Hawke's Bay Council will be held using the first past the post electoral system.

8. Headquarters, area offices and service centre

- (1) The administrative headquarters of Hawke's Bay Council will be located in the area of the former Napier City.
- (2) Hawke's Bay Council must establish and maintain area offices in Wairoa, Napier, Hastings and Waipawa.
- (3) Hawke's Bay Council must maintain, for not less than 5 years, the existing service centre in Waipukurau.
- (4) The services to be provided to the public from the area offices and service centre at the time Hawke's Bay Council is established are to be identified by the transition board.

REPRESENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

9. Hawke's Bay District wards

Hawke's Bay District will be divided into five wards as follows:

- (a) Wairoa Ward
- (b) Ngaruroro Ward
- (c) Napier Ward
- (d) Hastings Ward
- (e) Central Hawke's Bay Ward.

10. Hawke's Bay Council governing body membership

- (1) Hawke's Bay Council governing body will comprise a mayor and 18 councillors.

- (2) The mayor will be elected at large and the councillors from wards as follows:

- (a) 2 councillors elected by Wairoa Ward
- (b) 2 councillors elected by Ngaruroro Ward
- (c) 6 councillors elected by Napier Ward
- (d) 6 councillors elected by Hastings Ward
- (e) 2 councillors elected by Central Hawke's Bay Ward.

- (3) The proposed wards and councillors are shown in the map contained in Schedule A.

LOCAL BOARD AREAS AND LOCAL BOARDS

11. Local board areas

- (1) The following local board areas will be established:
 - (a) Wairoa Local Board Area
 - (b) Ngaruroro Local Board Area
 - (c) Napier Local Board Area
 - (d) Hastings Local Board Area
 - (e) Central Hawke's Bay Local Board Area.
- (2) The boundaries of the local board areas will be the same as for the five wards.

12. Local boards

- (1) For each local board area there will be a local board as follows:
 - (a) Wairoa Local Board
 - (b) Ngaruroro Local Board

- (c) Napier Local Board
- (d) Hastings Local Board
- (e) Central Hawke's Bay Local Board.

- (2) Each local board will have the membership set out below:
 - (a) Wairoa Local Board – 6 elected members and 2 appointed members
 - (b) Ngaruroro Local Board – 7 elected members and 2 appointed members
 - (c) Napier Local Board – 9 elected members and 2 appointed members
 - (d) Hastings Local Board – 9 elected members and 2 appointed members
 - (e) Central Hawke's Bay Local Board – 6 elected members and 2 appointed members.

- (3) The elected members of the local boards will be elected from subdivisions as set out in Schedule B to this proposal.
- (4) The appointed members will be appointed by, and be members of, the governing body of Hawke's Bay Council representing the ward in which the local board area is situated in accordance with section 19EA of the Local Electoral Act 2001.
- (5) Each local board will elect a chairperson from amongst its members.

13. Role of local boards

- (1) The role of each local board will be to carry out the statutory, allocated and delegated responsibilities of a local board.
- (2) Each local board's initial allocated responsibilities will be those allocated to it under the reorganisation scheme giving effect to this final reorganisation proposal for Hawke's Bay.

Note: for the purposes of this final reorganisation proposal, a potential set of allocations of responsibility to the local boards is set out in Schedule C. The final allocations will be determined by the Commission, with advice from the transition board, and set out in the reorganisation scheme. Schedule C also contains a set of delegations from the governing body to the local boards that the Commission recommends for consideration by the Hawke's Bay Council governing body.

14. Role of the governing body

- (1) The role of the governing body will be to carry out its statutory and allocated responsibilities.
- (2) The governing body's initial allocated responsibilities will be those allocated to it under the reorganisation scheme giving effect to this final reorganisation proposal for Hawke's Bay.

MĀORI PARTICIPATION

15. Hawke's Bay hapū/iwi

Hawke's Bay hapū/iwi and their areas of interest in the proposed Hawke's Bay District/Region are set out in Schedule D.

16. Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee

- (1) Hawke's Bay Council must establish a Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee in accordance with the Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee Act 2015.
Note: this clause is subject to the enactment of the Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee Act 2015 which is expected in June 2015.
- (2) The Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee will be a joint committee of Hawke's Bay Council.
- (3) The committee will comprise:
 - (a) 1 member appointed by the trustees of Maungaharuru-Tangita Trust
 - (b) 1 member appointed by the trustees of the Ngāti Pāhauwera Development Trust
 - (c) 1 member appointed by the trustees of Tūhoe Te Uru Taumata
 - (d) 1 member appointed by the trustees of the Ngati Tuwharetoa Hapu Forum Trust
 - (e) 1 member appointed by Mana Ahuriri Incorporated
 - (f) 1 member appointed by Ngati Hineuru Iwi Incorporated
 - (g) 1 member appointed by Te Tira Whakaemi o Te Wairoa
 - (h) 2 members appointed by He Toa Takitini
 - (i) 1 member appointed by the appointer for Ngāti Ruapani ki Waikaremoana

- (j) 10 members of Hawke's Bay Council appointed by the council.
- (4) The committee will have two co-chairpersons being one nominated by tāngata whenua members and one nominated by Hawke's Bay Council.
- (5) The purpose of the committee is to oversee the development and review of documents prepared in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991 for the same area as the abolished Hawke's Bay Region.
- (6) The functions and powers of the committee will be as set out in the Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee Act 2015.
- (7) The committee will have the powers reasonably necessary to carry out its functions in a manner consistent with the specified legislation.
- (8) Terms of reference for the committee will be as provided for in the Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee Act 2015.

17. Council's obligations

- (1) For the purposes of enabling the Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee to carry out its functions, Hawke's Bay Council must refer all matters referred to in section 10(2)(a) of the Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee Act 2015 to the committee and provide all necessary documents or other information to the committee.
- (2) The council must meet its obligations under the terms of reference for the Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee and other obligations and requirements set out in the Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee Act 2015.

18. Māori Board

- (1) Hawke's Bay Council must constitute and maintain, until at least the 2019 triennial general election, a committee to be called the Māori Board.
- (2) The Māori Board will comprise:
 - (a) the mayor of Hawke's Bay and three councillors appointed by the council
 - (b) representatives of Hawke's Bay hapū/iwi/Māori considered appropriate, after consultation, by Hawke's Bay Council.
- (3) The board will elect a chairperson from amongst its members.
- (4) The purpose of the board will be to help ensure that the views of hapū/iwi/Māori are taken into account in the exercise by the council of its functions, powers and duties.
- (5) The responsibilities of the board will be to:
 - (a) assist the council to meet its obligations to provide opportunities for hapū/iwi/Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes of the council
 - (b) advise the council on the application of statutory functions referring to the Treaty of Waitangi
 - (c) assist the council to foster the development of hapū/iwi/Māori capacity to contribute to council decision-making processes
 - (d) promote cultural, economic, environmental and social issues of significance for all Māori
 - (e) develop and maintain a schedule of issues of significance to hapū/iwi/Māori and give a priority to each issue in order to guide the board in carrying out its responsibilities
 - (f) advise the council generally on matters affecting hapū/iwi/Māori.
- (6) Until at least the 2019 triennial election, the board may nominate a member for appointment to each of the council's committees, with full voting rights, other than:
 - (a) the Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee

- (b) any committee established principally to review the chief executive's performance or remuneration
- (c) subcommittees of council committees
- (d) joint committees of local authorities.

19. Council's obligations

- (1) Hawke's Bay Council must:
 - (a) provide the Māori Board with sufficient information to enable the board to identify business of the council that relates to the board's purpose
 - (b) consult the board on matters materially affecting hapū/iwi/Māori of Hawke's Bay
 - (c) take into account the board's advice on ensuring that the input of hapū/iwi/Māori of Hawke's Bay is reflected in the council's strategies, policies and plans
 - (d) take into account the board's advice on other matters
 - (e) make an agreement every year to provide the board with reasonable funding and the support it needs to carry out its purpose
 - (f) with the exception of documents and processes relating to the Resource Management Act 1991, work with the board on the design and execution of documents and processes that seek the input of hapū/iwi/Māori of Hawke's Bay.
- (2) The council and the board must meet at least 2 times in each financial year to discuss the council's and the board's performance of their duties.

20. Relationship with Māori

The existence of the Māori Board and the Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee does not affect or reduce Hawke's Bay Council's responsibilities to have direct relationships with Hawke's Bay hapū/iwi/Māori and to meet any obligations under any Act in relation to Māori.

REGIONAL NATURAL RESOURCES

21. Natural Resources Board

- (1) Hawke's Bay Council must constitute and maintain, until at least the 2019 triennial general election, a committee to be called the Natural Resources Board.
- (2) The Natural Resources Board will comprise:
 - (a) 3 members appointed by the council
 - (b) representatives of rural, primary production and environmental organisations and interests that the council, after consultation, considers appropriate.

- (3) The purpose of the board will be to provide advice to the council and Hawke's Bay Regional Planning Committee on issues relating to environmental management, rural land use and primary production, and how these are linked to the performance of the Hawke's Bay regional economy.
- (4) Responsibilities of the board will include but not be limited to providing advice on the management of freshwater, soil and land in the region.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

22. Rating

- (1) Until Hawke's Bay Council adopts an integrated rating system in accordance with subclause (2), the rating arrangements provided for in the former authorities' revenue and financing policies and funding impact statements, included in the former authorities' long-term plans, and as modified by any annual plans, continue to apply.
- (2) Hawke's Bay Council will adopt a single integrated rating system to come into force on 1 July 2021.
- (3) Any general rate forming part of the integrated rating system will be assessed on the land value system.
- (4) In conjunction with adopting an integrated rating system, Hawke's Bay Council will prepare and apply a rates transition management policy to moderate the impact of the integrated system on individual rating units.
- (5) Until a general revaluation of the whole of Hawke's Bay is completed in accordance with the Rating Valuations Act 1998, and all components of that valuation take effect on the same date, section 131 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 will apply to Hawke's Bay Council as if it were a regional council.

23. Loans

- (1) For a period until 1 July 2021, loans raised by the former authorities will be repaid by way of targeted rates over the district of the former authority for which that loan was raised (or part of the district where a loan was raised for the benefit of part of the area of the former district).
- (2) Notwithstanding subclause (1), the area over which targeted rates are assessed to repay loans may be varied if it is determined that the area benefitting from a loan has changed.
- (3) After 1 July 2021 it will be the responsibility of Hawke's Bay Council to determine the basis on which the

remaining outstanding balances of existing loans are repaid.

24. Financial assets

- (1) For a period until 1 July 2021, the financial assets of the former authorities, including the income derived from those assets, will be used to renew or replace infrastructure in the district of the former authority.
- (2) After 1 July 2021 it will be the responsibility of Hawke's Bay Council to determine how the financial assets of the former authorities, including the income derived from those assets, are to be used.

25. Contributions

Hawke's Bay Council will use any development contributions (under Part 8 of the Local Government Act 2002) or financial contributions (under the Resource Management Act 1991) held or owed to the former authorities for the purposes for which they were required by the former authorities.

26. Annual budgeting arrangements

- (1) Hawke's Bay Council will meet with Bay of Plenty and Manawatu-Wanganui (Horizons) Regional Councils at least once every year to discuss and agree on regional council services to be provided the next financial year in the areas of Taupo and Rangitikei Districts in respect of which regional statutory obligations have been transferred to Hawke's Bay Council.
- (2) It will be the responsibility of Bay of Plenty and Manawatu-Wanganui (Horizons) Regional Councils to budget and rate for the agreed level of regional council services in the areas of Taupo and Rangitikei Districts in respect of which regional statutory obligations have been transferred to Hawke's Bay Council.

TRANSITION MATTERS

27. Transition body

- (1) A transition body will be established by the Order in Council giving effect to the final proposal to establish Hawke's Bay Council.
- (2) The purpose of the transition body will be to:
 - (a) work with the Local Government Commission on, and facilitate local input into, the development of a reorganisation scheme to complete the final proposal on Hawke's Bay
 - (b) provide advice to the Local Government Commission and affected authorities, as appropriate, on practical matters relating to the reorganisation scheme
 - (c) do anything else requested by the Local Government Commission in relation to development and implementation of the reorganisation scheme.
- (3) The transition body will be responsible for:
 - (a) undertaking the roles and responsibilities specified in the Order in Council giving effect to the final proposal
 - (b) preparing and implementing a change management plan to guide the transition to the new Hawke's Bay local government arrangements specified in the reorganisation scheme given effect to by subsequent Order in Council
 - (c) carrying out any other actions that the Local Government Commission considers necessary or desirable for the transition to the new arrangements.
- (4) The transition body will comprise:
 - (a) a transition board and
 - (b) an implementation team.

28. Transition board

- (1) The transition board will comprise 11 members as follows:
 - (a) an independent chair appointed by the Local Government Commission
 - (b) two members nominated by Napier City Council from amongst its elected members
 - (c) two members nominated by Wairoa District Council from amongst its elected members
 - (d) two members nominated by Hastings District Council from amongst its elected members
 - (e) two members nominated by Central Hawke's Bay District Council from amongst its elected members
 - (f) two members nominated by Hawke's Bay Regional Council from amongst its elected members.
- (2) For the period from the day the final reorganisation proposal is given effect to by Order in Council until the day the reorganisation scheme is given effect to by Order in Council (phase 1), the functions of the transition board will be to:
 - (a) make recommendations to the Local Government Commission on matters of policy
 - (b) provide advice to the Commission including in respect of allocations of decision-making responsibility for non-regulatory activities to the local boards
 - (c) exercise any powers and responsibilities delegated to it by the Local Government Commission
 - (d) appoint an interim chief executive for Hawke's Bay Council.
- (3) For the period between the day on which the reorganisation scheme is given effect to and the implementation date for Hawke's Bay Council, being 1 November 2016, (phase 2) it will be the responsibility of the transition board to:
 - (a) determine the services to be provided to the public from the area offices and service centre from implementation date until such time as the council reviews these
 - (b) make recommendations to Hawke's Bay Council on necessary processes for agreeing annually the levels of regional council services to be provided in the areas of Taupo and Rangitikei Districts in respect of which regional statutory obligations, as set out in clause 5(4) and 6(4), have been transferred to Hawke's Bay Council
 - (c) review and make recommendations to Hawke's Bay Council on whether changes to existing council-controlled organisations are desirable or if any council-controlled organisations should be established or disestablished

- (d) make recommendations to Hawke's Bay Council on necessary and desirable delegations to local boards
- (e) identify a process for the council to move to an integrated rating system by 1 July 2021.

29. Implementation team

- (1) The Local Government Commission will appoint an implementation team, including a manager, from amongst the staff of the former authorities and consultants as required.
- (2) The role of the implementation team will be to:
 - (a) give effect to decisions made by the transition board, the Local Government Commission and the former authorities
 - (b) provide advice on technical and operational matters to the transition board, the Local Government Commission and the former authorities
 - (c) provide support to the interim chief executive.

30. Planning and reporting documents

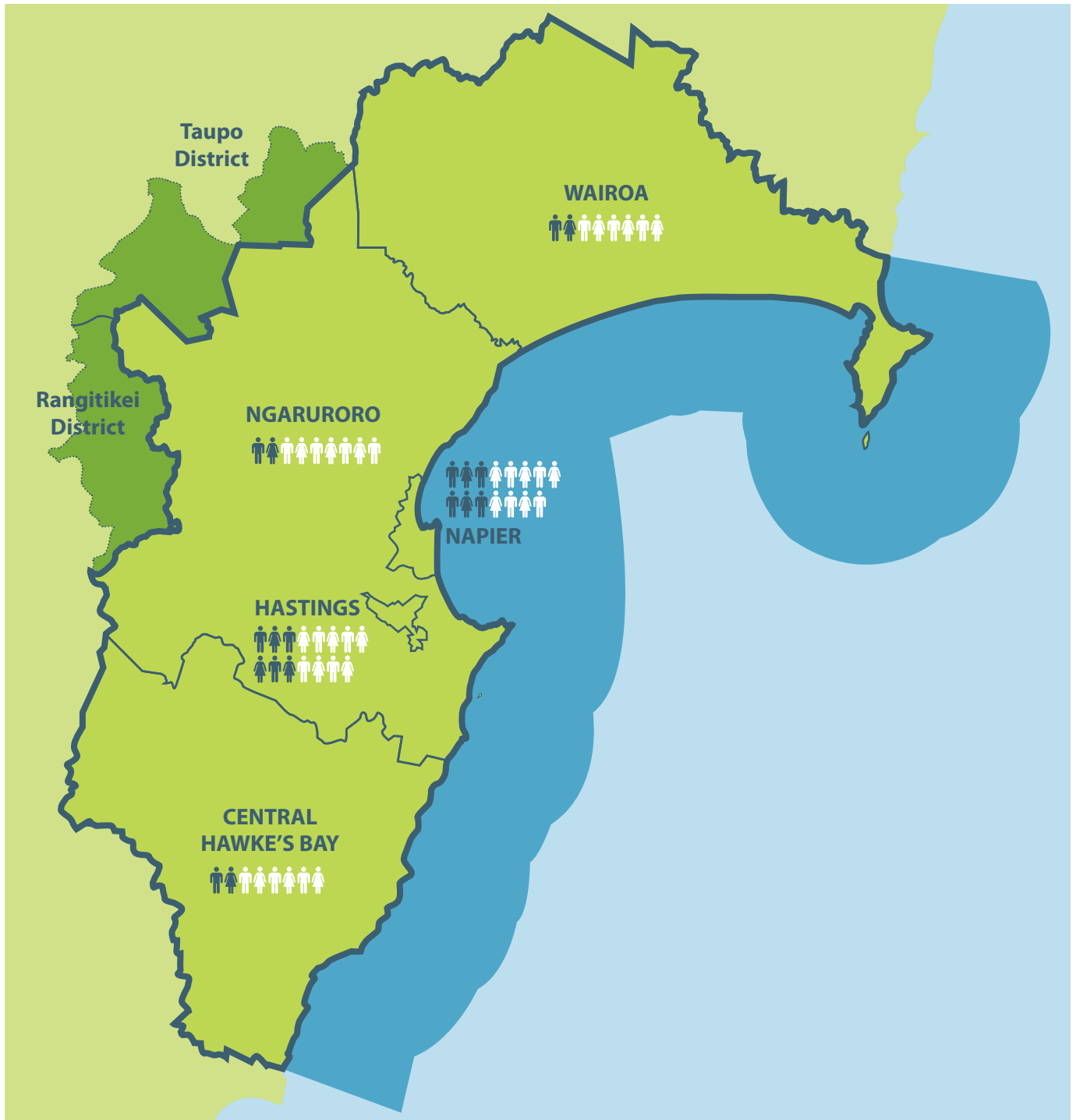
- (1) The former authorities will prepare annual plans for the period 1 July 2016 to 31 October 2016 and these plans may be adopted simply by resolution if they are consistent with the financial statements and funding impact statements included in the former authorities' long-term plans.
- (2) The transition board will prepare and consult on a draft annual plan for the period 1 November 2016 to 30 June 2017 and submit the plan for adoption by Hawke's Bay Council as soon as possible after 1 November 2016.
- (3) The transition board will prepare and consult on an interim local boards funding policy for the period 1 November 2016 to 30 June 2017 and submit the policy for adoption by Hawke's Bay Council as soon as possible after 1 November 2016.
- (4) Hawke's Bay Council will prepare and adopt by 30 June 2017 its first annual plan and local boards funding policy for the year 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.
- (5) Hawke's Bay Council will prepare a 30-year infrastructure strategy as part of the preparation of its long-term plan to be adopted by 30 June 2018.
- (6) The final annual reports for the former authorities will cover the period 1 July 2015 to 31 October 2016.
- (7) The first annual report for Hawke's Bay Council will cover the period 1 November 2016 to 30 June 2017.

31. Further reorganisation applications

Pursuant to clause 21(5) of Schedule 3 of the Local Government Act 2002, no reorganisation applications relating to matters identified in section 24 of the Act may be submitted to the Local Government Commission during the period from the date of the Order in Council giving effect to this final proposal to 31 October 2022.

SCHEDULE A

Boundaries of proposed Hawke's Bay District, wards and local board areas



Councillor



Local Board Member



Portion of abolished Hawke's Bay Region not included in proposed Hawke's Bay District

SCHEDULE B

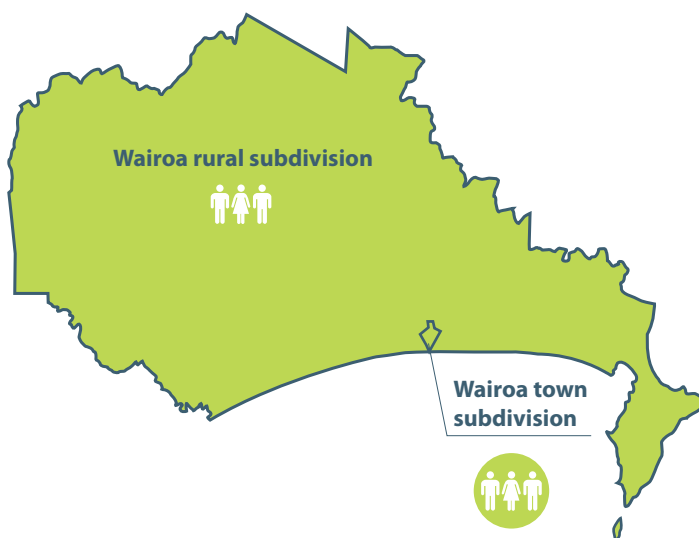
Subdivisions and membership of local boards

1. Wairoa Local Board

This map shows the boundaries of the Wairoa Local Board Area (which covers the area of the abolished Wairoa District) and the subdivisions for the purposes of local board elections.

Wairoa town subdivision	3 elected members
Wairoa rural subdivision	3 elected members

Two members of the governing body elected from Wairoa Ward.



2. Ngaruroro Local Board

This map shows the boundaries of the Ngaruroro Local Board Area (which covers the area of the Ngaruroro Constituency of the abolished Hawke's Bay Region) and the subdivisions for the purposes of local board elections.

Mohaka subdivision	2 elected members
Kahuranaki subdivision	2 elected members
Heretaunga subdivision	3 elected members

Two members of the governing body elected from Ngaruroro Ward.

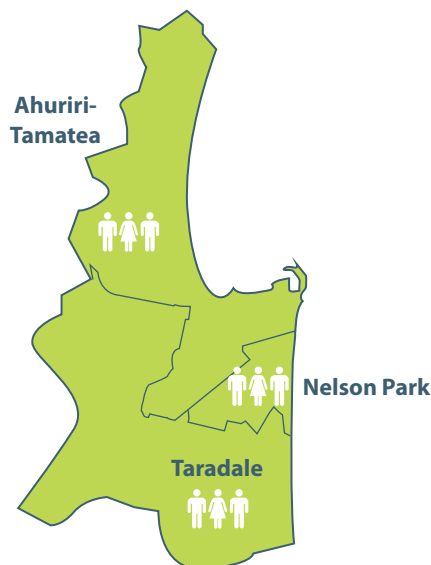


3. Napier Local Board

This map shows the boundaries of the Napier Local Board Area (which covers the area of the abolished Napier City) and the subdivisions for the purposes of local board elections.

Ahuriri-Tamatea subdivision	3 elected members
Nelson Park subdivision	3 elected members
Taradale subdivision	3 elected members

Two members of the governing body elected from Napier Ward.



4. Hastings Local Board

This map shows the boundaries of the Hastings Local Board Area (which covers the area of the Hastings Constituency of the abolished Hawke's Bay Region) and the subdivisions for the purposes of local board elections.

Flaxmere subdivision	2 elected members
Hastings Central subdivision	5 elected members
Havelock North subdivision	2 elected members

Two members of the governing body elected from Hastings Ward.

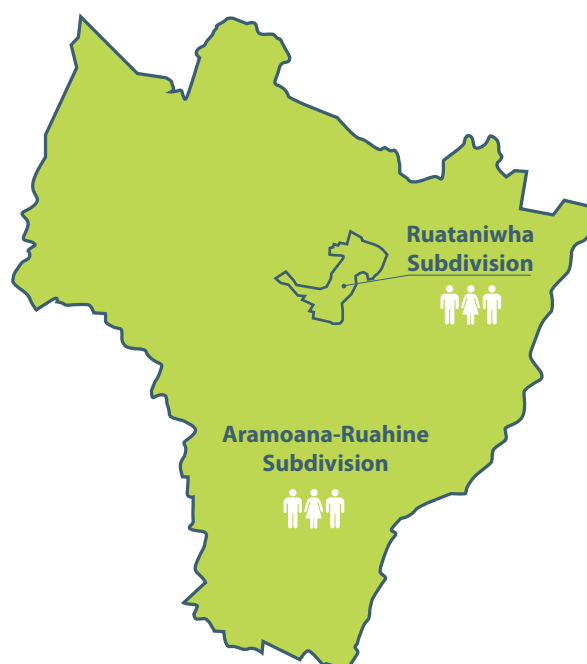


5. Central Hawke's Bay Local Board

This map shows the boundaries of the Central Hawke's Bay Local Board Area (which covers the area of the abolished Central Hawke's Bay District) and the subdivisions for the purposes of local board elections.

Aramoana-Ruahine subdivision	3 elected members
Ruataniwha subdivision	3 elected members

Two members of the governing body elected from Central Hawke's Bay Ward.



SCHEDULE C

Role of local boards

The local boards of Hawke's Bay Council will be required to undertake the statutory functions, duties and powers of local boards set out in section 48H of the Local Government Act 2002.

This section provides that a local board:

- must exercise the responsibilities conferred on it by section 48K(1)
- must monitor and report on implementation of the local board agreement for its local board area
- must communicate with community organisations and special interest groups within its local board area
- must undertake any responsibilities or duties that are delegated to it by the governing body and may exercise any powers delegated to it
- may consider and report to the governing body on any matter of interest to the local board.

Under section 48K(1) each local board will be responsible and democratically accountable for:

- decision-making of Hawke's Bay Council in relation to the non-regulatory activities allocated to it
- identifying and communicating to Hawke's Bay Council the interests and preferences of the people of its local board area in relation to the strategies, policies, plans and bylaws of Hawke's Bay Council
- identifying and developing bylaws specifically for its local board area and proposing them to the governing body
- reaching agreement with the governing body (as set out in a local board agreement) in respect of local activities in the local board area.

To assist it undertake its role, each local board must develop a local board plan that sets out the priorities and preferences of the communities in its local board area in respect of the level and nature of local activities to be provided over the next three years. This plan will inform the development of Hawke's Bay Council's long-term plan (*section 48N*).

Each local board plan will be the basis for annual local board agreements with the governing body (section 48O). The local board agreement will set out how Hawke's Bay Council will reflect the priorities and preferences in the local board plan in respect of the local activities to be provided in the local board area, the responsibilities and powers delegated to the local board, and implementation or enforcement of bylaws resulting from any proposal by the local board.

The governing body will be required to adopt a local boards funding policy to provide certainty and predictability about the levels of funding for local boards (*section 48M*).

Governing body decision-making responsibilities

Section 48J of the Local Government Act 2002 sets out the decision-making responsibilities of the governing body. These responsibilities are in respect of:

- regulatory responsibilities, duties and powers
- transport networks and infrastructure
- non-regulatory activities allocated to the governing body
- establishment and maintenance of the capacity of Hawke's Bay Council to provide services
- the governance of council-controlled organisations
- the financial management of Hawke's Bay Council
- reaching agreements with each local board on local activities.

For the purposes of *section 48J*, regulatory activities are seen as activities that Hawke's Bay Council is required by legislation to undertake in order to achieve specific outcomes or avoid specified effects or consequences. These activities include such things as the use and development of land and other resources, preservation of the natural environment, protection of public health and safety and prevention or minimisation of public nuisance. Regulatory activities also include activities necessary to enforce prescribed standards or rules.

It follows that the Hawke's Bay Council's non-regulatory activities are all the other activities and services provided by the council to the public.

Allocation of non-regulatory decision-making responsibilities

The *Local Government Act 2002* provides for the Local Government Commission, as part of a reorganisation scheme, to make initial allocations of responsibility for non-regulatory decision-making between the governing body and local boards. This final reorganisation proposal provides for the transition board to provide advice to the Commission on these allocations as part of the development of the required reorganisation scheme.

Section 48L of the Act sets out principles for allocation of non-regulatory decision-making responsibilities between the governing body and local boards. These principles provide

that unless there are particular reasons for responsibility to be exercised by the governing body, responsibility for decision-making on non-regulatory matters should be exercised by local boards. The reasons why responsibility should be exercised by the governing body are:

- the impact of the decision will extend beyond the local board area
- effective decision-making requires alignment or integration with other decisions that are the responsibility of the governing body
- the benefits of a consistent or co-ordinated approach outweigh benefits of reflecting local preferences.

To fully understand the responsibilities of both the governing body and the local boards, the meaning of 'governance' needs to be understood as distinct from 'management' responsibilities. Governance for a local authority is closely related to the purpose of local government which is to enable democratic local decision-making and action by and on behalf of communities, and to meet the current and future needs of communities for good quality local infrastructure, local public services and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is cost effective for households and businesses (*section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002*).

In relation to local boards, governance involves being responsible for decision-making in respect of allocated activities and being democratically accountable for the resulting decisions. This responsibility and accountability will be in the context of the local boards funding policy, local

board plans and local board agreements all required by the *Local Government Act 2002* to be prepared for the governing body and local boards of a unitary authority. Within the parameters of these documents, local board governance will involve responsibility and accountability for decision-making including such matters as approval of management plans, tenders, service levels and applications for use; the monitoring of service level performance and budgets; and promotional activities and funding initiatives.

Where governance is the responsibility of the governing body, the local boards may still be involved in terms of 'oversight' of new developments approved under regional plans and budgets including detailed design and location of facilities, impacts on the local community, and also 'monitoring' of local activities in major facilities located in the local board area (i.e. facilities not designated as regional but of significance beyond one local board area).

While formal allocations of responsibility will only occur through a reorganisation scheme, the following schedule of potential allocations (Table 1) is provided with this final reorganisation proposal in order to provide a picture of the likely scope of the role of local boards as part of Hawke's Bay Council.

The final allocations will be decided in consultation with the Transition Board and included in the reorganisation scheme.

In future if a local board and the governing body cannot agree on allocations of responsibility or proposed bylaws then they can request the Local Government Commission resolves the matter.

Table 1: Schedule of potential allocations of non-regulatory decision-making responsibilities between the governing body and local boards of Hawke's Bay Council

GOVERNING BODY	LOCAL BOARDS
Parks and reserves	
Designation and governance of regional parks	Governance of local parks within agreed local boards funding policy, plans and agreements
General location of parks/acquisition of new parks/prioritisation of major upgrades	Oversight of development of new parks/major upgrades, including approval of detailed design and location, within regional policies and budgets
Coordination of sportsground usage as required on regional basis	Oversight of coordination of sportsground usage on local basis
Regional policies/any national standards	n/a
Recreational and community facilities	
Designation and governance of regional facilities	Governance of local facilities within agreed local boards funding policy, plans and agreements
Coordination of usage, promotion and overall budget responsibility for 'major facilities'	Monitoring of usage and activities in major facilities in board area
General location of facilities/acquisition of new facilities/prioritisation of major upgrades	Oversight of development of new facilities/major upgrades, including approval of detailed design and location, within regional policies and budgets
Regional policies including charges	n/a

GOVERNING BODY**LOCAL BOARDS****Arts and cultural facilities**

Designation and governance of regional facilities	Governance of local facilities within agreed local boards funding policy, plans and agreements
Coordination of usage and promotion of major facilities and overall budget responsibility	Monitoring of usage and activities in major facilities in board area
General location of facilities/acquisition of new facilities/prioritisation of major upgrades	Oversight of development of new facilities/major upgrades, including approval of detailed design and location, within regional policies and budgets
Regional policies including charges	n/a

Libraries

Number and distribution of libraries	Governance of local libraries within agreed local boards funding policy, plans and agreements
Prioritisation of major upgrades	Oversight of development of new facilities/major upgrades, including approval of detailed design and location, within regional policies and budgets
Regional policies on collections, acquisitions, charging	n/a

Cultural, recreational and community development programmes and events

Designation and governance of regional programmes/events	Governance of local programmes/events within agreed local boards funding policy, plans and agreements
Regional policies, prioritisation, coordination and consents	n/a

Environmental and heritage activities and projects

Designation and governance of regional projects/sites	Governance of local projects/sites and identification of possible new sites/initiatives within agreed local boards funding policy, plans and agreements
Regional policies, prioritisation and coordination	n/a

Community place-shaping, public health and safety

Regional policies, prioritisation and coordination	Governance of local public areas including town centres and street environments within agreed local boards funding policy, plans and agreements
--	---

Grants

In relation to national/regional facilities, programmes and events	In relation to local facilities, programmes and events
--	--

Economic development

Regional strategies, policies and initiatives	Governance in relation to local i-sites, events, initiatives, main street programmes and business advice including initiation, marketing, promotion and funding within regional policies
---	--

Roading and transport

Regional strategies, policies, prioritising and funding	Responsibility in relation to agreed levels of service for non-regional infrastructure including rural roads, walking and cycling paths and tracks
---	--

Solid waste

Regional strategies, policies, prioritising and funding	Responsibility in relation to local collection services, transfer facilities and recycling services
---	---

Delegations of decision-making responsibilities

The Local Government Commission does not have the power to set delegations of governing body decision-making responsibility to local boards. However it believes such delegations are desirable and necessary and therefore recommends that the transition board identifies appropriate delegations and in turn recommends these to the governing body of Hawke’s Bay Council. Generally such delegations will relate to regulatory matters, given non-regulatory

responsibilities should be the subject of allocations to local boards, but may also relate to actions by local boards taken prior to the exercise of decision-making responsibility by the governing body.

To complete the picture of the scope of the potential role of local boards as part of Hawke’s Bay Council, the Local Government Commission has identified possible delegations as set out in Table 2 and recommends these for consideration by the Transition Board.

Table 2: Recommended delegations by governing body to local boards of Hawke’s Bay Council

GOVERNING BODY RESPONSIBILITY	DELEGATIONS TO LOCAL BOARDS
Infrastructure services	
Roading and transport	Approval of plans for local parking and signage
Regulatory services	
RMA regulatory	Input into notification decisions for resource consent applications
Environmental health and safety	Actions, within overarching regional frameworks, prior to adoption by the governing body of dog, stock, liquor, gambling, prostitution policies and bylaws

SCHEDULE D

Hapū/iwi in Hawke's Bay Region

Introduction

Clause 21(4) of Schedule 3 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires a final reorganisation proposal to also meet the clause 14(3) requirement to list the names and areas of interest of hapū and iwi in the reorganisation area, in this case, Hawke's Bay Region.

The Commission has used information on the website Te Kahui Mangai (www.tkm.govt.nz), based on advice from Te Puni Kokiri for this purpose. The Commission has supplemented this advice with information from the Office of Treaty Settlements. Larger maps of rohe and areas of interest are available at Te Kahui Mangai.

Iwi and claimant groups

- Ngāti Kahungunu
- Ngai Tūhoe
- Ngāti Tūwharetoa
- Ngāti Kahungunu ki Heretaunga Tamatea
- Mana Ahuriri (representing Ahuriri hapū a group of seven hapū)
- Maungaharuru Tangitu
- Ngāti Hineuru
- Ngāti Pāhauwera
- Ngāti Ruapani ki Waikaremoana
- Te Wairoa

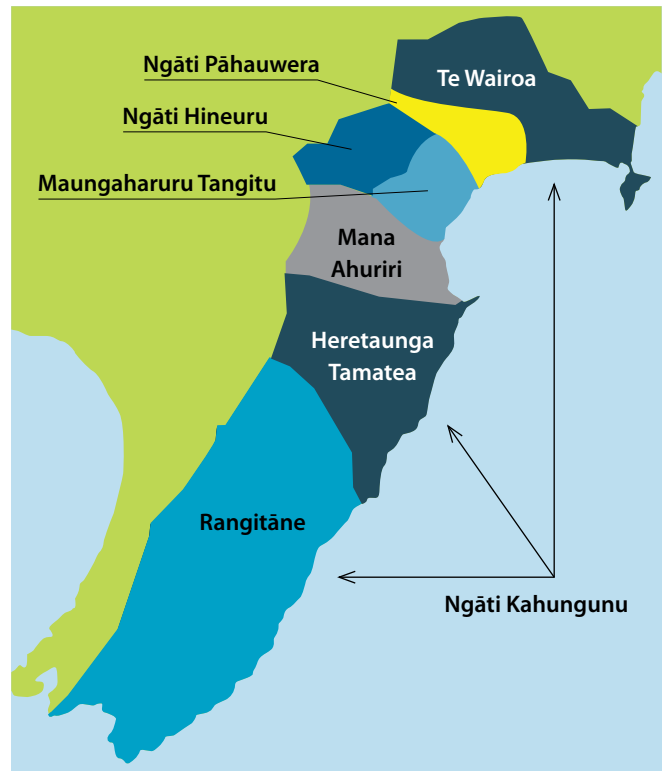
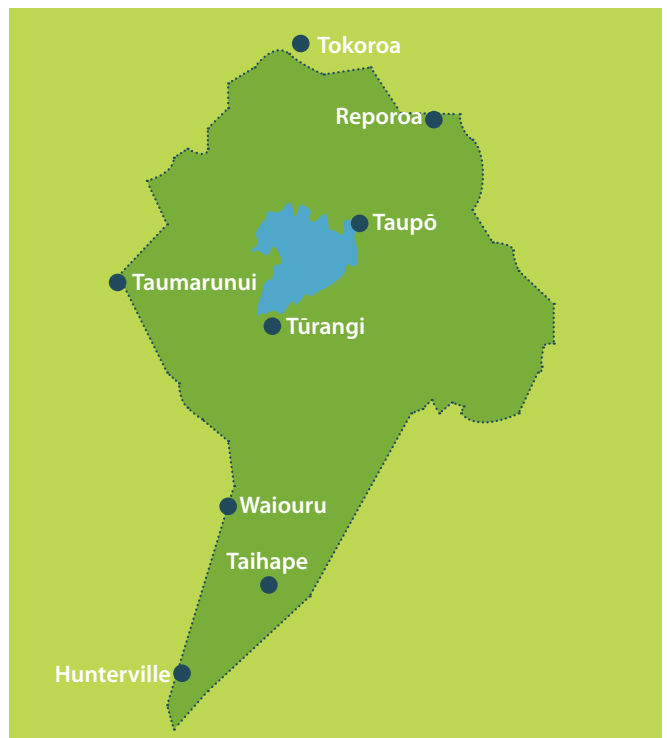


Figure 1: Hawke's Bay Iwi Map, courtesy Te Puni Kokiri/ Te Kahui Mangai

Figure 2: Ngai Tūhoe area of interest



Figure 3: Ngāti Tūwharetoa area of interest



Ngāti Kahungunu ki Heretaunga Tamatea

Ngāti Kahungunu ki Heretaunga

Tamatea hapū are:

Ngai Tahu ki Takapau
Ngai Te Ao
Ngai Te Kikiri o Te Rangī
Ngai Te Oatua
Ngai Te Rangikoianake
Ngai Te Ūpokoiri
Ngai Toroiwaho
Ngāti Hāwea
Ngati Hikatoa
Ngati Hinemanu
Ngati Hinemoa
Ngati Hinetewai
Ngāti Hoata
Ngāti Whatuiāpiti
Ngāti Honomokai
Ngati Hōri
Ngāti Hōtoa
Ngati Kautere
Ngati Kere
Ngāti Kotahi
Ngati Kurukuru
Ngati Mahuika
Ngati Manuhiri
Ngati Mārau o Kahungunu
Ngati Mihiroa
Ngati Ngarengare
Ngāti Pōporo
Ngati Pukututu
Ngati Rahunga
Ngāti Takaroa
Ngāti Tamatea
Ngāti Tamaterā
Ngati Te Rangitekahutia
Ngati Te Rehunga
Ngāti Toaharapaki
Ngāti Tukuaterangi
Ngati Urakiterangi
Ngati Whakaiti
Rangitotohu
Ngāti Pihere
Ngāti Papatuamāro

Mana Ahuriri

Mana Ahuriri hapū are:

Ngāi Tāwhao
Ngāti Tū
Ngāi Te Ruruku ki Tangoio
Ngāti Matepu
Ngāti Hinepare
Ngāti Pārau
Ngāti Māhu

Maungaharuru Tangitu

Maungaharuru Tangitu hapū are:

Marangatuhetaua (Ngāti Tū)
Ngāi Te Ruruku ki Tangoio
Ngāti Kurumōkihi (Ngāi Tātara)

Ngāti Hineuru

Ngāti Hineuru does not have hapū.

Ngāti Kahungunu

The hapū of Ngāti Kahungunu within the affected area are:

WAIROA

Kurahikakawa
Mātawhaiti
Ngāi Rākatō
Ngāi Tamaterangi
Ngāi Tānemitirangi
Ngāi Te Apatu
Ngāi Te Ipu
Ngāi Te Kapuamātotoru
Ngāi Tū
Ngāti Hine
Ngāti Hinehika
Ngāti Hinemihi
Ngāti Hinepehinga
Ngāti Hinepua
Ngāti Hingānga (Te Aitanga o Pourangahua)
Ngāti Kahu
Ngāti Kōhatu
Ngāti Kurupakiaka (Te Kāwiti)
Ngāti Mākoro
Ngāti Mātangirau
Ngāti Mihi
Ngāti Moewhare
Ngāti Pāhauwera
Ngāti Peehi
Ngāti Tama
Rakaipaaka
Rongomaiwahine
Ruapani

Ngāti Kahungunu

The hapū of Ngāti Kahungunu within the affected area are:

WHANGANUI A OROTU
Marangatuhetaua (Ngāti Tū)
Ngā Hau E Whā
Ngāi Tātara
Ngāi Tāwhao
Ngāi Te Ruruku ki Tangoio
Ngāti Hinepare
Ngāti Hineuru
Ngāti Hōri
Ngāti Kurumōkihi (Ngāi Tātara)
Ngāti Māhu
Ngāti Matepu
Ngāti Pārau

Ngāti Toaharapaki
Ngāti Tū
Ngāti Whakaari

Ngāti Kahungunu

The hapū of Ngāti Kahungunu within the affected area are:

HERETAUNGA
Ngāi Te Rangikoianake
Ngāi Te Ūpokoiri
Ngāti Hāwea
Ngāti Hikatoa
Ngāti Hinemanu
Ngāti Hinemoa
Ngāti Honomokai
Ngāti Hōri
Ngāti Hōtoa
Ngāti Kautere
Ngāti Kurukuru
Ngāti Mahuika
Ngāti Mihiroa
Ngāti Ngarengare
Ngāti Paki
Ngāti Papatuamāro
Ngāti Pōporo
Ngāti Rahunga
Ngāti Tama
Ngāti Tamaterā
Ngāti Taraia
Ngāti Te Rehunga
Ngāti Urakiterangi
Ngāti Whakaiti
Ngāti Whatuiāpiti
Ngāti Whiti
Ngāti Whitikaupeka

Ngāti Kahungunu

The hapū of Ngāti Kahungunu within the affected area are:

TAMATEA
Ngāi Tahu o Kahungunu
Ngāi Te Kikiri o Te Rangī
Ngāi Te Oatua
Ngāi Toroiwaho
Ngāti Hinetewai
Ngāti Kekehaunga
Ngāti Kere
Ngāti Manuhiri
Ngāti Mārau o Kahungunu
Ngāti Parakiore
Ngāti Pihere
Ngāti Pukututu
Ngāti Tamatea
Ngāti Tamaterā
Ngāti Whatuiāpiti
Rangi Te Kahutia
Rangitotohu
Tamatea Hinepare o Kahungunu

Ngāti Kahungunu

Some hapū in TAMAKI NUI A RUA may also be in the affected area:

Ngā Hau E Whā
Ngāti Hāmua
Ngāti Mutuahi
Ngāti Pakapaka
Ngāti Te Rangiwahaewa
Te Hika a Pāpāuma

Ngāti Pāhauwera

Hapū of Ngāti Pāhauwera are:

Ngā Uri-o-Māmangu
Ngāi Tahu
Ngāi Tāne
Ngāi Tāpui
Ngāi Taumau
Ngāi Te Ao Kapiti / Aukapiti
Ngāi Te Aonui
Ngāi Te Āwhā
Ngāi Te Huki
Ngāi Te Ngau Pātea
Ngāi Te Rau
Ngāi Te Rauiri
Ngāti Iriwhata
Ngāti Kapekape
Ngāti Katihe
Ngāti Kōtihe
Ngāti Matengahuru
Ngāti Moe
Ngāti Pāhauwera
Ngāti Pāroa
Ngāti Peke
Ngāti Poupou
Ngāti Rāhui
Ngāti Rangitohumare
Ngāti Tahiroa
Ngāti Tatakū
Ngāti Taumau
Ngāti Wera
Ngāti Te Rangitakuao
Ngāi Te Rongo
Ngāi Te Ruatai
Ngāi Te Ruruku
Ngāitahiao
Ngāitahuao
Ngāitaraparoa
Ngāti Hine Kū
Ngāti Hine Mura
Ngāti Hine Rākai
Ngāti Hine Tunge
Ngāti Hineiro
Ngāti Hinekaraka
Ngāti Hinemōkai
Ngāti Hineterangi/NgātiHinePaia
Ngāti Honomōkai
Ngāti Huatu
Ngāti Ira
Ngāti Irirangi
Ngāti Kaihaere

Ngāti Kapukapu
Ngāti Kawe
Ngāti Kura / Kurahikakawa
Ngāti Mawete
Ngāti Paeahi
Ngāti Pari
Ngāti Pēhi
Ngāti Pouanga
Ngāti Purua / Popoia
Ngāti Rangiaitu
Ngāti Ruakōhatu
Ngāti Taponga / Tapunga
Ngāti Tauhere
Ngāti Te Pānga
Ngāti Tuhemata
Ngāti Ao Kino
Ngāti Heki
Ngāti Heouri
Ngāti Hikapii
Ngāti Hine Kete
Ngāti Hine Kino
Ngāti Kahu-o-te-Rangi
Ngāti Kapua Mātotoru
Ngāti Kautata
Ngāti Kukura
Ngāti Matewai
Ngāti Mouru
Ngāti Paieka
Ngāti Patupaku
Ngāti Pōporo
Ngāti Pūroa
Ngāti Rangi Haere Kau
Ngāti Ririwehi
Ngāti Tangopu
Ngāti Tātua
Ngāti Te Māha

Ruapani ki Waikaremoana

Ruapani ki Waikaremoana hapū are:

Ngāti Hinekura
Ngāti Taraparoa
Te Whānau Pani

Te Wairoa

The hapū of Te Wairoa within the affected area are:

NGĀTI TAMATERANGI / HINEMANUHIRI
Ngāti Mākoro
Ngāti Tamaterangi

Te Wairoa

The hapū of Te Wairoa within the affected area are:

NGĀTI RAKAIPAAKA
Ngāi Tamakahu
Ngāi Te Rehu
Ngāi Tureia
Ngāti Kauaha
Ngāti Rangi

Te Wairoa

The hapū of Te Wairoa within the affected area are:

RONGOMAIWAHINE / TE RĀKATŌ
Ngāi Rākatō
Ngāi Tārewa
Ngāi Tū
Ngāti Hikairo
Rongomaiwahine

Te Wairoa

The hapū of Te Wairoa within the affected area are:

TE WAIROA TAPOKORAU
Ngāi Tanemitirangi
Ngāi Te Apatu
Ngāi Te Kapuamātotoru
Ngāti Hinemihi
Ngāti Kahu
Ngāti Kurupakiaka (Te Kāwiti)
Ngāti Mātangirau
Ngāti Mihi
Ngāti Moewhare
Ngāti Peehi

Te Wairoa

The hapū of Te Wairoa within the affected area are:

WAIROA-WAIKAREMOANA MĀORI
TRUST BOARD
Ngāti Hinehika (Ngāti Kōhatu)
Ngāti Hingānga (Te Aitanga o
Pourangahua)
Ngāti Kurupakiaka (Te Kāwiti)

Te Wairoa

The hapū of Te Wairoa within the affected area are:

WHAKAKĪ NUI-A-RUA
Mātawhaiti
Ngāi Te Ipu
Ngāti Hine
Ngāti Hinepua

Ngai Tūhoe

The hapū of Ngai Tūhoe are:

MAUNGAPŌHATU
Tamakaimoana

Ngai Tūhoe

The hapū of Ngai Tūhoe are:

WAIMANA
Ngā Maihi
Ngāi Tama
Ngāi Tamatuhirae
Ngāi Tātua
Ngāti Raka
Ngāti Rere
Tamakaimoana

Tamaruarangi
Te Whakatāne
Tūranga Pikitoi

Ngai Tūhoe

The hapū of Ngai Tūhoe are:

RŪĀTOKI
Hāmua
Ngāti Kōura
Ngāti Mura
Ngāti Rongo
Ngāti Tāwhaki
Te Māhurehure
Te Urewera
Te Whānau Pani

Ngai Tūhoe

The hapū of Ngai Tūhoe are:

RUATĀHUNA
Kākahu Tāpiki
Ngāi Te Paena
Ngāi Te Riu
Ngāti Kurī Kino
Ngāti Manunui
Ngāti Rongo
Ngāti Tāwhaki
Tamakaimoana
Te Urewera

Ngai Tūhoe

The hapū of Ngai Tūhoe are:

WAIKAREMOANA
Ngāti Hinekura
Te Whānau Pani

Ngai Tūhoe

The hapū of Ngai Tūhoe are:

TE WHĀITI
Ngāti Hāmua
Ngāti Whare
Te Karaha
Warahoe

Ngai Tūhoe

The hapū of Ngai Tūhoe are:

WAIŌHAU
Ngāti Haka
Patuheuheu

Ngāti Tūwharetoa

Hapū of Ngāti Tūwharetoa are:

Ngāti Hā
Ngāti Hikairo
Ngāti Hine
Ngāti Hinemihi
Ngāti Hinerau
Ngāti Hineure
Ngāti Hineuru

Ngāti Kurauia
Ngāti Manunui
Ngāti Moekino
Ngāti Parekaawa
Ngāti Rauhoto
Ngāti Rongomai
Ngāti Ruingarangi
Ngāti Tamakōpiri
Ngāti Tarakaiahi
Ngāti Te Kohera
Ngāti Te Maunga
Ngāti Te Rangiiita
Ngāti Te Urunga
Ngāti Turangitukua
Ngāti Turumakina
Ngāti Tutemohuta
Ngāti Tutetawhā
Ngāti Waewae
Ngāti Wairangi
Te Kapa o Te Rangiiita

Appendices

Appendix 1: Timeline

Feb 2013

The 'A Better Hawke's Bay' Trust makes application to the Local Government Commission for one unitary authority.

Feb-Oct 2013

Local Government Commission meets a wide range of interest groups, subject-matter experts and members of the public in the region.

Nov 2013



Local Government Commission releases draft proposal for reorganising local government in Hawke's Bay. It proposed a single council for the region with one mayor, nine councillors, and five community boards consisting of six to nine members each.

Nov 2013 - June 2014

Public feedback on draft proposal through the submissions and public hearings. Over 700 submissions were received and public meetings held in the region. Feedback was received on issues including the case for change, the number of councillors, the importance of the regional role, access to services, and the difference between community boards and local boards.

Nov 2014



Local Government Commission releases position paper with revisions following consultation and law changes allowing local boards. It proposed a single council for the region with one mayor, 18 councillors, and five local boards each consisting of two councillors and six to nine members elected from subdivisions.

Mar 2015

Local Government Commission publishes a pamphlet summarising the proposed changes in the position paper and setting out what will happen to each council's debt and assets during the transition to one council.

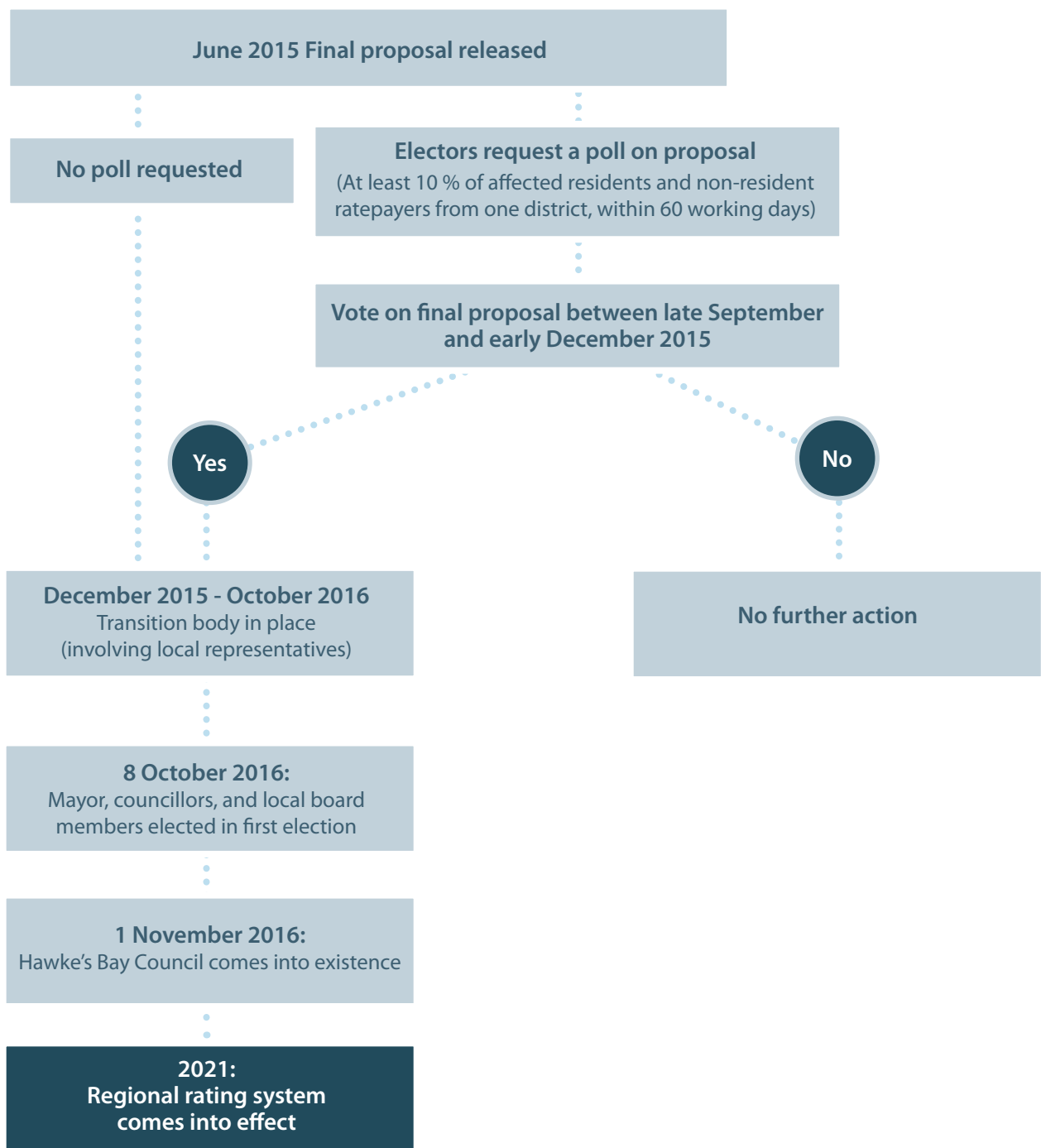
Colmar Brunton conducts survey of 2,000 residents across Hawke's Bay and some face-to-face interviews.

June 2015



Local Government Commission releases its final decision

Appendix: Timeline



All documents and submissions relating to the Local Government Commission's considerations are available on the Commission's website www.lgc.govt.nz

Appendix 2: Requirements for a petition

Affected electors may demand a poll to determine whether or not the final proposal is to proceed and become a reorganisation scheme, under clause 24(1) of Schedule 3 of the Local Government Act 2002.

To demand a poll, 10 percent of electors (residents and non-resident ratepayers) in the affected area of any one of the existing territorial authority districts must sign a petition. For any of Wairoa, Napier, Hastings, and Central Hawke's Bay Districts, this means 10 percent of electors in the whole district must sign a petition. For either Rangitikei or Taupo, this means 10 percent of the electors in the areas which fall in the current Hawke's Bay Region must sign a petition.

The petition must be received by the Local Government Commission no later than 60 working days after the issue of the public notice advising the final proposal.

Here is what the petition must contain.

To the Local Government Commission

Organiser of petition: *[full name]*

1: This petition demands a poll to determine whether or not the final proposal issued on [petitioner to insert date] by the Local Government Commission as indicated below should proceed and become a reorganisation scheme.

The main features of the final proposal are:

- establishment of a new Hawke's Bay Council, which will be a unitary authority for the new Hawke's Bay District
- the Hawke's Bay Council will be made up of a governing body, including a mayor and 18 councillors, and 5 local boards, including an additional 37 local board members
- abolition of Napier City and the Central Hawke's Bay, Hastings and Wairoa Districts and Hawke's Bay Region, and dissolution of the existing city, district and regional councils
- the portions of Taupo and Rangitikei Districts currently in Hawke's Bay Region will move to other regions, but regional council responsibilities for these areas relating to river catchment management will be transferred to the Hawke's Bay Council

2: Following are the names, addresses, and signatures of affected electors who demand a poll.

Full name	Address (not a post office box)	Signature	Date
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3: Contact details

Address for service of organiser of petition:

Telephone:

Email:

Address:

Contact person: *[name and designation, if applicable]*

Each person who signs this petition must state, against his or her signature, their name and the detailed address in relation to which he or she qualifies as an affected elector; that is their residential address, or the address for which they pay rates in the district.

If a poll is called, the area for voting in the poll will be all of the current Hawke's Bay Region (including Wairoa, Napier, Hastings and Central Hawke's Bay, and parts of Taupo and Rangitikei).

This information summarises relevant parts of the Local Government Act 2002, available online at www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2014/0075/latest/DLM5988825.html



Local Government Commission

Mana Kāwanatanga ā Rohe