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**AGENDA AND SUPPORTING PAPERS
FOR COUNCIL'S MAY MEETINGS**

**TO BE HELD IN THE OFFICES OF THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
388 MAIN SOUTH ROAD, GREYMOOUTH**

TUESDAY, 14 MAY 2019

The programme for the day is:

10.30 a.m:

Resource Management Committee Meeting

On completion of RMC Meeting:

Council Meeting

PRESENTATION:

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

COUNCILLOR WORKSHOP:

LAKE BRUNNER PROJECT

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE** will be held in the Offices of the West Coast Regional Council, 388 Main South Road, Paroa, Greymouth on **Tuesday, 14 May 2019**

N. CLEMENTSON
CHAIRPERSON

M. MEEHAN
Chief Executive Officer

<u>AGENDA NUMBERS</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBERS</u>	<u>BUSINESS</u>
1.		APOLOGIES
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3.		PRESENTATION Department of Conservation – Mark Davies
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		5.1 Planning and Operations Group
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		6.0 GENERAL BUSINESS

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
HELD ON 9 APRIL 2019, AT THE OFFICES OF THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL,
388 MAIN SOUTH ROAD, GREYMOOUTH, COMMENCING AT 11.25 A.M.****PRESENT:**

N. Clementson (Chairman), A. Robb, T. Archer, P. Ewen, P. McDonnell, A. Birchfield, S. Challenger, J. Douglas

IN ATTENDANCE:

R. Mallinson (Corporate Services Manager), H. McKay (Consents & Compliance Manager), H. Mills (Planning, Science & Innovation Manager), N. Costley (Strategy & Communications Manager), T. Jellyman (Minutes Clerk), The Media.

M. Meehan and R. Beal were absent for the RMC meeting as they were meeting with the Lower Waiho Rating District members.

1. APOLOGIES

There were no apologies.

2. MINUTES

Moved (Ewen / Archer) *that the minutes of the previous Resource Management Committee meeting dated 12 March 2019, be confirmed as correct.*

Carried

Matters Arising

There were no matters arising.

3. PRESENTATION

There was no presentation.

4. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Cr Clementson reported that he attended the Marrs Beach meeting last night. He stated that this project is close to finishing.

Cr Clementson stated that the recent Regional Transport Committee meeting was cancelled due to the rain event at the time.

5. REPORTS**5.1 PLANNING AND OPERATIONS GROUP****5.1.1 PLANNING REPORT**

H. Mills drew attention to a minor typographical error in his report which relates to the last sentence in the Hokitika FMU Group section. This should read April 2021 not 2020.

H. Mills spoke to his report. He advised that good progress is being made with the RPS Appeals process with the second round of mediation due to commence on 27 May.

H. Mills reported that further site visits in relation to Plan Change 1 will be held over the next few weeks. He reported that work with the three Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) Groups is progressing well. H. Mills reported that a presentation on the Lake Brunner case study was made at the recent Grey FMU meeting. H. Mills advised that names will be taken from those interested in joining the Buller FMU at tomorrow night's meeting. H. Mills updated the meeting on progress to date with the Hokitika FMU.

H. Mills reported that Envirolink funding has been secured to assist with the Freshwater NPS and for an independent review of the State of Environment monitoring programme for water quality.

H. Mills reported that five alarms were triggered on rivers in all districts during the heavy rainfall event on 26 and 27 March. He stated a New Zealand record for heavy rainfall was recorded at the Cropp River and the Haast River recorded its second highest flow during this event. H. Mills reported that the peak flow at the Waiho River was not recorded due to the bridge being washed away, which the sensor is connected to.

It was agreed that Cr McDonnell would be the elected representative to sit on the Hokitika FMU as Cr Challenger is involved with the One Plan project.

Cr Archer asked if there are any interim recording measures in place for the Waiho River while the bridge is out. H. Mills advised that an engineer was on site during the flood event and hydrology staff will reinstate equipment once the bridge is replaced.

Cr Ewen requested that a bio is provided on each candidate for the FMU groups. H. Mills agreed to this. H. Mills answered questions from Councillors.

Moved (Archer / Challenger)

1. *That the report is received.*
2. *That Council approves the draft Terms of Reference for the Hokitika Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) Group.*
3. *That Cr McDonnell is the elected representative from the West Coast Regional Council (South Westland constituency) to sit on the Hokitika Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) Group as per the Hokitika FMU Group Terms of Reference.*

Carried

5.1.2 GNS GEOTHERMAL PROJECT

H. Mills spoke to this report and advised that the study has been completed but the report is yet to be released. H. Mills advised that the site preferences have been identified as Franz Josef, Moana, Styx River / Kokatahi and Haupiri / Kopara. He stated that scoping for phase 2 has been confirmed at \$12M as well as an application to the Provincial Growth Fund which is being coordinated with Ngati Waewae.

Moved (Challenger / Archer) *That the report is received.*

Carried

5.1.2 CONTACT RECREATION WATER QUALITY SAMPLING UPDATE

H. Mills spoke to this report and advised that the exceedances during the reporting period were related to the moderately high rainfall events during this time. He stated that there is one more round of sampling for this season. H. Mills agreed to provide additional information to Cr McDonnell in relation to the increased E. coli levels at Hokitika Beach. J. Douglas stated that in the past consideration has been given to taking readings for Hokitika Beach at Stafford Street.

Cr Clementson commented that recommendations are forthcoming from the Marrs Beach working group, and he is hopeful of some good solutions for the possible sources of contamination at this site. H. Mills advised that the targets for Marrs Beach have been set higher than those contained in this report.

Moved (Archer / McDonnell) *That the report is received.*

Carried

5.2.1 CONSENTS MONTHLY REPORT

H. McKay spoke to this report and advised that four site visits were carried out, 10 non-notified resources consents were granted, and three changes to consent conditions were granted during the reporting period.

Moved (Robb / Archer) *That the April 2019 report of the Consents Group be received.*

Carried

5.2.2 COMPLIANCE & ENFORCEMENT MONTHLY REPORT

H. McKay spoke to this report and advised that 70 site visits were carried out during the reporting period. H. McKay reported that there were 21 complaints or incidents were received with 12 resulting in site visits. H. McKay reported that there were seven non-compliances during the reporting period. H. McKay reported that two abatement notices were issued during the reporting period. H. McKay reported that eight work programmes were received with seven approved. H. McKay answered questions from Councillors.

Moved (Archer / Ewen) *That the April 2019 report of the Compliance Group be received.*

Carried

GENERAL BUSINESS

There was no general business.

The meeting closed at 11.48 a.m.

.....
Chairman

.....
Date

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Prepared for: Resource Management Committee – 14 May 2019
 Prepared by: Hadley Mills – Planning, Science and Innovation Manager.
 Date: 30 April 2019
Subject: Planning and Hydrology Report

Proposal to amalgamate the Buller, Inangahua and Paparoa FMU's.

A public information session was held in Westport on 10 April to inform the community on the purpose of setting up the Buller Freshwater Management Unit (FMU) Group. Eleven community members attended who were engaged and had plenty of good questions for staff. During the session there was some discussion around why the Inangahua FMU was separate from the Buller FMU, particularly given they are connected hydrologically. While we had a clear rationale for setting the boundaries originally, this query raised some good points. The original rationale for separating the Buller, Inangahua and Paparoa FMUs can be found in Appendix 2 of the attachment - *West Coast Implementation Strategy for the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM)*.

Subsequent to the meeting, the implementation team had a broader discussion on the need to have separate FMU's within the Buller District and on resourcing for the six West Coast FMUs as a whole.

In relation to the three FMUs with their substantive areas in the Buller District (Buller, Inangahua and Paparoa):

- All three FMU's have pristine environments in the majority of their area,
- All three FMU's have similar conflicts between resource uses, such as tourism and natural and physical resource use associated with primary production,
- Inangahua FMU has additional resource use pressure, such as centre pivot irrigation, and issues such as acid mine drainage; and
- Paparoa FMU has fewer resource management issues than Buller and Inangahua FMU's.

Considering the abovementioned matters, an amalgamated FMU would have a similar diversity of resource use issues as the Grey FMU. There are proposed changes to the Strategy which are shown in red (proposed deletions have strikethrough, additions are underlined and notes are in italics).

Having gone through the process of setting up and coordinating the Grey FMU and preparing for the Buller FMU, staff now have a greater understanding of the resourcing required to run these groups. Combining Buller, Inangahua and Paparoa FMU's would be an efficient way of maintaining the high standard of service that has been set to date.

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) does allow flexibility with the Progressive Implementation Programme (PIP), so this change is acceptable under the NPS. The three FMU's proposed for amalgamation all fall within the Ngāti Waewae takiwā. Ngāti Waewae was consulted, and they support the proposal in principle.

The implementation team therefore propose to amalgamate the Buller, Inangahua and Paparoa FMU's. This will involve reappointing the Councillor representative for the amalgamated Buller/Inangahua/Paparoa FMU.

Staff have also taken the opportunity to make minor updates to other parts of the Strategy, for example, where the proposed Regional Policy Statement process is up to.

Update on Plan Change 1

A caucusing between the Wetland Assessor, Charlotte Phelps and the DoC Ecologist was held on 20 March 2019, and some agreement was reached. Where agreement was not reached, site visits have been organised. Three site visits are scheduled to take place over the period of 29 April – 3 May 2019.

National Planning Standards

The National Planning Standards were released on 5 April 2019. The Standards provide for Councils to be able to implement the majority of the requirements without going through a RMA Schedule 1 plan change process of notification, submissions and hearings. There are some exceptions to this, particularly where

there are consequential changes needed, for example, where a new definition may have a consequential change to policies or rules in a plan.

The Planning Standards are intended to make regional policy statements, regional plans and district plans more useable, accessible and easy to prepare.

Implementation

The key changes needed to our RPS and Regional Plans are:

Regional Policy Statement

- Restructure into five main parts, with changes to the order of chapters.
- Renumber as set out in the Standards.
- Rename "Glossary" as "Definitions", a number of definitions need to be amended, and objectives and policies checked for any consequential amendments arising from changed definitions.
- Parts of the Introduction need existing text moved and new text and tables added stating when the RPS is reviewed to incorporate any changes to National Policy Statements, National Environmental Standards, and other national direction.
- Additional iwi text added, and iwi values to be incorporated throughout the RPS.

Regional Land and Water Plan

The above changes to the RPS are also required for Regional Plans, as well as the following additional changes:

- Restructure into three main parts, 10 sections, and changes to the order and topics of chapters.
- Incorporate the rules into their respective chapters instead of all together in one Rules chapter, to clearly show the links between objectives, policies and rules.
- Add a Coastal Environment Chapter.
- Remove the Information Requirements chapter.

In regards to the Air Plan and Coastal Plan, the Planning Standards require changes similar to the Land and Water Plan, however the Standards essentially encourage the merge of the Land and Water Plan, Coastal Plan and Air Plan into one Plan. So instead of making the required changes separately to the three Plans, staff will look at merging them in the future.

Timeframes

The implementation timeframes include:

- Regional councils have three years to adopt the Standards for their RPS's, and 10 years for their regional plans.
- District councils have five years to adopt the Standards, with seven years for the Definitions Standard.
- For online interactive plans:
 - All councils must meet the first level of basic electronic accessibility and functionality requirements before 3 May 2020.
 - For the remaining levels of e-plans, the One District Plan and the Regional Plans have 10 years to comply with the requirements.

In practice, with the implementation times, it is likely that councils will implement the Planning Standards as part of their next plan review process. If a council undertakes a full plan review within its implementation timeframe, the new plan must meet the Planning Standards when it is notified for submissions. Any aspect of the plan change that comes from the Planning Standards cannot be changed through the submissions process.

Hydrology

Flood Warning

There was one small flood event on the Hokitika River for the reporting period. As the event was small and the River was only above its alarm for 2 data points (15 minutes) duty officer discretion was applied and no notification provided.

Site	Time of peak	Peak level	Warning Issued	Alarm threshold
Hokitika River at Gorge	1/4/2019 04:30	3996 mm	n/a	3750mm

Orikaka River @ Gorge - Theft

On 25 April a recorder box was broken into on the Orikaka (Mackley) River and equipment worth \$1,800 was stolen, as well as \$11,000 of equipment destroyed. This is the third significant recorder break-in to occur in the Buller District in the past six months. Improved security measures are being rolled out.



Figure 1: Orikaka River recorder box after break in.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *That the report is received.*
2. *That the Resource Management Committee approve the amalgamation of the Buller, Inanaghua and Paparoa Freshwater Management Units (FMUs).*
3. *That the Resource Management Committee approve the updated West Coast Implementation Strategy for the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.*
4. *That the Resource Management Committee confirm Councillor Clementson as the Regional Council's representative for the amalgamated Freshwater Management Unit.*

Hadley Mills

Planning, Science and Innovation Manager



West Coast Regional Council

**National Policy Statement for
Freshwater Management
Regional Implementation
Strategy**

Version 2. MAY 2019

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(Contents and page numbers to be updated)

Appendix 1. Summary of regional approaches to NPSFM implementation

Appendix 2. Detailed information relating to each FMU



1. Introduction

Fresh water is essential to New Zealand's economic, environmental, cultural and social well-being. Fresh water gives our primary production, tourism and mining sectors their competitive advantage in the global economy. Fresh water is highly valued for its recreational aspects and it underpins important parts of New Zealand's biodiversity and natural heritage. Fresh water has deep cultural meaning to all New Zealanders. Many of New Zealand's lakes, rivers and wetlands are iconic and well known globally for their natural beauty and intrinsic values.

The Treaty of Waitangi / Te Tiriti o Waitangi is the underlying foundation of the Crown-iwi/hapū relationship with regard to freshwater resources. Addressing tangata whenua values and interests across all of the well-beings, and including the involvement of iwi and hapū in the overall management of fresh water, are key to giving effect to the Treaty of Waitangi.

New Zealanders face challenges in managing our fresh water to provide for all of the values that are important to New Zealanders. The quality, health, availability and economic value of our fresh waters are under threat.

To respond effectively to these challenges and issues, we need to have good understanding of our freshwater resources, the threats to them, and provide a management framework that enables water to contribute both to New Zealand's economic growth and environmental integrity and provides for the values that are important to New Zealanders.

Freshwater planning will require an iterative approach that tests a range of possible objectives and limits, and methods for their achievement. This ensures that the implications of proposed freshwater objectives are clear for Council and communities.

The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) recognises Te Mana o te Wai and sets out objectives and policies that direct local government to manage water in an integrated and sustainable way, while providing for economic growth within set water quantity and quality limits.

The NPSFM recognises iwi/hapū and community interest in fresh water, including their environmental, social, economic and cultural values. There are two compulsory values that must be managed for ecosystem health and human health.

Iwi and hapū have a kinship relationship with the natural environment, including fresh water, through shared whakapapa. Iwi and hapū recognise

the importance of fresh water in supporting a healthy ecosystem, including human health, and have a reciprocal obligation at kaitiaki to protect freshwater quality.

The NPSFM requires freshwater quality within a freshwater management unit (FMU) to be maintained at its current level (where community values are currently supported) or improved (where community values are not currently supported). For the human health value, water quality in FMUs must be improved unless regional targets have been achieved or naturally occurring processes mean further improvement is not possible. This NPS allows some variability in terms of freshwater quality, as long as the overall freshwater quality is maintained within a FMU.

Monitoring plans are intended to be practical and affordable. It is not possible for regional councils to monitor every drop of water, nor every possible indicator of freshwater health. Monitoring freshwater objectives need only be undertaken at representative sites within a FMU as identified by regional councils, and must use the Macroinvertebrates Community Index, as well as measures of indigenous flora and fauna and Mātauranga Māori. Monitoring plans are also intended to recognise the importance of long term data.

Setting enforceable quality and quantity limits is a key purpose of this NPS. This is a fundamental step to achieving environmental outcomes and creating the necessary incentives to use fresh water efficiently, while providing certainty for investment. Water quality and quantity limits must reflect local and national values. The process for setting limits should be informed by the best available information and scientific and socio-economic knowledge.

Once limits are set, freshwater resources need to be allocated to users, while providing the ability to transfer entitlements between users to that we maximise the value we get from water. Where water resources are over allocated (in terms of quality and quantity) to the point that national and local values are not met, over-allocation must be reduced over agreed timeframes).

The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 addresses issues with water quality in the coastal environment. The management of coastal water and fresh water requires an integrated and consistent approach.

2. Background

The NPSFM was gazetted in 2011. The primary responsibility for implementing the NPSFM lies with regional and unitary councils¹, who must give effect to the NPSFM in planning documents, report on their progress, and fully implement the NPSFM no later than 31 December 2025.

Based on an initial review in 2011, the West Coast Regional Council (WCRC or the Council) concluded that the NPSFM objectives appeared to align well with the Proposed Land and Water Regional Plan objectives. At this stage it was considered that no significant additional planning or other work was required to meet the NPSFM's requirements.

An amendment was made to the NPSFM in 2014 which introduced the National Objectives Framework (NOF) and national bottom lines for water quality. These amendments require Councils to determine how their communities value these waterways and what goals should be set for the future, based on economic, social, cultural and environmental factors. Subsequently the condition of these values must be assessed using empirical accounting methods, for example, monitoring and catchment modelling of waterbody state and trends. A key component of the NPSFM is the requirement that the overall quality of freshwater must be maintained or improved. Deteriorating trends must be addressed.

A further amendment to the NPSFM was released in August 2017. The amendment introduces a number of changes to the document, the most significant of which is the requirement for regional councils to work towards, and report on, the progress of achieving the Government's national target of making 90% per cent of New Zealand's large rivers and lakes swimmable by 2040.

The WCRC monitoring network has historically focused on catchments where water quality is affected by human activity. Based on those results, we understand the majority of our rivers to be healthy with a smaller number that would benefit from improvement. What we do not know is how our communities value their freshwater resources, whether our monitoring framework accurately reflects the communities' values, and what goals the community believe should be set for the future of those waterways. These are key components of the NPSFM.

¹ The Resource Management Act 1991 requires Regional Councils to give effect to National Policy Statements in Regional Policy Statements and Regional Plans (Sections 62 and 66 respectively)

In addition, there are other related aspects of the NPSFM that the Council is required to address but has not yet done, including the requirement to identify FMUs, set objectives and limits for freshwater quality and quantity within those units and to undertake freshwater accounting.

In early 2016, in response to increasing awareness that more needs to be done to give effect to the requirements of the NPSFM, an implementation team was formed. The team consists of staff from Resource Science (hydrology and water quality), Consents and Compliance and the Planning departments of the Council.

This document sets out the recommendations of the Implementation Team and explains what the Team believe needs to be done in order to give effect to the NPSFM in accordance with Sections 62 and 66 of the RMA.



3. What needs to be done and why?

The NPSFM sets out a number of objectives and policies to be implemented. Key requirements of the NPSFM are as follows:

- Identify Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) to include all freshwater bodies in the region (Policy CA1).
- To recognise and provide for Te Mana o te Wai in the management of fresh water. Te Mana o te Wai recognises the connection between water and the broader environment – Te Hauora o te Taiao (the health of the environment), Te Hauora o te Wai (the health of the waterbody) and Te Hauora o te Tangata (the health of the people) (Policy AA1).
- Involve Poutini Ngāi Tahu in the management of freshwater, working with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, Te Rūnanga o Makkawhio and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu to identify tangata whenua values and interests and reflect these in the management of, and decisions-making about, freshwater (Policy D1)
- Working with Poutini Ngāi Tahu and the wider community to develop objectives and set freshwater quality and quantity limits for all FMUs (Policy A1 and CA2)
- Working with Poutini Ngāi Tahu to ensure that those objectives maintain or improve the overall freshwater quality within each FMU (Objective A2)
- Working with Poutini Ngāi Tahu to develop a monitoring plan for achieving objectives (Policy CB1)
- Establish and operate a freshwater quality and quantity accounting system (Policy CC1)
- Amend the Regional Land and Water Plan to the extent needed as per NPSFM policies.

An overview of the process is illustrated in the figure below:

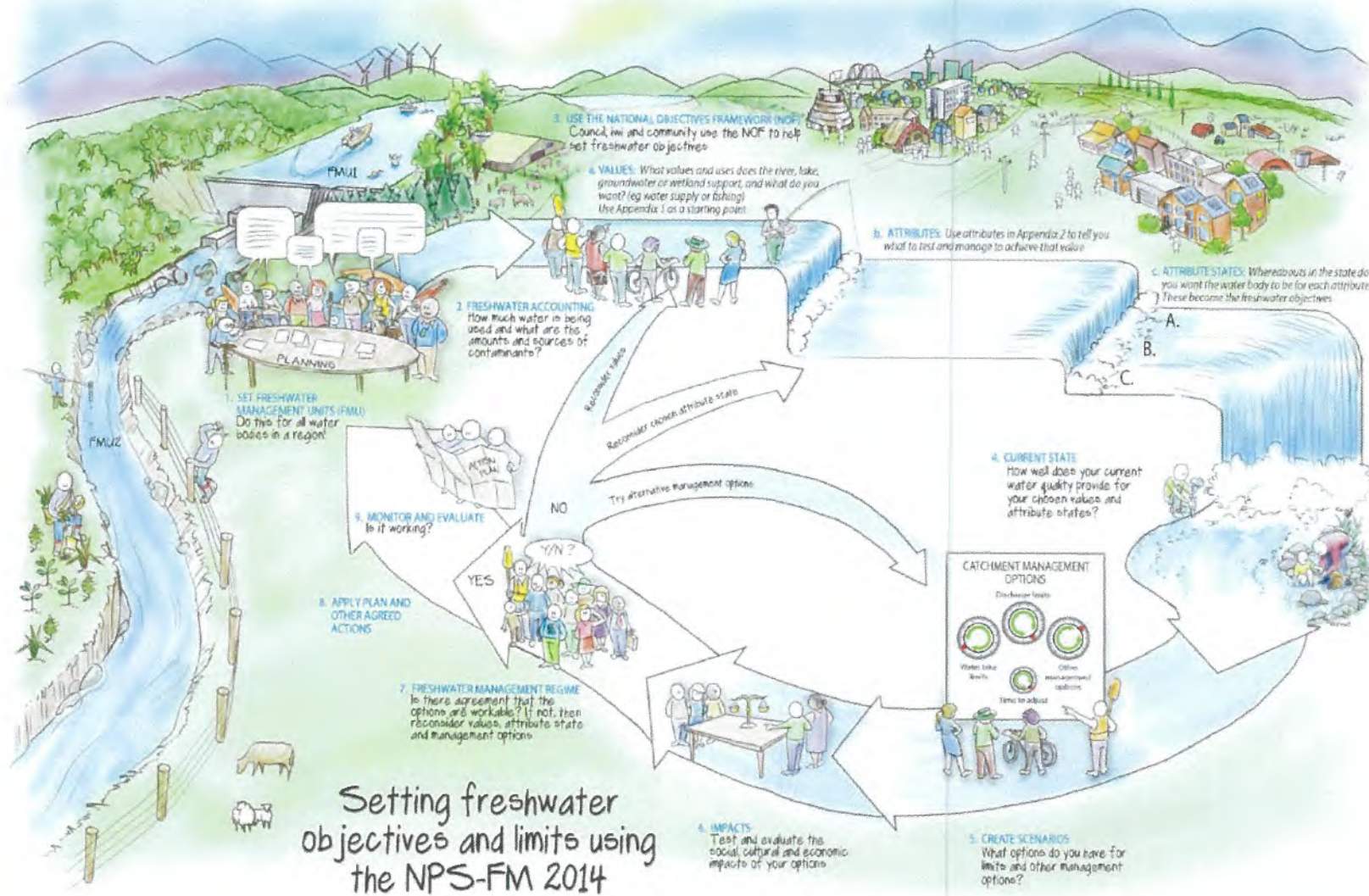


Figure 1: pg. 63. MfE. 2015. A Guide to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

To date, the WCRC has not formally committed any resources toward achieving any of the requirements above as water quality and quantity is not seen to be an issue locally given the state of our water quality and quantity. However, having good water quality or quantity does not obviate the Regional Council from our responsibility to implement the NPSFM. The NPSFM represents a fundamental shift in the way we are expected to manage freshwater. It provides a framework for the way regional councils must manage their fresh water resources now and into the future. The legislative requirement to give effect to the NPSFM exists regardless, and pressure to do more in this area will continue to increase. As more and more is achieved around the country, the absence of any progress on the West Coast will become more apparent. Many regional councils around the country have moved beyond the planning phase and are now in what is being described nationally as “the implementation phase”. In recognition of this, the Ministry has also shifted its focus and is now focusing on implementation.

As regional councils around the country work toward implementation of the NPSFM, many investing significant amounts of time and energy into addressing the NPSFM’s requirements (see preceding section of this report), this has the effect of raising the bar and increasing public expectations. More and more, external parties are asking what the WCRC is doing to implement the requirements of the NPSFM.

The Council received numerous submissions² in opposition to the Proposed Regional Policy Statement, criticising the failure of the document to give effect to the NPSFM. Staff propose to respond to these submissions by making minor revisions to the Land and Water chapter of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement which explain that NPSFM implementation will be carried out through revisions to the Regional Land and Water Plan. In effect, accepting that there is more to be done, but explaining that that work will be done at a later date in a lower tier policy document. Given the changes that have been made to the NPSFM since 2011, claiming that we have already given effect to the document is no longer appropriate.

Under Section 79 of the RMA, Regional Councils must commence a review of any provision within the Regional Policy Statements or Regional Plans, no later than 10 years after they previously became operative.

Policies relating to freshwater (excluding wetlands) were last reviewed when the Proposed Water Management Plan, Proposed Land and Riverbed Plan and the Regional Plan for Discharges to Land were merged and notified in September 2010. The majority of the provisions became operative in October 2012, with the entire Plan becoming operative in 2014 following the resolution of the appeals relating to the wetlands.

² Submissions requesting more direction on how the WCRC will implement the NPSFM received from the Environmental Defence Society, Federated Farmers New Zealand, Department of Conservation, Trustpower, Straterra, Forest and Bird, joint submissions of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae, Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and a number of individual submitters.

In order to meet the 10 year deadline for review, work on reviewing the L&WP needs to commence now and be carried out over the next few years. The Regional Council will not be able to carry out a successful review of the Plan unless more work is carried out to address the requirements of the NPSFM.

Local Government New Zealand stated in 2015³, that on average, it has taken 6.3 years after a district plan has been notified for it to become operative, 6.1 years for a regional plan, 4.4 years for a regional policy statement and 2 years for a plan change. Based on our own experience, these timeframes are optimistic. Council agreed to commence a review of the Regional Policy Statement in 2009, and hearings ~~have taken place, with appeals currently underway are scheduled to take place toward the middle of this year (nine (ten~~ years taken to date). Similarly, Council agreed to commence review of the Regional Coastal Plan in 2010 and hearings are likely to take place ~~next-this~~ year (nine years taken to date).

Given the amount of work required to implement the key requirements of the NPSFM, including the need to work with Poutini Ngāi Tahu and engage with communities, and based on our own experience, and the experiences of other regional councils that are more advanced with implementation, it should be noted that developing the evidence base for any review of policies and rules related to freshwater will take some time. As such, the need to start work in this area is becoming urgent.

³ LGNZ. 2015. A 'blue skies' discussion document about New Zealand's resource management system. Retrieved 1st August 2017 from www.lgnz.co.nz/assets/Uploads/LGNZ-blue-skies-thinkpiece-Dec-2015.pdf

4. What is everyone else doing?

In May 2017, MfE published a document titled 'National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management Implementation Review – National Themes Report'⁴. The purpose of this document was "To provide a stocktake of progress made by regional councils toward setting objectives and limits for freshwater resources in their region as required by the NPSFM" (pg. 6). The information and analysis underpinning the Review used evidence collected via questionnaires completed by each of the regional authorities, interviews with council executives and elected councillors, senior council staff, iwi, and stakeholder representatives and reviews of regional planning documents.

A summary of each Council's approach to implementation is included in Appendix 1. Based on the information set out within this document, it is clear that the WCRC is one of the Councils that have made the least progress to date.

The Review document describes the approach taken by the WCRC as follows:

"West Coast Regional Council considers that the existing regional plan met the requirements of the NPSFM 2011, but needs to undertake work to implement the 2014 amendments. Though the Council intends to address implementation on a catchment by catchment basis, it has not yet prioritised catchments or established a timeline for planning".

In respect of NPSFM implementation, the Review concludes the following:

- Regional council progress implementing the NPS-FM varies across the country; many councils have made good progress to identify objectives and set limits. However, and not unexpectedly, no council has implemented the NPS-FM in its entirety.
- Some councils have made good progress through the implementation process including Horizons, Canterbury, Waikato, and Otago. Others, however, have made much less progress.
- Regional councils cannot wait around to gather information while waterways continue to decline. Putting such problems off will not make their resolution easier and simply exacerbates the environmental

⁴ <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Fresh%20water/npsfm-implementation-review-national-themes-report.pdf>

problem. To do so is to fail to implement the NPS-FM and to undertake statutory functions.

- Region-wide default limits are appropriate in some situations and can help ensure that action is being taken while catchment-specific provisions are still being developed - but they may not be appropriate where the total of catchment inputs on particular water bodies is not understood (pg. 23).

As part of the National Implementation Review carried out by MfE, regional summaries have also been prepared. The recommendations from that summary for the West Coast region are as follows:

- WCRC, iwi, stakeholders and the community generally agree that they have good working relationships and want to ensure these continue through any freshwater decision-making processes.
- In order to fully implement the NPSFM 2014, it is recommended that WCRC continues to work with iwi, stakeholders and the community to identify FMUs, values and limits for its freshwater resources.
- WCRC should consider working in the most stressed FMUs first. It could set region-wide policy for the management of low pressure areas, for example, the conservation estate, and initiate community processes for identified high pressure areas or issues within the FMUs.



5. What should we do?

One of the benefits of starting later is that we can learn from the experiences of other regional councils. Some councils have invested significant amounts of money and have made limited progress. We want to avoid making the same mistake. Given the size of our rating base, we need to make sure that the work we do counts.

Additionally, given we do not have the same pressing issues with water quality and quantity that are experienced in other parts of the country, we need to make sure that our commitment to this process is commensurate with the issues we are facing locally. That means we have the ability to tailor our approach to suit our own situation.

The Implementation Team have reviewed what has been done elsewhere and recommend developing a proposal that is locally responsive. Implementation of the NPSFM needs to focus attention on areas where we know we have issues (water quantity issues in the Grey Valley for example), and directs resources at these areas. Areas where we expect we will have less work to do (South Westland for example), should be left till last, and should benefit from a process that is streamlined and less involved.

6. Cultural Importance and Management of Water

“He taura whiri kotahi mai ano te kopunga tai no i te pu au”

“From the source to the mouth of the sea, all things are joined together as one”

Water is an essential and integral part of the connection between Poutini Ngāi Tahu, as mana whenua, and their tribal territory. Council recognises that Wai Māori/fresh water is a tāonga for Poutini Ngāi Tahu. The life-giving and life-sustaining properties of water are intrinsically linked to the spiritual, cultural, economic, environmental and social well-being, survival and identity of Poutini Ngāi Tahu whānui.

The Council understands that addressing mana whenua values and interests is essential. The Council recognises that working with Poutini Ngāi Tahu in the overall management of water on the West Coast is key to giving effect to the Treaty of Waitangi and the RMA.

The principles in this section have been provided by Poutini Ngāi Tahu and are intended to guide freshwater management discussions in a manner consistent with mana whenua cultural values and interests:

- Water management effectively provides for Te Mana o te Wai and the tāonga status of water, the Treaty partner status of Ngāi Tahu, the importance of water to cultural well-being, and the specific interests and kaitiakitanga responsibilities of tangata whenua for water.
- Pounamu is a tāonga of utmost importance to Poutini Ngāi Tahu culture and tradition. Water is managed to ensure the relationship between Poutini Ngāi Tahu and the collection of pounamu is maintained.
- Water and land are managed as interrelated resources embracing the practice of *Ki Uta Ki Tai* (from the mountains to the sea), which recognises the connection between land, groundwater, surface water, coastal waters and the passage of water from mountains to the sea.
- Water quality and quantity in groundwater and surface water resources in the takiwā enables customary use.
- Recognise the preference of discharges to land over water.
- Prioritise efficient use of water, and, establish culturally sustainable flow regimes.

- Mauri and mahinga kai are recognised as key cultural and environmental indicators of the cultural health of waterways and the relationship of Poutini Ngāi Tahu to water.
- Water use in the takiwā respects catchment boundaries as much as practically possible.
- Wetlands, waipuna (springs), estuaries, hāpua and lagoons are recognised as wāhi taonga.
- Cultural monitoring tools are used to monitor the health of waterways.

7. Identifying Freshwater Management Units (FMUs)

Given the size of the Region and the vast differences between areas within the Region, it is recognised that the objectives and limits in some areas will not be appropriate in others (for example the rules that have been applied in the Lake Brunner catchment would not be appropriate everywhere). This is provided for within the NPSFM by allowing regional councils to separate their region into Freshwater Management Units (FMUs).

The NPSFM and its associated guidance⁵ allow regional councils flexibility in how they go about identifying FMUs. The guidance does note, however, that the scale of the FMU needs to be appropriate for objective and limit-setting, freshwater accounting, and monitoring. An FMU should not be set at too large a scale, which may prevent the setting of freshwater objectives that are specific enough to be effective. Equally, an FMU should not be set at too small a scale, which may result in undue complexity and cost in the planning process or in the management of the FMU. Separate management areas can be identified within an FMU for certain values and / or different management processes.

Some councils have taken an aggregating approach to determining management units or zones; others have sub-divided the region to a much greater extent. This means that the number of water management zones or FMUs in one region can vary from around two to five, to dozens in other regions. These different approaches to FMUs are appropriate given the differences in the physical environments from region to region and differing pressures.⁶

The Implementation Team has considered the options and what has been done elsewhere around the country. The Team ~~proposes~~ initially proposed to divide the Region into six FMUs based on geographical groupings of similar land uses and/or activities. The ~~proposed~~ FMUs take into account existing monitoring sites and community boundaries. ~~Initially, e~~Consideration was

⁵ Ministry for the Environment. 2015. A Guide to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment

⁶ Ministry for the Environment. 2017. National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management Implementation Review National Themes Report. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment

given to defining FMUs by catchment but this was discounted as impractical given the vast number of catchments in the Region. The Team also looked at defining FMUs by types of catchments (for example, combinations of land cover, altitude, source of flow, geology). This was less ideal given that communities and their values are likely to be centralised.

The six original proposed FMUs are illustrated in the image below, with the blue line showing the boundary of amalgamated FMU (Buller, Inangahua and Paparoa FMU's):



Appendix 2 provides a more detailed map and short description of each FMU's likely values, issues, information we have and information we might need.

It is to be noted that the proposed boundaries of the FMUs are not fixed and could can be moved if this was is considered necessary by Council or following engagement with our communities.

During a community information session for the Buller FMU (April 2019) there was a discussion about FMU boundaries. This discussion led Council to combine the Buller, Inangahua and Paparoa FMU's. Combining these three FMUs will enable values and limits throughout the Buller catchment to be considered at the same time. Amalgamating will enable the greatest efficiency of Council staff time and resources while still retaining community input.

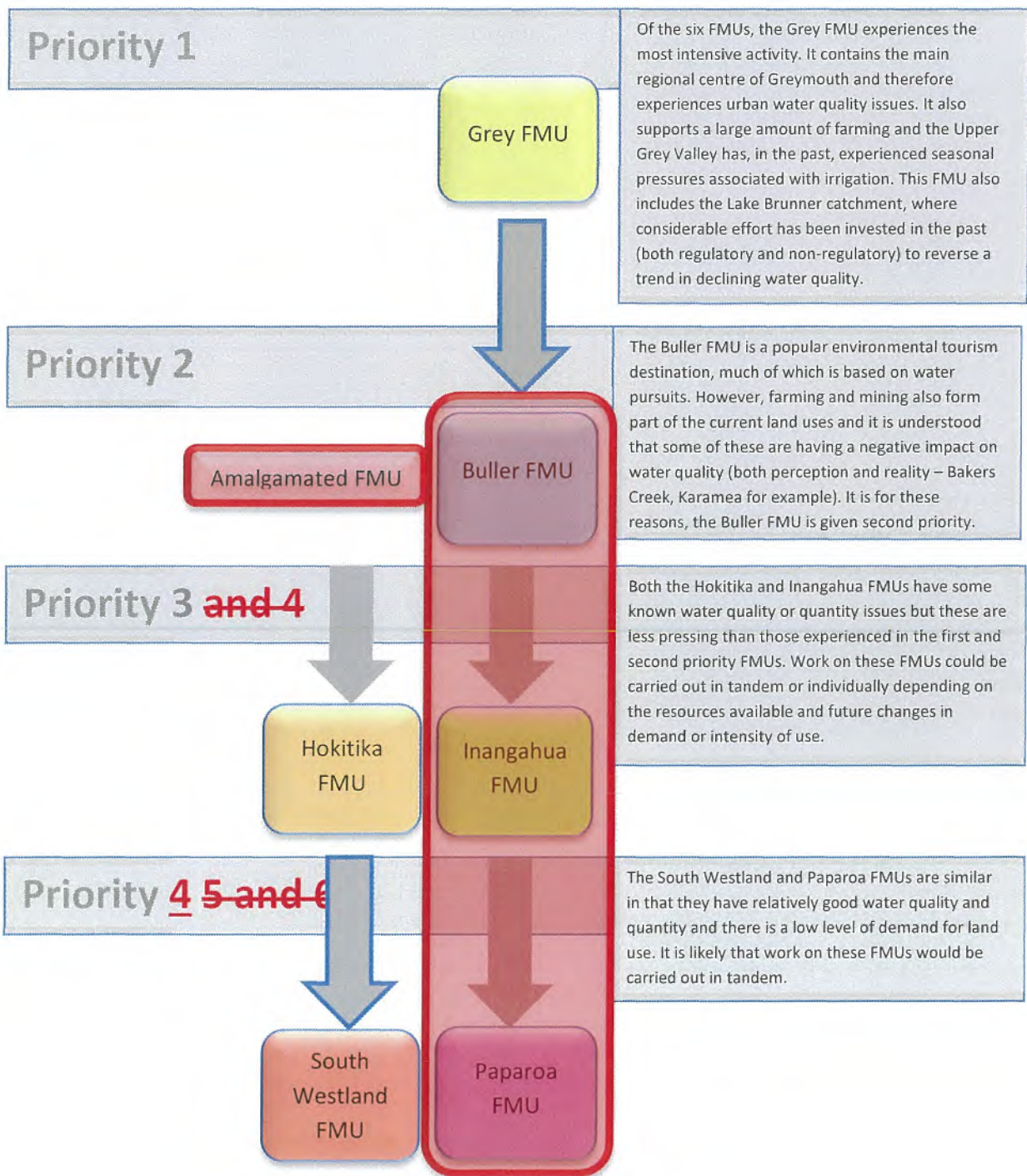
8. Prioritising Freshwater Management Units

Most councils have chosen their most challenging catchments to work in first, in terms of resource management issues and conflicts or pressures, including:

- Gisborne (Waipaoa),
- Waikato (Waikato/Waipā),
- Greater Wellington (Ruamahanga),
- Bay of Plenty (Rotorua Lakes),
- Northland (priority catchments including the Whangarei Harbour), and
- Canterbury (Selwyn and Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere).

MfE endorse this approach, noting it is important that councils focus their efforts on hotspots, especially where there are sensitive receiving environments or where there are looming allocation issues (pg. 17, MfE, 2017). MfE have also made it known that their preference is for councils to tackle FMU's with the most important and at risk values first.

As with the boundaries of the FMUs, the priority level attributed to each of the FMUs is not fixed and could be moved if this was considered necessary by Council or following engagement with our communities. It may also be necessary to revisit priorities as issues change over time. Such a necessity occurred as a result of the Buller Community Information session in April 2019, as discussed in Part 7. The priority diagram on page 11 shows that the amalgamated FMU will now be set as the second priority

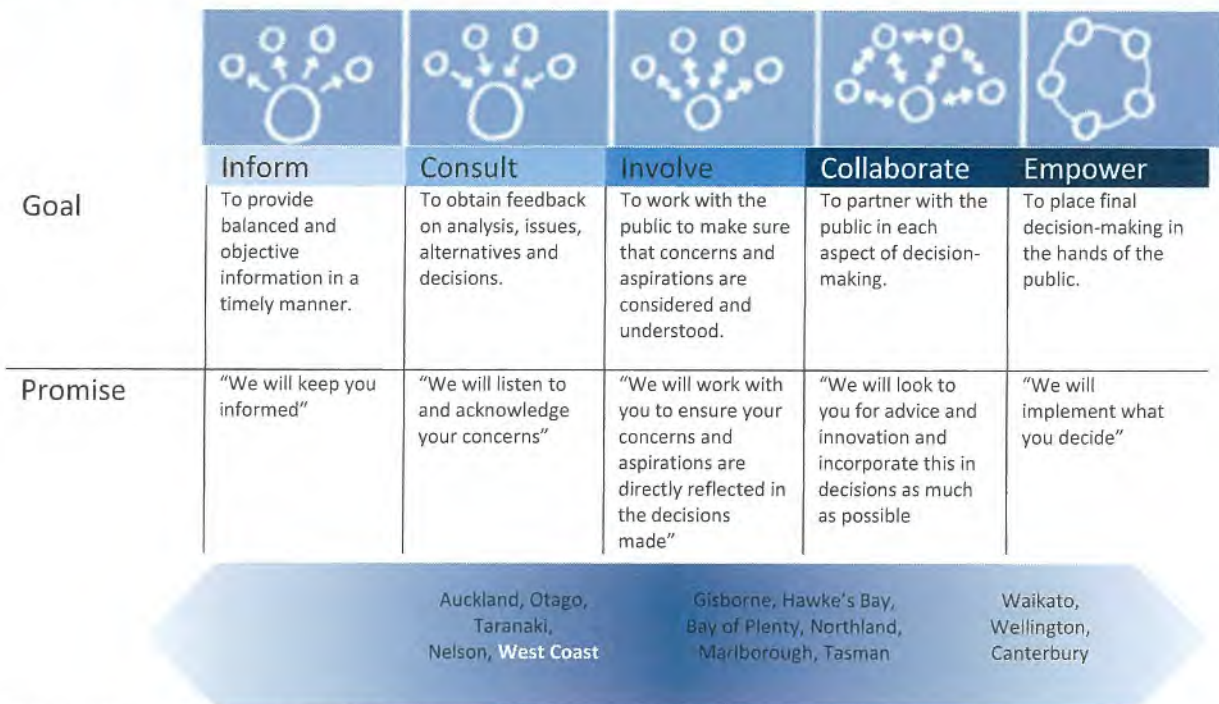


9. Engaging with the community

Freshwater objectives seek to ensure that what is valued about each FMU will be maintained or enhanced. To understand what is valued, and therefore what needs to be achieved in each FMU, working with Poutini Ngāi Tahu and engaging with water users, and the wider community is essential.

Most councils have undertaken, or are embarking on, some form of collaborative or enhanced consultative process with their communities, as promoted by the NPS-FM Implementation Guide and the Land and Water Forum, but not explicitly required by the NPS-FM itself⁷.

Engagement exists across a spectrum as illustrated in the diagram below:



(Adapted from IAP2, Spectrum of Public Participation and pg. 29, MfE, 2017).

Traditionally, the consultation carried out by the WCRC in respect of planning documents has sat at the "inform/consult" end of the spectrum, meeting, but not exceeding, statutory requirements for public consultation. However, more recently, as part of the review of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement, the WCRC has been moving towards processes that "involve/collaborate" with

⁷ Ministry for the Environment. 2017. National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management Implementation Review National Themes Report. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment

key stakeholders. This new collaborative-style process has been well received by stakeholders and this reflects trends around the country.

Collaboration is increasingly being used to tackle complex resource management issues. Regional authorities are engaging stakeholders, communities and working with iwi/hapū early in the planning process as a way to resolve tensions over conflicting values, multiple interests, and increasing demands for fresh water. An engagement approach that emphasises the sharing of knowledge and working together at the front end of the planning process, through dialogue and discussion, is desired.

However, the costs involved in resourcing more collaborative processes can be significant, and should be a consideration when deciding what engagement process to choose. Collaborative processes are more resource intensive (staff and funding) than traditional plan making processes. Furthermore, collaborative processes take time as the group needs to be provided with the space and time to build trust amongst the group, to consider information, and reach a consensus.

Effort must also be made to ensure that Poutini Ngāi Tahu and all members of the community are represented and are able to have their voice heard. The groups need to make sure that regular progress reports about the groups' decisions are made to the wider community.

In order to understand what communities value about freshwater, it is the view of the Implementation Team, that an "involve/collaborate" type process will be required in each FMU. While the sky is the limit for collaborative involvement, and resource intensive management options, it is widely recognised that the degree of collaboration can be scaled to the issues associated with water management within each FMU. For example, in an FMU with few issues, the degree of collaboration could be scaled towards a more consultative approach. The same applies to the extent and complexity of accounting, objectives, and targets.

The Implementation Team recommends that a community engagement group (CEG) is established for each FMU who will consult with the local community and then work together to understand the issues in that FMU, identify values and provide a package of recommendations (including recommended objectives and limits where required) to Council for consideration. Those recommendations, if agreed, will form the basis of a plan change/review of the Regional Land and Water Plan. The CEG composition and operation will not be the same in every FMU. The composition and terms of agreement for each FMU will need to be tailored to suit the circumstances in that specific FMU.

10. Freshwater accounting

Accurate information on the quantity of water being taken from freshwater bodies, and the type and amount of contaminants going into freshwater bodies, is essential for a number of reasons including the following:

- To inform decisions on freshwater objectives and limits by providing an understanding of the existing use of water, and sources and amount of contaminants, when testing the economic and social impacts of various scenarios for freshwater objectives and limits
- To inform decisions on how to manage within limits (for example, to determine the most equitable and cost-effective way to reduce current discharges)
- To provide feedback to communities on their progress in meeting freshwater objectives, and act as a trigger for changes in management (for example, when existing initiatives are not having the required effect and targets are not being met)
- To provide consistent regional accounting information for investors on catchments where there is headroom for expansion⁸.

The NPSFM requires that regional councils establish and operate freshwater quality and quantity accounting systems, and that they collect and record freshwater accounting information for all FMUs (Policy CC1). However, there is no single correct or preferred way to establish a freshwater accounting system to meet the requirements of the NPS-FM. The guidance notes that this can be done at a level of detail that reflects the scale of the water quality/quantity issues in the FMU. This provides scope for information to be gathered in a number of ways including direct measurements, modelling results or estimates. It is also the purpose of the NPSFM, through collaboration, to allow Poutini Ngai Tahu and communities a greater say in what values are important. This will subsequently influence what is measured and accounted for.

Given the different issues facing each of our proposed FMUs and the differing scale of issue facing each of those FMUs, the Implementation Team expect that the accounting systems required for each of our FMUs will not be the same across the board. We will not need the same level of detail or robustness of information in our lower priority FMUs as in our higher priority FMUs.

⁸ Ministry for the Environment. 2015. A Guide to Freshwater Accounting under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

The Council's State of Environment and contact recreation monitoring programmes are a form of freshwater accounting. It is likely that in some FMUs, particularly the lower priority FMUs, that the Council's existing monitoring programme, along with estimates, will be sufficient for the purposes of informing FMU decision making. However, in the FMUs with greater issues, additional monitoring, more detailed information, and catchment modelling, are likely to be required to understand and inform discussions with communities and decision making.

The nature of accounting required for each FMU will only be known when discussions with communities begin and the ways in which communities value their waterways are understood. However, it is important to note that accounting is part of the process, and resourcing will be required to deliver it.

11. Progressive Implementation Programme

In order to meet the requirements of the NPSFM, the Council is required to implement the NPSFM by no later than December 2025. There is provision for extending this date to 2030 if the Council considers that meeting the 2025 date would result in lower quality planning; or it would be impracticable for it to complete implementation of a policy by that date.

The NPSFM states that the Council can implement the NPSFM in a programme of defined time-limited stages (Policy E1(c)). This programme is to be formally adopted by the Council by 31 December 2018, and publically notified (Policy E1(f)).

The Implementation Team's proposed Progressive Implementation Programme is included below.

Proposed Progressive Implementation Programme (Summary)

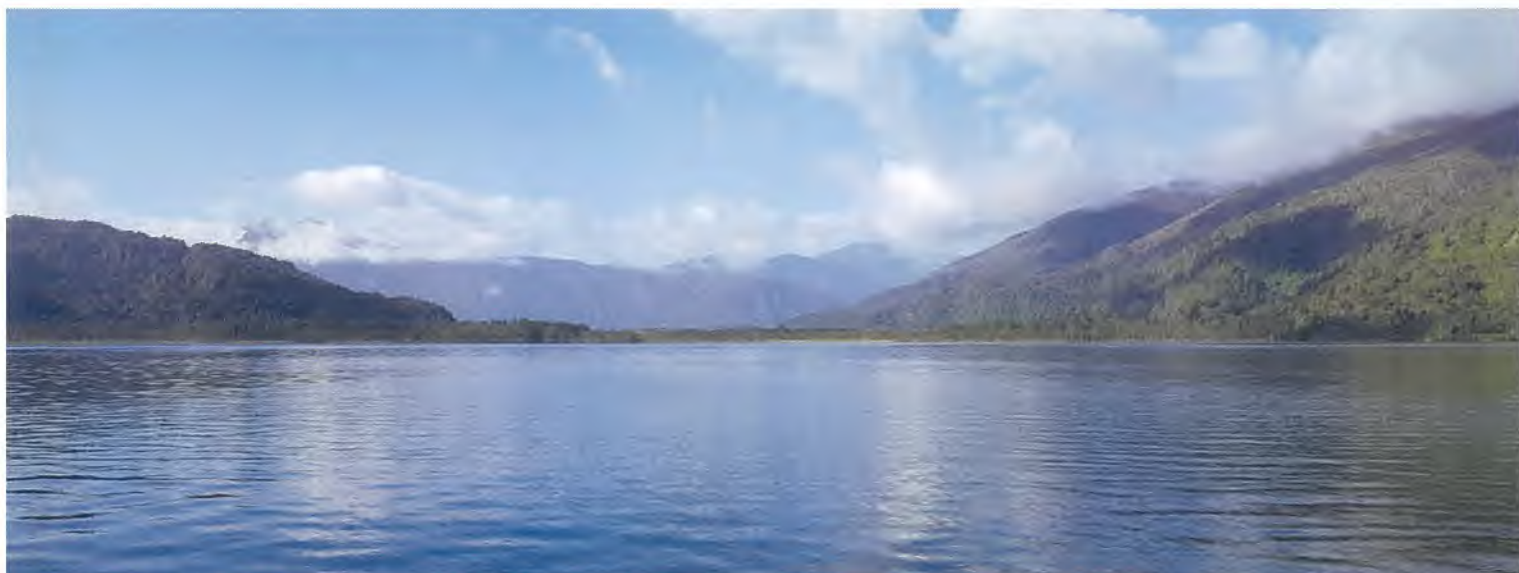
	Regional Planning	FMU specific planning	Monitoring/Accounting	
Phase 1 ↑	2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish engagement group for Grey FMU (priority 1) Develop objectives and set limits for Grey FMU Establish engagement groups for Buller, <u>Inangahua and Paparoa</u> FMU (priority 2). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish monitoring plan and basis of accounting system Monitor in accordance with plan Refine accounting system for Grey FMU Report on progress (as per NPSFM Policy E1(e)) 	
	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop objectives and set limits for Buller, <u>Inangahua and Paparoa</u> FMU Establish engagement groups for Hokitika <u>and Inangahua</u> FMUs (priority 3 and 4). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor in accordance with plan Refine accounting system for Buller, <u>Inangahua and Buller</u> FMU Report on progress (as per NPSFM Policy E1(e)) 	
	2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision for catchment-specific measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop objectives and set limits for Hokitika <u>and Inangahua</u> FMUs If engagement groups are required, establish groups for South Westland <u>and Paparoa</u> FMUs (priority 5 and 6). Develop objectives and set limits for South Westland <u>and Paparoa</u> FMUs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor in accordance with plan Refine accounting systems for Hokitika <u>and Inangahua</u> FMU Report on progress (as per NPSFM Policy E1(e))
Phase 2 ↓	2022	<p>Complete first draft of Regional Land and Water Plan and release for stakeholder feedback.</p>	<p>Regulatory elements of FMUs incorporated into draft Regional Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor in accordance with plan Refine accounting systems for South Westland <u>and Paparoa</u> FMU Report on progress (as per NPSFM Policy E1(e))
	2023	<p>Draft changes to Regional Land and Water Plan revised and notified.</p>		
Phase 3 ↑	2025	<p>Continue with First Schedule Proposed Plan process</p>	<p>Assess the need for/establish further engagement groups.</p>	
	2028	<p>Complete Proposed Plan process, incl addressing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any further amendments to the NPSFM. Further catchment-specific regulatory measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include regulatory elements of any further engagement groups. Refine/adjust objectives and limits (if needed). 	
	2030	<p>Implementation complete</p>		

12. Conclusion

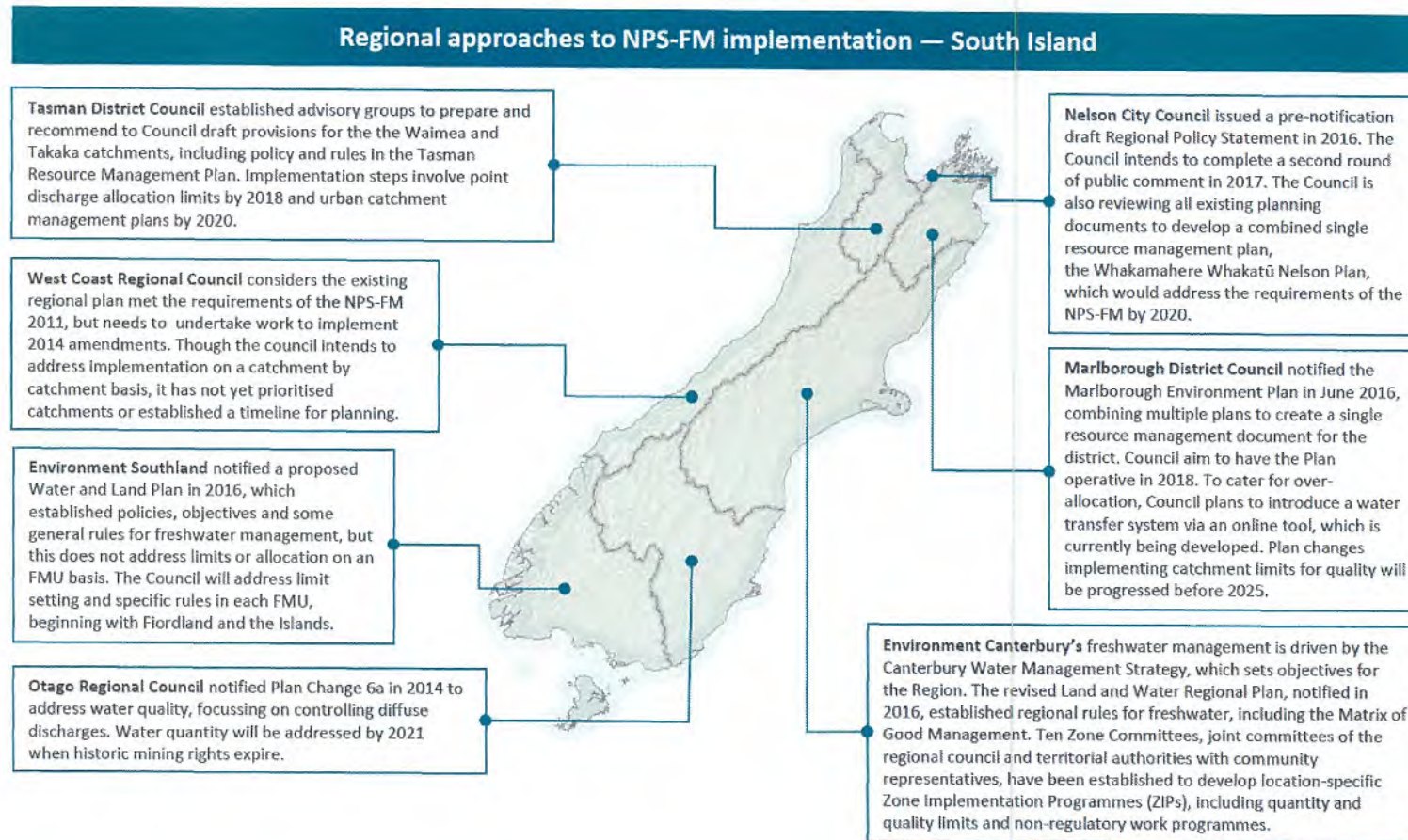
Councils are required by the RMA to give effect to the NPSFM. Regional councils around the country are working on implementation of the NPSFM, many investing significant amounts of time and energy into addressing the NPSFM's requirements. Many have made significant progress and it is considered that nationally we are moving from a scoping to implementation phase. This has the effect of raising the bar, and increasing public expectations for the management of freshwater.

The RMA also requires all regional planning documents to be reviewed every ten years. The Regional Council will not be able to carry out a successful review of the operative Land and Water Plan without more work being carried out to address the requirements of the NPSFM. The NPSFM has a number of deadlines associated with expected levels of progress. Given the amount of work required to implement the NPSFM within stipulated timeframes, including the need to work with Poutini Ngai Tahu and engage with communities, the need to start work in this area is becoming urgent as it will be a lengthy process.

Based on our existing monitoring programme we understand the majority of our rivers to be healthy, with a smaller number that require improvement. It is important to note that the NPSFM does not allow any FMU to deteriorate significantly from its current state, regardless of its current state and community ambitions. Therefore the relatively high quality of our freshwater does not obviate us from our responsibility to implement the NPSFM; but it does mean we have fewer waterbodies that are below national bottom lines and must be improved. We can make sure that our commitment to this process is commensurate with the issues we are facing locally.



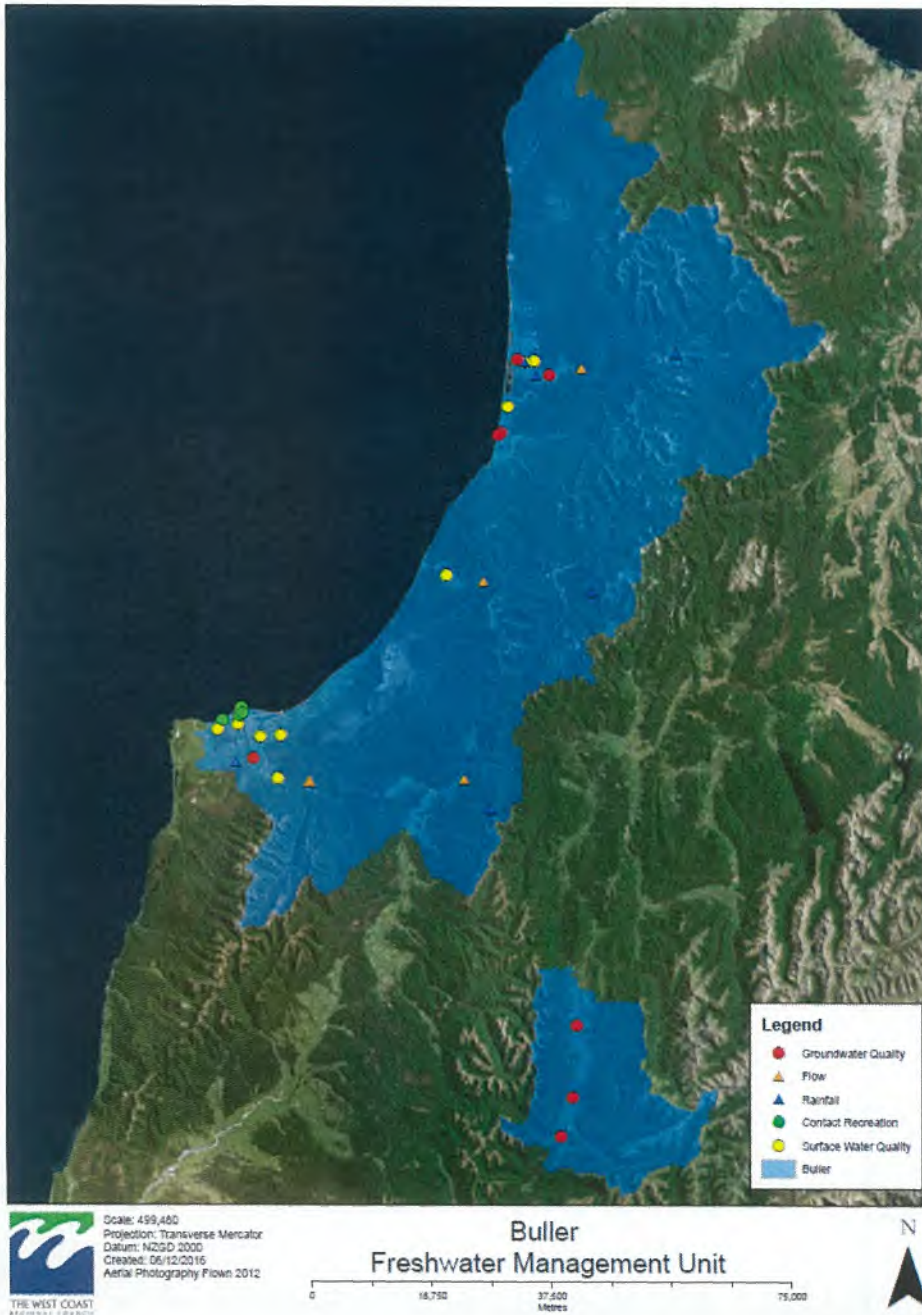
Appendix 1: Summary of regional approaches to NPSFM implementation⁹



⁹ Ministry for the Environment, 2017, 'National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management Implementation Review National Themes Report'

Appendix 2: Detailed information relating to each Freshwater Management Unit (FMU)

Note. The Buller, Inangahua and Paparoa FMU's are amalgamated (May 2019).



Buller Freshwater Management Unit

(Amalgamated with Paparoa and Inangahua FMUs)

This FMU is in the most northern part of the Region and is characterised by its high landscape value and its comparatively untouched and unmodified natural environment. Following South Westland, it is probably the second most popular place within the region for environmental tourism. It is also expected to be an area where tourism and other recreational activities grow in future. Much of the tourism is based upon water pursuits including rafting, kayaking, jet boating, and fishing and is built on the “clean green” image. However, farming and mining also form part of the current land uses and it is understood that some of these are having a negative impact on water quality (both perception and reality – Bakers Creek, Karamea for example). ~~The Buller FMU has been separated from the Inangahua FMU based on catchment boundary and also different land use pressures (Inangahua being more farming based).~~ This FMU crosses a jurisdictional boundary we share with Tasman RC and is also subject to the Buller River Water Conservation Order.

Information we have: We have a range of data in this FMU including water quality, rainfall, flow and contact recreation. However, given the size of the FMU, this may not be sufficient.

Information we might need: There are largish gaps in the monitoring programmes, but this may not be an issue dependant on what information is required.

Paparoa Freshwater Management Unit

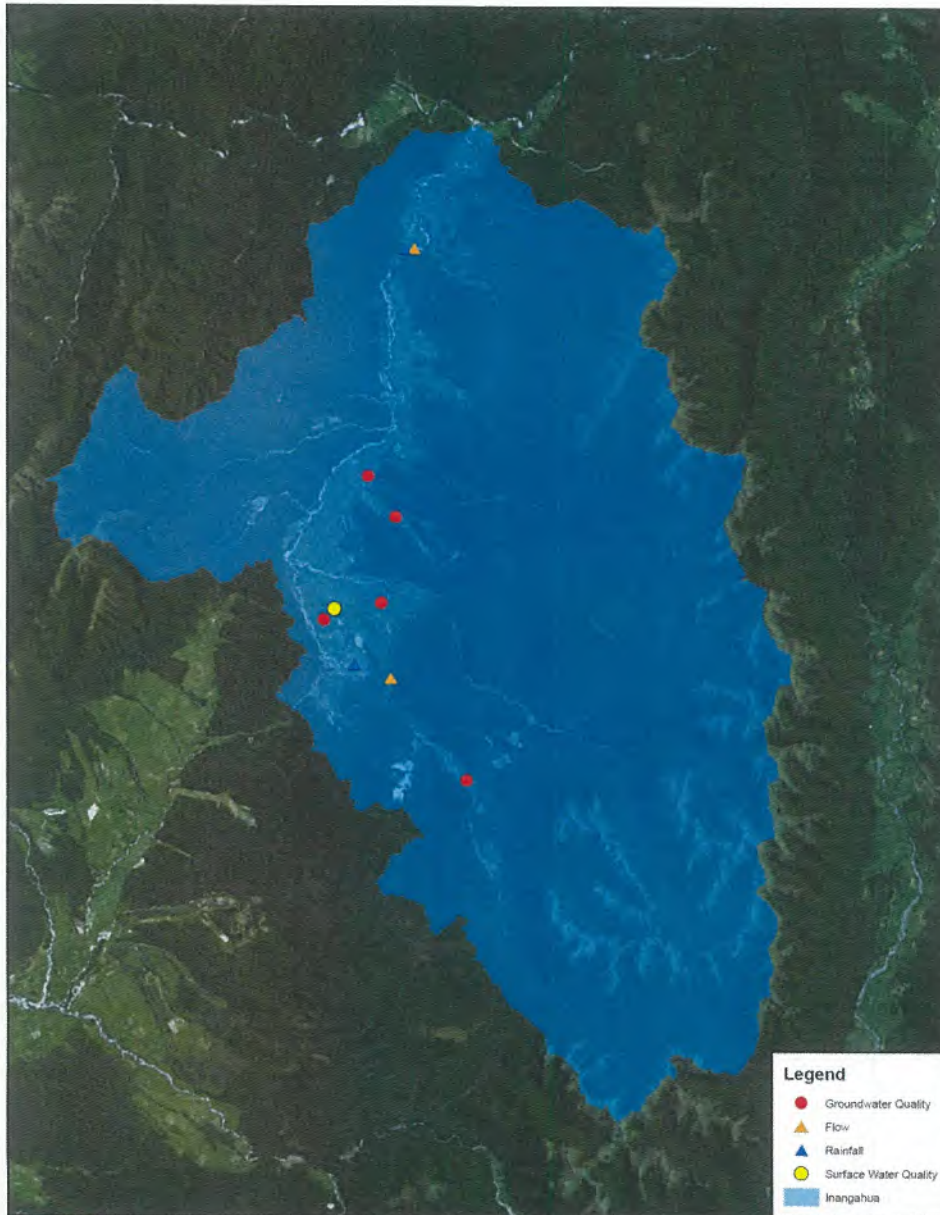
(Amalgamated with Buller and Inangahua FMUs)

The Paparoa FMU is located on the western edge of the Region. It is separated from the Grey FMU due to its unique climatic and geological conditions and because it forms part of a separate catchment that does not experience the same water allocation issues that are mentioned in the Grey FMU. It has a reputation as a pristine environment and this reputation is important for tourism, in particular the rafting and kayaking businesses that are located within this FMU because of these values. A number of mines exist in the FMU which result in water quality issues in a few localised creeks. There exist two very obvious conflicts in values - mining and dairy vs natural character and tourism.

Information we have: Comparatively limited. No current flow data. Four SoE SWQ monitoring sites in the Seven Mile Creek catchment. There is some compliance data associated with mining consents.

Information we might need: Lack of general data across this FMU due to the low level of activity in this area. As such, there is likely to be a need for additional data in this FMU.





Inangahua Freshwater Management Unit

(Amalgamated with Buller and Paparua FMUs)

The Inangahua FMU is known for its wealth of minerals (coal and gold), but it also contains a number of dairy farms. Like the Upper Grey Valley, the Inangahua catchment is also understood to experience a degree of seasonal demand for water. The area also has water quality issues associated with historical and current mines and the particular geology of the area. The FMU contains the urban settlement of Reefton which gives rise to some urban water quality issues (including impacts associated with the rubbish tip).

Information we have: Currently limited, but planned expansion of both flow and rainfall monitoring in this FMU. There is some compliance data in this FMU that might be useful.

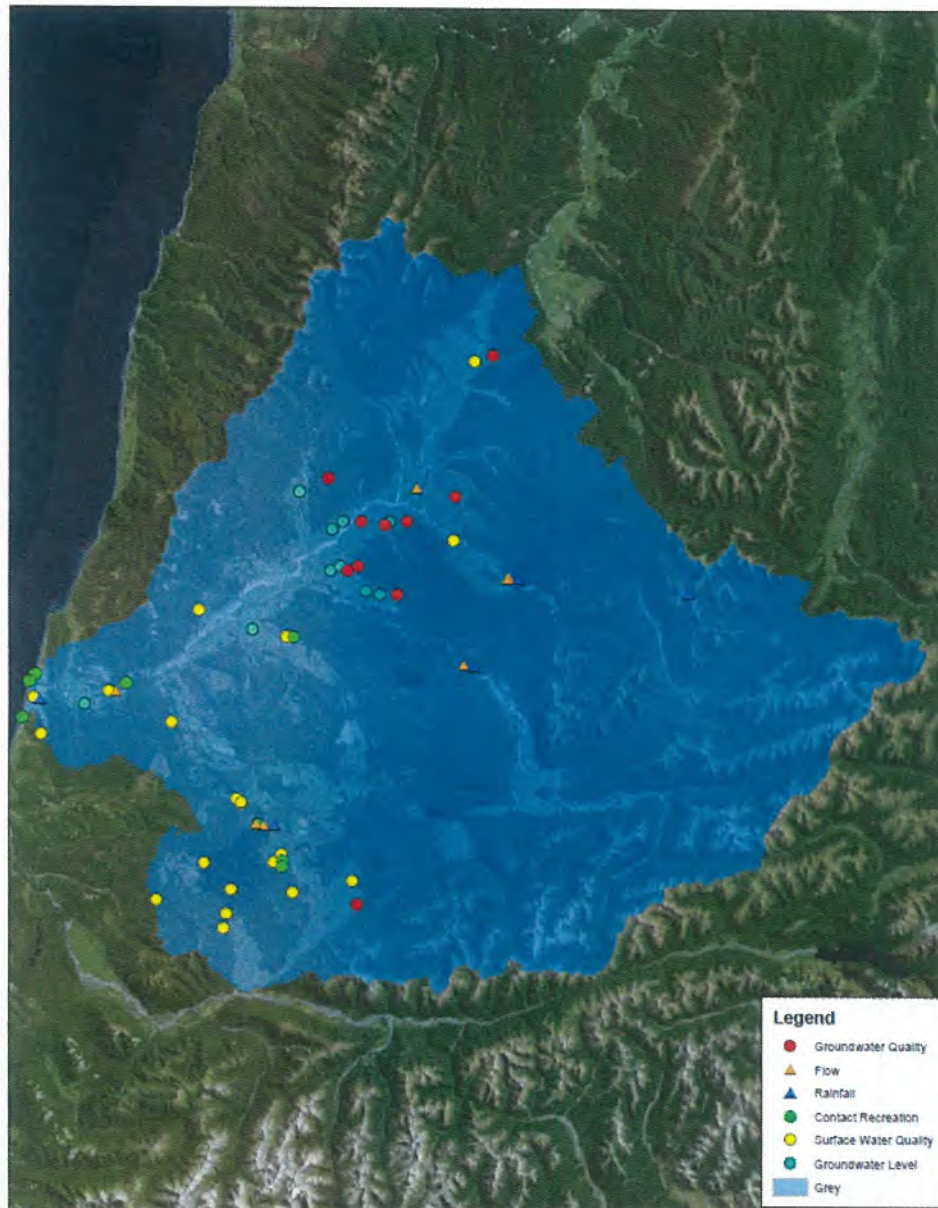
Information we might need: There are gaps in the SoE water quality monitoring programme that may need to be addressed and there is infrastructure in some locations that could facilitate this.


Grey Freshwater Management Unit

Of the six FMUs, the Grey FMU experiences the most intensive activity and is likely to be an area where efforts may need to be focused in future. Not only does it contain the main regional centre of Greymouth and therefore experiences urban water quality issues, it also supports a large amount of farming and the Upper Grey Valley has, in the past, experienced seasonal pressures associated with irrigation. This FMU also includes the Lake Brunner catchment, where considerable effort has been invested in the past (both regulatory and non-regulatory) to reverse a trend in declining in water quality.

Information we have: Most of our monitoring is carried out in this FMU given the population density and intensity of land use. We also have good information within the Lake Brunner catchment and CHES modelling.

Information we might need: None identified at this stage

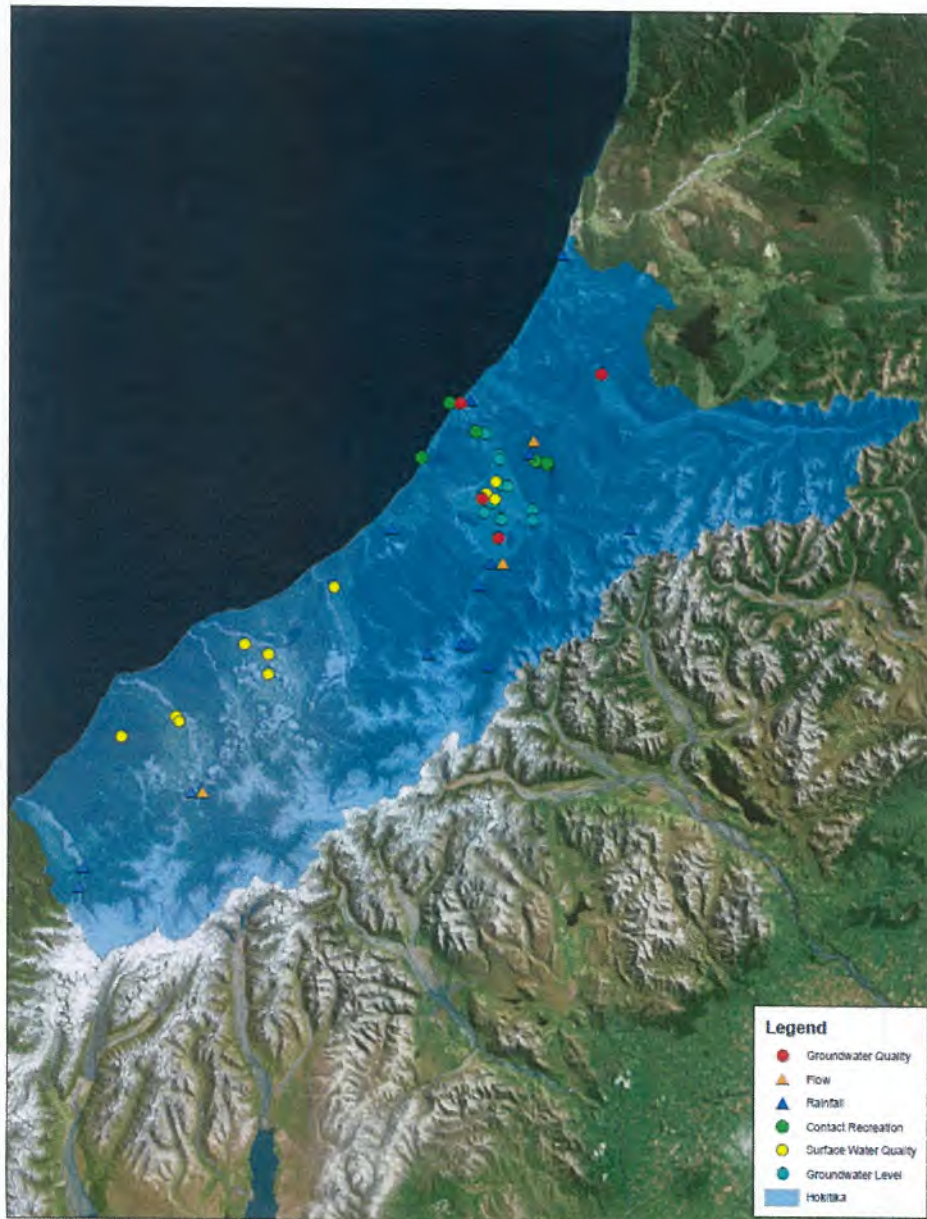


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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: NZGD 2000
Created: 05/12/2016
Aerial Photography Flown 2012

Grey Freshwater Management Unit

0 5 10 20
Kilometers

THE WEST COAST
REGIONAL COUNCIL



Scale: 530,000
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: NZGD 2000
Created: 06/12/2016
Aerial Photography Flown 2012

Hokitika Freshwater Management Unit

0 19,000 38,000 76,000
Metres



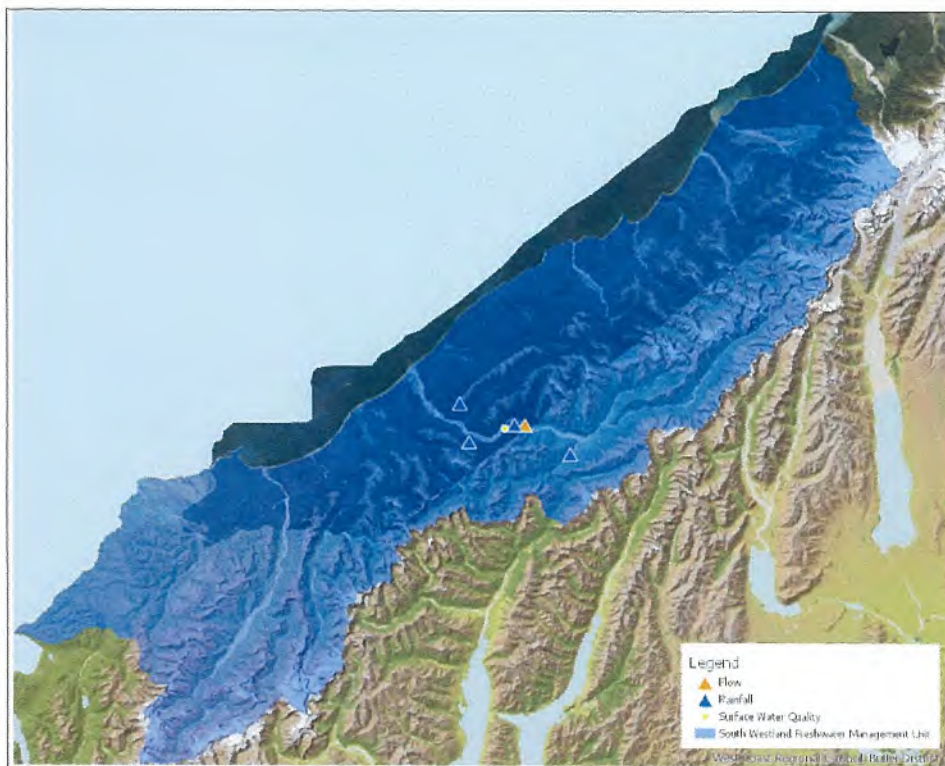
Hokitika Freshwater Management Unit

The Hokitika FMU comprises short catchments with high levels of rainfall. Comparatively, the Hokitika FMU contains a high proportion of dairy farms, some of which are used intensively. The Westland Milk Products processing plant is located in the town of Hokitika and is the major employer in the area with over 250 staff. It is a cooperative and processes the milk from the more than 350 dairy farms throughout the Region. Toward the southern end of the FMU is the Waitangirotu Nature Reserve which hosts the white heron sanctuary. The southern limit of the FMU is south of the Franz Josef township. The FMU experiences some urban water quality issues around the settlements of Hokitika and Franz Josef, including sewage and surface water runoff. There are known to be a number of small hydro schemes located within this FMU and this FMU also includes the catchment of the Arahura River which was traditionally an important source of pounamu, and remains of immense cultural significance for Ngāti Waewae.

Information we have: Similarly to the Grey FMU, there is a relatively good level of data in this FMU given the higher level of activity. There is also a planned expansion of both the flow and rainfall monitoring programme in this FMU.

Information we might need: None identified at this stage

South Westland Freshwater Management Unit



Scale: 1:810,000
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: NZGD 2000
Date: 17/04/2019

South Westland
Freshwater Management Unit

(Map updated, the previous map had an incorrect title.)

South Westland is the most southern part of our Region and the area with the least development. However, it is also the most widely recognisable part of the Region and its natural features and landscapes are the most frequently visited by tourists. South Westland is the primary environmental tourism destination in the Region, playing host to Franz and Fox Glaciers and the Westland Tai Poutini National Park. It has the highest percentage of Crown ownership and includes the Te Wāhipounamu South West New Zealand World Heritage Area. This FMU is largely unmodified and lacking in data.

Information we have: There is limited data in this FMU due to the low levels of activity. Historically, NIWA monitored rainfall and flow data (and we retain this information), but much of this monitoring has been discontinued.

Information we might need: Given the lack of general data across this FMU, there is likely to be a need for additional data in this FMU.

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Prepared for: Resource Management Committee Meeting - 14 May 2019
 Prepared by: Emma Perrin-Smith, Senior Surface Water Quality Technician
 Date: 1 May 2019
Subject: CONTACT RECREATION WATER QUALITY SAMPLING UPDATE

The West Coast Regional Council carries out regular sampling for faecal indicator bacteria (*E.coli* or Enterococci) at popular contact recreation sites over the summer period, from November through to March. Sampling has been completed for this season and the results are shown below.

Hokitika Beach has had three low risk and three moderate to high results this season. Samples for this site are taken behind the Beachfront Hotel. Most of these higher results have occurred after rainfall in the previous week. The elevated results may have been influenced by rainfall, other reasons for these higher results are unknown at this stage. If this site has further exceedances next summer further investigation may be required.

Faecal indicator bacteria can be elevated at sites, following heavy rainfall, due to contamination from diffuse and/or point sources such as drains and surface run-off. Some sites will be more susceptible to post-rainfall contamination due to the nature of their catchment land-use. Council recommends people avoid swimming after heavy rainfall due to the increased risk to human health. Sediment may also be associated with rainfall run-off however this is not a cause of *E. coli* contamination.

SITE	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar
Carters Beach at campground beach access	😊*	😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*	
North Beach at tip head road steps	😊*	😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*	
Buller River at Shingle Beach	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*
Buller River at Marrs Beach	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*
Rapahoe Beach at end of Statham St	😊*	😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*	
Seven Mile Creek at SH6 Rapahoe	😊*	😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*	
Nelson Ck at Swimming Hole Reserve	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*
Grey River at Taylorville Swimming Hole	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*
Cobden Beach at Bright Street West end	😊*	😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*	
Blaketown Beach at South Tiphead	😊*	😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*	
Lake Brunner at Cashmere Bay Boat Ramp	😊*	😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*	
Lake Brunner at Iveagh Bay	😊*	😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*	
Lake Brunner at Moana	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*	😊*
Karoro Beach at Surf Club	😊*	😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*	
Hokitika Beach at Hokitika	😊*	😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*	
Kanieri River at Kanieri Kokatahi Rd	😊*	😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*	
Lake Mahinapua at Shanghai Bay	😊*	😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*	
Arahura Rv @ SH6	😊*	😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*		😊*	

Rainfall past 24hrs	Rainfall past week		Category
*	*	0-10 mm	minimal
*	*	10-30 mm	light
*	*	30-60 mm	moderate
*	*	>60 mm	high
😊		< 260 E. coli; < 140 Ent	very low risk
😊*		260-550 E. coli; 140-280 Ent	low risk
😊*		> 550 E. coli; > 280 Ent	moderate to high risk

RECOMMENDATION

That the report is received.

Hadley Mills
 Planning, Science and Innovation Manager

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Prepared for: Resource Management Committee – 14 May 2019
 Prepared by: Jorja Hunt – Consents and Compliance Support Officer
 Date: 2 May 2019
Subject: CONSENTS MONTHLY REPORT

One Consents Site Visit were undertaken 29 March to 30 April 2019

15/04/2019	RC-2019-0024 MBD Contracting Limited, deposition of clean fill and demolition waste. Taylorville Road, Coal Creek	Site visit to see the application area.
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Six Non-Notified Resource Consent Files were Granted 29 March to 30 April 2019

CONSENT NO. & HOLDER	PURPOSE OF CONSENT
RC-2019-0015 Mobil Oil New Zealand Limited High Street Greymouth	To take groundwater as a result of dewatering associated with the replacement and upgrading of the underground petroleum storage system, Greymouth. To discharge water containing contaminants to the reticulated stormwater system, Greymouth.
RC-2019-0025 TR Johnsen & TM Hay McLeod Street, Rapahoe	To discharge sewage wastewater to land from a domestic dwelling at McLeod Street, Rapahoe.
RC-2019-0026 Heaphy Mining Limited Buller River at Berlins	To disturb the dry bed of the Buller River at Berlins for the purpose of removing gravel.
RC-2019-0027 BJ Paterson Whitcombe Valley	To discharge dairy effluent to land where it may enter groundwater near DS220, Whitcombe Valley.
RC-2019-0028 Fletcher Concrete & Infrastructure Limited Gladstone	To discharge treated onsite sewage wastewater from a work premise to land at Gladstone.
RC-2019-0031 Franz Hire and Contracting Limited Waiho River	To disturb the dry bed of the Waiho River for the purpose of removing gravel.

Two Changes to and Reviews of Consent Conditions were Granted 29 March to 30 April 2019

CONSENT NO. & HOLDER	PURPOSE OF CHANGE/REVIEW
RC-2014-0159-V3 Prospect Resources Limited Maori Gully	To increase the unrehabilitated disturbed gold mining area, the bond, and the discharge method, Maori Gully Creek.
RC-2018-0100-V1 Department of Conservation Lake Ianthe	Amend the sewage system design report, Lake Ianthe.

Two Limited Notified and Notified Resource Consents were granted between 29 March to 30 April 2019

CONSENT NO. & HOLDER	PURPOSE OF CONSENT
RC-2017-0107 Birchfields Ross Mining Limited Donnelly Creek, Ross	To disturb the dry bed of Donnelly Creek to undertake gravel extraction for river protection/stream training purposes. To disturb the bed of Donnelly Creek to undertake works associated with the construction and maintenance of diversion channels/stream training and river protection works. To permanently divert water into new diversion channels and from river protection structures, Donnelly Creek.
RC-2018-0107 R Graham Blue Spur	To undertake alluvial gold mining within MP 60453, at Blue Spur. To undertake earthworks associated with alluvial gold mining within MP 60453, at Blue Spur. To take and use water for alluvial gold mining activities within MP 60453, at Blue Spur. To discharge sediment-laden water to land in circumstances where it may enter water, namely Houhou Creek and its tributaries, including Brennans Creek, Keenans Creek, McIntyres Creek and its unnamed tributary associated with alluvial gold mining within MP 60453, at Blue Spur. To discharge sediment-laden water to water, namely Houhou Creek and its tributaries, including Brennans Creek, Keenans Creek, McIntyres Creek and its unnamed tributary associated with alluvial gold mining within MP 60453, at Blue Spur.

Public Enquiries

41 written public enquiries were responded to during the reporting period. 39 (95%) were answered on the same day, and the remaining 2 (5%) within the next ten days.

RECOMMENDATION

That the May 2019 report of the Consents Group be received.

Heather McKay
Consents & Compliance Manager

Prepared for: Resource Management Committee – 14 May 2019
 Prepared by: Heather McKay – Consents & Compliance Manager
 Date: 2 May 2019
 Subject: **COMPLIANCE & ENFORCEMENT MONTHLY REPORT**

Site Visits

A total of 59 site visits were undertaken during the reporting period, which consisted of:

Activity	Number of Visits
Resource consent monitoring	11
Mining compliance & bond release	16
Complaint/Incident related	10
Dairy farm	22

- A total of 20 complaints/reported incidents were received, with 10 resulting in site visits.

Non-Compliances

Note: These are the activities that have been assessed as non-compliant during the reporting period.

A total of eight non-compliances occurred during the reporting period.

Activity	Description	Location	Action/Outcome	INC/Comp
Discharge to air	A complaint was received that a business premises was burning materials in an outside fire that was causing an offensive odour.	Hokitika	The site was investigated and established that prohibited materials such as plastic and tyres had been burnt. The company was issued with an infringement notice.	Complaint
Flood protection work	A complaint was received regarding a farmer reinstating a rock wall and blocking off a flood channel. Complainant believes the work may have an adverse effect on their property.	Mahitahi River Bruce Bay	The site has been investigated. The person explained they were reinstating the wall under permitted activity rules. However the structure prior to the flood event was not authorised by a resource consent. Enquiries are ongoing.	Complaint
Earthworks	A complaint was received that someone has cleared the riparian margin of a creek while undertaking earth works.	Westport	The site has been investigated and established a breach of the Regional Rules. Enquiries are ongoing.	Complaint
Flood protection work	Complaint received that a person has carried out significant work in the bed of the Crooked River.	Rotomanu	The site has been investigated and established that the work undertaken does not comply with the person's resource consent. Enquiries are ongoing	Complaint

Activity	Description	Location	Action/Outcome	INC/Comp
Gold mining	A miner reported that their sediment retention pond had given way in heavy rain and discharged sediment to a creek.	Notown	The site was investigated and established that the miner had done remedial work to their ponds. Enquiries are ongoing.	Complaint
Dairy Farming	A compliance inspection at a dairy farm established that dairy effluent had discharged from a stock underpass to a paddock.	Kotuku	A minor discharge and the farmer has plans to upgrade the underpass. A decision has not yet been made on enforcement action.	Incident
Dairy Farming	A compliance inspection at a dairy farm established that dairy effluent had discharged from unconsented effluent treatment ponds to a creek. The ponds also required significant maintenance.	Matai Grey Valley	An abatement notice has been issued requiring the farmer to undertake the remedial work on the ponds. The farmer was also required to obtain a resource consent for the discharge. An infringement notice has been issued for the unauthorised discharge of dairy effluent.	Incident
Dairy Farming	A compliance inspection at a dairy farm established that dairy effluent treatment ponds required significant maintenance or remedial work. There was no discharge from the ponds at the time of the inspection.	Ahaura	An abatement notice has been issued requiring the farmer to undertake the remedial work on the ponds.	Incident

Other Complaints/Incidents

Note: These are the other complaints/incidents assessed during the reporting period whereby the activity was not found to be non-compliant or compliance is not yet established at the time of reporting.

Activity	Description	Location	Action/Outcome	INC/Comp
Gold mining	A complaint was received that a mining operation was causing excessive noise.	Ross	The miner was contacted and advised of the Westland District Plan allowable operating hours and noise levels.	Complaint
Gold mining	A complaint received that a miner is working outside of their consented hours.	Hokitika	The miner was contacted and advised of the complaint. They were reminded of their consented hours of operation.	Complaint
Storm water discharge	A complaint regarding the discharge of storm water from a neighbouring property causing ponding.	Haast	The property owner was contacted and informed of the complaint. The property owners will sort it out between them.	Complaint

Activity	Description	Location	Action/Outcome	INC/Comp
Gold mining	Complaint received that a creek has been on occasion discoloured with sediment.	Waimea Creek	Enquiries are ongoing	Complaint
Discharge to air	Complaint received that a person had been burning rubbish in an outside fire causing an issue.	Ahaura	The site was visited and the person was asked to be more mindful of wind direction and of their neighbours. There was no breach of the Regional Rules.	Complaint
Rubbish	A complaint was received regarding an old caravan used as a white baiter's shelter. The caravan is close to going into a river after the bank was eroded in the March flood event.	Waitaha River Westland	The property owner was contacted and requested to remove the caravan.	Complaint
Discharge to air	Complaint received regarding an offensive odour	Gladstone	The site was investigated and established that there was an offensive odour present. The source of the odour was unable to be located.	Complaint
Gold mining	Complaint received that a gold miners tailings have slipped into a creek during a rain event.	Maori Gully	Enquiries are ongoing.	Complaint
Coal Mining	Complaint received regarding the benching of mining overburden. The complainant has concerns that the area will be unstable in heavy rain events.	Roa	Enquiries are ongoing	Complaint
Rubbish	Complaint regarding baleage wrap ending up in a creek after a flood event.	Waimea	The person responsible for the baleage wrap was contacted and requested to remove it from the creek. No breach of the Regional Rules as it falls under the Litter Act.	Complaint
Dairy Farming	Complaint received regarding the location of a standoff pad being close to a water body	Ikamatua	Enquiries are ongoing	Complaint
Earthworks	Complaint received that a creek has had its riparian margin cleared.	Ruatapu	Enquiries are ongoing	Complaint

Update on Previously Reported Ongoing Complaints/Incidents

Note: This section provides an update on complaints and incidents from previous reporting periods where enquires were not yet complete.

Activity	Description	Location	Action/Outcome	INC/Comp
Gravel Extraction	Complaint received regarding gravel extraction in the Inangahua River	Garvey Creek Reefton	An infringement notice has now been issued to the company.	Complaint
Dairy effluent	A compliance inspection on a farms dairy effluent system located an unconsented discharge of effluent from a pond to a creek.	Rotomanu	Further enforcement action has now been undertaken. The farm owner and the farm manager have each been issued with an infringement notice.	Incident
River diversion	Complaint received that someone has done river diversion works.	Haupiri	The site has now been investigated and established that the work was undertaken under resource consent and was compliant with its conditions.	Complaint
River Diversion	Complaint received that rock protection work upstream of their property has caused erosion of their property during the recent March flood event.	Kaniere	The site has been investigated with a Council Engineer and established that the upstream rock protection work has not caused the erosion of the complainant's property.	Complaint

Formal Enforcement Action

Abatement Notices: There were two abatement notices issued during the reporting period.

Activity	Location
Dairy Farming: abatement notice to undertake remedial work on the farms treatment ponds	Matai Grey Valley
Dairy Farming: abatement notice to undertake remedial work on the farms treatment ponds	Ahaura

Infringement Notices: There were five infringement notices issued during the reporting period.

Activity	Location
Dairy Farming: infringement notice for the discharge of dairy effluent	Matai Grey Valley
Dairy Farming: two infringement notices for the discharge of dairy effluent, one notice issued to the farm owner and a notice issued to the farm manager	Rotomanu
Burning rubbish: infringement notice for the unauthorised discharge to air	Hokitika
Gravel extraction: infringement notice issued for unauthorised extraction.	Garvey Creek Reefton

The Council received the following 17 work programmes during the reporting period. Sixteen of the work programmes have been approved and the remaining programmes have been recently received or require a site visit.

Date	Mining Authorisation	Holder	Location	Approved
29/03/19	RC09035	Francis Mining Co Limited	Garvey Creek	Yes
29/03/19	RC09120	Francis Mining Co Limited	Garvey Creek	Yes
29/03/19	RC09108	Francis Mining Co Limited	Garvey Creek	Yes
29/03/19	RC07022	Francis Mining Co Limited	Garvey Creek	Yes
29/03/19	RC-2014-0109	Roa Mining Company Ltd	Roa	Yes
29/03/19	RC-2014-0013	Roa Mining Company Ltd	Roa	Yes
29/03/19	RC07012	Roa Mining Company Ltd	Roa	Yes
29/03/19	RC10194	Roa Mining Company Ltd	Roa	Yes
29/03/19	RC10186	Roa Mining Company Ltd	Roa	Yes
29/03/19	RC-2016-0110	Roa Mining Company Ltd	Roa	Yes
01/04/19	RC-2016-0022	Geotech Ltd	Greenstone	In progress
02/04/19	RC09140	Titan Resources	Bell Hill	Yes
04/04/19	RC12186	Colligan	Marsden	Yes
05/04/19	RC-2014-0159	Prospect Resources Limited	Maori Gully	Yes
17/04/19	RC-2016-0109	BBC Excavation Limited	Waimangaroa	Yes
26/04/19	RC-2019-0012	AJ Gillman	Kaniere	Yes
29/04/19	RC12164	Elect Mining Limited	Waimea	Yes

Three bonds were received during the reporting period

Mining Authorisation	Holder	Location	Amount
RC13042	Oceana Gold	Blackwater	\$260,000
RC-2015-0112	Goldriver Mining Limited	Waimea	\$26,000
RC13009	Pac Rim Mining Limited	Larrys Creek	\$6,000

Mining Authorisation	Holder	Location	Amount	Reason For Release
RC10061	Iron River Company Limited	Camerons	\$6,000	The resource consent has expired and there is a new operator mining the property with their own bond in place.
RC09030	Crescent Creations Limited	Waimea	\$30,000	The resource consent has expired and the operator now has a replacement consent under Goldriver Mining Ltd and has lodged another bond.
RC98005	Titan Resources Limited	Bell Hill	\$24,000	Mining has concluded and the rehabilitation has been undertaken. The holder of the bond is also the property owner.
RC01287	GJ Cooper	Duffers Creek	\$10,000	Mining has concluded and the consent has expired. Land owners are satisfied with the rehabilitation.
RC12032	GJ Cooper	Duffers Creek	\$20,000	Mining has concluded and the consent has expired. Land owners are satisfied with the rehabilitation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *That the April 2019 report of the Compliance Group be received.*
2. *That the bonds for RC10061 Iron River Company Limited of \$6000, RC09030 Crescent Creations Limited of \$30,000, RC98005 Titan Resources Limited of \$24,000, RC01287 GJ Cooper of \$10,000 and RC12032 GJ Cooper of \$20,000 are released.*

Heather McKay
Consents and Compliance Manager

COUNCIL MEETING

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Notice is hereby given that an **ORDINARY MEETING** of the West Coast Regional Council will be held in the Offices of the West Coast Regional Council, 388 Main South Road, Greymouth on **Tuesday, 14 May 2019** commencing on completion of the Resource Management Committee Meeting

A.J. ROBB
CHAIRPERSON

M. MEEHAN
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

<u>AGENDA NUMBERS</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBERS</u>	<u>BUSINESS</u>
1.		APOLOGIES
2.		PUBLIC FORUM
3.		MINUTES
	1 – 6	3.1 Minutes of Council Meeting 9 April 2019
	7 – 10	3.1.2 Minutes of Special Council Meeting 24 April 2019
4.		REPORTS
	11 – 17	4.1 Engineering Operations Report
	18 – 19	4.2 Building Act Functions in Relation to Dams
	20 – 23	4.3 Corporate Services Manager's Monthly Report
5.	24	CHAIRMAN'S REPORT
6.	25 – 28	CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT
7.		GENERAL BUSINESS

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL HELD ON 9 APRIL 2019,
AT THE OFFICES OF THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL, 388 MAIN SOUTH ROAD,
GREYMOOUTH, COMMENCING AT 10.30 A.M.**

PRESENT:

A. Robb (Chairman), T. Archer, N. Clementson, P. Ewen, P. McDonnell, A. Birchfield, S. Challenger

IN ATTENDANCE:

M. Meehan (Chief Executive Officer), R. Mallinson (Corporate Services Manager), H. McKay (Consents & Compliance Manager), H. Mills (Planning, Science & Innovation Manager), R. Beal (Operations Director), N. Costley (Strategy & Communications Manager), T. Jellyman (Minutes Clerk).

1. APOLOGY:

There were no apologies.

2. PUBLIC FORUM

Peter Dennehy, Richard Molloy and Sonia Pettigrew who are members of the Lower Waiho rating district (LWRD) attended this section of the meeting.

LATE ITEM

WAIHO RIVER SOUTHSIDE FLOOD RESPONSE OPTIONS

The Chairman asked the meeting if they were prepared to accept a late item regarding the above matter. The Chairman stated that once this matter has been dealt with the Council meeting will then be adjourned and the Resource Management Committee meeting will commence.

Moved (Robb / McDonnell) *That the late item be accepted.*

Carried

M. Meehan spoke to the late item. He explained that the late item relates to the recent flood event which lead to the partial destruction of the Milton & Others stopbank (MOS). M. Meehan advised that Council's Engineer was on site prior and during the event and initiated some short term de-watering work by putting in a gravel stopbank with a bulldozer and some river channelling work as well as some early rock recovery work. M. Meehan displayed a detailed map of the exact location of the affected area on the TV screen. He advised that affected areas include large dairy farms, lifestyle blocks, other private properties, the Lower Waiho Road, water also has gone through old river channels including the 68 channel. Two additional river engineers were also on site during the event and advice was sought from Matt Gardner during this time. M. Meehan advised that following feedback from the community costs for a cut through the Waiho Loop are being investigated along with what benefit this work would bring. M. Meehan spoke of a meeting held in Franz Josef last week with attendees from WDC, WCRC, elected members, NZTA and civil defence staff. M. Meehan advised that Mr Peter Dennehy has taken on the role as spokesperson for the south side community and he also was present at the meeting. Following the meeting it was agreed that options would be investigated these include, reinstatement of the bank, slight alteration on the bank, or compensation options to the community. M. Meehan stated that now there is really only one option which is reinstatement of the MOS as the government does not have an appetite for compensation. He advised that a meeting will be held in Wellington tomorrow but it is unlikely there will be anything of assistance offered.

M. Meehan advised that Council has insurance in place for rating district assets and the catastrophe fund which has just over \$1M in it. R. Mallinson is working with Council's insurer, Aon, to work

through a potential claim. M. Meehan advised that MCDEM will also be approached as it was following the 2010 region wide flood event. M. Meehan advised that the LWRD currently has just over \$100,000 in its account.

M. Meehan advised that costs of reinstatement of the stopbank is likely to be over \$2.5M and would take around 13 weeks to complete. M. Meehan explained various other options to the meeting and spoke to the rest of his report. He answered questions relating to the RMA, emergency works and rock supply for this work.

It was agreed that Council would hear from members of the rating district prior to making any decisions. The Chairman explained the procedure involved in hearing from the public forum and advised that a meeting with the rating district will be held at the close of today's Council meeting.

Mr Peter Dennehy addressed the meeting and advised that he is the spokesperson for the LWRD and the Franz Josef Southside Preservation Group which was set up following the recent flood event. Mr Dennehy updated Council on recent meetings following the flood event and read a letter to the meeting seeking Council support. Mr Dennehy spoke of the meeting with Hon Damien O'Connor which was held on 5 April where it was realised that a government buy out to the affected landowners on the south side of the Waiho River is unlikely. Mr Dennehy stated that it was realised that the only real option is to reinstate the MOS stopbank and to use rock from the riverbed, the moraine loop and stockpiles. Mr Dennehy stated that the landowners have a legal right to reinstate this stopbank, they have unanimously agreed to this and have landowner signatures to their written formal request. Mr Dennehy stated that they expect WCRC to support this request as they are in a very vulnerable position. Mr Dennehy stated that through this flood event, the Franz Josef community has come together and has backed the landowners on the south side. He stated the aim is to keep communication on both sides free and open. Mr Dennehy read out the signed formal request which says that they feel the best way forward is to reinstate the MOS and to do so with urgency, on its original alignment but made wider, stronger, and longer. Mr Dennehy answered questions from Councillors. He explained the preferred option for the reinstatement of the stopbank. M. Meehan advised that options would be discussed with the LWRD committee following today's Council meeting and Council will then need to decide how this is funded. Extensive discussion took place on funding options, rock prices, and the design of the stopbank and potential costs. The Chairman asked the meeting if there is any possibility that others who benefit from the stopbank being in place, but don't pay into the rating district, would contribute to the costs of the work. Mr Dennehy stated that he is fairly confident of getting financial support from the township and property owners on the south side. M. Meehan clarified the boundaries for both rating districts to the meeting as well as other areas of importance. R. Mallinson advised that he has been in discussions with Council's insurer and the payout will be based on a like for like replacement. He advised this does not mean replacement has to be like for like but this is what the replacement will be based on. It was confirmed that all members of the LWRD have signed the petition. Cr McDonnell stated that he visited the area yesterday and it is obvious to him that the bank needs to be reinstated as farmers want to get their fences back in as winter is coming. Cr Challenger agreed and stated that the stopbank needs to be reinstated as it is not safe without it. He stated that the river is aggrading and it is only likely to be 10 years and the river will be up at the same level as the township. Cr Challenger spoke of the current state of stopbanks and he asked if the meeting if the stopbank should be a solid bank or should it be a protecting back that does not cost quite so much. R. Beal advised that the LWRD want a better and longer bank. Cr Challenger outlined the area on the map and asked what advantage is there in doing phase 2 if it is likely to be damaged. R. Beal stated that the advice from all engineers is to go as far as Rata Knoll and take advantage of the high points in this area. Cr Birchfield stated that the main thrust should be getting the breach fixed and deal with Rata Knoll in stage 2. Cr Challenger feels that it needs to be a two stage process. Mr Dennehy outlined the area on the map where the breach is and spoke in detail of where the river is now, he also showed what happened during the 1982 flood. Cr Ewen agreed with Crs Challenger and Birchfield comments. It was agreed that a meeting of the LWRD would be held shortly after this meeting. Cr Birchfield read out an alternative motion to the meeting. M. Meehan requested that the second recommendation in the report is adjusted to accommodate the extension down to Rata Knoll. Cr Challenger stated that there should be an additional recommendation where the alignment to Rata Knoll is looked into in the near future. Mr Dennehy explained how the stopbank could be repaired by the contractors who are currently on site. M. Meehan advised that this is a simple design. Cr Ewen stated that he is disappointed that the Government will not look at a buyout. He stated that this could happen again and the solution must be tied in with Government and Development West Coast as the long term solution must be looked at. R. Mallinson advised that the insurance excess is \$250,000, and the intention with the Catastrophe Fund was always to fund the excess. Mr Dennehy stated the stopbank needs to be well maintained and the channel needs to

be kept clear. Mr Dennehy stated that gravel is getting to the sea, he has seen this via helicopter, he stated that it is important that the channel can flush. The Chairman advised that these conversations will now be held with the rating district but the main thing with rating districts is costs and how work is going to be funded. It was agreed that M. Meehan and R. Beal would be excused from the Resource Management Committee meeting in order to meet with the LWRD

Moved (Birchfield / Ewen)

1. *That the West Coast Regional Council immediately begins reconstruction of the Milton and Others floodwall in the Lower Waiho valley.*

That the floodwall is reconstructed on its original alignment.

That an advance from the Catastrophe Fund of \$250,000 is made available immediately to help with the reconstruction.

That the advance is repaid to the Catastrophe Fund from the floodwall insurance pay out when it is received.

That the West Coast Regional Council uses Emergency Clause 3.5 in the Procurement Policy to hire the equipment which is on site to reconstruct the floodwall.

2. *That the West Coast Regional Council works with the community to investigate extension to Rata Knoll in the near future.*

Carried

M. Meehan and R. Beal left the meeting to meet with members of the LWRD. Cr Clementson thanked Messrs Dennehy and Molloy, and S. Pettigrew for their attendance.

The meeting adjourned at 11.24 a.m.

The meeting reconvened at 11.48 a.m, following the completion of the Resource Management Committee meeting.

3.1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

The Chairman asked the meeting if there were any changes to the minutes of the previous meeting. There were no changes requested.

Moved (Clementson / Birchfield) that *the minutes of the Council meeting dated 12 March 2019, be confirmed as correct.*

Carried

Matters arising

There were no matters arising.

REPORTS:

4.2 WESTPORT 2100 – EXTENSION OF PROJECT BOUNDARY

N. Costley spoke to this report and advised that originally the boundary of the project was the bridges on either side of Westport. N. Costley stated that the group wanted the boundary extended to ensure that areas of critical infrastructure, population and where the river could flood were considered for the project. N. Costley reported that a paper was presented to Buller District Council

and they sought to make an adjustment to ensure that the mouth of the Orowaiti Lagoon is included.

Moved (Archer / Clementson)

That the West Coast Regional Council endorses the extension to the boundary of the Westport 2100 project.

Carried

4.3 CORPORATE SERVICES MANAGER'S MONTHLY REPORT

R. Mallinson spoke to his report and advised that this is for the eight months to the end of February. He reported that the investment portfolio recovered to just under \$0.5M during January and February, which has helped reduce the deficit from \$835,000 at 31 December to \$430,000 at 28 February 2019. R. Mallinson estimated that the investment portfolio increased between 1.25 and 1.4% during March.

R. Mallinson explained required changes to the Council Investment Policy to the meeting. Discussion took place on the performance of the investment portfolio and the Catastrophe Fund. R. Mallinson advised that the Catastrophe Fund is a conservative portfolio and its returns will always be less than the main portfolio as this is a balanced fund.

Moved (Birchfield / Clementson)

1. *That the report is received.*
2. *That the Council combined Treasury Policy (containing Investment and Borrowing Policies) be amended to provide for:*
 - a). *That Council can invest in managed fund portfolios with a Fund Manager approved by Council. These managed fund investments include a portfolio of > \$10,000 (main fund) and \$1,000,000 (Catastrophe Fund). The main fund is a "balanced" portfolio and the Catastrophe Fund is a "conservative" portfolio. These funds are invested in accordance with a "Statement of Investment Policy Objectives" which is agreed to by the Fund Manager and West Coast Regional Council.*
 - b). *That Council may make other specific investments by specific Council resolution.*

Carried

4.4 AUDIT NZ FINAL MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR YEAR TO 30 JUNE 2018

R. Mallinson spoke to this report and explained in detail various sections of the management report to the meeting. R. Mallinson answered questions from Councillors regarding delegated authority, audit and risk committees, and other minor matters.

Moved (Challenger / Birchfield) *That the report is received.*

Carried

4.1 OPERATIONS REPORT

R. Beal's report was taken as read (he and the Chief Executive were in a meeting with members of the Lower Waiho rating district). It was agreed that the contents of this report have been discussed earlier on in the meeting.

Moved (Archer / Birchfield) *That the report is received.*

Carried

5.0 CHAIRMANS REPORT

The Chairman spoke to his report. He stated that the main discussion at the recent meeting with Hon Damien O'Connor and the Mayors and Chairs group was about the Waiho River. The Chairman reported that he met with Eugenie Sage on Saturday afternoon following on from her visit to the Fox River dump site south of Franz Josef. He stated that the function of rating districts and the Waiho River were discussed at this meeting.

Moved (Robb / Archer) *that this report is received.*

Carried

6.0 CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT

This report was taken as read.

Moved (Clementson / Birchfield) *that this report is received.*

Carried

GENERAL BUSINESS

Cr Ewen asked if there is a post flood survey available of the Waiho River area. Cr Challenger advised that there would be photos available as part of the LiDAR work. Cr Ewen asked if Council has a database of all past dump sites alongside rivers. H. McKay advised that there is no database as such, but she is currently working on putting a list together of known legacy landfill sites.

Moved (Archer / Ewen)

That Council investigates a potential Envirolink grant to identify at risk landfill sites on the West Coast.

Carried

Cr McDonnell stated that given that the government is not interested in buying out properties on the south side of the Waiho River, it is important that as much funding as possible is sought from government to replace stopbanks in this area. The Chairman stated that Minister O'Connor is mindful of setting a precedent but it was agreed that the uniqueness of this area should be considered and the importance of the roading link. Cr McDonnell stated that it would be unfair to expect the rating district to come up with \$3.5M. Cr Challenger asked if WDC has made public knowledge that this area is a flood zone and a risk and if this is included in LIM statements. It was noted that the Franz Josef avoidance zone has now been removed. R. Mallinson advised that any property that is within a rating district will be paying a targeted rate and a potential buyer would see this. Extensive discussion took place on risk and responsibilities of councils.

The meeting adjourned at 12.20 p.m.

M. Meehan and R. Beal joined the meeting at 12.20 p.m.

The meeting reconvened at 12.54 p.m.

LATE ITEM

Kotahitanga mō Te Taiao Alliance

R. Beal asked the meeting if they were prepared to accept a late item regarding the above matter. M. Meehan advised that this matter was late due to staff being busy with the recent weather event and their involvement with civil defence needs. M. Meehan stated that a response is due by 29 April and would have been too late for the May Council meeting. Cr Archer expressed concern that the late item is not on the agenda, He asked what is the difference to the last report as there are only

minor amendments and in some cases, only a comma. Cr Archer stated that Council is already a signatory to this document. R. Beal advised that this is the latest version of the document.

Moved (Birchfield / McDonnell) *That the late item be accepted.*

*Against Cr Archer
Carried*

M. Meehan suggested that any future minor amendments are dealt with by staff. R. Beal confirmed that that the changes to the original document were requested by Nelson City Council but Council has already seen these and the rest of the amendments are minor. It was noted that there are no financial implications to Council.

Moved (McDonnell / Birchfield)

1. *That the report is received.*
2. *That Council signs as a party to the Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Strategy.*
3. *That staff are delegated to make minor amendments on the document on behalf of Council.*

*Against Cr Archer
Carried*

The meeting closed at 1.06 p.m.

.....
Chairman

.....
Date

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

**MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL HELD ON
24 APRIL 2019, AT THE OFFICES OF THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL,
388 MAIN SOUTH ROAD, GREYMOUTH, COMMENCING AT 10.30 A.M.**

PRESENT:

A. Robb (Chairman), T. Archer, A. Birchfield, P. Ewen, S. Challenger, P. McDonnell

IN ATTENDANCE:

M. Meehan (Chief Executive Officer), R. Beal (Operations Director), R. Mallinson (Corporate Services Manager), N. Costley (Strategy & Communications Manager, arrived 10.38), T. Jellyman (Minutes Clerk)

1. APOLOGIES:

Moved (Clementson / Archer) *That the apology from Cr Clementson be received.*

Carried

Members of the Lower Waiho Rating District and the Franz Josef community were present. The Chairman stated that there has been no request for a presentation but he put to Councillors if they were prepared to hear from the group as they wish to ask questions of Council. It was agreed that the group would be heard.

Moved (Archer / Ewen)

That Standing Orders are suspended to allow members of the Lower Waiho Rating District and the Franz Josef community to be heard.

Carried

2. LOWER WAIHO RATING DISTRICT – RECONSTRUCTON OF MILTON & OTHERS STOPBANK

M. Meehan spoke to this report and advised that following on from the 9 April Council meeting, this paper was prepared to formalise the actions Council agreed to do, which was to rebuild the Lower Waiho Rating District (LWRD) asset – the Milton & Others Stopbank. M. Meehan advised that this report outlines the procurement of the rebuild and how the rebuild will be financed. M. Meehan advised that due to the urgency of this work quotes were sought from contractors available, he offered to pass on the prices from contractors who were unsuccessful. M. Meehan advised that Arnold Contractors Ltd have been engaged as lead contractors with G. Condon as a sub-contractor. He advised work that is currently underway, and a separate tender is being considered for the cartage of rock from the Whataroa quarry. M. Meehan stated that Council staff are optimistic that as much rock as possible can be recovered from the river as this will make the job a lot cheaper.

M. Meehan explained the financial side of the works to the meeting and advised that insurance secured by Council last year will fund 40% of costs as per the MCDEM rules. He stated that meetings have been held with Council's insurer and MCDEM staff to start working through the insurance claim. M. Meehan advised that the insurance assessors have also been on site. He advised that he is unsure of how long it will take to process the claim and there is also uncertainty around the amount that can be claimed from Aon and the MCDEM. M. Meehan advised that there is approximately \$1M in the catastrophe fund with \$250,000 of

this being recommended to pay for insurance excess. He stated that the current balance in the Lower Waiho rating district account is just under \$100,000.

M. Meehan advised that competitive prices have been sought for the rebuild following Council's decision last week to go ahead with the rebuild. He stated that there are still some unknowns particularly in relation to the insurance claim and MCDEM. Discussion took place on the timeframe for the payout with R. Mallinson advising that it is likely this will take several weeks to work through and it is likely that the final outcome will not be known before the job is finished. M. Meehan advised that damage sustained to the Franz Josef stopbank is also being claimed for. M. Meehan advised that this claim will not be as complicated as the 2010 insurance claim.

M. Meehan explained the recommendations to the meeting and answered questions from Councillors. Cr Birchfield tabled costs from Blakely Contractors Ltd which contains pricing for the use of the D11 bulldozer. Cr Birchfield stated that he would like to hear from Peter Dennehy who is representing the LWRD. Cr Archer asked Cr Birchfield for his take on the use of the D11. Cr Birchfield advised that the D11 was the machine which went down the river and diverted the main flow of the Waiho River away from the south side. He stated that the D11 is still in the area and is available for use and could be used to push the bank back up again. Cr Birchfield stated that the quickest way to reinstate the bank is to use the D11 as the bank has been washed away for almost a month now. Cr Archer asked if the use of the D11 will have any impact on the hourly rate price currently in front of Council. Cr Birchfield stated that the D11 is a more suitable machine and is bigger machine than what is currently being used.

The Chairman stated that Council has a procurement policy in place and staff have asked contractors to put in their prices, which they have done, and now there is a list of prices which was not included in the procurement process. The Chairman asked R. Beal to explain the procurement process to the meeting. R. Beal advised that the availability clause in Council's Procurement Policy was used as the message Council received was that the work was to be started immediately. Council's engineer then got quotes from Arnold Contracting Ltd and others including the Blakely Construction Ltd's machine who were all put forward.

M. Meehan advised that the contract was awarded to Arnold Contracting Ltd (ACL) as the lead contractor and Graham Condon as a subcontractor. He explained that there is the ability for ACL to pull in other machinery including the D11 as necessary.

P. Dennehy addressed the meeting. He asked how long is this process going to take as yesterday he watched a digger trying to lift a rock out of the river and the digger was too small. P. Dennehy expressed concern with the prospect of the LWRD ending up with a large loan, he stated there is still no rock on the bank and there is nobody drilling in the Whataroa quarry at the moment. P. Dennehy stated that the LWRD is also concerned about where rock is likely to come from. Discussion took place on the possibility of a buy out for the south side but M. Meehan advised that there are too many unknowns with this. He stated that the focus is on reinstating the stopbank. P. Dennehy stated that all present today are here for the Franz Josef community as the south side effects the town. The Chairman advised that the main concerns are the proposed expenditure for the reinstatement of the stopbank and the prospect of a large loan for the LWRD. M. Meehan stated that the costs for the reinstatement of the stopbank is worst case scenario. The Chairman advised that Council has to go through a proper procurement process and this will be followed. Cr Archer asked P. Dennehy for his opinion on the supplementary paper containing prices for the D11 and what he thought about this. P. Dennehy responded that the other machinery will do the job but he is concerned about how much longer this would take, and the risk of the river flooding again in the meantime. P. Dennehy stated that it is important that timelines are in place for this reason. Cr Archer expressed concern regarding the paper tabled with costings to the meeting as it had no input from Council management. Cr Birchfield stated that it was his idea to put the additional paper to the meeting. It was agreed that one of the major issues is the demand for rock as well as the design and methodology for the work. M. Meehan advised that the recommendation talks about making Jimmy Arnold the lead contractor. M. Meehan advised that council staff can work with J. Arnold with regard to the use of bigger gear and the availability of this. M. Meehan stated that this could be discussed on Monday at a meeting in Franz Josef, timeframes would also be discussed at this meeting. M. Meehan advised that J. Arnold has the flexibility to bring in a sub-contractor for the D11. M. Meehan stated that he and R. Beal will be attending a meeting in Franz Josef on Monday to discuss

these matters. M. Meehan advised that Council's preference is to have a lead contractor, and to hold weekly meetings to keep the project on track. Discussion took place on like for like and the implications of insurance. M. Meehan stated that Council's goal is to recover as much as possible from insurance and MCDEM. He stated that like for like is different now compared to what was done previously as the Rata Knoll section could be stage two, if finances allow. M. Meehan spoke of the uncertainty with insurance and the MCDEM claim. Cr Ewen wondered if the \$100,000 in the rating district account could be used for the D11 work but he is unsure if this would compromise the current contract. R. Beal advised that Council's Engineer also has a price for the use of a 50 tonne digger and he is working with J. Arnold on this. R. Beal stated that the main problem with using the D11 is that there is not enough rock to use yet, as there is no point in pushing up a bank until it can be lined. Cr Birchfield expressed concern with progress to date. It was agreed that advice must be taken from Council's Engineer as this is the only way the project can be run. Extensive discussion took place with questions asked about insurance, rock requirements, and how the new wall compares to the old wall. M. Meehan advised that the bank was instated 37 years ago and there have been a lot of changes in methodology since then. P. Dennehy stated that rock is not being recovered quick enough. He spoke of ways to that the D11 could be used, and the amount of large rock that is in the middle of the river, as well as rock on the hook groyne. R. Beal stated that it was acknowledged yesterday that the excavator being used is not big enough but this has been addressed today.

Cr Archer suggested a change to recommendation two for procurement of larger machinery if required. M. Meehan asked the meeting how they would like to deal with the level of uncertainty around the financial situation especially the prospect of the LWRD needing a loan. Cr McDonnell suggested that the LWRD is given some indication of how much they could be up for with regard to a loan. It was agreed that this information would be provided to the LWRD at Monday's meeting with the impact of various scenarios included. Cr Archer stated it is important that the job is done as quickly as possible and for the best possible price. The Chairman stated that once the insurance and MCDEM funds come through, whatever the shortfall is will become a loan to the rating district. M. Meehan advised that during the contract for the Hokitika Seawall, milestones and triggers were in place and it is proposed that these will be put in place for this project. Discussion took place, M. Meehan advised that \$3.791M is not required right now but a smaller amount could be approved now with monthly updates provided to Council meetings and weekly updates provided to LWRD. He stated that the project will change during stages as the project develops. Cr Ewen stated that he would be happy with \$1M approved now as there is money coming from the insurers and MCDEM. R. Mallinson advised that Council will be working hard with the insurers to get the best possible outcomes for the community. R. Mallinson stated that he will be modelling the impact of various levels of borrowing per \$100,000 of capital value later today. He stated that Council is able to borrow at a very cheap rate of less than 3%. It was agreed that recommendation three would be changed to \$1M.

Moved (Archer /Birchfield)

1. *That Council receives the report.*
2. *That Council approves the rates listed below for the Milton and Others stopbank reinstatement, recognising that the project may require the use of heavier machinery, and that Council authorises the procurement of this machinery at the best price:*

<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Plant</i>	<i>Rate \$/hour</i>	<i>Establishment</i>
<i>Arnold Contracting</i>	<i>26T Dump Truck</i>	<i>\$175</i>	<i>\$0</i>
<i>Arnold Contracting</i>	<i>20T Excavator</i>	<i>\$170</i>	<i>\$0</i>
<i>Arnold Contracting</i>	<i>30T Excavator</i>	<i>\$180</i>	<i>\$2,000</i>
<i>Arnold Contracting</i>	<i>12T Roller</i>	<i>\$110</i>	<i>\$2,000</i>
<i>Graham Condon</i>	<i>D375 Dozer</i>	<i>\$575</i>	<i>\$0</i>

- 3. *That Council approve expenditure up to \$1M for the initial reinstatement of Milton and Others stopbank.*
- 4. *That Council attempt to recover the full amount for the reinstatement cost through insurance and government contributions.*
- 5. *That should there be a shortfall arising from recovery of finances between insurance and government contributions, that the shortfall is funded through a loan secured on behalf of the Lower Waiho Rating District.*
- 6. *That Council authorise the use of \$250,000 from the catastrophe fund to fund the excess cost of the insurance claim.*

Carried

The Chairman thanked P. Dennehy and members of the LWRD for their attendance.

The meeting closed at 11.28 a.m.

.....
Chairman

.....
Date

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Prepared for: Council Meeting – 14 May 2019
Prepared by: Paulette Birchfield and Brendon Russ - Engineers
Date: 30 April 2019
Subject: **ENGINEERING OPERATIONS REPORT**

WORKS COMPLETED AND WORKS TENDERED FORGreymouth Floodwall – Blaketown

Whilst undertaking the rock riprap repair work in March, the contractor noted the toe rock beneath the waterline was slumping in several sections further along the wall. The Council Engineer instructed that the additional repairs be undertaken whilst the contractor was onsite. The total volume of rock used was 1,444 tonnes.

The latest cross sections had indicated the bed level generally dropping from 2009 to 2016. A bed level survey is due to be completed in April/May 2019.



Floodwall batter before repair.



Extension of the rock riprap at Blaketown.

Karamea Rating District

During March 2019 SM Lowe Contracting Ltd were engaged by Council to excavate and create a stockpile of rock at Miedemas Quarry at Arapito. While undertaking the stockpile works they also carted and placed rock to repair an eroded bank 1km downstream from the Quarry site at Spur #12 on the Karamea River, and to the Oparara River where the bank had slumped upstream of the bridge.



Rock protection at Spur #12, looking downstream.



Rock protection at Spur #12, looking downstream.



Bank slumping on the Oparara River.

Franz Josef Rating District

Arnold Contracting was engaged after the flooding event on the 26 March 2019 to carry out emergency toe rock repairs to the downstream end of the church stopbank. These works were carried out under day works rates with rock coming from stockpiles onsite.

Lower Waiho Rating District

Re-construction of Milton and Others Stopbank will require an estimated 60,000 tonne of armour grade rock. Council engineers recommend that the ratio of "floaters" to "shot rock" doesn't exceed 30% of "floaters" used within the reconstruction of the wall. The preference is for approximately a 20% mix of floaters to shot rock.

The contract for the bulk earthworks and rock recovery has been awarded to Arnold Contracting Ltd. Arnold Contracting Ltd has engaged additional resources from sub-contractors for this work. When 9,000 tonnes of "floaters" has been recovered into stockpile and is matched by 21,000 of shot rock in stock pile the first 350m section of wall construction will begin. Whilst rock recovery is undertaken the bulk earthworks will be undertaken and completed in parallel.

South Island Equipment Hire have been engaged to undertake additional rock recovery exploration above the moraine.

The current phase of works is based solely around rock recovery onsite. This involves excavating the old existing toe rock to stockpile and also recovering rock that has migrated down river and into paddocks.

The following plant is currently being used onsite:

- 2 x 20T Excavators
- 1 x 30T Excavator
- 1 x 50T Excavator
- 1 x 26T Dump Truck
- 1 x 12T Construction Roller
- 1 X D375 Bulldozer

Up until the end of April 2019 approximately 4,000T of rock has been recovered and stockpiled.

The temporary river channel is requiring regular maintenance to ensure the river flows on the true left of the Waiho as much as is possible.

Weekly meetings are being held with the Southside Rating District to keep the community up to date with progress and planning.



Rock recovery Lower Waiho.



Temporary river diversion Lower Waiho.

Quarry Rock Movements
1 March 2019 – 31 March 2019

Quarry		Opening Stockpile Balance	Rock Sold	Rock Produced	Closing Stockpile Balance
Camelback	Small/medium	11,943	0	0	11,943
	Large	3,822	658	0	3,165
Whataroa	Small/medium	9,056	0	0	9,056
	Large	7,210	3,953	0	3,257
Blackball		850	0	0	850
Inchbonnie		16,476	26,433	26,433	16,476
Kiwi		0	0	0	0
Miedema		0	0	0	0
Okuru		1,000	0	0	1,000
Whitehorse		1,334	0	0	1,334
Totals		46,002	31,044	26,433	41,391

Rock recovery is a significant issue in relation to the availability of armour grade shot rock to supply the NZTA, DOC, WDC and WCRC river works at Franz Josef. Collectively the agencies require approximately 180,000 tonne of rock. Councils contractors have brought in an additional drill rig into Whataroa Quarry and Council Engineers and the Quarry Manager are providing advice on further sites to win the required rock. The agencies are coordinating weekly meetings to ensure the projects stay on track in relation to rock supply. A further update will be provided to the June Council meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

That the report is received

Randal Beal
Operations Manager



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The West Coast, New Zealand
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Toll Free 0508 800 118
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www.wrc.govt.nz

17

10 April 2019

Our Reference: Carters Beach Community

Dear Sir/Madam

Carters Beach Community – Survey Results March 2019

Council received 93 responses from the 226 survey forms that were mailed out in February.

Protection Works

Of the five options presented for coastal protection, the two options that received the most support are Option Two *Sacrificial Gravel based bund WCRC design* and Option Four *Sacrificial bund sand based works undertaken by community*.

Of the options presented for reducing the flooding hazard of “Thomas Creek” option two “*Rockfill*” received the most support.

The results of this survey will be incorporated into the draft rating district proposal that will be consulted on formally through the Council’s 2019/20 Annual Plan.

As part of the Annual Plan consultation process you will receive a hard copy of the consultation in the mail.

If you have any questions in the meantime, please do not hesitate to contact me (03) 768 0466 ext 8281.

Yours faithfully

Randal Beal
Operations Manager

Prepared for: Council Meeting – 14 May 2019
 Prepared by: Heather McKay – Consents & Compliance Manager
 Date: 3 May 2019
 Subject: **Building Act Functions in relation to Dams**

Background

Under the Building Act 2004 (Building Act), regional authorities control work on large dams (building consents) and are responsible for the issue of Project Information Memoranda (PIMs), the compliance schedule regime, and issuing certificates of acceptance. This requires each regional authority to either become a building consent authority (BCA), or to transfer particular functions, duties or powers under the Building Act (Building Act Functions) to another regional authority that is a BCA.

There are currently four regional authorities with BCA accreditation, Waikato Regional Council (all other North Island regional councils have transferred their Building Act functions to WRC), Environment Canterbury and Otago Regional Council.

Current Situation

The West Coast Regional Council (WCRC) and Environment Southland have previously formally transferred (by way of special consultative procedure) their Building Act Functions to Otago Regional Council. The contractual arrangements with Otago Regional Council are due to expire on 30 June 2019. It is uncertain whether Otago Regional Council intends to retain its BCA accreditation, and if so, on what conditions it would continue to provide Building Act Functions to WCRC and Environment Southland.

Given this uncertainty, WCRC and Environment Southland have commenced preliminary discussions with Environment Canterbury about the provision of Building Act Functions for Environment Southland and WCRC.

WCRC does not currently have the capability or expertise to provide Building Act Functions for the West Coast region. To provide this function WCRC would need to obtain and/or train qualified staff, gain BCA accreditation and renew this accreditation on a two yearly basis. Without including the staff salary component, the costs of the BCA accreditation function are estimated to be upwards of \$50,000 initially and in the tens of thousands annually thereafter. While the actual processing of any building consent applications in relation to dams would be cost recoverable, these applications are few and far between (only one application was received in the last 10 years). As such it is considered inefficient for WCRC to obtain and retain BCA accreditation and transferring these functions to another regional authority remains the best option for WCRC.

Way Forward

As mentioned, WCRC and Environment Southland have entered preliminary discussions with Environment Canterbury about transferring the relevant BCA functions to Environment Canterbury.

Section 244 of the Building Act provides that a regional authority may transfer one or more of its functions, duties, or powers under the Act to another regional authority, except the power of transfer. Section 245 of the Building Act requires that the regional authority transferring the Building Act functions must:

- (a) use the special consultative procedure in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA);
- (b) serve notice on the Minister responsible for the administration of the Building Act of its proposal to transfer the functions, duties, or powers; and
- (c) agree with the other regional authority to whom the function, duty, or power is to be transferred that the transfer is desirable on either or both of the following grounds:
 - (i) efficiency;
 - (ii) technical or special capability, or expertise.

Section 246 of the Building Act requires that the regional authorities transferring and receiving Building Act Functions enter into an agreement in respect of the transfer, the terms and conditions of which must be agreed between them. West Coast Regional Council must undertake a special consultative procedure before making any decision to transfer Building Act Functions to Environment Canterbury.

It is recommended that WCRC now formally commences negotiations with Environment Canterbury to negotiate a transfer agreement and undertakes the special consultative procedure required for the proposed transfer. It is noted that the full agreement does not need to be negotiated prior to the special consultative procedure occurring. Once the details of the exact functions to be transferred are agreed upon in principal the procedure can commence.

Once the special consultative procedure process is complete, and details of the agreement with Environment Canterbury negotiated the final decision to transfer the functions would be brought back to Council for resolution.

It is noted that WCRC is currently seeking a short term extension to the existing arrangement with Otago Regional Council to provide ongoing cover until new long term arrangements are in place. This is important to mitigate any risk to WCRC of not having a transfer in place. A decision from Council is not required to provide for a short term extension, as the delegation of functions to Otago Regional Council is already in place.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *That Council receives this report; and*
2. *That Council directs staff to enter into negotiations with Environment Canterbury for the transfer of the West Coast Regional Council's Building Act Functions to Environment Canterbury;*
3. *That Council directs staff to prepare documentation for, and undertake, the special consultative procedure under Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.*

Heather McKay
Consents and Compliance Manager

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Prepared for: Council Meeting - 14 May 2019
 Prepared by: Robert Mallinson – Corporate Services Manager
 Date: 3 May 2019
 Subject: Corporate Services Manager's Report

1. Financial Report 1 July to 31 March 2019

	ACTUAL Year to Date	BUDGET	BUDGET Annual	% ACTUAL vs BUDGET
REVENUES				
General Rates and Penalties	2,517,805	2,572,500	3,430,000	73%
Investment Income	259,873	680,032	906,709	29%
Resource Management	694,660	1,000,038	1,333,384	52%
Regional Land Transport	61,120	61,748	82,330	74%
Emergency Management	859,163	862,500	1,150,000	75%
Economic Development	37,500	112,500	150,000	25%
River, Drainage, Coastal Protection	1,411,328	1,167,917	1,557,222	91%
Warm West Coast	63,995	11,618	15,491	413%
VCS Business Unit	2,631,910	3,034,500	4,046,000	65%
Commercial Property Revaluation	-	-	-	
	8,537,354	9,503,352	12,671,136	
EXPENDITURE				
Governance	364,606	360,032	480,042	76%
Economic Development	225,850	225,000	300,000	75%
Resource Management	2,755,089	2,839,784	3,786,379	73%
Regional Land Transport	141,844	152,694	203,592	70%
Hydrology & Floodwarning Services	634,071	720,164	960,219	66%
Emergency Management	910,131	901,796	1,202,394	76%
River, Drainage, Coastal Protection	1,649,010	2,121,771	2,829,028	58%
VCS Business Unit	2,373,944	2,541,750	3,389,000	70%
Other	85,924	46,528	62,037	139%
Warm West Coast	7,570	7,667	10,223	
	9,148,039	9,917,186	13,222,914	
OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	- 610,685	- 413,834	- 551,778	

	Net Variance ACTUAL vs BUDGETED Year to Date	ACTUAL	BUDGET Year to Date	ANNUAL BUDGET
BREAKDOWN OF SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)				
Rating Districts	585,975	335,542	250,433	333,911
Economic Development	75,850	188,350	112,500	150,000
Quarries	85,038	137,891	222,929	297,239
Investment Income	420,159	259,873	680,032	906,709
VCS Business Unit	234,784	257,966	492,750	657,000
General Rates Funded Activities	150,150	1,108,326	958,176	1,277,568
Warm West Coast	52,475	56,426	3,951	5,268
Revaluation Investment Property	-	-	-	-
Other	39,397	85,924	46,528	62,037
TOTAL	- 196,851	- 610,685	- 413,834	- 551,778

	Net Variance ACTUAL vs BUDGETED Year to Date	ACTUAL	BUDGET Year to Date	ANNUAL BUDGET
Net Contributors to General Rates Funded Surplus /(Deficit)				
Rates	54,695	2,517,805	2,572,500	3,430,000
Representation	4,575	364,606	360,032	480,042
Resource Management	220,683	2,060,429	1,839,746	2,452,995
Transport Activity	10,223	80,724	90,947	121,262
River, Drainage, Coastal Protection	45,159	435,333	480,492	640,656
Hydrology & Floodwarning	86,093	634,071	720,164	960,219
Emergency Management	11,672	50,968	39,296	52,394
TOTAL	- 150,150	- 1,108,326	- 958,176	- 1,277,568

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash	-	947,050
Deposit - Westpac		1,621
Accounts Receivable - General		728,585
Accounts Receivable - Rates		2,631,033
Prepayments		232,877
GST Refund Due		
Stock		627,290
Accrued Income		748,134
		<u>4,022,489</u>

NON CURRENT ASSETS

Investments		10,342,378
Strategic Investments		1,519,382
Strategic Investments		208,202
Term Deposit - PRCC Bond		50,000
MBIE & DOC Bonds		23,866
Investments-Catastrophes Fund		1,008,250
Warm West Coast Loans		352,899
Commerical Property Investment		1,480,000
Fixed Assets		4,904,052
Infrastructural Assets		58,769,250
		<u>78,658,280</u>

TOTAL ASSETS 82,680,769**CURRENT LIABILITIES**

Bank Short Term Loan	-	3,300,000
Accounts Payable	-	621,265
GST	-	290,510
Deposits & Bonds	-	1,157,203
Sundry Payables	-	68,517
Revenue in Advance	-	1,443,484
Accrued Annual Leave, Payroll	-	339,106
	-	<u>7,220,085</u>

NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

Future Quarry Restoration	-	398,000
Interest Rate Hedge Position		-
Punakaiki	-	265,000
Lower Waiho	-	133,440
Kaniere	-	82,551
Greymouth Floodwall	-	1,475,953
Hokitika Seawall	-	1,106,250
Strategic Investments	-	1,862,200
Warm West Coast	-	314,862
Working Capital Loan	-	528,180
	-	<u>6,166,437</u>

TOTAL LIABILITIES - 13,386,522**EQUITY**

Ratepayers Equity	-	18,028,218
Surplus Transferred		610,685
Rating District Equity	-	2,569,045
Revaluation	-	38,339,289
Catastrophe Fund	-	1,059,380
Investment Growth Reserve	-	9,909,000
TOTAL EQUITY	-	<u>69,294,247</u>

LIABILITIES & EQUITY - 82,680,768

2. Investment Portfolio

31 March 2019	Catastrophe Fund	Major Portfolio	TOTAL
Opening balance 1 March 2019	\$ 998,283	\$ 10,223,767	\$ 11,222,050
Income (March)	\$ 9,967	\$ 118,611	\$ 128,578
Deposit			
Withdrawal			\$ -
Closing balance 31 March 2019	\$ 1,008,250	\$ 10,342,378	\$ 11,350,628
Total income year to date to 31 March 2019	\$ 18,120	\$ 121,314	\$ 139,434

3. Commentary

Council investment portfolio continued its recovery during March, with the total recovery January - March amounting to \$621,000. This almost completes a reversal of the December quarter where the Portfolio suffered losses of \$665,000.

There will be further positive Portfolio gains in April 2019. I am confident that these gains will continue to 30 June 2019.

Council deficit increased from \$435,000 @ 28 February 2019 to \$610,000 @ 31 March 2019. This included a VCS surplus reduction from \$414,000 @ 28 February 2019 to \$258,000 @ 31 March 2019.

4. Council Investment Policy

Council investment policy was reviewed and updated in the 2018/28 Long Term Plan, and was amended by simple resolution under S 102 (4) and (5) of LGA 2002 to clarify that Councils Investments funds were externally managed by an appointed Fund Manager, and that Council could make other investments by specific Council resolution.

Our Treasury Advisor Miles O'Connor of bancorp has recommended a further tweak, this time to 4.3 of the Policy as per attached. The bullet point relating to % of Council debt exposed to Annual refinancing Risk with this amendment will be changed with this amendment to include the words "where practicable" and change the % from 40% to 60%.

I wish to assure Councillors that these are the last amendments that I will be bringing for a while. We are getting things in order for a migration of Westpac debt to LGFA scheduled for settlement on 22 May 2019.

These suggested amendments will enable Council to secure the best possible interest rates with LGFA following that migration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *That the report be received.*
2. *That the Council combined Treasury Policy (containing Investment & Borrowing Policies) be amended to provide that the provision in 4.3 relating to Council debt and refinancing risk be amended to include the words "where practicable" and the % be amended from 40% to 60%.*

Robert Mallinson
Corporate Services Manager

- Interest rate options – includes caps, swaptions and collars. For a collar the amount of the sold option must match the amount of the purchased option.

Options on hedging floating rate debt with an exercise rate greater than 2.00% above the equivalent period interest rate at the time of inception cannot be counted as part of the fixed rate cover percentage calculation. For example a two year cap at 5.00% would only count as a fixed rate hedge if the underlying swap rate at the time of inception was greater than 3.00%.

In addition to the above derivative instruments, Fixed Rate Term Loans may also be used to manage the Council's interest rate risks.

4.3 Funding Risk Management

Funding risk is defined as an inability to secure access to external lines of credit sufficient to enable the Council to achieve its strategic short term and long term objectives where the financial requirements to achieve those goals exceed the funds being generated from operating activities.

Funding risk covers both working capital requirements and core debt.

- The Council must approve all new debt funding facilities and/or revision to the parameters of existing debt funding facilities.
- To ensure that all of the Council's debt is not exposed to excessive refinancing risk at any one time, where practicable no more than 40% of all debt facilities should mature within a rolling twelve month period. ~~Compliance with this provision is not required if total external debt is less than \$5.0 million.~~
- The CSM must renegotiate/replace maturing bank funding facilities on a timely basis. Specifically, the CSM must obtain an indicative letter of offer no later than two months before the maturity of any bank facility.

Deleted: 4

Commented [MO2]: A 40% limit is too restrictive and inhibits the ability to have a reasonable percentage of low priced floating rate debt. Also have the proviso where practicable. ~~Again when total debt is less than \$5 million the funding risk requirements get more difficult to manage.~~

Deleted: 3

4.4 Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk management has the objective of ensuring that adequate liquid assets and funding sources are available at all times to meet the short term commitments of the Council as they arise in an orderly manner. Appropriate cash flow reporting mechanisms will be maintained to monitor The Council's estimated liquidity position over the next twelve months.

To manage liquidity risk the Council must maintain committed funding facilities at a minimum of 110% of the projected peak debt level over the ensuing twelve month period.

4.5 Counterparty Risk Management for Borrowing and Interest Rate Risk Management

The management of counterparty credit risk in relation to the Council' borrowing and interest rate risk management activities has the objective of minimising financial loss through the default of a

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Prepared for: Council Meeting- 14 May 2019
Prepared by: Andrew Robb – Chairman
Date: 3 May 2019
Subject: **CHAIRMAN'S REPORT**

Meetings Attended:

- I attended the Three Waters Review - Regional Council Reference Group workshop in Wellington on 12 April. This was followed by the Essential Freshwater Regional Sector Advisor Group meeting on the afternoon on 12 April.
- I chaired the Special Council meeting on 24 April.
- I participated in a teleconference for the Freshwater Regional Sector Advisor Group on 26 April.
- I attended the Grey Mawhera Freshwater Management Unit meeting on 30 April.
- I attended the pre-Regional Sector tour and meeting hosted by Environment Southland on the 2nd and 3rd of May.
- I will be attending the Joint Committee Meeting on 8 May along with the Mayors, Chairs and Iwi forum later the same day.
- I will be attending the Annual Plan Budget workshop on 9 May.

RECOMMENDATION

That this report be received.

Andrew Robb
Chairman

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Prepared for: Council Meeting – 14 May 2019
Prepared by: Michael Meehan – Chief Executive
Date: 3 May 2019
Subject: **CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT**

Meetings attended:

- I attended the Regional Chief Executive Officers meeting in Wellington on 11 April, and the Chief Executive's Environmental Forum also in Wellington the following day.
- I attended the Special Council meeting on 24 April.
- I chaired the Co-ordinating Executive Group Meeting, then hosted the West Coast CEO forum on 30 April.
- I met with DIA and MBIE officials, alongside the Westland District Council CEO Simon Bastion in Wellington on 6 May to discuss Franz Josef related issues.
- I will be attending the Joint Committee meeting and the Mayors, Chairs and Iwi forum on 8 May.

Submission on Grey District Council Annual Plan 2019 / 20

Attached is a copy of Council's submission on Grey District Council's Annual Plan 2019 / 20.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1. That this report be received.*
- 2. That Council approve the attached submission to the Grey District Council 2019/20 Annual Plan.*
- 3. That Council approve like submissions to the Westland and Buller District Council 2019/20 Annual Plans.*

Michael Meehan
Chief Executive



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Toll free 0508 800 118
www.wcrc.govt.nz

2 May 2019

Paul Pretorius
Chief Executive
Grey District Council
Greymouth

By email: submissions@greydc.govt.nz

Dear Paul,

Submission on Grey District Council Annual Plan 2019/20

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback to the Grey District Council Annual Plan for 2019/20.

Our submission focusses on the following points:

- One District Plan
- Civil Defence Emergency Management
 - Funding support for Civil Defence Emergency Management at the local level
 - Council resourcing of Emergency Operations Centre

One District Plan

The Local Government Reorganisation (West Coast Region) Final Proposal Order 2018 came in to effect on 5 November 2018. This Order requires the development of a West Coast District Plan (One District Plan), and directs the West Coast Regional Council to undertake this work. The Order was developed by the Local Government Commission who carried out extensive consultation including public hearings and telephone interviews.

The Order details the process that must be followed including the governance structure for the development of the plan.

Funding for One District Plan has been explicitly outlined within the Order as follows: *"The costs for there to be a combined district plan and for preparing, notifying, adopting, periodically amending and reviewing the combined district plan must be funded by the West Coast Regional Council by a rate set in relation to all rateable land within the West Coast Region."*

This means the Regional Council is required by law to strike an appropriate rate for the development and maintenance of the plan.

The Governance Group has established a framework for the development of the One District Plan. The plan is to be completed within three years and will be overseen by a Project Manager, which will be supported by a senior planner and an administrator. There will also be consultant costs associated with this.

Funding from the Local Government Commission has assisted in covering the establishment costs of the project. The three District Councils have previously committed \$25,000 each, and the Regional Council is repurposing the economic development funding for the 2019/20 year. Even with these contributions, there will be a shortfall that the Regional Council will be rating for.

Note that if this directive had not been made, both the Grey and Westland District Councils would have to rate separately to undertake their own individual plans in addition to the work that the Buller District Council has commenced but still to complete. The Governance Group anticipates that there will be cost savings in the long run for ratepayers across the region.

Outcome sought:

1. That the Grey District Council retains the \$25,000 per annum contribution for the lifetime of the Tai Poutini One District Plan project.
2. That the Grey District Council commits to the provision of staff time to the technical working group for the lifetime of the project.

Civil Defence Emergency Management

Funding support for Civil Defence Emergency Management at a local level

Funding for Civil Defence Emergency Management at a local level for the Grey District is currently insufficient to address operational readiness and response functions. This is separate to the role and functions of Civil Defence and Emergency Management at a Group level, and is critical to ensuring that communities are able to undertake their volunteer civil defence responsibilities as well as the individual district councils.

While a funding request had been developed through the draft annual plan development process it had been overlooked for inclusion. This submission seeks that this funding is considered, and included, by the Grey District Council through the submissions process.

There has been significant improvement across all areas of Civil Defence Emergency Management on the West Coast. This includes procedures, policies, software and hardware for the Emergency Operations Centre and Emergency Coordination Centre, massive steps forward in GIS capability, as well as staff training.

The local component funding, sought through this submission, is to support the Grey District specifically. It will allow for the maintenance and/or replacement of the District's fixed assets. This is not something the West Coast Civil Defence Group can fund. Note that in Year 1 of the Grey District Council Long Term Plan, \$92,000 had been allocated to Emergency Management. Of this, \$80,000 was made up of council overheads and internal charges, not on operational spending.

Achieving the key performance indicators in the Long Term Plan if the appropriate funds are not being allocated is unlikely, and more importantly, the Council faces the risk of being less prepared than the district should be when facing the impact of an event.

Please consider all of the items identified in Table 1 as essential spending for the upcoming financial year.

Table 1: Requested Grey District Emergency Management Budget

	Description	2019-20	Comments
CAPEX	VHF base set radios	\$5,000	Replacement radios for community radios. Some are very old units and are unreliable. Three replacements per year.
CAPEX	Portable repeater	\$12,000	To provide redundancy for ES7ch for the civil defence radio communications. The only way to communicate with communities when normal communications systems have failed.
CAPEX	Generator for portable repeaters and fuel cans	\$2,200	For above
CAPEX	Hard cases for equipment	\$600	Cases for satellite phones, EOC computers, radio
OPEX	Community preparedness kits	\$2,400	CDC resource kits for CDC's and CRC's
CAPEX	White boards for Emergency Operations Centre	\$3,600	Six double sided whiteboards. One per function

	Description	2019-20	Comments
OPEX	EOC resources	\$2,000	Magnets, signage, map lamination
OPEX	EOC radio aerial	\$1,300	Radio aerial for EOC
CAPEX	EOC satellite phone installation	\$2,800	Essential
OPEX	EOC CIMS function vests	\$1,500	
OPEX	Signs for Community Response Centres	\$2,250	Flopper boards for CRC's
OPEX	Uniform and hi-viz staff for volunteers	\$1,600	
CAPEX	UHF radios	\$1,170	Increasing numbers and replacing broken units
OPEX	Response team resource bags and PPE	\$3,600	Used to equip staff and volunteers who go into field during response to gather intel and assist the public, includes tablets and radios
OPEX	Emergency supplies for GDC EOC	\$3,560	Food and water for Emergency Operations Centre
OPEX	Replacement of used or expired items in Community Resource boxes	\$1,500	Fifteen boxes to maintain
OPEX	Staff and volunteer training and travel	\$20,000	Provision of course and expenses, e.g. Function courses, Controllers course
OPEX	Wireless Nation Contract (existing)	\$1,600	Satellite communications contract for data and phone
OPEX	Exercises	\$2,000	Two exercises to be held per year @\$1,000 per exercise
OPEX	VHF infrastructure maintenance	\$1,000	Annual checking of all Grey District Council CDC Radios (lifecycle maintenance costs)
OPEX	VHF infrastructure maintenance	\$1,000	Replace damaged VHF aerials and cables (allow one per year)
CAPEX	Container clean and fitout	\$5,000	Container has been contaminated by the storage of toilet chemicals and is unusable. Needs to be cleaned and then fitted out with shelving etc.
Total expenditure		\$77,680	

Council resourcing of Emergency Operations Centre

Council staff are critical in resourcing the Emergency Operations Centre before, during and after an event. The Emergency Operations Centre is a central location from which the response to an emergency is managed. This submission seeks that the Grey District Council reviews their involvement during a response to an event and ensures that all staff, as well as volunteers and Controllers, receive the training needed, and are supported to undertake the various roles within the EOC, to provide the appropriate response required.

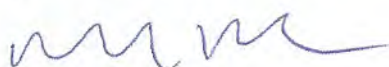
Outcome sought:

1. That the Grey District Council makes provision of \$77,680 towards the operational and capital expenditure for emergency management at a local level.
2. That the Grey District Council ensures that all staff, as well as volunteers and Controllers, receive the training required, and are supported to undertake the various roles within the Emergency Operations Centre, to provide the appropriate response to an event.

Hearing

We wish to be heard in support of this submission.

Yours sincerely



Michael Meehan
Chief Executive
West Coast Regional Council

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

To: Chairperson
West Coast Regional Council

I move that the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely, -

Agenda Item No. 8.

- 29 – 32
- 8.1 Confirmation of Confidential Minutes 9 April 2019
 - 8.2 Overdue Debtors Report (to be tabled)
 - 8.3 Response to Presentation (if any)
 - 8.4 In Committee Items to be Released to Media

Item No.	General Subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 7 of LGOIMA for the passing of this resolution.
8.			
8.1	Confirmation of Confidential Minutes 9 April 2019		Clause 7 subclause 2 (a)
8.2	Overdue Debtors Report (to be tabled)		Clause 7 subclause 2 (a) Clause 7 subclause 2 (i)
8.3	Response to Presentation (if any)		
8.4	In Committee Items to be Released to		Clause 7 subclause 2 (i)
8.5	Media		
8.6			

I also move that:

- Michael Meehan
- Robert Mallinson
- Randal Beal
- Hadley Mills
- Heather McKay
- Nichola Costley

be permitted to remain at this meeting after the public has been excluded, because of their knowledge on the subject. This knowledge, which will be of assistance in relation to the matter to be discussed.

The Minutes Clerk also be permitted to remain at the meeting.