



388 Main South Road, Paroa
P.O. Box 66, Greymouth 7840
The West Coast, New Zealand
Telephone (03) 768 0466
Toll Free 0508 800 118
Facsimile (03) 768 7133
Email info@wcr.govt.nz
www.wcrc.govt.nz

AGENDA AND SUPPORTING PAPERS FOR SPECIAL MEETING

7 AUGUST 2018

DATE: 7 August 2018

TIME: 10.30 a.m.

VENUE: Council Chambers
West Coast Regional Council Offices
388 Main South Road
Paroa

AGENDA:

1. Hear from submitters who wish to be heard in person
(Submitters 1 - 7)
2. Receive submissions from those submitters who did not wish to be heard in person
(Submitters 8 - 67)

NOTE: Following the conclusion of the Special Meeting, there will be a workshop to discuss the submissions received.

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING

Notice is hereby given of a Special Council Meeting of
THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
to be held in the Offices of
The West Coast Regional (Council Chambers), 388 Main South Road, Greymouth,
Tuesday, 7 August 2018, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

A.J. Robb
CHAIRMAN

Randal Beal
ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE

SUBMITTERS WISHING TO BE HEARD

Submission Number	Page	Name of Submitter	Issue
1	1 – 30	G. Rzesniowiecki	TPP
2	31 - 32	Buller District Council	Various
3	33 - 35	A Woods	Wasps
4	36- 40	Federated Farmers	various
5	41 - 43	Andrew Hocken	Various
6	44	NZTA	Waiho
7	45 - 54	L. Grammer	Various

SUBMITTERS NOT WISHING TO BE HEARD

8	55	GDC	Want WCRC to raise a Tourism Rate
9	56 - 65	Tourism NZ	various
10	66 - 82	PSGR	Drinking water, fluoride, Genetic Engineering Glyphosate
11	83 - 97	Community & Public Health, West Coast	Various
12	98 - 99	Waikato Regional Council	Fish Passages
13	100 - 102	Active West Coast	Various
14	103 - 104	P. Elwell-Sutton	various
15	105 - 110	Frida Inta	Various
16	111	Judith Boyle	Various
17	112 - 113	Westland District Council	Various, CDEM & Waiho
18	114 - 116	R. Arlidge	Climate Change
19	117 - 121	PSA	various
20	122 - 127	Toimata Foundation	Enviroschools
21	128 – 130	Westland Milk Products	Various
22	131 - 133	Tom Skinner	Various
23	134 - 135	A Eaves	Coastal Erosion
24	136 – 137	Clare Backes	Various
25	138 - 139	I Perkins	Various
26	140 - 141	Blue Penguin Trust	Various
27	142	T. Barke	Various
28	143 – 145	J. Caygill	Various
29	146 - 147	L. Burke	UAGC
30	148 - 149	A Wright	UAGC
31	150	C. May	UAGC
32	151	Fortuna Trust	1080 use

33	152 - 154	A.Kremer	Various
34	155	J. Williams	Waiho
35		C. Brooks	Waiho
36		N. McKone	Waiho
37	156	R. Richards	Waiho
38		G. Berry	Waiho
39		N. Frendrup	Waiho
40		T. Bruning	Waiho
41		J. Meldrum	Waiho
42		S. Tinirau	Waiho
43		H. Tinirau	Waiho
44		R. Sharp	Waiho
45		C. Goodall	Waiho
46	157 - 160	N. Hende / Monsoon Restaurant	Waiho
47	161 - 169	M. Warren / Global Sanctuaries Ltd <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 Kamahi Crescent • 50 Greens Road • 56 Cron Street (56 Cron Ltd) • 24 Kamahi Crescent • 46 Cron Street 	Waiho
48	170 - 171	O. Morgan	Waiho
49	172 - 173	M. Nicholson	Waiho
50	174	M. Nolan	Waiho
51	175	B & T. Morris	Waiho
52	176	D. Burrows	Waiho
53	177	J. O'Loughlin / Alice May Restaurant	Waiho
54	178	J & M. Goodall/Te Koha Aotearoa Ltd	Waiho
55	179	Bronwyn Burrows	Waiho
56	180 - 181	Peter York	Waiho
57	182 - 183	Dianne Ferguson	Waiho
58	184 - 191	L. Skinner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paganini Road (Glacier Country Campervan park) • CBR No. 2 Ltd Director • Little Lamb Ltd, 5 Graham Place • West of Alps Trust, 7 Graham Place • 64 Cron Street (Franz Josef Tree Tops) • Franz Josef Campervan Park • 8 Graham Place (10 Cottages) • 15 Cowan Street (The Terrace Motel) 	Waiho
59	192 - 193	Paul Cumming	Waiho
60	194	I & K .Hartshorne	Waiho
61	195 - 196	W. Costello	Waiho
62	197 - 198	A.Haugh & Adam Haugh Ltd	Waiho
63	199 - 200	C. Lin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58 On Cron Motel • Punga Grove Motels 	Waiho
64	201 - 202	CMR Jones Trust	Waiho
65	203 - 205	Scenic Circle Hotel Group	Waiho & Various
66	206	M & O. Morris	Waiho
67	207 - 208	R & B. McLennan	Waiho

Trish Jellyman

From: Gregfullmoon * <gregfullmoon013@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 27 March 2018 16:17
To: info@adc.govt.nz; info@boprc.govt.nz; info@bdc.govt.nz; einfo@ecan.govt.nz; info@cdc.govt.nz; info@chbdc.govt.nz; codcalex@codc.govt.nz; Trudee Thomas; info@ccc.govt.nz; help.desk@cluthadc.govt.nz; dcc@dcc.govt.nz; service@gdc.govt.nz; info@goredc.govt.nz; Info At GDC; Telephone Operators; council@hdc.govt.nz; info@hauraki-dc.govt.nz; info@hbrc.govt.nz; enquiries@horowhenua.govt.nz; info@hurunui.govt.nz; contact@huttcity.govt.nz; service@icc.govt.nz; kdc@kaikoura.govt.nz; Kaipara Council; Mailbox - Kapiti Council; kaweraudc@kaweraudc.govt.nz; info@mackenzie.govt.nz; help@horizons.govt.nz; public@mdc.govt.nz; mdc@marlborough.govt.nz; mdc@mstn.govt.nz; info@mpdc.govt.nz; info@napier.govt.nz; enquiry@ncc.govt.nz; enquiries@npdc.govt.nz; mailroom@nrc.govt.nz; info@odc.govt.nz; info@orc.govt.nz; info@otodc.govt.nz; info@pncc.govt.nz; enquiries@porirua.govt.nz; Services - Queenstown Lakes District Council; info@rangitikei.govt.nz; info@rotorualc.nz; info@ruapehuc.govt.nz; admin@selwyn.govt.nz; contact@stdc.govt.nz; info@southwaikato.govt.nz; enquiries@swdc.govt.nz; emailsdcsouthlanddc.govt.nz; service@es.govt.nz; stratforddc@stratford.govt.nz; info@trc.govt.nz; info@tararua.govt.nz; info@tasman.govt.nz; info@taupo.govt.nz; Tauranga City Council; customer.services@tcdc.govt.nz; enquiry@timdc.govt.nz; uhcc; info@waidc.govt.nz; info@ew.govt.nz; office@wmk.govt.nz; info@waimatedc.govt.nz; info@waipadcc.govt.nz; administrator@wairua.govt.nz; service@waitaki.govt.nz; info@waitomo.govt.nz; info@wcc.govt.nz; info@gw.govt.nz; info; customerservice@westernbay.govt.nz; Council At WDC; information@whakatane.govt.nz; wdc@whanganui.govt.nz; mailroom@wdc.govt.nz; ask.us@fndc.govt.nz; john.carter@fndc.govt.nz; phil.goff@auckland.govt.nz; info@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz; infor@lgnz.co.nz; mayor@dcc.govt.nz

Subject: For consideration in your 2018 Annual Plan and/or Long Term Plan
Attachments: CoverLetter_For consideration in your 2018 Annual Plan and any LTP.pdf; NZOnCuspOfGreatness.pdf

To: All NZ Territorial Authorities and Regional Councils

Subject: For consideration in your 2018 Annual Plan and/or Long Term Plan

Dear Mayor, Chair, Councillors and Staff,

Please find attached two documents, a cover letter and evidence paper, which contain 4 specific recommendations; on democratic governance, trade and investment treaty making, constituency well-being, and sustainable economics, which we request you consider in respect to the 2018 cycle of annual and long term plans by your Council.

I apologise for the mass email, rather than a specific email for each of the 78 Councils and Authorities, plus LGNZ (for information), and trust you find this approach satisfactory.

I thank you on behalf of civil society for who's benefit this advocacy project is forwarded, for your consideration of our suggested recommendations.

Yours faithfully

Greg Rzesniowiecki

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02102431632

Reform treaty making in NZ

TPP Parliamentary Petition - *please sign and share:* <https://www.dontdoit.nz/>

Whose Interest TPP?

<http://gregfullmoon.blogspot.co.nz/2018/03/letter-concerning-tpp-to-nz-regional.html>

Appeal for sustainers -
Greg's only
income is from public donations.

Sustain Greg? Contribute to Kiwibank account

Public Advocacy Donations Account

389017-0439360-00 Reference "TPP roadie"

Many thanks for your support.

Aroha and peace.

27 March 2018

Greg Rzesniowiecki

gregfullmoon013@gmail.com

To: **All NZ Territorial Authorities and Regional Councils**

Subject: **For consideration in your 2018 Annual Plan and/or Long Term Plan**

Greetings Mayor, Councillors and Staff,

We write as engaged citizens in the New Zealand democracy. Previously in 2014 we wrote to you concerning the [Trans Pacific Partnership \(TPP\) on behalf of the Motueka Renewables](#) where we proposed the [TPP Policy Solution](#). Arising from that a number of Councils engaged with the TPP matter and ultimately 12 Councils adopted the offered policy, many more noted and maintained a watching brief on the negotiations. Presentations were made to over 30 Councils some receiving presentations in multiple forums; workshop, committee and council.

It is fair to say a few councils stated that TPP is not a council matter, however most took an active interest and thanked us for bringing it to their attention.

In the later part of 2015 LGNZ (Local Government NZ) undertook an assessment on behalf of constituents. The resultant report concluded there were some risks to local government interests and some were down the track.

We suggest that trade negotiations are of critical importance to all New Zealanders given the [constitutional implications which alter the legal balance between human and property interests and rights](#).

The TPP has been through a tumultuous process, agreed and signed 4 February 2016, then Trumped January 2017. Since then the remaining 11 nations have negotiated a new agreement signed 8 March 2018 in Chile called Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement on the Trans Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). It is substantially the same agreement with 22 suspended provisions pending the return of the United States (US). Civil Society maintain our concern believing that the entrenchment and extension of property rights for foreign corporations will make it difficult for the NZ Government to ensure the wellbeing of all inhabitants.

All councils will now appreciate the public concern for clean rivers, quality potable water and indignation at allocations from aquifers for bottled water exporters. Whatever your council's attitude, it is acknowledged by Trade Minister Parker that CPTPP would disallow a tax on exported water as it is deemed discriminatory under the CPTPP regime.

With regard to [Air NZ – Shane Jones public spat regarding regional air services](#) - the State Owned Enterprises (SOE) [Chapter 17 of CPTPP, highlights the government must ensure that Air NZ operates on a purely commercial basis](#) when delivering domestic services unless it has issued a public mandate for it to do otherwise. It's great that [regional Mayors are proactive on behalf of their regions and provincial cities](#). [Parliament is displaying bipartisan support for Jones' stance](#). There's no way the NZ Government has anticipated every angle before locking NZ into CPTPP.

The attached paper also deals with the unfolding Facebook Cambridge Analytics election hacking scandal which demonstrates the dilemma of losing control of one's personal data – the CPTPP E-Commerce Chapter guarantees that the NZ Government will be powerless to prevent misuse of data as NZ will not have any legal right to demand that data is retained in NZ.

CPTPP imposes many constraints on NZ governance, entrenches corporation rights (ISDS) and leaves NZ exposed to whatever amendments are negotiated upon the return of the US which appears likely given statements from their corporate sector.

LGNZ Conference this year is in [Christchurch from 15-17 July 2018](#).

The 2018 conference theme is;

We are firmly focused on the future: Future-proofing for a prosperous and vibrant New Zealand. There will be a strong focus on leadership and addressing the big challenges and opportunities facing New Zealand and its communities.

Question to LGNZ - **How does TPP/CPTPP future proof NZ?**

We wish you well in your deliberations.

Please consider the attached evidence paper and recommendations for your 2018 Annual Plan and Long Term Planning processes.

We offer four specific recommendations (detail in the attached paper);

Recommendation #1 (page 13 attachment)

We suggest that the Council considers formally supporting the 23 principles offered by Alfred de Zayas in his [paper to the UNHRC \(A/HRC/37/63\)](#) in which he "highlights the urgent need to apply human rights principles systematically and uniformly to all entities and endeavours."

De Zayas states "What we see is a financial system rigged in favour of powerful individuals and corporations, unequal participation in governments and international organisations, and communities suffering from a reduction of social services, imposed austerity, privatization of public utilities, the misplaced priorities of political leaders and a general absence of genuine representation," - UN Human Rights High Commission [press release](#)

Recommendation #2 (page 20 attachment)

Given that de Zayas states “Especially in matters of trade, it is imperative to give all stakeholders the opportunity to weigh in the negotiations so as to ensure transparency and accountability,” we urge Council to endorse the model trade and investment treaty process offered in the www.dontdoit.nz petition

The petition takes the government at its word where it said to the NZ Parliament in the [Speech From The Throne 9 November 2017](#) that it will exclude investor state dispute mechanisms (from TPP) and avoid their inclusion in all future agreements. The petition acknowledges the Labour Party 2017 Trade election manifesto where it offers “[Greater engagement with civil society over trade talks](#)” suggesting a democratic process toward a standing general mandate for New Zealand’s future negotiations to guide NZ’s trade negotiators.

Recommendation #3 (page 21 attachment)

We urge the council to support the [Local Government \(Four Well-beings\) Amendment Bill](#) which amends the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002 to reinstate references to social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being that were removed by the National government in 2012.

The “four well-beings” were a cornerstone of the LGA 2002 when it was introduced. The “four well-beings” provide the modern focus of local government on serving and being accountable to the communities they serve. It highlights the constitutional role that local governments play in community development and nation building.

Recommendation #4 (page 23 attachment)

We urge you to read and consider Kate Raworth's “[Doughnut Economics](#)” as a framework for thinking about economics in the 21st century given that the challenges we are facing this century are global in scale but local in solution and we need a different mindset from the economics of the past if we are to viably approach these challenges.

<https://www.kateraworth.com/doughnut/>

Attached paper:

NZ on the cusp of greatness - we make the case for action to ensure ethical governance in New Zealand – Evidence paper to NZ Regional Councils and Territorial Authorities March 2018

Many thanks for your consideration.

Greg Rzesniowiecki (on behalf of many in civil society)

NZ on the cusp of greatness - we make the case for action to ensure ethical governance in New Zealand

Evidence paper to NZ Regional Councils and Territorial Authorities March 2018

The TPP has been through a tumultuous process, agreed and signed 4 February 2016, then Trumped January 2017.

The remaining 11 nations negotiated a new agreement signed 8 March 2018 in Chile called Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement on the Trans Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). It is substantially the same agreement with 22 suspended provisions pending the return of the US.

The likelihood of the US rejoining the TPP is increasing with a number of pronouncements from Administration officials.

The developing trade war prompted by US tariff increases on Steel and Aluminium imports requires careful consideration. The tariffs are directed at the US trading deficit with China. The US has maintained a trade surplus with NZ over the past several years of NZ – US trade.

New Zealand is active in trade and investment treaty negotiations with a number of nations and blocs.

Civil Society opposition to trade and investment treaties centres on several key concerns;

- Secrecy of negotiations and negotiating mandate
- Executive/Crown prerogative to treat with foreign powers without civil society consultation - then retrospectively legislate the agreement as a fait accompli
- Entrenchment of property rights as superior to human, community and ecological rights
- Entrenchment and enforcement of investor property rights through the advance grant of Investment State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) protection
- ISDS provides greater rights to foreign investors than domestic investors and businesses
- Trade treaties conflict with states' obligations in other international agreements, including those protecting human rights, labour standards and the environment
- Impinge on Māori rights in respect to te Tiriti o Waitangi

- Limit the ability of Local Government to make decisions for the wellbeing of their constituency
- Trade treaties confer new monopoly rights over the use and distribution of knowledge and the digital domain or commons.

The duty of government


GENEVA (15 March 2018) – Alfred de Zayas the UN's first Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, shared his seventh and final thematic report to the Human Rights Council at an event on the margins of the Council's 37th session.

We suggest that the Council considers formally supporting the 23 principles offered by Alfred de Zayas in his [paper to the UNHRC \(A/HRC/37/63\)](#) in which he "highlights the urgent need to apply human rights principles systematically and uniformly to all entities and endeavours."

De Zayas states "What we see is a financial system rigged in favour of powerful individuals and corporations, unequal participation in governments and international organisations, and communities suffering from a reduction of social services, imposed austerity, privatization of public utilities, the misplaced priorities of political leaders and a general absence of genuine representation," - UN Human Rights High Commission [press release](#). Image of front matter;

<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G18/018/46/PDF/G1801846.pdf?>

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United Nations
General Assembly

A/HRC/37/63

Distr.: General
25 January 2018

Original: English

Human Rights Council
 Thirty-seventh session
 26 February–23 March 2018
 Agenda item 3
**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
 political, economic, social and cultural rights,
 including the right to development**

**Report of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a
 democratic and equitable international order***

Note by the Secretariat

The Secretariat has the honour to transmit to the Human Rights Council the thematic report of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, Alfred de Zayas, pursuant to Council resolution 36/4.

From the media release;

In his full report – based on six years of work on the mandate – the Independent Expert identifies 23 principles of international order which should guide all individuals and institutions to achieve a more just and inclusive world. Among them, he highlights the supremacy of the UN Charter over all other treaties, the validity of the human rights treaty regime over commercial and other interests, and the inviolability of State sovereignty. “Moreover, any and all exercise of power, especially economic power, must be subject to some democratic controls,” said de Zayas.*

On the nature of the global order and how it is directed

Alfred de Zayas' purpose promoting a democratic and equitable international order is undermined by the actions of those who would hack elections for sectarian ends. Global news media are reporting the Facebook Cambridge Analytics scandal through late March 2018.

Some investigative journalists highlighted the concern late last year, notably [Dr. Nafeez Ahmed who offered this prophetic advice in December 2017;](#)

What do NATO, private military contractors, aerospace firms, wine merchants, the NSA, Trump, British property tycoons, Russian oligarchs, and Big Oil have in common? The world's largest social network.

Imagine a world in which everybody gave away their freedom, willingly, in return for belonging to a toxic network which, rather than enriching their lives, profited from eroding civil discourse, polarizing communities, and manipulating their minds.

Wouldn't you wonder what was wrong with these people? You would.

And yet that is the world you are about to inhabit, right now.

Unless you do something about it.

Many individuals and organisations use facebook for it's benefit as a connector, however, where we connect with community building, commerce, social enterprise, family, causes and movement in the democracy, Facebook will be mining our data for end user utility and profit. In the case of Cambridge Analytica through unethical and likely unlawful means.

It is only through exposure of the Cambridge Analytica scandal that Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg has announced that he will be reviewing the way his operation does business. It is notable that when Facebook commenced operation Zuckerberg committed to the principle that people who joined would control their data. Here it is demonstrated that trust is built on a track record, not on blind faith that a person will honour their word.

The CPTPP E-Commerce chapter becomes crucial to the question, “who directs and benefits from one's data?”

The owners of the data and large [E-Commerce corporations](#) are excited about CPTPP's [E-Commerce Chapter](#) and seeks to spread it to NAFTA and around the World. What is good for them is not necessarily good for democracy and ordinary people's interests.

[Nz's Privacy Commission offers advice in respect to the CPTPP](#) privacy concerns which gained a comment from Eugene Alfred Morgan-Coakle capture on the quality of trust;

ie-trans-pacific-partnership/

🔍 ☆ 🇺🇸 🇳🇿

Comments

Excellent summary. The 2 base rules on privacy:
 1 Put nothing on the net that you would not show your mother;
 2 There is no ultimate privacy on the net, for no rules can stop the determined, what a person can create another person can undo.
 Therefore, the real value of your "privacy" increases with the Trust you have in your current government.
 Trust? In God we Trust.

**Posted by eugene alfred morgan-coakle,
 20/12/2017 6:04am (3 months ago)**

↩ Reply

In the meantime democracy and human rights to privacy is under threat in a new piece of legislation passed by the [US Congress and signed by President Trump Friday 23 March 2018](#) called the [Cloud Act](#). It passed through both houses attached to a spending bill. Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) makes the following observations about the Cloud Act's implications.

There's a new, proposed backdoor to our data, which would bypass our Fourth Amendment protections to communications privacy. It is built into a dangerous bill called the CLOUD Act, which would allow police at home and abroad to seize cross-border data without following the privacy rules where the data is stored.

This backdoor is an insidious method for accessing our emails, our chat logs, our online videos and photos, and our private moments shared online between one another. This backdoor would deny us meaningful judicial review and the privacy protections embedded in our Constitution.

This new backdoor for cross-border data mirrors another backdoor under Section 702 of the

FISA Amendments Act, an invasive NSA surveillance authority for foreign intelligence gathering. That law, recently reauthorized and expanded by Congress for another six years, gives U.S. intelligence agencies, including the NSA, FBI, and CIA, the ability to search, read, and share our private electronic messages without first obtaining a warrant.

The new backdoor in the CLOUD Act operates much in the same way. U.S. police could obtain Americans' data, and use it against them, without complying with the Fourth Amendment.

All of which has serious implications for NZ data security and personal privacy where data is stored outside of New Zealand, with or without the US in CPTPP. US internet corporations Apple, Google, Facebook, Amazon and more store our data on US servers or overseas.

How stable and secure are these platforms given they rely on public confidence to maintain their share price and corporate value? The Herald ran a story 19 March 2018, "[Why the tech bubble is ready to burst](#)" a few days before the markets took vengeance on the Facebook share price over election hacking, stripping over US\$60billion from the value of the stock. Bubbles invariably burst with unpredictable results – 2008 Great Financial Crisis (GFC) is one recent example.

Who to trust

Increasingly it appears that one's data is being employed to support interests that one is opposed to. Where one loses ownership of one's data, one loses the right to limit its reproduction and use.

No sane democrat wants future local body or NZ general elections to be determined by who is most clever with data manipulation. We cannot allow our democracy to be hacked. Due Diligence demands counter measure planning, to ensure electoral integrity given we are a democracy.

It is of note that the [GCSB's role](#) is to protect the NZ Internet space in that it protects certain traffic to facilitate secure communications for NZ Government and selected commerce or NGO operations. One would think the electoral system in a nation would be worth protecting from hacking.

Surely the NZ Echelon partners at the US NSA or the UK GCHQ would be capable to detect election hacking and close it down.

If US intelligence services did detect the Facebook-Cambridge Analytics election hack - they didn't do the democracy any service by thwarting the coup that resulted. [Cambridge Analytics parent company is SCL Group](#) is linked to elite personalities in the UK and US establishment with Security and Intelligence connections. This fact might explain why the UK and US Intelligence Services were thwarted from or reluctant to protect their realms. UK and US regulators are moving on the matter with [Zuckerberg facing question in the US](#). [NZ Justice Minister Andrew Little coincidentally has announced a review of NZ's Privacy Laws](#), with the Privacy Commissioner calling for fines for

breaches of up to \$1million.

Given the level of supposed surveillance it is a puzzle that the breaches are only discovered after the horse has bolted. What tricks will those who desire to hack elections dream up for the next round of ballots?

One question for the NZ Government and its intelligence services, is the degree to which Cambridge Analytics, SCL Group or any other are tampering with or hacking NZ's electoral system.

Local Government has a Duty of Care to ensure integrity of their electoral process

Democracy elections and democratic practice is the basis for the NZ Sovereign State and as such it is integral to the State's existence.

Hacking elections, disseminating fake news, lack of transparency, and deep state interest, threaten the integrity of the democratic process, and call into question the validity of government formation - all of which undermines state cohesion and creates ground for unnecessary internal dissent.

British humanist, philosopher, public intellectual and prolific author [AC Grayling lectured at the NZ Festival in Wellington](#) the talk theme, "With dirty politics, authoritarian leaders and the simultaneous rise of populism rampant across the planet, what can individuals do to preserve democracy, the "least worst" system of government?" Grayling lays bare the specific problems of 21st-century democracy in his new book [Democracy and Its Crisis](#).

AC Grayling suggests that given the Cambridge Analytics hack of the Brexit Referendum, the result is no longer valid, "[We were conned.. and now we need a new referendum](#)" is his response to the hacking of the UK electoral process.

Electronic Ballots – how secure?

NZ is discussing electronic voting on ballots that are machine readable. Is that wise from the perspective of integrity and trust in the process, whether it has been manipulated or otherwise? Why rely on trust, when we can be secure and transparent? It is imperative that we design integrity into our democratic process.

Elections can be gamed - it's all in the code

[Clinton Curtis testifies to a US Senate panel](#) that he was asked by Yang Corporation to write code to manipulate a Diebold Vote Counting machine in time for the 2000 Bush Gore Election. Curtis demonstrates that the Florida State vote of the Bush 2000 election was gamed! Politics US style.

US and Dutch scientists ask "[Are we witnessing a dishonest election? A between state comparison based on the used voting procedures of the 2016 Democratic Party Primary for the Presidency of the United States of America.](#)" They compared ballots from the 2016 Democrat Primary race

between Hillary Clinton and Bernie Sanders and found a curious correlation; Where there was a paper receipt the ballots went to Sanders, whereas those that were only electronic went to Clinton!

On the Deep-State

A majority of the American public believe that the U.S. government engages in widespread monitoring of its own citizens and worry that the U.S. government could be invading their own privacy. The Monmouth University [Poll finds a large bipartisan majority who feel that national policy is being manipulated or directed by a "Deep State"](#) of unelected government officials.

Deep-State enemy of choice

The issue of 'Russian hacking' of the US election is of note particularly given the US record of interference in other nations' affairs, elections, to the point of initiating coups and wars for regime change. We do not seek to justify any meddling in the affairs of sovereign nations. It is a fundamental principle of the [UN Charter - the right to self determination](#).

The UK is employing similar tactics in its bone pointing toward Russia over the alleged nerve gasing of Sergei and Yulia Skripal in Salisbury 4 March 2018.

Craig Murray ex UK Ambassador and 'former' intelligence asset [says there's no evidence to connect the Russians](#). Craig states he's winning the public discussion as there's [no valid counter proposal from supporters of the UK line that Russia dunnit](#).

It is clear that our allied states, UK, US, Canada and Australia in 5 Eyes or Echelon Spy agreement have made many false accusations on the back of 'false or no evidence' – [2003 Iraq War on the basis of Weapons of Mass Destruction \(WMD\)](#) being one large publicly known lie.

We know that internal processes are insufficiently powerful to correct intelligence services and the government ministers' utterances, prior to declarations of foreign policy intent and war-making.

The tendency to 'lie about the facts' indicates an ideological perspective, that isn't above systemically concocting evidence to support the 'club effort against the declared enemy'. The party interest is known as the Military and Industrial Complex – which utilise the security state to create tension and then profit from it through supplying the materials to conduct the resultant hostilities.

The NZ Afghanistan Hit and Run scandal uncovered by John Stevenson and Nicky Hager in their [Hit and Run book](#) highlight NZ involvement and complicity in War Crimes for Empire.

One year after the March 2017 Hit and Run assertions, [NZ Defence Chief Gen Tim Keating finally admits that the events did take place in the places referenced in Stephenson's book](#).

The UK Prime Minister Tony Blair lied to the world about weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in

Iraq in order to advance the [Iraq War on the basis of false intelligence](#). The Iraq war is credited with the murder of up to a million people and the displacement of many more, both internally and into neighbouring nations as well as hundreds of thousands to Europe and many to Oceania – the globalised impacts of modern war are far reaching.

It is very apparent that Secretive Intelligence agencies and deep agendas within the deep-state are corrupting global politics through a [strategy of tension](#);

The strategy of tension is a method of social control involving a series of covert attacks upon a population, intended to promote stress and fear amongst them. The purpose is, by inducing a mistrust of one another and of the world at large, to increase child-like dependence upon perceived authority figures (such as national governments). The English phrase originates from the Italian (strategia della tensione), which was first applied to Operation Gladio in Italy.

The hate Russia disease appears to have mutated and spread to New Zealand with the [Prime Minister making a statement that Russia was to blame](#) without any tangible evidence to support the assertion;

Despite the further details that have emerged since the NZ government statement earlier this week, and despite the international outcry, the Russian reaction has been cynical, sarcastic and inadequate.

There is no plausible alternative explanation hitherto, that this came from anywhere other than Russia, and no doubt whatsoever that Russia has serious questions to answer.

It appears to be the [price of the club membership](#). The question that John Key then a National MP posed to the Clark Government in respect to the 2003 Iraq War makes clear that gaining a [Free Trade Agreement with the US](#) depended on New Zealand joining the [Criminal Iraq War](#).

Is joining criminal wars the price that New Zealand wants to pay for its export trade?

Fact: the nexus between trade, foreign affairs, national competition for control of resources and war making. Last words by Stuff's David Armstrong Monday 26 March where he states [there's no evidence of Russian involvement in the Skripal case](#); "Free trade between morality and economic might."

Deep-state lies to expedite war-making - how to counter the narrative?

To counter this tendency to spread propaganda and lies for sectarian (deep-state) interest it is imperative that the democracy assert control over the state where it is being engaged for nefarious purpose. The point becomes important in the globalised context to ensure all government dealings and relations with individuals, corporations, interests and governments that lead to commercial,

contractual, treaty or legislative amendment are open to public scrutiny.

Open Government - Shine light into the workings of Government

The one vehicle which provides a window into Government action is the Official Information Act (OIA) 1982.

Minister for Justice Andrew Little took a question from National MP Brett Hudson 7 December 2017, who asked about Little's proposed review and/or reform of the OIA, Hudson's question, [What reform is he planning to make to the Official Information Act 1982?](#)

The NZ Government is yet to formally notify when the public consultation on any OIA reform proposals might occur.

The NZ Law Commission 2010 issues paper, [The Public's Right to Know \(IP18\)](#) discussed areas of possible reform relating to New Zealand's official information legislation. It sought public comment on preliminary proposals. This Issues Paper is part of the Commission's Review of the Official Information Act 1982 and Parts 1-6 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987;

The key principle of the Official Information Act 1982 and the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 is that official information should be made available unless in the particular case there is good reason for withholding it.

Requirements of a functioning democracy

Everyone says that transparency and open access to government information is critical to the maintenance of a well functioning democracy. We need to instrumentalise that to ensure public trust in government processes and decision making.

We have seen repeated instances where governments; local, central, NZ, and global claim privilege for the information they hold in order to stop the public from knowing what is being done in our name, and often without our consent.

Trans Pacific Partnership both as [TPP and CPTPP iterations were negotiated in secrecy which was only penetrated by leaks](#). Where has the NZ democracy sanctioned the government to reach agreements to alter NZ legislation then return to NZ with an Agreement and claim it's in the National Interest to Sign and Ratify it. Commercial privilege is claimed. Where has the NZ democracy said yes to ISDS in trade treaties?

War making – Creating Tension

War is often initiated with false pretense or through the [ruse of a staged events](#) - examples;

- Nazi Germany's Reichstag Fire scapegoat communists 'regime change'

- US's Gulf of Tonkin non-event that was employed as the ruse for ramping up the Vietnam War against communists 'regime change'
- Afghanistan - Osama bin Laden and retribution for the 9/11 event - Taliban 'regime change'
- Iraq - weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and 'regime change'
- Libya responsibility to protect and the case against the leader Gaddafi – 'regime change'
- Syria and the case for 'regime change'
- UK Salisbury Skripal nerve agent attack – case for attacking Russia = Putin 'regime change'

Each of the listed nations and disputes is informed to the NZ and global population through the statements of national officials and the reporting of the Mainstream News Media.

The public are told in all of the above examples that the security agency reports or the Government statements and acts make the case for an attack on a sovereign nation.

Here is a [critique of the hate Russia narrative](#) by a London businessperson;

On 1st March, Vladimir Putin gave his annual address to the Federal Assembly in Moscow.

Unsurprisingly, one segment in particular drew the attention of the western press – the section on defence. Putin described a number of highly advanced weapons systems scheduled to come online over the next few months and years. He explained the necessity for the development of these systems, particularly since George W. Bush's withdrawal from the ABM treaty in 2002, and went on to describe the parameters within which they would be used. In the passage below, you will see that he alludes to recent statements made by the United States, in which they have asserted their prerogative to make a first nuclear strike:

“We are greatly concerned by certain provisions of the revised nuclear posture review, which expand the opportunities for reducing and reduce the threshold for the use of nuclear arms. Behind closed doors, one may say anything to calm down anyone, but we read what is written. And what is written is that this strategy can be put into action in response to conventional arms attacks and even to a cyber-threat.

I should note that our military doctrine says Russia reserves the right to use nuclear weapons solely in response to a nuclear attack, or an attack with other weapons of mass destruction against the country or its allies, or an act of aggression against us with the use

of conventional weapons that threaten the very existence of the state. This all is very clear and specific.

As such, I see it is my duty to announce the following. Any use of nuclear weapons against Russia or its allies, weapons of short, medium or any range at all, will be considered as a nuclear attack on this country. Retaliation will be immediate, with all the attendant consequences.

There should be no doubt about this whatsoever. There is no need to create more threats to the world. Instead, let us sit down at the negotiating table and devise together a new and relevant system of international security and sustainable development for human civilisation. We have been saying this all along. All these proposals are still valid. Russia is ready for this”

Anyone who has followed international politics since the sixties will hear echoes of ‘mutually assured destruction (MAD)’ in this passage. I.E. “No-one can win, we will all lose, so let’s calm it down’...with the addition of what was missing for much of the cold war...”so let’s talk”.

This is not how the speech was reported in western media. Here are some of the headlines:

The Guardian: “Putin threatens US arms race with new missiles declaration”

The BBC: “Russia’s Putin unveils ‘invincible’ nuclear weapons”

The Washington Post: “Putin just bragged about Russia’s nuclear weapons”

Of course, it is easy to understand how those outlets could draw such inferences from the speech – anyone with half a brain and a drum to bang could take any segment and extract a case for ‘Russian aggression’. However, read the whole speech, attempt to put yourself in Russia’s shoes for even a moment...and what you will notice about western coverage is an almost total lack of objectivity, intelligent analysis, or understanding. In short, our media do not attempt to see the world through the eyes of Vladimir Putin...

The author concludes in the following terms;

Finally, let me say this: I have no personal animosity towards individual journalists who peddle this crap. I don’t know them personally. They may have been ‘duped’, they may have been ‘persuaded’, they may be ‘assets’. I don’t know on an individual basis.

What I do know is this: a war-mongering mind-set has taken hold in governments, in our security services, and increasingly in the military...a mind-set that the media is drip-feeding into the population. On that score, I am personally committed to exposing this mind-set for what it is: whether it is print media hacks with their whitewashing of the US funding of al-

Qaeda and the White helmet 'psyop'; or whether it is the televisual media that parrots the governmental line on anything Putin says, does, or doesn't do...I will not sit quietly by whilst these sociopaths and morons take us to war...again.

To my fellow citizens I say this: Make up your own mind – don't blindly believe me or anyone else; and for God's sake don't let the government and the media make up your mind for you.

To politicians and the media, I say this: I haven't forgotten Iraq even if you have. If you think for one moment that I'm going follow you down the warpath on the basis of zero evidence or blatant 'bullshit' – it's never going to happen. Either tell the truth, or get out.

Transparency and open government is a public good

Each council and territorial authority has matters that it has hidden from constituents. Likewise Central Government. It could be argued that privilege is necessary, however, where privilege is employed to misrepresent or do unlawful activity – “false accusations of culpability” there needs to be a public interest test mediated in a competent court to ensure that all decisions are taken with the utmost integrity and with a full weighing of facts and the benefit of human rights law.

[World Scientists' Warning to Humanity: A Second Notice](#) published 13 November 2017 co-signed by 15,000 Scientists;

Twenty-five years ago, the Union of Concerned Scientists and more than 1700 independent scientists, including the majority of living Nobel laureates in the sciences, penned the 1992 “World Scientists' Warning to Humanity” (see supplemental file S1). These concerned professionals called on humankind to curtail environmental destruction and cautioned that “a great change in our stewardship of the Earth and the life on it is required, if vast human misery is to be avoided.” In their manifesto, they showed that humans were on a collision course with the natural world. They expressed concern about current, impending, or potential damage on planet Earth involving ozone depletion, freshwater availability, marine life depletion, ocean dead zones, forest loss, biodiversity destruction, climate change, and continued human population growth. They proclaimed that fundamental changes were urgently needed to avoid the consequences our present course would bring.

The scientists recommend;

Sustainability transitions come about in diverse ways, and all require civil-society pressure and evidence-based advocacy, political leadership, and a solid understanding of policy instruments, markets, and other drivers. Examples of diverse and effective steps humanity can take to transition to sustainability include the following (not in order of importance or urgency): (a) prioritizing the enactment of connected well-funded and well-managed

reserves for a significant proportion of the world's terrestrial, marine, freshwater, and aerial habitats; (b) maintaining nature's ecosystem services by halting the conversion of forests, grasslands, and other native habitats; (c) restoring native plant communities at large scales, particularly forest landscapes; (d) rewilding regions with native species, especially apex predators, to restore ecological processes and dynamics; (e) developing and adopting adequate policy instruments to remedy defaunation, the poaching crisis, and the exploitation and trade of threatened species; (f) reducing food waste through education and better infrastructure; (g) promoting dietary shifts towards mostly plant-based foods; (h) further reducing fertility rates by ensuring that women and men have access to education and voluntary family-planning services, especially where such resources are still lacking; (i) increasing outdoor nature education for children, as well as the overall engagement of society in the appreciation of nature; (j) divesting of monetary investments and purchases to encourage positive environmental change; (k) devising and promoting new green technologies and massively adopting renewable energy sources while phasing out subsidies to energy production through fossil fuels; (l) revising our economy to reduce wealth inequality and ensure that prices, taxation, and incentive systems take into account the real costs which consumption patterns impose on our environment; and (m) estimating a scientifically defensible, sustainable human population size for the long term while rallying nations and leaders to support that vital goal.

To prevent widespread misery and catastrophic biodiversity loss, humanity must practice a more environmentally sustainable alternative to business as usual. This prescription was well articulated by the world's leading scientists 25 years ago, but in most respects, we have not heeded their warning. Soon it will be too late to shift course away from our failing trajectory, and time is running out. We must recognize, in our day-to-day lives and in our governing institutions, that Earth with all its life is our only home.

Looking forward - New Zealand assists creating a better World

We encourage New Zealand to adopt Alfred de Zayas' recommended principles to the 9 March 2018 side-event to the 37th session of the Human Rights Council on international order and multilateralism . Alfred focused primarily on his visit to Venezuela 26 November to 4 December 2017 and uses that expedition to [highlight the 23 principles of international order which should guide all individuals and institutions to achieve a more just and inclusive world.](#)

Alfred's suggestions bear careful and deliberate consideration the are critical to comprehend for democracy advocates.

It ought be noted that NZ has championed causes previously through the UN - most recently the [Security Council resolution 2334 on Palestine 23 December 2016](#) concerning Israeli settlements in

"Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem"

We will never achieve justice in law without a concerted global campaign. In a globalised world we require a global movement toward just law. We encourage all NZ Regional Councils and Territorial Authorities to be partners in creating the solution.

Recommendation #1

We suggest that the Council considers formally supporting the 23 principles offered by Alfred de Zayas in his paper to the UNHRC (A/HRC/37/63) thus endorsing their merit and requesting the New Zealand Government similarly endorse them and champion them in International Fora and diplomatic relations and negotiations.

Principles of international order

The reports of the Independent Expert have been guided by numerous General Assembly resolutions, notably resolutions 2625 (XXV) and 3314 (XXIX), which, together with the Charter, propound a vision of a democratic and equitable international order. Based on the work of the mandate holder, the following should be generally recognized as principles of international order:

- (a) Pax optima rerum. The noblest principle and purpose of the United Nations is promoting peace, preventively and, in case of armed conflict, facilitating peacemaking, reconstruction and reconciliation;
- (b) The Charter takes priority over all other treaties (Article 103);
- (c) Human dignity is the source of all human rights, which, since 1945, have expanded into an international human rights treaty regime, many aspects of which have become customary international law. The international human rights treaty regime takes priority over commercial and other treaties (see A/HRC/33/40, paras. 18–42);
- (d) The right of self-determination of peoples constitutes jus cogens and is affirmed in the Charter and in common article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The rights-holders of self-determination are peoples. The duty bearers are States. The exercise of self-determination is an expression of democracy and attains enhanced legitimacy when a referendum is conducted under the auspices of the United Nations. Although the enjoyment of self-determination in the form of autonomy, federalism, secession or union with another State entity is a human right, it is not self-executing. Timely dialogue for the realization of self-determination is an effective conflict-prevention measure (see A/69/272,

paras. 63–77);

(e) Statehood depends on four criteria: population, territory, government and the ability to enter into relations with other countries. While international recognition is desirable, it is not constitutive but only declaratory. A new State is bound by the principles of international order, including human rights;

(f) Every State has an inalienable right to choose its political, economic, social and cultural systems, without interference in any form by another State. Already in 1510 the Spanish Dominican Francisco de Vitoria, Professor of Law in Salamanca, stated that all nations had the right to govern themselves and could accept the political regime they wanted, even if it was not the best;

(g) Peoples and nations possess sovereignty over their natural resources. If these natural resources were “sold” or “assigned” pursuant to colonial, neocolonial or “unequal treaties” or contracts, these agreements must be revised to vindicate the sovereignty of peoples over their own resources;

(h) The principle of territorial integrity has external application, i.e. State A may not invade or encroach upon the territorial integrity of State B. This principle cannot be used internally to deny or hollow out the right of self-determination of peoples, which constitutes a jus cogens right (see A/69/272, paras. 21, 28, 69 and 70);

(i) State sovereignty is superior to commercial and other agreements (see A/HRC/33/40, paras. 43–54);

(j) States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations (Charter, Art. 2 (4));

(k) States have a positive duty to negotiate and settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace, security and justice are not endangered (Charter, Art. 2 (3));

(l) States have the duty to refrain from propaganda for war (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, art. 20 (1));

(m) States shall negotiate in good faith for the early conclusion of a universal treaty on general and complete disarmament under effective international control (A/HRC/27/51, paras. 6, 16, 18 and 44);

(n) States may not organize or encourage the organization of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries, for incursion into the territory of another State;

- (o) States must refrain from intervening in matters within the national jurisdiction of another State;
- (p) No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind;
- (q) No State may organize, assist, foment, finance, incite or tolerate subversive, terrorist or armed activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the regime of another State, or interfere in civil strife in another State;
- (r) The use of force to deprive peoples of their national identity constitutes a violation of their inalienable rights and of the principle of non-intervention;
- (s) The ontology of States is to legislate in the public interest. The ontology of business and investment is to take risks to generate profit. A treaty that stipulates one-way protection for investors and establishes arbitration commissions that encroach on the regulatory space of States is by nature *contra bonos mores*. Hence, the investor-State dispute settlement mechanism cannot be reformed; it must be abolished (see A/HRC/30/44, paras. 8, 12, 17 and 53, and A/70/285, paras. 54 and 65);
- (t) States must respect not only the letter of the law, but also the spirit of the law, as well as general principles of law (Statute of the International Court of Justice, Article 38), such as good faith, the impartiality of judges, non-selectivity, uniformity of application of law, the principle of non-intervention, estoppel (*ex injuria non oritur jus*), the prohibition of the abuse of rights (*sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*) and the prohibition of contracts or treaties that are *contra bonos mores*. It is not only the written law that stands, but the broader principles of natural justice as already recognized in Sophocles' *Antigone*, affirming the unwritten laws of humanity, and the concept of a higher moral law prohibiting unconscionably taking advantage of a weaker party, which could well be considered a form of economic neocolonialism or neo-imperialism (see annex II below);
- (u) States have the duty to cooperate with one another, irrespective of the differences in their political, economic and social systems, in order to maintain international peace and security and to promote international economic stability and progress. To this end, States are obliged to conduct their international relations in the economic, social, cultural, technical and trade fields in accordance with the principles of sovereign equality and non-intervention. States should promote a culture of dialogue and mediation;
- (v) The right to access reliable information is indispensable for the national and international democratic order. The right of freedom of opinion and expression necessarily includes the right to be wrong. "Memory laws", which pretend to crystalize history into a

politically correct narrative, and penal laws enacted to suppress dissent are anti-democratic, offend academic freedom and endanger not only domestic but also international democracy (see A/HRC/24/38, para. 37);

(w) States have a duty to protect and preserve nature and the common heritage of humankind for future generations.

Alfred concludes his report with two annexes to frame consideration of the 23 Principles of International Order, Human Rights Annex I and Rule of Justice Annex II.

The full text of each [annex can be accessed in the full report](#):

Annex I - A new functional paradigm on human rights

1. All rights derive from human dignity. Codification of human rights is never definitive and never exhaustive, but constitutes an evolutionary mode d'emploi for the exercise of civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. Alas, the interpretation and application of human rights is hindered by wrong priorities, sterile positivism and a regrettable tendency to focus only on individual rights while forgetting collective rights. Alas, many rights advocates show little or no interest for the social responsibilities that accompany the exercise of rights, and fail to see the necessary symbiosis of rights and obligations, notwithstanding the letter and spirit of article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

2. The time has come to change the human rights paradigm away from narrow positivism towards a broader understanding of human rights norms in the context of an emerging customary international law of human rights. Law is neither physics nor mathematics, but a dynamic human institution that day by day addresses the needs and aspirations of society, adjusting here, filling lacunae there. Every human rights lawyer knows that the spirit of the law (Montesquieu) transcends the limitations of the letter of the law...(cont.)

Points 2 – 9 in UN report page 21; (A/HRC/37/63)

Annex II - Rule of law must evolve into rule of justice

1. The rule of law is a pillar of stability, predictability and democratic ethos. Its object and purpose is to serve the human person and progressively achieve human dignity in larger freedom.

2. Because law reflects power imbalances, we must ensure that the ideal of the rule of law is not instrumentalized simply to enforce the status quo, maintain privilege, and the exploitation of one group over another. The rule of law must be a rule that allows flexibility and welcomes continuous democratic dialogue to devise and implement those reforms

required by an evolving society. It must be a rule of conscience and of listening.

3. Throughout history law has been all too frequently manipulated by political power, becoming a kind of dictatorship through law, where people are robbed of their individual and collective rights, and the law itself becomes the main instrument of their disenfranchisement. Experience has taught us that law is not coterminous with justice and that laws can be adopted and enforced to perpetuate abuse and cement injustice. Accordingly, any appeal to the rule of law should be contextualized within a human-rights-based framework.

Points 4. - 6 in the UN report page 23; (A/HRC/37/63)

Trade and investment treaty effects on public policy

Councillors will note the many references to trade and investment treaties and Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) made by Alfred de Zayas in his 23 principles, namely;

(c) Human dignity is the source of all human rights, which, since 1945, have expanded into an international human rights treaty regime, many aspects of which have become customary international law. The international human rights treaty regime takes priority over commercial and other treaties (see A/HRC/33/40, paras. 18–42);

This statement is reasserted in many ways through the principles, notably in;

(i) State sovereignty is superior to commercial and other agreements (see A/HRC/33/40, paras. 43–54);

(p) No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind;

(s) The ontology of States is to legislate in the public interest. The ontology of business and investment is to take risks to generate profit. A treaty that stipulates one-way protection for investors and establishes arbitration commissions that encroach on the regulatory space of States is by nature *contra bonos mores*. Hence, the investor-State dispute settlement mechanism cannot be reformed; it must be abolished (see A/HRC/30/44, paras. 8, 12, 17 and 53, and A/70/285, paras. 54 and 65);

(t) States must respect not only the letter of the law, but also the spirit of the law, as well as general principles of law (Statute of the International Court of Justice, Article 38), such as good faith, the impartiality of judges, non-selectivity, uniformity of application of law, the principle of non-intervention, estoppel (*ex injuria non oritur jus*), the prohibition of the abuse of rights (*sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*) and the prohibition of contracts or

treaties that are contra bonos mores. It is not only the written law that stands, but the broader principles of natural justice as already recognized in Sophocles' Antigone, affirming the unwritten laws of humanity, and the concept of a higher moral law prohibiting unconscionably taking advantage of a weaker party, which could well be considered a form of economic neocolonialism or neo-imperialism (see annex II below);

(u) States have the duty to cooperate with one another, irrespective of the differences in their political, economic and social systems, in order to maintain international peace and security and to promote international economic stability and progress. To this end, States are obliged to conduct their international relations in the economic, social, cultural, technical and trade fields in accordance with the principles of sovereign equality and non-intervention. States should promote a culture of dialogue and mediation;

The following have implications for trade treaties whilst having general importance;

(v) The right to access reliable information is indispensable for the national and international democratic order. The right of freedom of opinion and expression necessarily includes the right to be wrong. "Memory laws", which pretend to crystalize history into a politically correct narrative, and penal laws enacted to suppress dissent are anti-democratic, offend academic freedom and endanger not only domestic but also international democracy (see A/HRC/24/38, para. 37);

(w) States have a duty to protect and preserve nature and the common heritage of humankind for future generations.

TPP or CPTPP - on balance a public good?

The best that can be said about the [CPTPP is that it provides limited economic benefits to NZ](#). That benefit is also a potential poor outcome where it expands our primary producing economy in a manner that increases NZ's emissions of greenhouse gases.

There is a [lot of material](#) on [TPP/CPTPP](#). The community that oppose its imposition on New Zealand are of a similar mind to the Union of Concerned Scientists, Alfred de Zayas the UN Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order and Dr Nafeez Ahmed.

We ask, "why take binding and enforceable action to lock NZ and the region into an agreement that is patently against the interests of the present and future NZ State?"

[LGNZ previous President Lawrence Yule said in July 2017](#), "local government's vision for New Zealand in 2050 is a vibrant country enjoying environmental, social, cultural and economic prosperity" when launching the new [Local Government Position Statement on Climate Change, and 2017 climate change declaration](#) signed by 44 mayors from around the country. The statement includes the following passage;

2. Policy alignment and a clear mandate to address climate change

Central government policies can support (or hinder) council, private sector and community action to respond to climate change.

Effective climate policy involves a diverse range of adaptation and mitigation actions. A broad review of existing policy is required to support climate change adaptation and mitigation actions.

To highlight that local government's actions to address climate change are part of a national effort, we seek an explicit mandate under the Local Government Act to consider how decisions affect climate change outcomes.

We have already demonstrated in clear factual terms the limits that [TPP/CPTPP and the ISDS regime will impose on effective climate action](#). The www.dontdoit.nz petition places importance on ensuring any trade and investment treaty NZ enters will not constrain effective climate action.

NZ must move to a future where everyone's wellbeing is nurtured. This could be ensured by way of amendment to the manner in which NZ negotiates, consults, signs and ratifies international trade and investment treaties.

The petition takes the government at its word where it said to the NZ Parliament in the [Speech From The Throne 9 November 2017](#) that it will exclude investor state dispute mechanisms (from TPP) and avoid their inclusion in all future agreements. The petition acknowledges the Labour Party 2017 Trade election manifesto where it offers [Greater engagement with civil society over trade talks](#) suggesting a democratic process toward a standing general mandate for New Zealand's future negotiations to guide NZ's trade negotiators.

Recommendation #2

We urge Council to endorse the model trade and investment treaty process offered in the www.dontdoit.nz petition

The dontdoit.nz petition where it is implemented would ensure that New Zealand honours PM Jacinda Ardern's statement that MFAT will negotiate no further FTAs with Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS). It would ensure in a transparent and public manner that there would be no surprises or treaties negotiated that are adverse to NZ interests and inhabitants' wellbeing. The petition says in part;

...urge the House to call upon the Government:

k) not to sign the TPPA or the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement on Trans-Pacific

Partnership; (note: the petition was formulated prior to the 8 March 2018 CPTPP Signing in Chile)

l) to conduct a principles-based review of New Zealand's approach to free trade, investment and economic integration agreements that involves broad-based consultation;

m) to engage with Maori to reach agreement on effective protection of their rights and interests consistent with te Tiriti o Waitangi and suspend negotiations for similar agreements until that review is concluded;

and further, urge the House to pass new legislation that

(n) establishes the principles and protections identified through the principles-based review under paragraph (l) as the standing general mandate for New Zealand's future negotiations, including;

i. excluding ISDS from all agreements New Zealand enters into, and renegotiating existing agreements with ISDS;

ii. a requirement for the government to commission and release in advance of signing an agreement independent analyses of the net costs and benefits of any proposed agreement for the economy, including jobs and distribution, and of the impact on health, other human rights, the environment and the ability to take climate action;

iii. a legislative requirement to refer the agreement to the Waitangi Tribunal for review prior to any decision to sign the treaty; and

(o) makes the signing of any agreement conditional on a majority vote of the Parliament following the tabling in the House of the reports referred to in paragraph (n) (ii) and (iii);

and for the House to amend its Standing Orders to

(p) establish a specialist parliamentary select committee on treaties with membership that has the necessary expertise to scrutinise free trade, investment and economic integration agreements;

(q) require the tabling of the government's full mandate for any negotiation prior to the commencement of negotiations, and any amendment to that mandate, as well as periodic reports to the standing committee on treaties on compliance with that mandate;

(r) require the tabling of any final text of any free trade, investment and economic integration agreement at least 90 days prior to it being signed;

(s) require the standing committee on treaties call for and hear submissions on the mandate, the periodic reports, and pre-signing version of the text and the final text and

report on those hearings to Parliament;

(t) require a two-third majority support for the adoption of any free trade, investment or economic integration agreement that constrains the sovereignty of future Parliaments that is binding and enforceable through external dispute settlement processes.

Recommendation #3

Support the Local Government (Four Well-beings) Amendment Bill

We urge the council to support the [Local Government \(Four Well-beings\) Amendment Bill](#) which amends the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002 to reinstate references to social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being that were removed by the National government in 2012.

The “four well-beings” were a cornerstone of the LGA 2002 when it was introduced. The “four well-beings” provide the modern focus of local government on serving and being accountable to the communities they serve. It highlights the constitutional role that local governments play in community development and nation building.

The bill is sponsored by Paul Eagle MP (previously Wellington City Councillor). It would be a great demonstration of the alignment between Local Government and Central Government to achieve wellbeing for all NZ inhabitants. The bill offers the following explanation;

The Bill amends the Local Government Act 2002 to reinstate references to social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being that were removed by the National government in 2012.

The “four well-beings” were a cornerstone of the Act when it was introduced. The “four well-beings” provide the modern focus of local government on serving and being accountable to the communities they serve. It highlights the constitutional role that local governments play in community development and nation building.

The removal of the “four well-beings” by the National government was based on factual inaccuracies and misconceptions. The effect of the removal of the “four well-beings” is wide reaching and is not limited to section 10 amended by the National government, as the four-well beings permeate the Local Government Act 2002 and there are references to them in other Acts.

Given that the “four well-beings” remain in these other acts of Parliament, the risk of inconsistency and confusion is real, especially with the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government Act 2002. Many Mayors and Councillors continue to be concerned that the National government’s removal of the “four well-beings” and its replacement

wording is sufficiently unclear as to almost certainly lead to legal challenges of the way local authorities interpret their responsibilities, especially legal challenges from well-resourced special interest groups.

In its submission on the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Bill, Local Government New Zealand, the representative body of local governments representing all 78 local authorities in New Zealand, had this to say—

- *“There is no evidence that a substantive problem exists that requires legislative change. The examples by the Government to justify the proposed change are not examples of a failure of the well-beings. The examples adduced are either explicable due to the underlying circumstances, for example, holdings in particular business activities which are mandated by the communities affected and deliver an acceptable commercial return or address a community need”*
- *“There is no evidence that councils are finding it difficult to decline requests for funding. Instead the recently completed long-term planning round suggests that the opposite is the case. Councils have been aware of the straightened financial circumstances that the country is in and have been fiscally prudent as a result. The prime driver of rates increases is infrastructure investment”*
- *“Most significantly, the proposed amendment will likely have significant legal and cost implications. These implications arise for both decision-makers and the community, who are likely to be confused by its intent or application. It is concerning that the legal (and associated cost) consequences of the proposed amendment do not appear to have been considered by the Government. The Regulatory Impact Statement is silent on this point. The proposed new purpose, and how it changes the proper interpretation of specific obligations under the LGA 2002, is sufficiently unclear as to almost certainly lead to legal challenges of the way local authorities have interpreted their responsibilities. In light of the body of case law under the existing provisions, it would be naïve to think that changing those provisions would not encourage further litigation by well resourced interest groups who opposed particular local authority decisions. As a result, the proposed change is likely to produce significant costs without any concomitant benefit”*
- *“Given the lack of a problem definition, the lack of any evidence to substantiate the general claims made by Government about the impact of the well-beings, and the un-scoped legal risk associated with the change, the proposal to alter the well-beings appears somewhat reckless”*
- *“As a result of this analysis, the members of LGNZ resolved unanimously at its Annual General Meeting on 15 July 2012 that the Government should retain the well-beings”*

We believe that NZ Local Government support this initiative as there was universal opposition to the removal of the Wellbeings from the LGA 2002.

Recommendation #4

We urge you to read and consider Kate Raworth's "[Doughnut Economics](https://www.kateraworth.com/doughnut/)" as a framework for thinking about economics in the 21st century given that the challenges we are facing this century are global in scale but local in solution and we need a different mindset from the economics of the past if we are to viably approach these challenges.

<https://www.kateraworth.com/doughnut/>

Kate Raworth's book, "[Doughnut Economics: Seven Ways to Think Like a 21st-Century Economist](https://www.kateraworth.com/doughnut/)" on Amazon.

More of [Kate Raworth's publications and writings](https://www.kateraworth.com/doughnut/) are available at her website.

Secure <https://www.kateraworth.com/doughnut/>

What on Earth is the Doughnut?...

Humanity's 21st century challenge is to meet the needs of all within the means of the planet. In other words, to ensure that no one falls short on life's essentials (from food and housing to healthcare and political voice), while ensuring that collectively we do not overshoot our pressure on Earth's life-supporting systems, on which we fundamentally depend – such as a stable climate, fertile soils, and a protective ozone layer. The Doughnut of social and planetary boundaries is a playfully serious approach to framing that challenge, and it acts as a compass for human progress this century.

The Doughnut of social and planetary boundaries (2017)



<https://www.kateraworth.com/about/> a brief CV;



Kate Raworth is a renegade economist focused on exploring the economic mindset needed to address the 21st century's social and ecological challenges, and is the creator of the Doughnut of social and planetary boundaries.

She is a Senior Visiting Research Associate at Oxford University's Environmental Change Institute, where she teaches on the Masters in Environmental Change and Management. She is also a Senior Associate at the Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership.

Her internationally acclaimed idea of Doughnut Economics has been widely influential amongst sustainable development thinkers, progressive businesses and political activists, and she has presented it to audiences ranging from the UN General Assembly to the Occupy movement. Her book, *Doughnut Economics: seven ways to think like a 21st century economist* is being published in the UK and US in April 2017 and translated into Italian, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and Japanese.

Ends.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
Garry Howard

26 July 2018

West Coast Regional Council
PO Box 66
Greymouth 7840
E-mail: feedback@wrc.govt.nz

Dear Sir/Madam

**RE: SUBMISSION TO THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL LONG TERM PLAN
CONSULTATION DOCUMENT 2018 - 2028**

INTRODUCTION

1. This is a submission on the West Coast Regional Council (WCRC) Long Term Plan Consultation Document 2018 -2028.
2. The Buller District Council (BDC) is committed to working collaboratively with the WCRC and this submission is in no way a criticism of the Regional Council, but rather an opportunity to provide constructive feedback on the draft LTP.

SUBMISSION

3. Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)
 - 3.1 BDC opposes the introduction of a flat UAGC of \$50 per rating unit over the life of the plan
 - 3.2 Although there is no balance sheet information produced in the Consultation Document, debt looks to decrease from around \$6.5m to \$2.5m (or 40%) over the 10 year life of the LTP. This rate is to (quote the document) 'smooth out Council finances into the future'
 - 3.3 It is our understanding that WCRC does not depreciate protection assets which suggests a long life for these assets, therefore debt pay down should be matched to this to retain the intergenerational equity of those assets
 - 3.4 It appears that the rating units affected by this LTP may be paying down a large portion of debt which is funded by the \$50 UAGC or that investment assets are increasing over the life of the LTP that could potentially be used to offset rates.

West Coast Regional Council

Long Term Plan Consultation Document

2018 - 2028



RECEIVED
26 JUL 2018
THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

Your details

First name: Alexander

Surname: Woods

Postal address:
450 Taylorville Rd
Greymouth

Email: brunner.beause@gmail.com

Phone: 4625672

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation? (tick one)

Individual Organisation

Organisation (if applicable):

I wish to present this feedback to the Council in person at the hearing. (tick one) Yes No

You will be notified of when the hearing date is.

Signed: Alex Woods

Note that your submission and any information you supply as part of your submission is considered public information and will be available in reports and documents relating to this process and may be published on our website. Only submissions on proposals in the consultation document will be considered by the Council.

i The underlying information supporting this Consultative Document can be accessed on the Council's website www.wcrc.govt.nz/ltp/underlyinginformation

Your feedback

1 Implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge

Q. Is implementing a UAGC the fairest way to smooth out Council's finances?

Please tick your preferred option Option 1 Option 2

Comment/Feedback:

.....

.....

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.....

.....

2 Civil Defence and Emergency Management

Q. Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?

Please tick your preferred option Option 1 Option 2

Comment/Feedback:

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.....

.....

3

Whole of Waiho Rating District

Q. Do you support a Whole of Waiho Rating District?

Please tick your preferred option Option 1 Option 2

Comment/Feedback:



Note that this proposal affects only those within the Franz Josef, Lower Waiho Rating Districts and surrounding area (refer map page 3)

4

Quarry Service Delivery Change

Q. Is outsourcing the management of the quarries, and ensuring a true user pays model, the best way to deliver this service in the future?

Please tick one Yes No

Comment/Feedback:

6

Working with communities to manage Coastal Erosion

Q. Do you support Council resourcing an extra engineer to better meet the needs of the community? Is the best way to fund this through the proposed changes to quarry management?

Please tick one Yes No

Comment/Feedback:

8

Biodiversity / Biosecurity Special Rate

Q. Do you support, in principal, the expansion of the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region?

Please tick one Yes No

Comment/Feedback:

See attached Submission



Submission:

WASP CONTROL; TAYLORVILLE AREA.

I have over the last year spent more than \$1,000 of my own money in eradicating wasp nests as a particular problem around Taylorville. This included me making an in-depth study of the problem and how to deal with it. I destroyed more than 30 nests but this is only a start to addressing the problem.

My Submission:

My submission in relation to item 8 of your consultation document is that WCRC either:

- Through Vector control undertake a dedicated programme to eradicate wasps in the Region with my particular focus being Taylorville, or
- Provide me with the necessary means to address the issue around Taylorville.

If done around the Region, a budget of \$50,000 will make a start. If only around Taylorville a budget of \$10,000, PA plus assistance will help.

I would like to speak to this submission.

Thank you

Alex Woods

TAYLORVILLE



Federated Farmers of New Zealand

Submission to West Coast Regional Council on Long Term Plan 2018 - 2028

26 July 2018

0800
327
646 | FED
FARMERS
.ORG.NZ

West Coast Regional Council Long Term Plan 2018 - 2028

To: West Coast Regional Council
PO Box 66
Greymouth
feedback@wrc.govt.nz

Name of submitter: Federated Farmers of New Zealand

Contact: Angela Johnston
SENIOR POLICY ADVISOR

M 021 518 271
E ajohnston@fedfarm.org.nz

Address for service: Federated Farmers of New Zealand
57A Theodosia Street
Timaru 7910

Federated Farmers wishes to be heard in support of this submission.

FFNZ submission on West Coast Regional Council Long Term Plan

Federated Farmers of New Zealand (FFNZ) welcomes the opportunity to submit on West Coast Regional Council's (WCRC) proposed Long Term Plan 2018 – 2028.

FFNZ acknowledges and supports individual members' submissions.

Topics

1 Implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)

FFNZ supports the proposal to introduce a UAGC.

FFNZ considers that the UAGC is a fair way for Council to rate for services that provide an indistinguishable amount of benefit across ratepayer groups. When these mechanisms are utilised every ratepayer pays the same amount for the public good services of council without one group subsidising another. There is no correlation between high value rateable farm land and the ability for farming businesses to pay the significantly higher costs for the exact same services.

2 Civil Defence and Emergency Management (CDEM)

FFNZ supports the need to increase capacity and capability, however we strongly disagree that this cost should be recovered by using capital value of properties. CDEM should be funded through a uniform targeted rate.

The criteria for Council's decisions around how to fund activities through rates are outlined at S101 (3) of the Local Government Act. Applying these criteria, we consider a uniform targeted rate the most equitable method given the regional CDEM work will provide relatively equal benefit to all residents in the district.

As Council will be aware, the national CDEM recovery framework is aimed at addressing threats to both people and property, guided primarily by the '4Rs'; *Reduction, Readiness, Response* and *Recovery*. It has been FFNZs' experience that the operational implementation of these principles has focused largely on inhabited areas.

In our experience, efforts focussed on reduction are generally greater weighted towards urban areas. Information provided around how individuals, groups and communities may become more ready is also largely urban/residential focussed. Response and recovery also tend to focus heavily on urban or residential areas, simply as a result of the relative need in those areas.

This does not mean that rural residents and farmers do not benefit from the CDEM structure. However, from a funding perspective, this means the benefit of expenditure is at least equal between individuals, if not relatively weighted towards the urban areas. Using a property value based rate to fund a proportion of the CDEM costs would indicate that a higher value property would receive relatively more benefit. For the reasons above we do not consider this to be the case.

In an emergency CDEM focuses on the greater population first ie townships. During the 2016 Kaikoura earthquakes the immediate focus was on urban populations, there were rural properties that did not see anybody from Civil Defence for 7 - 10 days.

Given the geographically isolated nature of farms and rural communities, identifying and getting assistance to rural communities and individuals is difficult, especially if communication and transport networks are down.

Farmers are generally resilient and self-reliant. In an emergency, animal welfare and farming operations will be a top priority for farmers eg if they cannot get feed to their animals is likely to cause more stress than not having electricity in the house. It is these needs that are often not covered in the first few days of a major event when human wellbeing is a priority.

CDEM has the funding, resources and local knowledge, but not necessarily understanding of the needs of rural people. The purpose of a functioning CDEM is to respond to the needs and assist people both urban and rural in an adverse event.

CDEM groups are tasked with creating response and recovery plans for their area. It is important these groups have rural representation to understand the complex needs of farmers, lifestyle block owners and the rural community as a whole.

3 Whole of Waiho Rating District

We support the new proposed rating district.

River management needs to be taken a wider context, and ensuring all agencies work together to provide maximum efficiencies and effectiveness is the best use of ratepayers money. This approach also enables access to additional funding which will further stretch the ratepayers dollars.

We strongly support a user pays model, and given this approach appears to be more equitable for all involved, it should be the way forward.

8 Biodiversity/Biosecurity Special Rate

The protection of biodiversity and biosecurity are a 'public good' and have significant benefits for the wider community. We propose that as everyone will benefit from this 'public good' then it should be charged as a UAGC, everyone paying the same amount.

The general public benefits from pest and weed control because it contributes to greater native biodiversity, and the protection of significant indigenous vegetation and habitats as required by the Resource Management Act. This natural heritage is important to the identity of New Zealanders and is globally unique in the high level of endemic species. No one community of people in the area benefits more than the other from biodiversity.

As an organisation we regard pest and weed management as an important component in protecting land based primary production. Farmers already contribute to pest management twice through private pest control undertaken on their own land, and by paying rates for council pest control activities.

Landowners also actively aid biodiversity, for example by fencing off wetlands, waterways, areas of native bush, and placing parcels of land into QEII covenants. Generally, all undertaken at their own cost.

It is unclear why there is a reference in the consultation document as to how Council funded the contributions to OSPRI ie via rates on properties over 2 hectares. If this is the proposed

method for funding the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate, then given the above reasoning, in addition to the proposed funding method for CDEM, there appears to be a considerable bias shown by Council as to where money can be collected from.

Council should also be mindful that over 80% of the West Coast is Department of Conservation land, who as the Crown pay no rates on their land and in this year's budget received a substantial increase in funding.

9 Freshwater National Policy Statement work

As stated in the consultation document, the West Coast region generally has good water quality. The proposed increases for data collection and planning should only be undertaken if required to meet national standards.

FFNZ would expect a true collaborative process with landowners, not just engagement, during the plan implementation phase. Everyone working together is more likely to produce beneficial results that extend beyond just environmental ones.

The 2018 Land Air Water Aotearoa (LAWA) report shows water quality is improving at more sites than not around New Zealand. This is due to the immense amount of work farmers, communities and catchment groups have been doing in the last decade.

Advice from the latest Land and Water Forum report on preventing water quality degradation and addressing sediment and nitrogen, includes making sure every community has access to national tools which can be adapted to meet standards specific to their needs. There is a recommendation to expand and improve sediment and erosion programmes that are already underway. There is also a call for action on addressing capability and resourcing gaps, particularly around national water monitoring data.

Recommendations from the report are expected to underpin the Ministry for the Environment's upcoming work with freshwater.

have
your
say

West Coast Regional Council
**Long Term Plan
Consultation
Document**

2018 - 2028

Your details

First name: ANDREW

Surname: HOCKEN

Postal address: PO Box 17202
Greenlax 1546
Auckland

Email: andrew@aspacourt.co.nz

Phone: 021-822969

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation? (tick one)

Individual Organisation

Organisation (if applicable): Grand Properties (2011) Ltd.

I wish to present this feedback to the Council in person at the hearing. (tick one) Yes No

You will be notified of when the hearing date is.

Signed: [Signature] 18/7/18

Note that your submission and any information you supply as part of your submission is considered public information and will be available in reports and documents relating to this process and may be published on our website. Only submissions on proposals in the consultation document will be considered by the Council.

The underlying information supporting this Consultative Document can be accessed on the Council's website www.wcrc.govt.nz/ltp/underlyinginformation

Your feedback

1 Implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge

Q. Is implementing a UAGC the fairest way to smooth out Council's finances?

Please tick your preferred option Option 1 Option 2

Comment/Feedback:

Stop Empire Building.

23 JUL 2018

2 Civil Defence and Emergency Management

Q. Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?

Please tick your preferred option Option 1 Option 2

Comment/Feedback:

Is there a need for this?

3 Whole of Waiho Rating District

Q. Do you support a Whole of Waiho Rating District? **NO**

Please tick your preferred option Option 1 Option 2

Comment/Feedback:

Leave things as they are. There is no benefit to W Franz Josef ratepayers with what you are trying to do. It is best we continue to fund the area that affects us and not contribute to a much wider catchment.
LEAVE THINGS ALONE.



Note that this proposal affects only those within the Franz Josef Lower Waiho Rating Districts and surrounding area (refer map page 3)

4

Quarry Service Delivery Change

Q. Is outsourcing the management of the quarries, and ensuring a true user pays model, the best way to deliver this service in the future? -

Please tick one Yes No

Comment/Feedback:

Re-employ somebody new to replace the retiring Quarry Manager. Outsourcing just brings in more middle management and less efficiency.

6 Working with communities to manage Coastal Erosion

Q. Do you support Council resourcing an extra engineer to better meet the needs of the community? Is the best way to fund this through the proposed changes to quarry management?

Please tick one Yes No

Comment/Feedback:

Is there a real need?

8

Biodiversity / Biosecurity Special Rate

Q. Do you support, in principal, the expansion of the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region?

Please tick one Yes No

Comment/Feedback:

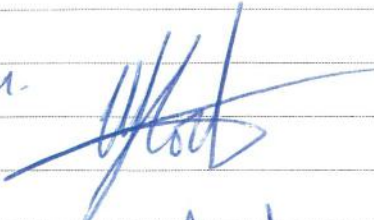
tax, tax, rate, rate it never ends.

Taxpayers have long been poor suffering souls who get tapped on a regular basis by Council.

NO MORE.

Any other comments/feedback

- ① Live with your means.
- ② Stop increasing rates and building empires.
- ③ Work smarter / harder.

Thankyou.  18/7/18
Andrew Hoche.

How can you have your say?

have
your
say



Your submission must arrive at the Regional Council
by 4.00pm, 26 July 2018.



Feedback can be provided by either:

Online: www.wcrc.govt.nz/ltp By email: feedback@wcr.govt.nz

By post: Use this form to make your comments: pull out of the Consultation Document, fill in, fold along the dotted lines, secure, and freepost back to Council.

388 Main South Road, Paroa
PO Box 66, Greymouth 7840

freephone: 0508 800 118

phone: 03 768 0466

email: feedback@wcr.govt.nz



THE WEST COAST
REGIONAL COUNCIL

wcr.govt.nz  

Robert Mallinson

From: Colin Hey <Colin.Hey@nzta.govt.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 14:38
To: feedback
Cc: Randal Beal; Mark Weeds; Peter Connors; Margarita Gonzalez-Borrero
Subject: Submission in Support of WCRC Long Term Plan 2018-2028

On behalf of NZTA, this submission is in support of Option 2 of the proposed Plan for the Whole of Waiho Rating District.

This submission **SUPPORTS** the proposal.

NZTA has traditionally adopted a reactive approach to maintenance of the stop-banks and any river training work in the active river bed, which is usually in response to significant flood events which have either damaged existing structures or works, or required additional new works to prevent damage in subsequent events.

Managing the works in this manner also presents funding difficulties, as NZTA need to draw on Emergency Works funding allocated from the NLTP, which can limit work to reinstating assets without significant betterment, which in an environment of an aggrading river-bed can leave on-going vulnerabilities.

After discussion with WCRC officers in 2017, it was agreed that a more pragmatic and pro-active approach was required to manage the river downstream of the SH6 bridge, as any works required in the more recent past have been of significant benefit to the township and non-SH related assets and property, rather than just SH6-related assets. Given this, it was agreed that any ongoing works be jointly managed using a planned work approach with agreement on where and when works should occur.

NZTA has budgeted a matching share of the total targeted rate of \$150,000 + GST for the 2018 – 2020 NLTP period, and therefore supports the Option 2 proposal.

Yours faithfully
Colin Hey

Colin Hey / Senior Network Manager

Highways & Network Operations

DDI 03 963 3207

Mobile 64 21 883 807

Email Colin.Hey@nzta.govt.nz

Christchurch Office /Level 1, BNZ Centre, 120 Hereford Street

PO Box 1479, Christchurch Mail Centre, Christchurch 8011, New Zealand

Find the latest transport news, information, and advice on our website:

www.nzta.govt.nz

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Robert Mallinson

From: Linda Grammer <linda.grammer@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 30 July 2018 02:50
To: feedback
Cc: info
Subject: submission by Linda Grammer in response to WCRC consultation document LTP 2018/28

West Coast Regional Council
PO Box 66
Greymouth 7840

Initial Submission to West Coast Regional Council
in response to WCRC "Long Term Plan Consultation Document 2018/28"

Submission by:

Linda Grammer

Contact details:

Ms. L Grammer
PO Box 50
Westport 7866

email: linda.grammer@gmail.com

Thank you for the opportunity to make a submission, so that together we can achieve sound environmental, economic and public health outcomes. I am a member of Rural Women NZ and the Buller Tramping Club.

I wish to be heard.

REQUEST:

I would like to ask for a further extension to the submission time frame, as I am concerned about a number of aspects of the WCRC public consultation process, including

-a lack of general availability of the 133 page WCRC document with the odd title "West Coast Regional Council Long Term Plan 2018/28" that none of my whanau or farming colleagues were aware of. I am not sure why WCRC printed this document without "draft LTP 2018/28" on the cover, prior to considering submissions made by West Coast ratepayers and residents in response to the WCRC LTP Consultation Document 2018/28. I'm also not sure why the 133 page document was not up on the WCRC website for the information of ratepayers.

The slender 14 page LTP consultation document with the blue and green cover was the only document available at the local public library at Westport (when I made enquiries, looking for the WCRC draft LTP 2018/28). I had already submitted on the BDC draft LTP 2018/28 document a couple of months before. There was no copy of the 133 page WCRC LTP 2018/28 document at the Westport library or Buller District Council's office in Westport.

It was only when I rang and emailed WCRC on 14 July 2018, trying to find a copy of the WCRC draft LTP 2018/28 (not just the slender "synopsis" LTP consultation document) that I was posted (the following week) the more substantive document titled "WCRC Long Term Plan 2018/28"

-a misleading statement in the WCRC's Long Term Plan Consultation Document 2018/28 (on the submission form). This was the only document that most of my farming and other colleagues were aware of and as it wasn't marked "draft LTP 2018/28" it was a little confusing. Many people also thought they could only submit on issues raised within this 14 page document. They and I were confused by the sentence (in the WCRC 14 page Long Term Plan consultation document 2018/28) on the submission feedback form (below 'Your details', highlighted in green):

"Only submissions on proposals in the consultation document will be considered by the Council."

During my correspondence late last week with WCRC's Corporate Services Manager Robert Mallison (who had told me in previous emails that same week that I could submit on any issue I liked) I did take the time to ask about this glaring contradiction. I finally got a email response on the afternoon of Friday 27 July from Mr. Mallison who told me " The wording you refer to should not have been included and is incorrect."

This did not give me (or others) much time to amend our submissions. I would appreciate at least a few more days to refine my submission, thank you!

I relocated 2 years ago to the Buller region after living in the Far north for 25 years. I note that I have made submissions in the past in response to many draft Long Term plans since the Local Government 2003 was adopted, including draft LTP's since 2015 in Northland and the West Coast, most recently the Buller District Council draft LTP 2018/28). I have never struck this problem before (with proposed new LTP's not labelled "draft" and a statement that "only submission on proposals in the consultation document will be considered by council".

It appears that WCRC has made a serious mistake in the WCRC LTP consultation document 2018/28 by stating on the submission form "only submissions on proposals in the consultation document will be considered by Council." This would deter a lot of ratepayers from submitting on issues not mentioned in the consultation document, who might not (as I did) take the time to query it.

In particular, council might not be aware of important Emerging issues (this topic "Emerging issues" is not mentioned in the WCRC LTP Consultation Document 2018/28 as far as I could see but only in the WCRC LTP 2018/28).

My understanding is that Long Term Plans (under the Local Government Act) are meant to reflect the wishes and aspirations of its communities, provide policy direction, and budgetary requirements. This obligation of local councils has not changed since the National Party amended the LGA in 2015.

I was surprised to hear from WCRC staff member Hadley Mills (Planning, Science & Innovation Manager) state in her 24 July 2018 email to me that "the Long Term Plan which is more of a corporate strategic plan."

I am disappointed at the lack of emphasis in the WCRC LTP consultation document 2018/28 on the critically important issues of Sustainable Environment and Environmental Protection and the failure by council to even mention a Sustainable Futures vision or protection of Outstanding Landscapes (including Te Kuha above the Kawatere river).

In my view, protection of our unique ecosystems, natural character of these areas and Outstanding Landscapes, and remaining ecologically significant wetlands (and details on how to achieve these worthy aims) should be in the Long Term Plan. The distinctive character of our Natural Environment should be retained.

I see on p. 26 of the WCRC Long Term Plan 2018/28 that there is one "Community Outcome" to do with the Environment "Environment: the high quality and distinctive character of our environment is retained."

In my view, however, WCRC is not doing enough to deliver on this community outcome. WCRC resource consent processes are obviously flawed, otherwise WCRC would never have given Stevenson Mining Ltd/ Rangitira Developments Ltd approval for resource consents (new open cast coal mine on Te Kuha, above Westport).

On p. 27 of the WCRC LTP 2018/28 it states:

48

"Resource consent processes help to ensure environmental matters are given due consideration by setting appropriate conditions on specific resource uses, in accordance with the policies set by council plans. Compliance monitoring work ensures the conditions set are adhered to."

In my view Council failed to give "environmental matters" on Te Kuha "due consideration" (an Outstanding Landscape on the north side of the Kawatere river, opposite the Bucklands Peaks/northern Paparoa).

"Compliance monitoring work" will not help Te Kuha, as the proposed new open cast mine will destroy a large area of ecologically significant native forest- the home of rare endangered species and some endemic ones. This is unacceptable.

In my view, council's approach to Sustainable Development (briefly mentioned on p. 24 of the WCRC Long Term Plan 2018/28) does not achieve the right balance.

The WCRC decision and recommendations regarding Te Kuha has not "made sure that the quality of our environment is not unduly compromised."

I am disappointed at insufficient detail in the WCRC LTP consultation document about how West Coast Region can minimize its contribution to harmful climate change (climate change threatens Westport, coastal communities and other West Coast ratepayers and residents).

I note that in the introduction to the WCRC LTP Consultation Document Andrew Robb (Chairman) and Mike Meehan (Chief Executive) state "There are also new opportunities arising, particularly in the space of biodiversity and biosecurity funding. The West Coast has a unique advantage in this area given the extent of indigenous flora and fauna here. We have a unique

opportunity to capitalise on this while delivering some exceptional⁴⁹ outcomes for our communities, districts and wider region."

And yet there is no mention of protecting Outstanding Landscapes or ecosystems of particular Ecological Significance. It is highly disappointing that WCRC did not act on its duty of care to the Environment and the sustainable management of natural and physical resources, by declining Stevenson Mining Ltd/ Rangitira Development Ltd's inappropriate application for resource consents (from WCRC) as part of a new open cast coal mine on public conservation lands of high ecological value on Te Kuha, in an Outstanding Landscape above Westport. I note that this application also puts at risk the Buller District Council "Water Conservation Reserve"- the source of Westport's water supply.

In my view, WCRC should advocate that the natural environment and Outstanding Landscapes are valued and protected. This would be in keeping with the "West Coast-Untamed Natural Wilderness" brand.

Sustainable environment

Land use, natural hazards, biodiversity, landscape/natural character, air and water quality, contaminated land, climate change and ecosystem services (soils, waterways, public conservation land, etc) should be analysed (and natural assets protected and valued).

There are a number of planning challenges associated with any projected growth or proposed development (including on our valuable public conservation lands), which include proposed provision of infrastructure, managing cumulative effects of development on the environment, adverse impacts on waterways and soils, and implications for the productive potential of agricultural land.

Research and analysis should be undertaken on the environmental, social and cultural constraints and consequences of anticipated development, public conservation lands of high ecological value and Outstanding Landscapes must be protected.

The WCRC LTP 2018/28 should at least mention a clear strategy that integrates the key sustainability criteria contained within a Sustainable Environment concept (this should be further detailed in the various Regional Plans) - sustainable economy, environment, society and culture. This is in recognition that if development is to be beneficial to the region over the long term, it must not be at the expense of the natural environment.

There is some content in the WCRC LTP consultation document that I support including

#6 Working with communities to manage coastal erosion

YES I do support council resourcing an extra engineer. YES fund this through proposed changes to quarry management.

But council needs to do more to address activities in the West Coast that contribute to harmful climate change (which in turn contribute to the serious problem with coastal erosion). In my view council should not be provide any resource consents to Stevenson Mining Ltd/ Rangitira Developments Ltd for a new open cast coal mine on our public conservation lands of high ecological significance at Te Kuha.

#8 Biodiversity/ biosecurity special rate

YES I support this, UNLESS it is for use of aerial 1080 (which I oppose). I particularly oppose aerial 1080 of easily

accessible front country areas (council should support humane ground based feral control, which would

provide ethical jobs for local people). I strongly support ground based feral control for

suppression / eradication of feral pests.

I also OPPOSE the rate being used for any outdoor use of controversial risky GE/Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOS) or risky new genetic technologies including CRISPR and gene drive.

The Minister of Conservation Hon Eugenie Sage wisely opposes their use on our public conservation lands, or anywhere in New Zealand, stating on 5 December 2017 (NZ Herald)

https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=11952990

"Gene editing is an unproven technology for predator control. Gene technologies are problematic and untested and have significant risks.

"They have no social licence to operate. There is a lot at stake and there is a need for the utmost caution.

"There would be serious questions around the risks to New Zealand's GE Free reputation from being associated with any field trials of gene technology."

See also

Dr. Wayne Linklater's excellent 15 November 2017 article in the Dominion Post:

<https://www.stuff.co.nz/environment/98856502/gene-editing-not-a-panacea-for-eradicating-wild-pests>

(Dr. Linklater is the Director, Centre for Biodiversity and Restoration Ecology, Associate Prof. of Conservation Science, Victoria University, Wellington.)

I would like to see some of the Biosecurity rate used by council to investigate the important Emerging Issue- the risks of outdoor use of GE/GMOs/ controversial new genetic technologies.

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See below under EMERGING ISSUES.

#9 I do support the Freshwater National Policy Statement work- well done. But I disagree where it states on p. 7 of the LTP consultation document "In general the West coast region enjoys good water quality throughout the region". High or good water quality is only in the headwaters/ upper reaches of rivers and streams. Downriver and downstream, contamination of beautiful west coast rivers and streams/ lowland waterways is widespread on the West Coast (as well as other areas of NZ), due to livestock including dairy effluent, acid mine drainage, sediment, fertilizers and pesticides.

I would like our lowland waterways protected to a higher standard, with WCRC compliance officers prosecuting those who breach consent orders.

I do not support #5 (One District Plan Local Government Commission Proposal)

EMERGING ISSUES

An important emerging issue is the risks of outdoor use of GE/ Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) and controversial risky new genetic technologies including gene drive and CRISPR.

As a primary producer, I urge council to investigate this issue and place (at the very least) a strong precautionary GE/GMO policy in the new Long Term Plan (as many Regional or Unitary Authorities have already done in Northland, Auckland, and Bay of Plenty). I am delighted that my former councils (Whangarei District Council and Northland Regional Council) have (along with all councils from south Auckland to Cape Reinga in the Far North) put in place strong precautionary and prohibitive GE/GMO provisions, policies, objectives and rules.

See
<http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/Genetic-Engineering/Pages/default.aspx>
for details of the good work of the Northland/ Auckland "Inter Council Working Party on GMO Risk Evaluation & Management Options"*

There is an urgent need for WCRC to address this important issue as Northland Regional Council (in the Northland Regional Policy Statement), Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Auckland Unitary Plan, Nelson City Council etc have already done in various plans including Long Term Plans, Regional Policy Statements, and Unitary Plans.

Various councils good work (to create a much needed additional tier of local protection against the risks of outdoor use of GE/GMOs) is necessary given serious deficiencies in the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act, as identified by Local Government NZ, many councils and primary producer boards. Deficiencies in HSNO

include no mandatory requirement for the EPA to take a precautionary approach to outdoor GE/GMO applications and inadequate liability provisions.

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The Case law is clear (with Principal Environment Court Judge Newhook's recent unequivocal 12 April 2018 decision in favour of appellant Whangarei District Council and respondent Northland Regional Council) and the jurisdictional issue settled (that local councils can put in place bans on outdoor use of GE/GMOs or stricter controls than HSNO Act requires).

Both the High Court and Environment Court have ruled that regional (and district) councils have jurisdiction under the Resource Management Act (RMA) to regulate the use of GMOs through regional policy statements or plans. The recent RMA amendments (Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017, in which Parliament recognises that local councils can create enforceable GE Free Zones) further entrench the legal rights of councils to do so.

As you may be aware, the new National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry (NES-PF) bans the use of/ planting any GE trees/ rootstocks in NZ. Both global certification bodies for truly sustainable forests (FSC and PEFC) prohibit the use of any GE trees, due to the serious ecological risks, adherence to the Precautionary Principle, and market aversion.

I am aware that here on the West Coast the proposed Regional Policy Statement (RPS) is well under way, with (unfortunately) no opportunity for further submissions at this time.

But it would a great start if council would place a strong precautionary GE/GMO policy in the new Long Term Plan 2018/28. Council needs to act on its duty of care to its farmers/ primary producers and other ratepayers and the environment/ our biosecurity. The valuable enterprises of existing GM free primary producers (conventional, IPM and organic) need protection from the risks of transgenic pollution/ GMOs. Farmers and other primary producers need ongoing access to key markets and premiums (many discerning customer unhappy with even trace GE contamination). Councils and their ratepayers need protection from unintended and unforeseen adverse impacts of EPA approved outdoor GE experiments and releases.

NZ has a valuable "Zero Tolerance Policy" for any GE content in 53 imported seeds, including adventitious presence. However, at any point, a overseas multinational, NZ Crown Research Institute, or private company can apply to the EPA for an outdoor GE experiment/ field trial, conditional release or full release of a GMO on the West Coast. Transgenic contamination does not respect boundaries and may well be irreversible.

Council needs to act- doing nothing about the risks of GE/GMOs is not an option, and may cost council and its ratepayers many millions of dollars in attempting to clean up unwanted transgenic contamination. Three major reports commissioned by the Northland/ Auckland "ICWP on GMOs" have identified a range of risks involved with the trailing and release of GMOs. These also include approaches to managing those risks, including outright bans and additional requirements (including the posting of bonds) on top of what the HSNO Act/ EPA requires.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit. I wish to be heard.
Please notify me of all hearings.

Ideas/ Sustainability Vision

"Our productive and diverse rural environment - supporting communities, protecting the environment, the soils and waterways which underpin all primary production, unique and Outstanding landscapes, and endangered native species (like Hector's dolphins), and a thriving economy based upon sustainable primary production, eco-tourism, protection of marine mammal species like Hector's dolphins on our coast, and other sustainable businesses and industries."

In this vision 'productive' is defined as primary and secondary industries including farming, horticulture, forestry, dairy processing, quarrying, recreation, eco-tourism and manufacturing. It also includes our biodiversity and productive ecosystems as these are equally important to the health and wellbeing of communities and the economy.

* Northland/ Auckland "Inter Council Working Party on GMOs"- Risk Evaluation and Management Options

The Inter-Council Working Party on Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) Risk Evaluation and Management Options was established to respond to community

concerns in the Northland region about GMOs. The Far North, Whangarei, and Kaipara District Councils, Auckland Council and Northland Regional Council are represented on the working party. 54

Three major reports commissioned by the Working Party have identified a range of risks involved with the trialling and release of GMOs. They also include approaches to managing those risks.

Environmental risks

- GMOs becoming invasive and affecting non-target species including indigenous flora and fauna
- the development of herbicide or pesticide resistance creating 'super-weeds' or 'super-pests'
- long term effects on ecosystem functioning.

Socio-cultural risks

- effects on Maori cultural beliefs of whakapapa, mauri, tikanga
- ethical concerns about mixing genes from different species including human genes
- concerns about the long term safety of genetically engineered food.

Economic risks

- loss of income through contamination (or perceived contamination) of non-GMO food products
- negative effects on marketing and branding opportunities such as 'clean and green' or 'naturally Northland'
- costs associated with environmental damage such as clean-up costs for invasive weeds or pests.

Linked to these risks are limited liability provisions under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996.

File ref: W/4
Council person for contact: Paul Pretorius
Department: CEO
Contact ph: 03 769 8600
Contact email: Paul.pretorius@greydc.govt.nz

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The Chief Executive Officer
West Coast Regional Council

Email: mm@wcrc.govt.nz

Dear Mike

SUBMISSION TO YOUR LTP. FUNDING OF TOURISM INTO THE FUTURE

My Council refused to be drawn into the recent public debate as to whether or not it should terminate its direct representation on Tourism West Coast. Rather, it focused on ensuring that Tourism (Tourism West Coast or otherwise) is adequately funded into the future.

With or without direct representation from the Councils, Tourism on the Coast needs more than the up to now, \$400,000 p.a. contributed by the Territorial authorities and Development West Coast in order to maintain the momentum of success achieved over the past year. This can only be done by a collective action across the District, and for that purpose, Council is:

- Asking Development West Coast to fund Tourism fully, on behalf of the four local authorities and itself, for 2018/9 irrespective whether as a DWC function or still as Tourism West Coast.
- Asking your Council to, from 2019/20 onwards fund Tourism on the Coast fully by means of a rate across the Region with the value to be rated to be determined in consultation with TWC/DWC.

The above will ensure that Tourism can focus on further building on their excellent successes of the past year or so. As to the outstanding matter of integration of TWC into a regional economic development agency, Council has every expectation that sanity will prevail and that an agreement between the parties as to the mechanics of the integration will be reached. Whether this will be as TWC or as a full integration, is something for the parties to decide.

I do not wish to speak to my submission.

Kind regards



Paul Pretorius
Chief Executive Officer

Copies:

Mayor

Mr. Chris Mackenzie, DWC

Mr. Richard Benton, TWC



**Submission to
West Coast Regional Council
on the
Draft Long Term Plan 2018-2028**

Date: 26 July 2018

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Level 4, 79 Boulcott Street, PO Box 1697, Wellington 6140, New Zealand
P +64 4 499 0104 www.tia.org.nz E info@tia.org.nz



Tourism Industry Aotearoa (TIA) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 of West Coast Regional Council.

This submission is filed without prejudice to TIA's future position. Our ability to prepare a comprehensive submission responding to the consultation document relied on the provision by the Council of information relevant to the connection between the consultation document and the benefits that would accrue. If any information is provided at a later date, TIA reserve the right to comment further.

INTRODUCTION

1. Tourism Industry Aotearoa (TIA) is the peak body for the tourism industry in New Zealand. With over 1,500 members, TIA represents a range of tourism-related activities including hospitality, accommodation, adventure and other activities, attractions and retail, airports and airlines, as well as related tourism services.
2. The primary role of TIA is to be the voice of the tourism industry. This includes working for members on advocacy, policy, communication, events, membership and business capability. The team is based in Wellington and is led by Chief Executive, Chris Roberts.
3. Tourism 2025 (www.tourism2025.org.nz), an industry-led, government supported economic growth framework was launched in New Zealand in 2014 and has set an aspirational goal of reaching \$41 billion in annual tourism revenues by 2025. Spend growth has been rapid since 2014 and we are well on target to reach that goal.
4. This year, TIA is working on a Tourism 2025 reset that will include incorporating sustainability principles, articulating a longer-term view of tourism in coordination with Central Government; and identifying new priority actions to be addressed over the next 1-3 years.
5. Any enquiries relating to this paper should in the first instance be referred to Nienke van Dijken, TIA Policy Analyst at nienke.vandijken@tia.org.nz or by phone on 04 494 1842.

TOURISM'S IMPACT AT A REGIONAL LEVEL

6. The visitor spend from both international and domestic visitors for West Coast Regional Council was \$558m (YE May 2018).

Visitor spend West Coast Regional Council	
Buller District Council	\$75m
Grey District Council	\$124m
Westland District Council	\$359m
Total	\$558m

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7. The tourism industry makes a significant contribution to regional economic development through the jobs and income it creates. Only a fraction of visitor spending actually occurs in places commonly considered visitor specific e.g. accommodation, attractions. The rest takes place in shops, cafes, petrol stations and other local businesses. Local farmers and market gardeners benefit from selling their goods directly or indirectly to visitors.
8. On any day of the year, your community is hosting the visitors, domestic and international, who are helping support local jobs and businesses.
9. One of the keys to a strong regional visitor economy is the quality of the visitor experience. Councils play an important part in that experience with the investment they make in infrastructure e.g. roads, water/waste disposal, broadband, attractions and events in addition to their support for promotional bodies. Councils play a vital role in helping visitors, as well as ratepayers, make the most of their time in the community.
10. Councils' planning need to consider the needs of visitors and residents so that the community can reap the benefits of the visitor economy.
11. In 2016, TIA developed a Local Government Manifesto, outlining eight priority actions for councils to reap greater economic and social rewards from tourism. A copy of this manifesto was sent to all local councils, ahead of the Local Council Election. For more details, please refer to Appendix 1.

Challenges and opportunities of tourism growth

12. Tourism growth presents both challenges and opportunities. The visitor economy is a major driver of regional prosperity but the costs and benefits of increased tourism do not always fall evenly. However, talk of new visitor taxes and levies must be debated robustly, with all the issues and options considered. Any form of national or local tourism tax or levy must be fair, efficient and ring-fenced for tourism-related investments.
13. We understand that the growth in tourism in your region may bring with it specific issues. The following section explores some of those likely issues, how the industry is responding and what you, as a Council, could do.

14. Infrastructure

Recent tourism growth has placed pressure on some infrastructure used by visitors. In order to better understand and size this issue, TIA undertook a [National Tourism Infrastructure Assessment](#) in 2016/17. The resulting report identified the main infrastructure deficits in both the private and public sectors.

The priority infrastructure types identified were:

- Visitor accommodation
- Telecommunications
- Airport facilities
- Road transport
- Car parking
- Public toilets
- Water and sewerage systems

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Much of the infrastructure identified as a priority for investment is local and mixed use (used by both residents and visitors) and has often seen long-term under-investment. To optimise the benefits of tourism for host communities, coordination between Central and Local Government agencies and industry partners is needed for projects to proceed.

What the Industry is doing:

- TIA successfully advocated for the Tourism Infrastructure Fund resulting in a \$100m fund for local and mixed-use infrastructure.
- Tourism sectors able to scale-up quickly are doing so, e.g. the road transport sector has been able to respond quickly with increased fleet size.
- Operators are making significant private investment into infrastructure e.g. Skyline Queenstown's \$100m redevelopment.
- TIA is undertaking work to identify and address the key barriers to infrastructure investment.

What you as a Local Council could do in regards to infrastructure:

- Apply to the Tourism Infrastructure Fund for projects like new carparks, toilets and visitor facilities.
- Coordinate with Central Government and industry partners on infrastructure projects submitted to the Regional Growth Fund.
- Ensure the Long-term Plan accurately reflects the infrastructure needs of tourism.

15. Social Licence to Operate

The fast growth of the visitor economy has caused unease in some host communities, with locals worried about the number of visitors and the impact. This places pressure on the social licence the industry has to operate within these communities.

What the Industry is doing:

- TIA in conjunction with Tourism New Zealand undertakes six-monthly 'Mood of the Nation' research to assess New Zealanders' views of tourism.
- TIA in conjunction with Tourism New Zealand is developing a 'Tourism Narrative' project, which includes helping local businesses tell their stories.
- TIA is a key partner in NZTA's Visiting Drivers project to reduce the number of accidents by visiting drivers.
- TIA leads the Responsible Camping Forum, a group of 40 organisations representing rental operators, industry associations, Local and Central Government working together to manage freedom camping.
- A number of infrastructure initiatives will contribute to addressing social licence issues such as over-crowding.

What you as a Local Council could do in regards to social licence concerns:

- Ensure freedom camping is effectively managed in your region
- Promote the benefits of tourism in your region to the local community

16. Sustainable tourism

With the rapid growth achieved in the past few years, the tourism industry is facing the challenges of managing and sustaining growth, rather than generating growth. There needs to be purposeful effort to actively manage the industry for its long term sustainable success.

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What the Industry is doing:

- TIA has worked with industry and with Government agencies' support to develop a Tourism **Sustainability Commitment** (TSC). The Commitment establishes a set of aspirational goals at both an industry and business level across the areas of economic, environmental, host communities and visitor sustainability. Tourism operators are signing up to the TSC and working towards implementing the sustainability commitments within their businesses.



What you as a Local Council could do to support tourism sustainability:

- Support the tourism sustainability goal through positive policy and regulatory settings, and funding.
- Sign up the Council or your appropriate agency to the TSC and actively promote the TSC to your local tourism operators.

17. Protecting and restoring the environment

Tourism is a highly competitive global industry. New Zealand's environment is our unique selling point, it underpins our 100% Pure New Zealand tourism position and supports many of our iconic adventure and outdoor activities. Data from the International Visitor Survey conducted for the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) shows that the top factor for influencing visitors to choose New Zealand is our natural landscape and scenery.

New Zealand's natural environmental assets are under threat, including many of our native species, our freshwater rivers and lakes, and our unique landscapes.

What the Industry is doing:

- The environment is one of the four pillars of the Tourism Sustainability Commitment. The TSC asks that Tourism businesses actively support and champion ecological restoration initiatives, and that they are measuring, managing and minimising their environmental footprint.

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- TIA is a member of the Land and Water Forum and advocates with central government to protect our natural environment.

What you as a Local Council could do to support our valuable environment:

- Recognise the economic value of your environmental assets to tourism
- Ensure the Long-term Plan accurately reflects the environmental needs of tourism
- Action the requirements of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management as quickly as possible

18. Regional Economic Development

TIA is pleased to see the increased focus on regional development by Central Government.

Regional dispersal is one of the big challenges for the tourism industry, as currently 65% of current visitor spend occurs in the four gateways of Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Queenstown. By improving the spread of tourism around the country, we can ensure that many more regions benefit from tourism activity, while relieving pressure on those places with the highest visitor loads. We are strongly supportive of regional development initiatives that encourage and incentivise tourism.

An effective regional tourism partnership relies heavily on a strong and healthy relationship with Local Government and local communities. The regions where tourism is well managed are characterised by strong local leadership and support, and Regional Tourism Organisations (RTOs) and Economic Development Agencies (EDAs) play an important part in this.

TIA is keen to work with you either in partnership with RTOs/EDAs on areas such as regional visitor strategies, or directly on issues such as freedom camping and proposed regional visitor levies.

Funding

19. Tourism funding in this context relates to financial contributions provided through Central and Local government. There are two components to tourism funding – the source of funds and distribution of funds.

20. Sources of tourism funding

International visitors pay taxes and are more than paying their way. TIA believes these taxes, including the border clearance levy and \$1.5 billion a year in GST, need to be taken into account when additional charges on visitors are contemplated.

Tourism businesses support regional tourism activity through general and targeted rates, regional marketing alliances and their own marketing efforts.

There are infrastructure funding issues at a local government level, especially in regions with small ratepayer bases. Central government assistance is desirable in some cases and there are opportunities for greater user pays and better use of council balance sheets.

Any new funding models contemplated need to be fair and applied nationally. A strength of the New Zealand tax system is its simplicity. Ad hoc taxes on visitors or tourism businesses at a local level are undesirable.

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21. Distribution of tourism funding

Central government funding support for local mixed-use infrastructure provided by local government requires a robust governance and allocation process.

Any form of tourism tax, such as the existing border clearance levy, must be ring-fenced for tourism-related investments, not siphoned off for other purposes.

Regional expenditure on tourism marketing and destination management by local authorities should be consistent with the tourism aspirations of the community and cognisant of the impact that visitor spend has on the wider community including employees and suppliers.

22. New visitor taxes and levies must be debated robustly, with all the issues and options considered. Any form of national or local tourism tax or levy must be fair, efficient and ring-fenced for tourism-related investments. TIA will vigorously resist any poorly designed tax or levy proposals that could tarnish New Zealand's reputation as a country that welcomes visitors.

Tourism in the West Coast Region

Biodiversity / Biosecurity Special Rate

23. As noted, New Zealand's environment is our unique selling point and our natural environmental assets are under threat, including many of our native species.
24. We are supportive for the Council to expand the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region. We applaud the Council for its goal to lead positive change in this space, support community groups undertaking this type of work and ensure that the West Coast is positioned to access support from central government, philanthropic organisations and Predator Free 2050.

Freshwater National Policy Statement work

25. One of the actions we would like Councils to undertake is to action the requirements of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management as quickly as possible.
26. We are supportive of the Council's proposal to progress the FWNPS work by increasing the resourcing in the data collection and planning areas. Any work that could be done to accelerate the FWNPS work, and shorten the suggested 12 year period, would be a good investment in resource.
27. As was noted in our 2017 Clean Water submission, the Government needs to undertake work to better support understanding of the economic value of fresh water to tourism, both at a national and regional level, and how to integrate this understanding into fresh water management processes – particularly when looking at establishing best economic use and high value use of water, including the effects on the natural landscape of changed water use, storage and infrastructure.

We would argue that this is especially important for an important regional tourism destination such as the West Coast.

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Economic Development

28. Tourism is a driver of regional prosperity but it does not happen by chance. Spending on regional tourism marketing is an investment, not a cost. Tourism West Coast deserves a great deal of credit for the annual growth in visitor spend along the West Coast. Their work has also been acknowledged as winner of the industry alignment award at the New Zealand Tourism Awards.
29. We are pleased to see that Development West Coast has agreed to fund the cost of running Tourism West Coast for the 2018/19 year.
30. We strongly encourage for the Councils throughout the West Coast to find a viable solution to prevent any reduction in funding. We would welcome the opportunity to be part of these discussions.

FOLLOW UP PROCESS

31. TIA wishes to have the opportunity to participate further in any follow-up process, including any formal meetings, to ensure that the potential impacts on tourism are adequately represented.
32. Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the draft LTP. Any enquiries relating to this paper should in the first instance be referred to Nienke van Dijken, TIA Policy Analyst at nienke.vandijken@tia.org.nz or by phone on 04 494 1842.

BACKGROUND

33. Tourism for New Zealand is big business as the country's largest export sector. It is a major contributor to the New Zealand economy that will always be here and won't easily go offshore. Tourism takes the lead in promoting New Zealand to the world. The brand positioning built by a vibrant tourism industry has become an important source of national confidence and identity and a front window for "Brand New Zealand". Indeed, the clean and pure offer that is synonymous with New Zealand tourism has been widely adopted and used to promote New Zealand exports in a range of other industries as well.
34. The tourism industry delivers the following value to New Zealand's economy:
- Tourism in New Zealand is a \$99 million per day and \$36 billion a year industry. Tourism delivers around \$40 million in foreign exchange to the New Zealand economy each day of the year. Domestic tourism contributes another \$59 million in economic activity every day.
 - The tourism industry directly and indirectly supports 14.5% of the total number of people employed in New Zealand. That means 399,150 people are working in the visitor economy.
 - Tourism is New Zealand's biggest export industry, earning \$14.5 billion or 20.7% of New Zealand's foreign exchange earnings (year ended March 2017).

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Appendix 1: TIA Local Government Manifesto 2016

The following Tourism 2025 actions are the priorities for a stronger local government/tourism partnership. The industry's eight priorities we would like to see from Local Government are:

Destination Management

This is the most important thing councils can do – look after and invest in the quality of your region as a destination.

- Facilitate and enable communities to meet the needs of growing numbers of visitors, as well as residents.
- Identify your unique selling points as a destination and promote them.
- Work with neighbouring communities to attract visitors to the wider region.

Infrastructure Facilitation

With the rapid growth in visitor numbers, we have to invest in essential infrastructure and enable the private sector to develop its infrastructure by delivering efficient planning and approval services.

- Define and plan for the priority infrastructure that meets the needs of visitors as well as residents.
- Examine the regulatory environment applied to tourism operators and other businesses serving visitors, and assess where the compliance burden can be reduced to support increased productivity

Events programming

Events are one of the best tools for encouraging people to visit your community. Use them to your advantage.

- Schedule events (meetings, conferences, sports events and festivals) outside of the peak season to foster off-peak travel activity.
- Attract high value business visitors through the availability of quality facilities, such as convention centres where appropriate.

Measuring Visitor Satisfaction

It is important to understand what your visitors think of your community. If they are happy, businesses can grow. If you know there are areas of low satisfaction, you can address the problems. Without this insight, you can't increase value.

- Track the satisfaction of international and domestic visitors, whether by direct customer feedback or social media, and use this information to address areas of dissatisfaction and deliver ever higher satisfaction levels.

Off-peak Marketing

Help your community to prosper by attracting people to visit throughout the year. This will develop a sustainable tourism industry with more permanent jobs.

- Council-owned or supported marketing agencies (e.g. RTOs, EDAs) build a stronger focus on promoting off-peak travel activity to high value visitors.

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Level 4, 79 Boulcott Street, PO Box 1697, Wellington 6140, New Zealand
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Regional Development and Tourism

Every region wants to grow and tourism can and does support this goal. Tourism complements your community's other industries like wine, horticulture and farming.

- Encourage and incentivise tourism as part of your regional development strategies.

Enabling Airport and Port Facility Development

Great air and cruise links are vital to growing tourism. If your airport or port is council-owned, make sure long-term plans are aligned with industry forecasts. There are long lead times, so you have to think ahead.

- Councils work with local airports to establish and implement long-term and sustainable development strategies.
- Councils work with their port company to ensure cruise tourism is enabled.

Sustainable Tourism Positioning

Every region needs to demonstrate its commitment to look after its economic future and the resources it uses to operate.

- Identify the regional priorities required to develop a sustainable tourism industry across economic, social, cultural and environmental considerations.

By actively pursuing these opportunities, your Council can enable real economic and social gains for their communities.

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P +64 4 499 0104 www.tia.org.nz E info@tia.org.nz



PSGR

Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility

New Zealand Charitable Trust

Formerly Physicians and Scientists for Responsible Genetics New Zealand

PO Box 9446
TAURANGA 3112

+64 7 544 5515
psgrnzct@gmail.com
www.psgr.org.nz

22 January 2018

To all New Zealand Councils and Councillors

cc District Health Boards and Public Health
Public Health Services
Other interested recipients

Formulating your Long Term Plans

PSGR is a not-for-profit, non-aligned charitable trust whose members are mainly science, medical and machinery-of-government professionals. Since the Royal Commission on Genetic Modification made recommendations “to proceed with caution”, PSGR has maintained a watching brief, in particular on scientific developments in genetic engineering (also referred to as genetic modification), as well as other public interest issues involving health and environmental safety where we can offer expert opinion on lawful and authoritative public policy information.

Please consider this information and recommendations as a submission by PSGR to your planning development and consultation 2018. PSGR will speak to this submission.

In forming responsible and effective governance

The responsibility to ratepayers and the wider community requires informed decision-making, including consideration of new information and peer-reviewed science that may challenge perceived wisdom, or current policy assumptions. In many situations an intergenerational perspective is required.

In this submission regarding your Long Term Plans we ask Council to consider the following issues to be addressed:

- Providing drinking water free of fluoridation;
- Protection against contamination of land and waterways by genetically engineered organisms;
- Urgent reduction of public, crop and animal exposure to glyphosate-based herbicides.

To all New Zealand Councils and Councillors
Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand

22 January 2018
page 2 of 6

Appropriate policy and planning responses to these issues are also provided in PSGR's recommendations at the end of each following section.

1. Drinking water free of added fluoride and associated bio-accumulative, toxic contaminants

We refer you to our letter recently sent to MPs, attached here for your convenience.

Further to that letter, a paper has just been accepted for publication concerning the cost-benefits of water fluoridation.ⁱ Unfortunately, the authors have made seriously flawed assumptions together with erroneous statements of fact. As an example, they claimed that fluoridation has resulted in a nationwide 40% reduction in decay and thus by extension, huge cost savings. This was an inappropriate extrapolation from an isolated cohort of deprived children mentioned in the 2009 Sapere Report that specifically stated that its findings should not be used to evaluate any fluoride benefits. The authors appeared to have ignored another and much more detailed paper.ⁱⁱ

In that more detailed paper, there are direct quotes from those involved in running fluoridation plants:

In 2010, amid a budget crisis, the City of Sacramento, CA, instructed all departments to review programmes and services. Mr Marty Hanneman, then Director of the Department of Utilities, wrote in a memo to the City Council:

The City of Sacramento has been fluoridating its water supplies just over 10 years. Within that time, the actual cost of operating and maintaining the fluoridation systems has proven to be considerably more than the initial estimate. . . . The fluoridation infrastructure at the E A Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant is overdue for replacement and will be very expensive to replace . . . Fluoridating water is a very costly and labour intensive process and requires constant monitoring of fluoride concentrations to ensure proper dosages. . . . The chemical is very corrosive, so all equipment that is used in the fluoridation process has a very short life expectancy and needs to be replaced frequently. . . . but also causes frequent and complex systems failures.

This was echoed by Mr René Fonseca of Carroll Boone Water District in Eureka Springs, AR, which was required by a 2011 State mandate to begin Community Water Fluoridation (CWF)ⁱⁱⁱ:

All of our chemical feed systems require regular maintenance which is routine, but fluoride feed equipment often requires replacement and more frequent attention. . . . I have toured plants and seen in trade publications deteriorating pipes, steel doors and casing, electrical components, etc. There are millions of dollars spent yearly on infrastructure damage caused by fluoride in our industry.

The realities expressed in these two quotes are not the exceptions.

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A water plant manager in Alberta, Canada, complained that the fumes from the fluoride acid etched the glass, paint, and computer screens of the water treatment plant.

Seven years after CWF began in 2001, Riverton, Utah, spent nearly US\$1.2 million for two new buildings "to get fluoride out of electrical and pump area."

The international evidence is that the installation and long-term maintenance of water fluoridation is very expensive on the rate-paying public. The rationale is highly questionable.

Recommendation

PSGR recommends that Council does not fluoridate drinking water on the grounds that it is not lawful to put bio-accumulative toxins into people and the environment.

2. Genetic engineering

We refer Council to our letter recently sent to New Zealand Members of Parliament and copied to Councils. This is attached for your convenience.

We refer particularly to Councils in Northland, Auckland, Bay of Plenty and Hawkes Bay that have worked to protect their ratepayers from the risks of releasing genetically engineered / modified organisms into the environment; and the risks to health, horticulture, agriculture and exports. See <http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/Genetic-Engineering/Documents/GE-Poll/GE-Poll-Results-WDC.pdf>

Under the new Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017 Councils retain the right to safeguard their region. Councils have responsibilities and powers under the Act that can add another important layer of protection.

Although there is a view among some councils that public policy on matters relating to genetic engineering can be safely left to New Zealand's Environment Protection Authority (EPA) there is adequate evidence that shows that EPA's oversight of these matters is biased to industry interests (through being partial and selective) and therefore does not give due weight to public and environmental safety issues – and therefore the public interest.

Therefore, EPA's claimed policy on genetic engineering matters is arguably inconsistent with the purposes and intent of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996. Therefore, such Deficiency suggests that the EPA's policy does not have any statutory authority in law – and cannot therefore be relied upon by councils in giving effect to their statutory obligations.

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Recommendations

On this issue, PSGR recommends that Council gives weight to the findings of the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) on Food and Agriculture. On genetic engineering in agriculture the UCS found **that** the risks have been exaggerated, but so have its benefits and that we have better, more cost-effective options. You can find their reports on <http://www.ucsusa.org>.

PSGR also recommends that Council draws on the experience of Northland, Auckland, Bay of Plenty and Hawkes Bay Councils – i.e. concludes that the risks involved require responsible legislation to reflect the precautionary principle on any proposed release of a genetically engineered organism into the environment in Council's area of jurisdiction. Such a decision on the facts presently available will indicate to the public that Council exercises its statutory powers reasonably and in accordance with the factual and authoritative information presently available.

3. Use of glyphosate-based herbicides (GBH) – unconscionable on the facts

Despite New Zealand's Environmental Protection Authority rejecting a statement by the World Health Organisation's International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), that glyphosate is "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (category 2B), there is substantial scientific evidence supporting an IARC statement that glyphosate-based herbicides are a risk to the environment and to human health.

Glyphosate is the active ingredient in the glyphosate-based herbicide Roundup and many other brands of GBH herbicides. Once used, it is pervasive in the environment. Residues were recently found in samples of 45 percent of Europe's topsoils^{iv} and in the urine of three quarters of German participants.^v A previous study by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, in analysing glyphosate residue in urine, concluded that 75% of the target group displayed levels that were five times higher than the legal limit for drinking water, and one third of the population showed levels between ten and 42 times higher than what is normally permissible. Glyphosate has been detected in breast milk and in honey samples taken from sites around the world.

Although manufacturers and other advocates say there is no certainty of the biological significance in the presence of the herbicide in people, this is belied by the latest analysis of cancer risks, glyphosate's action as a registered antibiotic, and findings of its use in agriculture impacting emerging problems with bacteria resistant to antibiotics. See:

<http://www.canterbury.ac.nz/news/2017/new-research-finds-common-herbicides-cause-antibiotic-resistant.html>.

Glyphosate can enter the body through food or drinking water. It can be inhaled through breathing in spray drift. Foraging animals and pets are equally exposed. Glyphosate can disrupt human cellular structure and function, and contribute to uncontrolled cell proliferation (a cancer-like characteristic). The changes brought about in human skin cells by GBH are consistent with the changes that are seen in hepatocellular carcinoma, lung cancer, colorectal cancer, and melanoma.

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Very low concentrations of glyphosate have been found to stimulate unhealthy cell growth, while higher concentrations suppressed cell growth. This indicates that the herbicide is a powerful disrupter of the endocrine system. Such disruptions can therefore potentially disrupt all normal human-body-life-processes. The greatest dangers may therefore be found in extremely low concentrations that are measured in parts per trillion, rather than in parts per million.

In one study, glyphosate residue was recorded in 99.6% of 2009 monitored participants.^{vi} Significant values were found in children and adolescents. This study was the largest of its kind ever carried out.

Links to additional information on glyphosate

- Public Health Concern: Why did the NZ EPA ignore the world authority on cancer? A report released by Jodie I Bruning, B.Bus.Agribusiness and Steffan Browning, MP <https://www.greens.org.nz/sites/default/files/NZ%20EPA%20Glyphosate%20and%20Cancer%202017.pdf>
- A Monograph on Glyphosate from the Pesticide Action Network Aotearoa New Zealand (PAN) <http://www.pananz.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Glyphosate-monograph.pdf>
<http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/36-glyphosate-pan-mongraph>
- Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand Charitable Trust - Glyphosate <http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate>
<http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/16-glyphosate>
<http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/25-glyphosate-calling-for-a-ban>
- The environmental impacts of glyphosate, Friends of the Earth Europe https://www.foeeurope.org/sites/default/files/press_releases/foee_5_environmental_impacts_glyphosate.pdf

Recommendations

PSGR recommends Council refrains from using glyphosate as an herbicide in all places accessible to animals and humans including waterways and where spray drift could pose a risk to people and could damage food crops. Less invasive methods are available.

We can supply further authoritative information on fluoride, genetic engineering and glyphosate-based herbicides if that would be helpful to Council.

Please consider this information and recommendations as a submission by PSGR to your planning development and consultation 2018.

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Jean Anderson
For the Trustees of Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand Charitable Trust

Paul G Butler, BSc, MSc, MB, ChB, Dip.Obst., FRNZCGP, General Practitioner, AUCKLAND

Jon Carapiet, BA(Hons), MPhil., Senior Market Researcher, AUCKLAND

Bernard J Conlon, MB, BCh, BAO, DCH, DRCOG, DGM, MRCGP (UK), FRNZCGP
General Practitioner, ROTORUA

Elvira Dommissie BSc (Hons), PhD, Mus.B, LTCL, AIRMTNZ, Scientist, Crop & Food Research Institute
(1985-1993), working on GE onion programme, CHRISTCHURCH

Michael E Godfrey, MBBS, FACAM, FACNEM, Director, Bay of Plenty Environmental Health Clinic,
TAURANGA

Elizabeth Harris, MBChB, Dip Obs, CNZSM., CPCH, CNZFP; DMM, FRNZCGP, General Practitioner,
KUROW

Frank Rowson, B.Vet.Med., retired veterinarian, MATAMATA

Peter R Wills, BSc, PhD, Associate Professor, University of Auckland, AUCKLAND

Damian Wojcik, BSc, MBChB, Dip.Rel.Studies, Dip.Obst., DCH, FRNZCGP, FIBCMT (USA), FACNEM,
M Forensic Medicine (Monash), FFCFM (RCPA), General Practitioner, Northland Environmental Health
Clinic, WHANGAREI

Jean Anderson, Businesswoman retired, TAURANGA.

ⁱ David Moore¹, Matthew Poynton¹, Jonathan M. Broadbent and W. Murray Thomson. The costs and benefits of water fluoridation in NZ
BMC Oral Health (2017) 17:134 DOI 10.1186/s12903-017-0433-y

ⁱⁱ Lee Ko, Kathleen M. Thiessen. A critique of recent economic evaluations of community water fluoridation. International Journal of
Occupational and Environmental Health 2015 Vol. 21 No.2

ⁱⁱⁱ Fonseca, 2012, private communication

^{iv} <http://www.pan-europe.info/sites/pan-europe.info/files/Glyphosate-published.pdf>

^v <https://www.euractiv.com/section/agriculture-food/news/overwhelming-majority-of-germans-contaminated-by-glyphosate/>

^{vi} <https://www.euractiv.com/section/agriculture-food/news/overwhelming-majority-of-germans-contaminated-by-glyphosate/>

PSGR

Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility

New Zealand Charitable Trust

Formerly Physicians and Scientists for Responsible Genetics New Zealand

PO Box 9446
TAURANGA 3112

+64 7 544 5515
psgrnzct@gmail.com
www.psgf.org.nz

17 November 2017

To all Members of the New Zealand Parliament

cc All New Zealand Councillors; Members of Federated Farmers; Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society, and other relevant organisations

PSGR is a not-for-profit, non-aligned charitable trust whose members are science and medical professionals. Since the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Genetic Modification "to proceed with caution" PSGR has maintained a watching brief on the scientific developments in genetic engineering (also referred to as genetic modification).

Genetically engineered organisms

This letter is to request that all Members of Parliament work cooperatively with all other Members of Parliament from across the political spectrum, in order to ensure a precautionary approach to the use of genetically engineered organisms. We ask this in the interest of protecting New Zealand's GE-free production and natural environment, and the economic advantage of a GE-free status for our export markets.

It is with concern that we again read proposals of using genetic engineering / modification technology outside of a laboratory. While New Zealand has worked soundly in this field in projects requiring the strictest confinement, there has been long-standing and strong academic and public opposition to approval of these novel organisms for release into any environment.

The basic problem inherent in all the discussion about genetic manipulation and gene editing (especially CRISPR) is that it is based on unscientifically naive exaggerations of what the technology actually achieves. Proponents talk about it being so precise and accurate and only making small changes that could have occurred as a result of ordinary germline mutations. This is fundamentally misleading. What they are talking about is the change which is targeted, but the targeted change is invariably accompanied by a very large number of other changes at similar sites in the DNA of the genome being altered. Although each of the changes may be small, genetic CRISPR is still a scattergun approach like earlier methods of genetic engineering. And the correlations between the sites affected by the scattergun are very likely to be of some genomic significance, which may eventually come to light at the population level after a long time. The effect of many changes are likely to remain undetectable using standard techniques of phenotyping because of their wide dispersal in the genome. Thus, genetic engineering and the recently acclaimed CRISPR are not much like the way enthusiasts describe them.

Once again the problems with gene drive technologies arise because of the disconnect between the engineering plan and biological/ecological reality. There is so little that is really known about the long or short term effects of gene-drive deployment that, in our opinion, it would be utter foolishness to unleash it on the environment, especially something as delicate as our native ecology. It is as if Hahn and Meitner¹, having discovered nuclear fission on the laboratory bench, told everyone to get busy designing and building a nuclear power plant.

Molecular biologists present inflated views of the worth of what they do in order to get research grants, start believing what they have said and then peddle it to the community as a way of justifying their funding. It all has to sound clever, smart, innovative, commercially viable, entrepreneurial and a solution to climate change, world hunger, antibiotic resistance, other medical problems, or ecological collapse. What is done is mostly scientifically and/or commercially speculative. Most of it does not work. The few magic bullets that are produced are dressed up so that their side effects are masked – like the herbicide, glyphosate - and sold as complete solutions that are actually partial.

All molecular biological explanations are couched in terms of accepted concepts like “gene” that are not only problematic philosophically but also practically. We still have very little idea how complete genomes work. It is important to understand much more than the relationship between the genes and the features of individual organisms. We need to know what the effects of changes are on entire populations many generations down the line. That is what ecology depends on. It is likely there are huge chunks of ‘junk DNA’ in the human genome, and in that of any other mammal, whose sudden loss would drive the species to extinction. None of that is ever considered in technological evaluations. As long as a proponent demonstrates the target effect and nothing else very evident, the world can be convinced that what is being done is safe and smart.

The main problem we are facing with biotechnology is that we are not, as a species, humble enough. Predictions of safety by proponents have been shown to be false, with short term monetary gain taking precedence over long term risks. We ask who, in ten years’ time, would be held accountable for environmental damage. We repeat, once released, genetically engineered organisms can self-replicate and contaminate wild species.

Recently, talk has again suggested applying the technology for uses that would expose genetically engineered organisms in the New Zealand environment that are capable of replicating. As has been seen overseas, once released the novel DNA is irretrievable, will spread, and has negative results.

The request for your support to a precautionary approach reflects:

- Evidence from two decades of commercial use of genetically engineered organisms overseas;
- Improvements in society’s understanding of complex natural systems, and knowledge in epigenetics;
- The long term impacts from transgenic organisms;
- Success in developing effective non-GE solutions to issues society seeks to address.

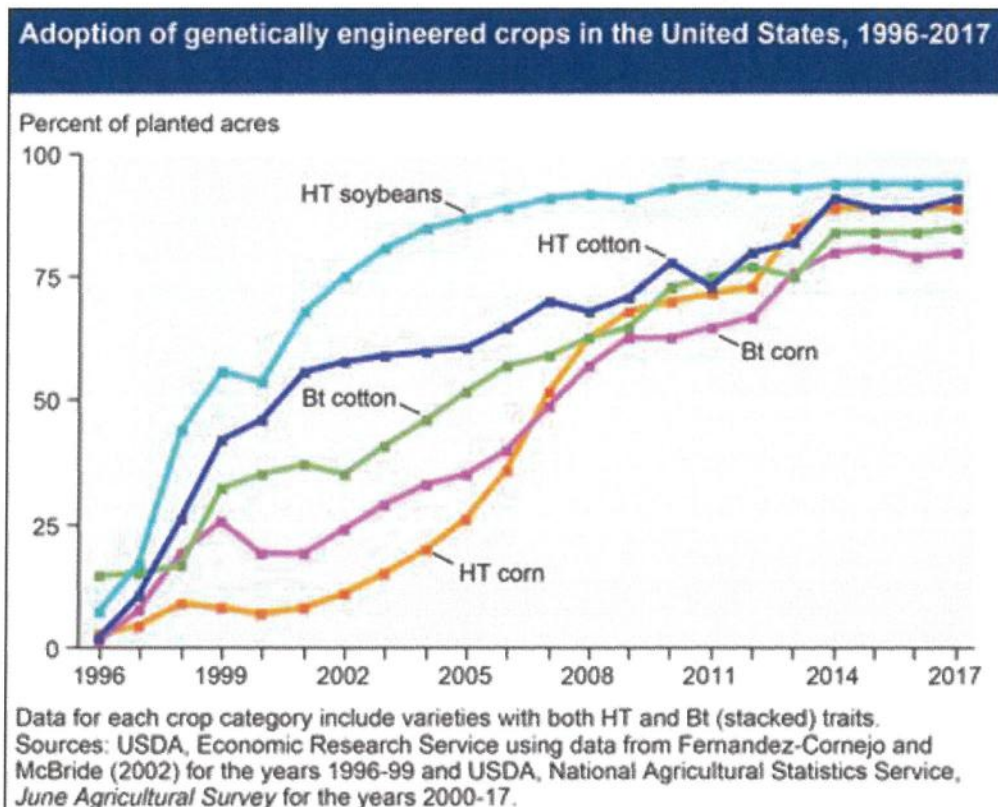
PSGR urges caution be adopted by New Zealand's political leaders, in national and local government, for the regulation of such novel organisms outside of full containment.

Under current legislation there is no requirement for the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) to apply the precautionary principle, or to require a bond, or to require proof of financial fitness from applicants. These are mechanisms that should encourage moderation of commercial risk-taking. This leaves New Zealand vulnerable to similar detrimental effects seen overseas, and at risk of repeating past mistakes on the scale of the destruction of 3000 genetically engineered sheep at Whakamaru in the Bay of Plenty.

This 2002 event resulted from the clinical failure of products outlined in Application Code GMF98001 made to the Environmental Risk Management Authority (ERMA), now the EPA, and the collapse of the overseas investment company running the experiment, leaving no funds for scientific bio-security tests or remediation at the site. At that time, ERMA admitted there was no monitoring at the Whakamaru farm and no recommendations in place for on-site monitoring. Requests from a range of interested parties for scientific analysis of the carcasses for future scientific benefit were denied.ⁱⁱ

Contradicting the need for precaution regarding genetically engineered organisms, there are calls from some commercial interests seeking to 'relax' rules, to reduce the EPA's oversight of experimental genetic engineering techniques. These calls are effectively encouraging the transfer of risk to the wider community and 'New Zealand Inc.' in order to advance interests in commercialising transgenic organisms, and leveraging Intellectual Property (IP) for their financial gain.

The US is the largest producer of transgenic crops; herbicide tolerant and *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt). Since mass commercialisation two decades ago, adoption has grown dramatically as can be seen from this graph produced by the Economic Research Service of the US Department of Agriculture.ⁱⁱⁱ



Recent reports show US farmers are abandoning transgenic crops because of poor monetary returns. A media report says: "Bold yellow signs from global trader Bunge Ltd are posted at US grain elevators barring 19 varieties of GMO corn and soybeans that lack approval in important markets."^{iv}

A closer-to-home study will show how planting transgenic canola in Tasmania led to disaster with volunteer seedlings appearing many years after the cessation of plantings. The Moratorium that resulted was made indefinite in 2014 to protect its clean, green brand.^{v vi}

The evidence overseas from commercial release of such novel organisms also includes:

- Increased use of toxic chemicals in agriculture^{vii};
- Disruption of complex natural systems;
- Changes in gut flora in animals and humans consuming genetically engineered foods;
- Increased incidence of tumour development shown in long-term feeding studies;
- Genetic instability and unexpected effects from the processes of genetic engineering;
- Contamination in the field, including by experimental and unauthorised test-crops emerging years after field-trials, even hundreds of miles away from the trial site, a result of horizontal gene transfer;
- Extensive spread of weeds that have become resistant to genetically engineered DNA sequences as a result of in-field horizontal gene transfer^{viii};
- A new generation of transgenic crops being engineered to resist even more toxic chemicals such as 2,4-D responding to the growing failure of herbicides such as glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup used on Roundup Ready transgenic food crops;
- The potential for unexpected effects impacting gene expression in future generations.

These and other issues have raised local and international concern in scientific and civil-society communities. The transfer of risk that commercial release of transgenic organisms involves is indicated by the fact the insurance industry refuses cover for the potential damage of these organisms occurring, whether quickly, or slowly, or over an extended term.

Drawing on scientific, legal and other expertise, some New Zealand councils used the then standing Resource Management Act to consider in their Plans their responsibilities regarding precaution around genetically engineered organisms in the environment and on long-term land use. This process is ongoing with more Councils examining what steps they can take to protect their region.

Challenged in the Environment Court, these measures stand. They include a local level of oversight of transgenic organisms such as requiring bonds from commercial users of genetically engineered organisms to mitigate exposure of costs to ratepayers under 'socialised risk'. The measures respond to community and scientific concerns and may also help regional development for producers of safe, clean, premium-quality, GE-free foods for local and export markets; many of the latter demand 'GE Free' produce. In depth research showed Councils they needed to think long-term and for future generations, especially as the EPA loses jurisdiction at the point of approving a commercial release of a genetically engineered organism.

Federated Farmers have recently withdrawn their challenge to Northland Environment Court decisions giving Councils the right to oversight.

Thank you in advance for reading the information we have provided and for working with other Members of Parliament irrespective of political affiliation and responsibilities. Working together to ensure precaution in legislation is vital in responding to the proven risks from existing and new experimental techniques in the development of genetically engineered organisms.

Whatever your party's official stand on the transgenic debate, we urge you personally to recognise and support the need for precaution, and look forward to hearing from you

For further reference, we recommend the following:

- Genetic Engineering and New Zealand, PSGR, released May 2017
<http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/39-2017-genetic-engineering-and-new-zealand-9-may-2017>
- 'An Overview of Genetic Modification in New Zealand, 1973–2013: The first forty years', a review of genetic engineering research in New Zealand by the independent McGuinness Institute, Wellington. It recommended that a moratorium on commercial transgenic release be instigated.
<http://mcguinnessinstitute.org/includes/download.aspx?ID=130247>
- Public Health Concern: Why did the NZ EPA ignore the world authority on cancer? A report released by Jodie I Bruning, B.Bus.Agribusiness and Steffan Browning, MP
<https://www.greens.org.nz/sites/default/files/NZ%20EPA%20Glyphosate%20and%20Cancer%202017.pdf>
- A Monograph on Glyphosate from the Pesticide Action Network Aotearoa New Zealand (PAN)
<http://www.pananz.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Glyphosate-monograph.pdf>
<http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/36-glyphosate-pan-mongraph>
- Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand Charitable Trust - Glyphosate
<http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate>
<http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/16-glyphosate>
<http://www.psgr.org.nz/glyphosate/viewdownload/10-glyphosate/25-glyphosate-calling-for-a-ban>

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Paul G Butler, BSc, MSc, MB, ChB, Dip.Obst., FRNZCGP, General Practitioner, AUCKLAND

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Bernard J Conlon, MB, BCh, BAO, DCH, DRCOG, DGM, MRCGP (UK), FRNZCGP
General Practitioner, ROTORUA

Elvira Dommissie BSc (Hons), PhD, Mus.B, LTCL, AIRMTNZ, Scientist, Crop & Food Research Institute
(1985-1993), working on GE onion programme, CHRISTCHURCH

Michael E Godfrey, MBBS, FACAM, FACNEM, Director, Bay of Plenty Environmental Health Clinic,
TAURANGA

Elizabeth Harris, MBChB, Dip Obs, CNZSM., CPCH, CNZFP; DMM, FRNZCGP, General Practitioner,
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Forensic Medicine (Monash), FFCFM (RCPA), General Practitioner, Northland Environmental Health Clinic,
WHANGAREI

Jean Anderson, Businesswoman retired, TAURANGA.

ⁱ In 1938, physicists Lise Meitner and Otto Frisch made a discovery that could lead to the atomic bomb; that a uranium nucleus had split in two.

ⁱⁱ http://www.parliament.nz/en-nz/pb/business/goa/47HansQ_20040518_00000758/12-transgenic-sheep%E2%80%94environment-whakamaru-farm.

ⁱⁱⁱ <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/adoption-of-genetically-engineered-crops-in-the-us/recent-trends-in-ge-adoption.aspx>

^{iv} US traders reject GMO crops that lack global approval, 7 May 2016, www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-gmo-crops-idUSKCN0XX2AV

^v 10 January 2014 <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-01-09/tasmania27s-gmo-ban-extended-indefinitely/5192112>

^{vi} Audit Report May 2014 Former Genetically Modified Canola Trials sites <http://dipjwe.tas.gov.au/Documents/GM%20Canola%20Former%20Trial%20Sites%20Audit%20Report%20May2014.pdf>

^{vii} "Herbicide-resistant crop technology has led to a 239 million kilogram (527 million pound) increase in herbicide use in the United States between 1996 and 2011" <https://enveurope.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/2190-4715-24-24>

^{viii} Environ Sci Eur. 2017; 29(1): 5. 2017 Jan 21. doi: 10.1186/s12302-016-0100-y PMID: PMC5250645 Herbicide resistance and biodiversity: agronomic and environmental aspects of genetically modified herbicide-resistant plants

Gesine Schütte <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5250645/>

PSGR

Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility

New Zealand Charitable Trust

Formerly Physicians and Scientists for Responsible Genetics New Zealand

PO Box 9446
TAURANGA 3112

+64 7 544 5515
roberta@clear.net.nz
www.psgr.org.nz

16 November 2017

To all Members of the New Zealand Parliament

cc to other relevant parties

For the sake of a tooth

Michael E Godfrey MBBS, FACAM, FACNEM,
Director, Bay of Plenty Environmental Health Clinic, TAURANGA

This letter is to request that all Members of Parliament work cooperatively with all other Members of Parliament from across the political spectrum, to ensure a safe and proper approach to the use of fluoride. We ask this in the interest of protecting New Zealanders.

The Science has changed

An important study published this year in the journal *Environmental Health Perspectives* by a team of investigators at the Universities of Toronto, McGill, and the Harvard School of Public Health, has found a significant association between fluoride exposure in pregnancy and lower measures of intelligence in children [1]. The US National Institute for Health funded this US\$3 million study to specifically investigate developmental neurotoxicity.

The study is the first by the U.S. Government in 60 years into potential adverse neurological effects. It adds to the published evidence indicating widespread adverse effects from fluoride involving all stages in life from pre-birth to old age. They include, amongst other effects, confirmed neurological impairment including: loss of IQ; hypothyroidism; musculo-skeletal fluorosis diagnosed as arthritis; and dental fluorosis. This element is present due to an unlimited consumption of fluoridated water; in toothpaste; in tea; in pharmaceuticals; and in the commercial food chain.

Historical Fact

The premise of a fluoride dental benefit was based on an inadequately researched hypothesis in the 1940s that was enthusiastically endorsed by American commercial and political interests with a need to sanitise a toxic industrial waste product from the atomic, aluminium and fertiliser industries. The sugar industry also directly lobbied to support fluoridation. However, subsequent dental research involving a total that exceeded 200,000 children from the USA (1990) Australia (1996-2013) and now in New Zealand (released in March 2017) has confirmed at best a reduction of one filling per child [2].

Dental Decay

Dental decay is totally due to excessive sugar consumption and nutrient deficiencies. Notably, the Maori population on their ancestral diets had no dental decay. This changed to 40 percent within a generation of adopting foods based on sugar and white flour. No amount of fluoride will change this whilst Coca-Cola remain cheaper than milk.

The latest Medsafe (December 2014) Guidance document for labelling of fluoride tablets renders the uncontrolled availability of fluoridated water at up to 1mg/L and even toothpaste at significant variance with Medsafe limits that specifically included these instructions [5]:

1. Do not use in children under 6 years of age
- 1.2. Do not use in pregnancy

The Dental Association's fluoride promotion ignores this important medical directive.

Adverse neurological effect of fluoride

The findings of this latest study have major implications in that an increase in urine fluoride of 1 mg/L was associated with a significant drop in IQ of 5 to 6 points. To put this into perspective the Mexican women subjects had urine fluoride between 0.5 and 1.5 mg/L with an average of 0.9 mg/L. Loss of IQ in the children was found over this entire range of mother's urine fluoride when the children were tested at age 4. A study presented in 2015, reported that the mean urinary fluoride concentration was 0.82 mg/L amongst 55 pregnant women residing in the fluoridated community of Palmerston North [3]. Thus, mean daily urinary excretion in pregnant women in a fluoridated community in NZ appears to be virtually the same. The range of fluoride exposures is likely to be well within the range in fluoridated New Zealand and thus directly applicable to areas with artificial fluoridation.

A study by Broadbent (2015) reportedly found no association between fluoridated water and IQ [4]. However, unlike the Mexican research, this observational study did not quantify exposure using established biomonitoring matrices such as urinary or plasma fluoride levels. Neither did this study investigate prenatal exposure and this could be critical.

Potential inverse cost benefits

The Ministry for Health (MoH) has yet to properly balance the cost-saving of a tooth against the potential adverse health effects. Whilst a reduction in IQ of this magnitude could logically contribute to socioeconomic inequalities and a decreased quality of life, the evidence for musculo-skeletal fluoride effects or arthritis cost this country over \$3 billion in 2010 [6,7]. Fluoride induced hypothyroidism has also been identified [8] with subsequent increased incidences of obesity and diabetes that are also an ever-increasing costly social problem.

The Republic of Ireland (RoI), with a similar population to NZ as well as similar soft water, has had mandatory water fluoridation for 50 years. Despite this dental decay rates are still high. The RoI has double the rate of diabetes of unfluoridated Northern Ireland. The prevalence of diabetes is equally high in the USA, Australia, NZ and Singapore all with extensive water fluoridation. The annual financial burden of treating diabetes alone in the RoI has been estimated at over 10 percent of the health budget or Euros 1.4 billion [9] and NZ is no different.

Over the past 60 years the population has been increasingly exposed to fluoride, mainly sourced from industrial wastes, yet paradoxically no public health biomonitoring has been undertaken. Any cost-benefit of artificial fluoridation with potentially a minimal one tooth saved per child needs to be compared with the international evidence of widespread and increasing chronic illnesses in every country with an artificial fluoridation policy.

Conclusion

This latest study importantly replicated previous research [10] by identifying that ingesting fluoride at levels essentially identical to those found in New Zealand mothers, resulted in neurological impairment in their offspring. Any risk of this is obviously unacceptable and potentially preventable if the Medsafe guidelines were implemented.

The accumulating body burden of fluoride is associated with multi-system debilitating illnesses.

The deliberate fluoridation of municipal water supplies appears to be unscientific, inappropriate, ineffective, and a significant health cost to the nation.

Dental decay, diabetes and obesity are all caused by excessive sugar intake.

M. E. Godfrey MB.BS.
1416A Cameron Road, Tauranga.
Email mike@godfreymedical.nz

To all Members of the New Zealand Parliament
Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand

16 November 2017
Page 4 of 5

**The Trustees of Physicians and Scientists for Global Responsibility New Zealand
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General Practitioner, ROTORUA

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(1985-1993), working on GE onion programme, CHRISTCHURCH

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TAURANGA

Elizabeth Harris, MBChB, Dip Obs, CNZSM., CPCH, CNZFP; DMM, FRNZCGP, General Practitioner,
KUROU

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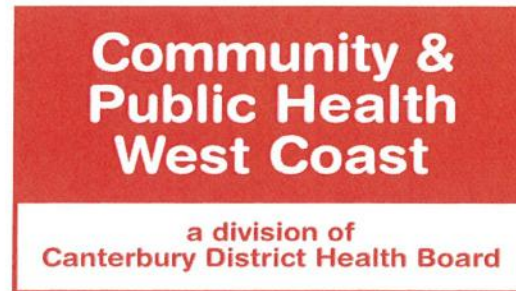
Peter R Wills, BSc, PhD, Associate Professor, University of Auckland, AUCKLAND

Damian Wojcik, BSc, MBChB, Dip.Rel.Studies, Dip.Obst., DCH, FRNZCGP, FIBCMT (USA), FACNEM,
M Forensic Medicine (Monash), FFCFM (RCPA), General Practitioner, Northland Environmental Health
Clinic, WHANGAREI

Jean Anderson, Businesswoman retired, TAURANGA.

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**Submission from
Community and Public Health, West Coast**

July 2018

**West Coast Regional Council
Draft Long Term Plan 2018-2028**

Details of Submitter

Dr Cheryl Brunton
Medical Officer of Health

Postal Address

Community and Public Health
PO Box 443, Greymouth 7840
3 Tarapuhi Street
Greymouth

Phone: 03 768 1160

Fax: 03 768 1169

Contact Person for this Submission

Freedom Preston
West Coast Team Leader
Community and Public Health

DDI: 03 768 1170

Email: freedom.preston@cdhb.health.nz

Please note we wish to speak to this submission.

Introduction

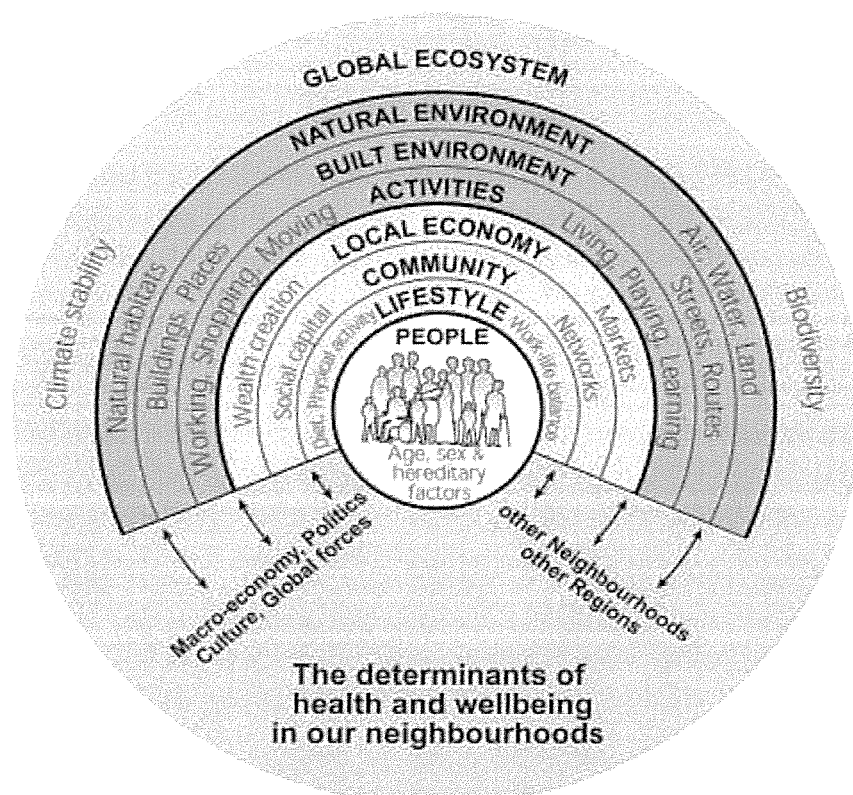
Community and Public Health West Coast is a regional office of the Community and Public Health Division of the Canterbury District Health Board and provides a regional public health service to the West Coast.

The goal of our organisation is that of improving and protecting the health and well-being of the people of the West Coast. However, while health care services are an important determinant of health, health is also influenced by a wide range of factors beyond the health sector.

Health is increasingly recognised as not just the absence of disease but is seen as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being where an individual is able to identify and realise aspirations, satisfy needs and change or cope with the environment.

The Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion (WHO 1986) identifies the prerequisites for health as peace; shelter; education; food; income; a stable eco-system; sustainable resources; social justice and equity. This implies that health outcomes are not only the responsibility of the health sector but requires input and collaboration with other sectors at global, national and local levels.

The Dahlgren and Whitehead 1991 model below illustrates how individuals are influenced by factors that generally lie outside their control. These factors; often referred to as the social determinants of health and well-being, can be described as the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age; they are affected by environmental, social and behavioural factors.



As depicted in the diagram, the sphere of influence is very wide; furthermore changes in any of these areas can have a dramatic impact (both positive and negative) on health and wellbeing. In order to maximise people's wellbeing, these factors need to be taken into account by policy and decision makers including Councils.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the draft LTP Programme. Our comments are attached herewith. We wish to speak to this submission, and can be contacted by phone on 768 1170 or by emailing freedom.preston@cdhb.health.nz

Specific topics in the draft Plan & supporting documents	Comments	Recommendations
<p>West Coast Regional Council 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy</p>	<p>We agree that continued flood protection is important for community wellbeing and acknowledge Council’s role in managing the 25 flood and drainage schemes across the Coast. However, while we are pleased to that see Council has acknowledged that the implications of climate change predictions will need to be considered when determining levels of service, recent storm events have highlighted the need for such effects to be given higher priority within Council flood protection and mitigation decisions and activities.</p> <p>We agree with Council’s priorities for future flood drainage scheme activities, especially communicating hazard risk to communities where recommended service levels are not being achieved or there is a likelihood of failure.</p> <p>We agree that there may be new demand for flood or erosion protection over the next 30 years and support Council’s intention to undertake investigations to determine the feasibility of new schemes.</p> <p>We endorse the development of a flood protection plan for Westport that will provide options for community consultation.</p> <p>Franz Josef</p> <p>We agree the Waiho River poses a major flood hazard to the Franz Josef township and surrounding areas, one of a number of hazards in the area. We acknowledge the work done to date to assess and plan for hazard mitigation. We agree that a collaborative multi-agency whole of river approach to manage the risk is appropriate. We support Council’s decision to consult its communities on the development of a singular rating district with respect to funding this activity.</p>	<p>CPH supports Community consultation to establish a singular rating district in the Franz Josef area.</p>

	<p>Coastal Erosion</p> <p>We agree that short to medium term options need to be considered whilst longer term solutions are determined regarding coastal erosion and protection. We are pleased to see Council is engaging with communities to find the right solutions and agree that this may include managed retreat from risk prone areas. This will be a delicate issue to broach with community members as it may require relocation and loss of capital assets for residents.</p> <p>We support Council’s intention to increase its engineering resource to better meet the needs of the community with respect to addressing this issue. However, we are uncertain whether offsetting this cost through outsourcing management of quarries and withdrawing the rate subsidy for quarry rock is the best funding option.</p> <p>We endorse Council’s intention to trial a consent process in Granity/Ngakawau/Hector and Rapahoe to allow these communities, with support and guidance from Council, to provide for their own protection works. Nonetheless, we reiterate that the predictions regarding the higher frequency and intensity of storms may mean any such protection works should be considered as only a short term solution.</p> <p>We support Council’s decision to lead the development of a Natural Hazards Strategy for the region and its intention to increase its engineering resource to improve service within this activity.</p>	<p>CPH supports Council’s decision to lead the development of a natural hazards strategy for the region</p>
<p>Mission Statement</p>	<p>There is no mention of a Mission Statement in either the Consultation Document or the supporting documents.</p>	

<p>Groups of Activities</p>	<p>We note that each of the listed activities makes reference to how they contribute to Community Outcomes, however, there is no mention of these outcomes in either the Consultation Document or any of the supporting documents. While we assume these outcomes are the same as those in previous Plans we anticipate that this would be quite confusing to a reader new to this process.</p>	
<p>Asset Management</p>	<p>We support Council’s practice of depreciating operational assets over their useful lives as this will ensure asset replacement is timely and prevent the need to address deferred renewals.</p>	
<p>Governance</p>	<p>We support the activities within the Governance section, particularly those regarding provision of information via newsletters, Council’s web-site etc, and within its Plans, as this supports the democratic process.</p> <p>We applaud Council’s continuing involvement of the local runanga in resource management decision making and the development of plans etc. We are pleased to see Council has held a Resource Committee meeting at Arahura Marae as this will assist in building relationships with local iwi.</p> <p>In previous submissions we have encouraged Council to explore ways of engaging with Māori residents who do not have ties to the two local runanga. While the long term and annual plan processes are some way of doing this, we encourage Council to seek engagement from this group more actively. We note Council relies on its consultation processes for engagement with Maata waka Māori. However, we are aware that this formal process can be a barrier and a more kanohi-ki-kanohi (face-to-face) engagement approach is often more effective in Te Ao Māori.</p>	<p>We encourage Council to explore ways of engaging with local Māori who do not have ties to the local runanga.</p>

<p>Resource Management</p>	<p>We support the activities listed within the Resource Management section, especially those relating to enhancing and/or improving the state of the environment including quality of water, air, land/soil and ecosystems.</p> <p>Incident complaints target and marine spill response We congratulate Council for achieving and maintaining its incident complaints response target and its goal of having 25 staff trained to respond to marine hazard spills. We support Council’s activities to have trained staff available for response to marine and terrestrial pollution spill events or biosecurity emergencies.</p> <p>Lake Brunner We congratulate and support Council for its ongoing activities to keep the trophic state of Lake Brunner below the mean TLI baseline of 2.79.</p> <p>Recreational waters Recreational water quality is an important public health indicator and is integral to healthy lifestyles and our way of life on the West Coast.</p> <p>We note that bathing beach sampling highlighted that three sites did not achieve the target standard and we encourage Council to take further steps to ensure the standard is achieved. We offer Council our assistance with this activity.</p> <p>Reefton Air Quality We congratulate Council for having no exceedances of the NES standard for air quality in the Reefton area in the previous financial year.</p> <p>We note air quality monitoring is only planned to continue for Reefton. However, as coal burning is prevalent across the region, we encourage Council to undertake some limited monitoring of air quality occurring in the other main towns on the West Coast, to</p>	<p>CPH would like to see air quality monitoring extended, at least on a limited basis, to</p>
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	<p>analyse air quality for NES exceedances.</p> <p>Nitrate levels We acknowledge Council’s work in achieving the health guideline for nitrate levels in the wells supplying water for human consumption. However, both the Plan and the 2017 Report state that 24 of the 28 wells are used for human consumption but both documents state that <i>‘all 23 wells used for human consumption were within the guidelines’</i>. We assume this is a simple misprint, however, the outcome of this activity is unclear.</p> <p>Source waters for drinking water supplies We are concerned that the Plan does not include more measures to protect source waters for existing public drinking water supplies. These are major infrastructure investments for the Districts but are vulnerable to source water degradation. As we have said in previous submissions, we support the identification and establishment of ‘source protection zones’ for established public water supplies and larger private community water supplies. These zones should be protected from over intensification of land use (including mining, farming, gravel extraction, infrastructure projects and land engineering (flipping, humping & hollowing)) that may threaten the drinking water quality. The size of these zones will depend on the nature of the source, the degree of protection and the hydrogeology of the area. The recent Havelock North outbreak of campylobacteriosis has served to highlight just how important it is to “think upstream” with regard to drinking water. It is also likely that measures such as source protection zones will receive more emphasis as a result of the Havelock North Inquiry and the current Government’s response to its findings.</p> <p>Reference. National Environmental Standards for Sources of Human Drinking Water. http://www.mfe.govt.nz/laws/standards/drinking-water-source-standard.html</p>	<p>Greymouth, Hokitika and Westport as well as Reefton.</p> <p>CPH recommends that Council considers leading a project to identify and protect the sources of existing public and community drinking water supplies in conjunction with each of the District Councils and that this is included as a project in the Long Term Plan.</p>
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<p>Regional Transport Planning</p>	<p>We acknowledge and support Council’s activities in coordinating and administering Regional Transport Planning for the West Coast. The appointment of the Regional Transport Committee, the maintenance of the Regional Land Transport Strategy and participation in the regional Road Safety Committee ensures that the West Coast region has a high level of service provision focussed on improving the roading network and user safety.</p> <p>We particularly support Council’s continued role in the provision of the Total Mobility Programme to support the transport disadvantaged on the West Coast.</p> <p>We encourage Council to work with other stakeholders to undertake a review of the West Coast Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy. This Strategy was developed in 2009, with a lot of change occurring since then to support walking and cycling within the region. We believe a review would provide an opportunity to build on the progress so far and help refocus stakeholder action on implementing the Strategy.</p> <p>We believe an opportunity also exists to assess the feasibility of formally including existing floodwall developments into the walking and cycling infrastructure on the West Coast. For example, the Grey District floodwall is already well used by both walkers and cyclists for both active transport and recreation. There is potential to make these structures more user-friendly for walking and cycling and a funding opportunity may be available within the new Government Policy Statement on Land Transport.</p>	

<p>Hydrology and Flood Warning Services</p>	<p>We support the continued provision of flood warning services on the Karamea, Buller, Grey, Hokitika and Waiho rivers.</p> <p>We endorse the inclusion of a new performance target to ensure data on river levels for the Karamea, Buller, Grey, Hokitika, Waiho and Mokihinui rivers are available on the Council web-site more than 90% of the time with specific updates during flood events.</p> <p>We congratulate Council on completing the installation of low flow monitoring equipment in the Mawheraiti river catchment.</p> <p>We note that Council uses annual probability of flood events as a measure for identifying risk. While this is an accepted measure, we suggest that consideration be given to the potential effects of climate change on future probability assessment. The predicted increase in autumn rainfall and storm surge frequency as a result of climate change will necessitate further provision of flood warning services to ensure continued protection of communities at risk.</p>	<p>CPH encourages Council to consider the potential effects of climate change on the frequency and severity of flood events in the planning and operation of its flood warning systems.</p>
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<p>Civil Defence Emergency Management</p>	<p>We support the level of service and other activities within this section as the ability to respond to emergency and crisis situations is imperative to protecting health and well-being of both visitors and residents of the West Coast.</p> <p>We congratulate Council for exceeding the target measure of 30 staff trained as Emergency Coordination Centre personnel and continued provision of emergency training exercises across the life of this plan.</p> <p>It is very important to have sufficient, well trained Emergency Management officers as well as well-maintained emergency operations centre in a ready state for possible emergency events. Prior readiness and understanding of the risk and vulnerability of the community will help Council to successfully respond to and recover from emergency events. The additional capacity already in place at Group level is already working well and demonstrated the benefits of the new structure in the responses to ex-tropical cyclones Fehi and Gita earlier this year.</p> <p>Community and Public Health, as a member of the CDEM Coordinating Executive Group (CEG), also has public health responsibilities in times of civil defence emergency. We appreciate the working relationship developed between the organisation represented on CEG and the various response groups we and look forward to continuing our work in this activity.</p> <p>We support the provision of increased capacity and capability, particularly with respect to resourcing a dedicated Group Welfare Manager and to fund hazard investigation work, as this will improve preparation and response in emergencies.</p>	<p>CPH supports the proposal to resource a dedicated Group Welfare Manager and fund hazard investigation work.</p>
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<p>River, Drainage, and Coastal Protection Work</p>	<p>CPH strongly support activities in this area, in particular those designed to prevent and mitigate soil and coastal erosion. CPH acknowledges that the West Coast has experienced significant soil, riverbank and coastal erosion recently. Land and soil are precious resources for both the environment and public health.</p> <p>We therefore encourage Council to take the lead in setting good policy and planning and to actively raise community awareness regarding the need to protect these essential resources.</p> <p>We applaud Council’s commitment to explore long term options for communities experiencing erosion issues. We agree it is likely Council will receive further enquiries for assistance and advice over the life of the Plan as our communities are increasingly affected by the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Please note our other comments within the Infrastructure Section above.</p> <p>We agree with the performance targets included in this section, particularly the target to meet or exceed the flood protection, drainage or erosion protection levels as described in the ‘levels of service for rating districts’ section.</p> <p>Levels of Service for Rating Districts</p> <p>We support the following activities as Council seeks to further reduce risks to communities from flood events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned improvements to flood protection in Karamea • Recommendation to the communities of Wanganui (Harihari) and Red Jacks Creek rating districts of the need to undertake new analysis of protection levels. <p>However, we note that the plan acknowledges erosion issues upstream of the Coal Creek stopbank but makes no mention of what will be done to address this.</p>	<p>CPH supports the objectives of the River, Drainage and Coastal Protection work to prevent and mitigate soil erosion, and prevent damage by floods.</p>
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<p>Significant Forecasting Assumptions</p>	<p>Climate Change While we agree that it is uncertain what the effects of climate change will be over the life of this plan, it is expected that severe weather events will become more frequent and that the Coast will experience increased autumn rainfall. This will have an impact on levels of service as indicated within the LTP, in particular with respect to flood protection and erosion.</p> <p>New Rating Districts for Flood, Drainage and Coastal Protection We agree it is likely that Council will receive requests to extend or build new infrastructure. The risk of this will be increased as the effects of climate change are experienced.</p>	<p>CPH encourage Council to maintain a proactive approach to preventing and mitigating the effects of climate change.</p>
<p>Statement of Accounting Policies:</p> <p>Warm Homes</p>	<p>We note the cost of services for the Warm West Coast Scheme stands at zero in year six of the plan. From our reading of the Plan and from our search of Council's website it appears that Council is withdrawing its support of the Warm Homes project.</p> <p>We are aware that EECA have launched a new Kiwi Warm Homes project that focusses on assisting owner/occupiers to install insulation and clean air appliances. However, this will not cover the entire cost and there are also restrictions on eligibility. We encourage Council to continue with the Warm West Coast Targeted Rate Scheme to support residents who need top-up funding and those who are ineligible for the new EECA scheme. This would not only improve the health and productivity of the home owner/occupier but would also assist in improving air quality across the region.</p>	<p>CPH encourages Council to continue and extend access to the Warm West Coast scheme.</p>
<p>Looking to the Future</p>	<p>Biodiversity /Biosecurity Special Rate: We support in principle the expansion to the Biodiversity/Biosecurity Special Rate across the region to fund and maintain projects designed to achieve pest free habitats within</p>	

	<p>the region.</p> <p>Freshwater National Policy Statement Work</p> <p>We are pleased to see that Council intends to work in partnership with iwi and local communities to undertake the implementation of the Freshwater National Policy Statement work.</p>	
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File No: 01 12 18S
Document No: 12273636
Enquiries to: Anthea Sayer

15 May 2018

Michael Meehan
Chief Executive
West Coast Regional Council
PO Box 66
Greymouth 7840



Private Bag 3038
Waikato Mail Centre
Hamilton 3240, NZ

waikatoregion.govt.nz
0800 800 401

Tena koe Michael

Submission to West Coast Regional Council's 2018-2028 Long Term Plan

Thank you for the opportunity to submit on West Coast Regional Council's (WCRC's) 2018-2028 Long Term Plan (LTP). We would like to comment on the following issue.

Waikato Regional Council (WRC) understands that WCRC operates pump infrastructure and notes that enabling safe fish passage is a strategic issue facing New Zealand's flood and drainage infrastructure.

The Minister of Conservation launched the New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines on 18 April 2018. These national guidelines will inform the planning, design, construction, management and monitoring of structures up to 4 metres high in waterways. WRC scientists formed part of the New Zealand Fish Passage Advisory Group, which worked with the Department of Conservation and NIWA to develop the guidelines. It was outside the scope of this document to consider flood pumping station design because at present there is insufficient information available to provide robust design guidance. Further research is therefore required to close this gap in future iterations of the guidelines.

WRC draws your attention to our fish passage improvement programme and the Bloxham, Burnett and Olliver Ltd report on 'Native Fish Migration through Land Drainage and Flood Control Infrastructure' which we are happy to supply on request. This study was commissioned with support from the regional sector's River Manager Special Interest Group. In order to progress work in this area, a business case was submitted to our council as part of the 2018-2028 LTP process seeking funding for a programme of action. Council resolved to commit \$750,000 towards a \$1.5m fish passage research and development programme subject to the remaining \$750,000 being funded by other partners.

The proposed fish passage improvement programme, which sits within the context of the New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines and will inform their further development, will provide a foundation for future investment to address fish passage issues associated with flood protection and land drainage infrastructure. Importantly, it will support the improvement of downstream large migratory fish passage and biodiversity within our river systems. It involves trialling approaches to resolve fish passage issues in the New Zealand context and will run over three years from July 2018. The key actions are:

- testing the effectiveness of remediation options showing the most promise
- implementation of developed tools in trial catchments.

Specific components of the programme that are likely to provide mutually beneficial outcomes include:

- trialling of a modern fish-friendly Archimedes screw pump

- trialling of a low-cost electrical barrier that can be refitted to existing pump stations
- development of retrofit technology for use in existing axial pumps
- development and testing of debris screen fish passes
- feasibility study into trap and transfer programmes
- development of a low-cost acoustic monitoring tool.

WRC is seeking a collaborative approach to addressing a shared local government issue, and therefore a funding contribution from WCRC of \$5,000 a year over the next three financial years. We will also be seeking funding from other sources and should we be successful, the contribution from other councils would be reduced accordingly.

If there is any further information you might require to assist in making a decision on this proposal do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vaughan Payne', is written over a large, faint, circular watermark or stamp.

Vaughan Payne
Chief Executive

Contact Name: Rosie McGrath
 Organisation: Active West Coast
rosie.mcgrath@cdhb.health.nz
 Phone: 03 768 1160 ext 716
 Postal Address: C/- P O Box 443
 Greymouth 7805



West Coast Regional Council
 P O Box 66
 GREYMOOUTH 7840

re: Submission to the West Coast Regional Council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Active West Coast

Active West Coast (AWC) is a network of agencies and groups committed to improving the health of West Coasters through the promotion of healthy lifestyles such as physical activity, nutrition, being smokefree, youth and older person's health. While member organisations were involved in preparing this submission, the recommendations in their entirety, do not necessarily reflect the views of each individual agency.

Flood and Erosion Protection:

The West Coast has recently had a number of weather events that have resulted in flooding, and coastal and river-bank erosion in many areas. These events have impacted on land and property and had the potential to put public health at risk.

We agree with Council that there may be increased demand for flood and erosion protection services over the next 30 years. The impact of climate change is expected to bring higher autumn rainfall and severe weather events to the West Coast making community safety in these times a high priority. We are pleased to see Council is committed to working with communities on both short/medium and long-term options with respect to coastal erosion protection and management.

We encourage Council to include climate change research when determining potential communities at risk of flooding.

Resource Management:

We agree with the activities within the Resource Management section, especially those relating to enhancing and /or improving the quality of water, air, land/soil and ecosystems. These actions will assist in reducing respiratory illness and the spread of water-borne diseases within West Coast communities.

Regional Transport Planning:

AWC acknowledges and supports Council's activities in coordinating and administering Regional Transport Planning for the West Coast. The appointment of the Regional Transport Committee, the maintenance of the Regional Land Transport Strategy and participation in the regional Road Safety Committee ensures the West Coast region has a high level of service provision focussed on improving the roading network and user safety.

We particularly support Council's role in the continued provision of the Total Mobility Programme to support the transport disadvantaged on the West Coast.

We congratulate Council on its input into the completion of the new Taramakau Bridge and the development on SH73 near Arthur's Pass as this will improve safety for all road users especially cyclists and freight vehicles.

We encourage Council to undertake a review of the West Coast Regional Walking and Cycling Strategy to assess how its implementation has impacted on walking and cycling across the region and to determine activities to progress the Strategy. We would like to be involved in the review process.

In previous submissions we have asked Council to include, where appropriate, the floodwall systems as part of the Region's cycle trails. While we understand the main use of these structures is to prevent flood, they are often used by the public as a means of active transport. Additionally parts of the Greymouth Floodwall system link directly to the Wilderness Trail so there is potential to formally increase the cycle trail network while still mitigating flood risk.

West Coast Warmer Homes Project:

We appreciate Council's recent assistance to make West Coast homes warmer, drier and healthier. This project not only supports the physical wellbeing of the occupiers; research shows that living in warm dry houses also supports mental wellbeing, educational achievement and economic productivity. Good housing stock supply will also assist Council to encourage people to come and live on the Coast

We are aware of the new EECA Kiwi Warm Homes project launched recently. Many homes on the West Coast may be able to access this project to install insulation and/or clean air heating. However these people will also require additional funding and a targeted rate top up would make access to the EECA funding more accessible. A targeted rate would also assist home owners who do not have access to the new Kiwi scheme.

We strongly recommend that Council continues to apply a targeted rate to assist residents to install insulation and clean air heating appliances. We also encourage Council to make the rate available to residents beyond the Reefton air shed.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the draft LTP. We do not wish to speak to this submission, however we may be contacted by phone on 768 1170 ext 716, or by emailing rosie.mcgrath@cdhb.health.nz if required.



Rosie McGrath
Coordinator
Active West Coast

Name: Paul Elwell-Sutton

Address: P.O.Box 99,

Haast,

Westland 7844

Email: pelwellsutton@fastmail.fm

Statement:

- 1.) I make this submission on my own account and do not represent any organisation.
- 2.) I do wish to be heard.

Submission

1.) UAGC proposal is worth a trial of 2-3 years, followed by an evaluation with public consultation.

2.) I do not support this proposal to increase civil defense and emergency management capacity and capability unless the extra funding comes from central government, which should spend those funds into existence via the RBNZ, and not borrow from domestic or overseas private sector financial institutions.

There does not appear to be any legislative requirement to borrow from the private sector.

3.) I do not support the outsourcing of quarry management services because partial or full privatisation of quarry management changes the focus of the management from public service to profitability, generally resulting in increased charges and deteriorating service levels. A private operator will only take on management if it is a profitable undertaking. Council should operate the quarries at cost for public works and cost plus to the private sector. If a private operator can find a suitable manager, then so can the Council through advertising in the media.

4.) a.) I do not support proposed funding model to manage coastal erosion. There is no guarantee that the changes to quarry management will release funds to employ an extra engineer.

b.) A better and more detailed case is needed for an extra engineer.

c.) I support the concept of facilitating the ability of communities to carry out protective works, however it is likely that some landowners will attempt to game such community focused schemes to their advantage, so robust monitoring systems should be in place, together with potential penalties for non-compliance to prevent such behaviour.

d.) The likelihood of severe weather events affecting Council's financial position should be regarded as medium to high, not low to medium, as appears in some Council documents, and risk assessments should take into account the best scientific advice available.

5.) I very strongly support the biodiversity and biosecurity initiative, and make the following requests that:

a.) The initiative should include a GE-Free policy to enable the West Coast agriculture and horticulture sectors to capitalise on the increasing world-wide demand for GE-free agricultural products

(<http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/BU1102/S00693/consumer-demand-for-gm-free-food-gives-nz-the-advantage.htm>).

The geographical isolation of the Coast ideally places it to develop a

GE-free West Coast brand and stimulate its economic development.

High Court case history has determined that Councils have the power to control the release of GE organisms within its jurisdictional territories

(https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=11702377).

b.) All schedule 2 wetlands not on Public Conservation Land (PCL) and which have been, currently are, or have the potential to be, harvested for moss to be assessed, within first two years of the LTP, for ecological significance by independent and qualified wetland ecologists, using the criteria set out in Schedule 3 of the Land and Water Management Plan.

If significant, such a wetland would be moved onto Schedule 1, otherwise it would be moved to a schedule of moss-harvestable wetlands, where harvesting would be a permitted activity, subject to rules developed by independent qualified wetland ecologists in collaboration with the moss harvesting industry, and monitored annually by Council, at the harvesters expense.

c.) Funding this initiative could be through charges that reflect the environmental footprint of

a property, where environmental footprint would be a function of emissions and biodiversity profile of a property. In cases of positive footprint, a property would receive a credit, while a negative one would attract a charge.

How such environmental footprints are assessed should be determined through a nationwide process to ensure nationwide certainty and consistency.

6.) a.) I strongly support amalgamation of regional and district councils with district boards representing the 3 existing districts. Having a single plan, with special provisions for each district, and all local governance authorities under one roof will increase efficiencies, reduce duplication and the silo mentality, and enhance user-friendliness.

b.) I support the proposed Freshwater NPS work as we need to protect and enhance the natural advantage we have in our freshwater, which is increasingly highly valued around the world.

c.) Council should explore the feasibility of interest-free funding from the RBNZ instead of interest-bearing loans from domestic and overseas enterprises and financial institutions.

d.) Council should invest in certified ethical investments. Companies must comply with internationally approved labour and environmental standards. There should be a focus on investment in innovative and environmentally and socially beneficial companies while avoiding and divesting investments in stranded assets such as in the fossil fuel industry.

e.) The likelihood of severe weather events affecting Council's financial position should be regarded as medium to high, not low to medium, and risk assessments should take into account the best available peer-reviewed scientific advice such as that available from NIWA.

WCRC LTP 2018

Submission from:

Frida Inta,

P O Box 463,

Westport,

Buller 7866.

email: karearea.f@yahoo.com

ph: 03 782 1813

I do not wish to be heard.

1. General rate:

The core functions of a regional council are (RMA, s30(1)):

- the integrated management of natural and physical resources;
- the use, development or protection of regionally significant land;
- ensuring there is enough housing and business land to meet the needs of the future;
- soil conservation;
- protecting water quality and quantity;
- overseeing issues with natural hazards and contaminated land;
- controlling discharges;
- maintaining indigenous biodiversity.

From this list it appears to me that ratepayers should be charged by land value not capital value.

The WCRC has other options if it wants to increase the take from ratepayers:

1. Ratepayers contributions should be assessed more on land value than either capital value or a flat rate through the region.
2. Calculate what percentage of core services are either spatially or demographically-based and then base rate take on that percentage weighting (could be a little complicated and the results debatable).
3. Have a targeted increase in either a land value rate or capital value rate in

increments over a number of years whilst keeping any UAGC small; or

4. Have no UAGC but base a targeted land value rate or capital value rate rise, in annual increments, to (according to the consultation document) hedge against global financial volatility.
5. Before any UAGC rate is implemented more information needs to be made public such as mail-outs to all ratepayers in the region, giving more detail than this consultation document gives, so we all can be involved in making this decision.

Rates on my property would go up around 100%, I find this unacceptable. No doubt some properties would have greater than 100% rate rise (empty sections?). The proposed rate will be harder on those who can least afford it.

2. CD and EM:

I have good information to say that these people have already been employed, that there is already a hazards analyst and a regional director, also 3 district council CD and EM staff. If these roles are already filled why are we being asked about these roles retrospectively?

Robert Mallinson, WCRC corporate services manager, said,

"Yes they have (already been employed). This proposal is about expansion of the Group Welfare Response capability and providing funds for hazard investigation work."

In which case Proposal 2 is not at all explanatory of the status quo nor of exactly what is intended.

In response to the question:

Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?

I believe that in response to the 2 severe weather-related incidents this year a stellar effort was made by local councils with the CD and EM capability that was already in place.

Ratepayers do not need further financial burden but rather need financial relief in order to be able to function more capably during emergencies. Emergencies are not only about the council officers involved but about us, the people, and our capabilities to respond physically and intelligently as individuals. Thus I do not support further expansion of CD and EM capability.

3. Waiho:

Any significant geological structure needs to be protected from river management. Notable is the internationally important Waiho Loop, but there will be others in this geologically important area that will also need to be protected.

4. Quarries:

I think it is good that all WCRC ratepayers subsidize to some extent specific rock protection works. It really is the fault of the Crown and the extant property ownership structure, that people have bought and are living in, seaside properties which are now being inundated by the sea. The West Coast, as a caring community, should help subsidize protection works to take the burden off these maligned ratepayers.

If the WCRC quarry manager was responsible for the decapitation of Lookout Point at Whitehorse Creek/ Fox River then it is time he retired.

The most important issue is that quarry work is properly supervised to ensure compliance with consent conditions. Outsourcing quarry work may make this goal less achievable as private companies may be less accountable.

Privatisation is often not the best outcome for ratepayers.

WCRC should retain its quarries and install a new quarry manager.

I oppose paying another engineer through changes to quarry procedures.

It has been suggested (WCRC RMA meeting minutes, possibly Cr Birchfield) that the WCRC consider relaxing the gravel extraction policies implemented in 2016, which included a new monitoring and compliance charge. I cannot stress enough the importance of retaining these measures. Gravel extractors have been allowed to override their consent conditions grievously for far too long, resulting in coastal starvation, serious, choking sedimentation of river substrates leading to lower aquatic diversity, serious destruction of indigenous riparian margins which are important habitat and corridors for birds, and introduction and proliferation of undesirable weeds. Extractors' consents do not allow them to degrade the environment in which they extract so monitoring and enforcement needs to ensure compliance with conditions. The new policies brought in in 2016 need to continue.

5. One District plan:

Consistency across districts on the West Coast will be beneficial to all people, activities and businesses concerned.

Unique policies tied to each of the three districts due to their slightly different geographical and cultural settings will be an important inclusion in a united district plan.

Development and administration of the plan should not be the domain of the WCRC.

Creating the unified plan should be overseen and administered by a committee of planners from the three district councils, the number of planners from each council based on population of the district.

6. Coastal erosion:

It is foolhardy to divorce the serious coastal erosion that the West Coast is experiencing from global climate change and the need to address its underlying causes.

Just as New Zealand produces about 0.01% or less of global climate-warming gases, the West Coast possibly produces a small fraction of our national emissions. We should not justify not acting on these emissions due to making little difference in the big picture. We all have to be accountable for our actions, including our emissions' footprint.

Our regional council needs to show leadership here to address the underlying causes of this coastal erosion by firstly endorsing the Zero Carbon Bill and then taking a leading role in adopting not only the bill (or at a later stage the Act) but by also leading on it. The WCRC needs to produce a discussion paper for our region on zero carbon in order to create objectives, policy and rules.

Employing another engineer: WCRC has not provided any detail on why another engineer is needed.

Are the 2 engineers WCRC already employs civil engineers?

Are they capable of assessing and implementing solutions to coastal erosion and other climate-related engineering issues?

What would be the relationship of another engineer with contracting consultants? i.e. how many, if any, consultants would another engineer replace? i.e. how cost-effective would employing another engineer be?

Mr Mallinson said,

"It would be totally inappropriate for me to comment on the merits and capabilities of individual Council staff."

These are reasonable questions, the answers to which should be in the consultation

document so that we, the ratepayers, can provide informed answers to the questions put to us.

If the WCRC sees the need to employ an engineer with a specialist discipline e.g. a coastal hazards engineer, which speciality perhaps WCRC engineers do not have, then that is a valid argument. If a further engineer would be cost-effective in replacing costly consultations then that would also be a valid argument.

Until this information is provided it is futile to speculate on the best way forward.

Managed retreat is an awful future for many seaside dwellers. These people need financial help to relocate.

7. Staff hourly rate:

Mileage charges are a more honest approach. A better method than the WCRC proposes would be to accumulate mileage and then spread the charge across consents according to the wealth of the resource consented for, so those in remote areas would be subsidized. If staff hourly rate is increased then the mileage goes into the pockets of the staff involved, not the council - this appears to me a bizarre way of charging mileage. Or perhaps I am misinterpreting, the staff are not paid that but applicants are charged that hourly rate. Perhaps a better way of expressing it would be the hourly processing charge rather than staff rate.

8. Biodiversity Rate:

I am opposed to the use of 1080 in easily accessible areas. I would not support the implementation of a biodiversity rate on that basis. In particular the WCRC has a strong interest in a 1080 factory in Rolleston which I am strongly opposed to, both to the secret process by which that factory was set up, and its intended use. There is a possibility that the biodiversity rate could help fund that factory's costs and feather its output. From that viewpoint I am opposed to the biodiversity rate.

If the rate was used only for genuine, grass-roots trapping I would support it.

9. Freshwater:

You say,

" In general the West Coast region enjoys good water quality throughout the region".

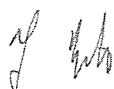
It is true that most waterways in the conservation estate run clean but the same cannot be said of lowland waterways, which waterways are compromised by dairy effluent, pesticides

and fertilizers, both run-off and point source, acid mine drainage, and sediment. I can cite numerous instances where the WCRC has refused to take action on poor water quality due to any of these water quality issues. All it requires often is ensuring that consent holders comply with their conditions; this does not require extra staff, it requires compliance officers to either have the education to recognise breaches or have the intellectual strength to acknowledge and act on those breaches in order to ensure that our waterways are clean. If WCRC compliance officers were thus capable, our lowland waterways would be much the better. Tertiary environmental science qualifications were instated through New Zealand universities following the implementation of, and to complement, the RMA. The basic qualification of any compliance officer should be a tertiary qualification in environmental science or other complementary discipline. Anything less undermines the practical implementation of the RMA.

10. Economic Development:

The emphasis of the regional West Coast has been on mining. Diversity needs to occur. The West Coast Community needs to accept that there will be no new mining on conservation land and then get on with future plans that incorporate that status. This fact needs to be reflected in regional growth studies and programmes.

Frida Inta
2018.07.25



The West Coast
Regional Council
Greymouth.

111

To the Regional Council

I have read the Long Term Plan
Consultation Document 2018-2028.

I would NOT go along with any of the
purposed changes to the system's
that now exist.

Judith m Boyle

PO Box 39

Timaru.

c.g.smith@kinect.co.nz

0272099040

JM Boyle.

23 JUN 2018

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 08:02
To: feedback
Subject: WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form ref: WCR-QF-180726-4RWGH-161K

WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form

Reference: WCR-QF-180726-4RWGH-161K
Attachment: not attached

First Name:: Simon

Surname:: Bastion

Postal Address:
36 Weld St
Private Bag 704
Hokitika 7842

Email:: simon.bastion@westlanddc.govt.nz

Phone:: 0278385268

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation?: Organisation

I wish to present this feedback to the council in person at the hearing.: No

Is implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge the fairest way to smooth out the council's finances?: Yes

UAGC Comments:

WDC agrees with the proposal in regards to the implementation of a uniform annual general charge. This provides WCRC with some assurance in its budgeting processes YOY without having volatility of market forces.

Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?:
Yes

Civil Defence and Emergency Management comments:

Along with WCRC, WDC is charged with ensuring the region and districts are well prepared in any case of civil defence emergency. The recent cyclone events have highlighted to us the need to increased investment in civil defence preparedness - in infrastructure, in training, in key civil defence assets and in further resources. Bolstering the civil defence team to ensure this resilience in place when a crisis eventuates. There are considerable actions out of the post cyclone briefings that will take considerable time to implement and having a team dedicated to this will enhance our position.

Do you support a Whole of Waiho Rating District?: Yes

Whole of Waiho Rating District comments:

WDC sees defending the town and WDC assets from any Waiho River breaches as a wide ranging stakeholder issue. We support the initiative to share the burden with all potential impacted parties. Only through collaboration from all parties can we effect positive river management and ensure we are working in the best interest of the public.

Is outsourcing the management of the quarries, and ensuring a true user pays model, the best way to deliver the service in the future?: Yes

Quarry service delivery change comments:

Agree with a user pays system to ensure a fairer delivery of service.

Do you support Council resourcing an extra engineer to better meet the needs of the community? Is the best

way to fund this through the proposed changes to the quarry management?: Yes

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Working with communities to manage Coastal Erosion Comments:

not supplied

Do you support, in principal, the expansion of the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region?: not supplied

Biodiversity/biosecurity special rate comments:

not supplied

Additional comments:

not supplied

SUBMITTER: Richard Arlidge

SUBMISSION TO: WCRC

SUBJECT: DRAFT LONG TERM PLAN 2018-28 - July - 2018

No I would NOT like to speak at the hearing.

Richard Arlidge
 CMB 3 RD1, Rūnanga 7873.
 03 7311 877 or 0274 510 888
whitecube1@gmail.com

6. MANAGING COASTAL EROSION

CLIMATE CHANGE

The WCRC's LTP does not adequately address Climate Change and rising sea levels. This is the major issue confronting us today and can be observed along much of the regions coast line.

Thirty years ago the term climate change was an abstract concept - but no longer. Now it's clear what scientists warned about has come true so how are we going to respond? How will we maximise our opportunities to respond to climate change, while minimizing the damage from it?

NASA states: "Sea level rise is caused primarily by two factors related to global warming: the added water from melting ice sheets and glaciers and the expansion of seawater as it warms."

Climate change is a term used to describe long-term changes in global weather patterns that have:

- resulted from increased levels of certain gases in the atmosphere
- been caused by humans.

The critical gases are carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide – these are known as greenhouse gases – that cause air and ocean temperatures to rise. Over time, warmer temperatures can change weather patterns and damage the environment. (MPI)

Like other countries, New Zealand needs to prepare for rising seas. Over many millennia, the Earth's climate has cycled between ice ages and warm 'interglacial' periods. Over the last 7000 years the climate has been relatively stable, but this is now changing. Increasing concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are trapping heat and the climate has begun to respond. **One of the major and certain consequences is rising sea level.**

Most of us live within a few kilometres of the coast. Houses, roads, wastewater systems, and other infrastructure have been built in coastal areas with an understanding of the reach of the tides as they currently operate. With rising seas, tides, waves and storm surges will reach further inland than before, resulting in more frequent and extensive flooding. Along some coasts, erosion will increase and shorelines will recede. In some areas, the water table will rise. *(2017- Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment - Jan Wright)*

Global temperatures are approximately 1.2°C higher than pre-industrial levels and 0.6°C higher than in the early 1990s. To prevent dangerous and potentially irreversible impacts of climate change global temperatures must be kept well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels.

SEA LEVEL RISE

The ocean is absorbing 90 per cent of the heat added to the climate system. This warming is causing an expansion of ocean water which, in combination with water from the melting of land-based ice, is causing sea levels to rise.

The global average sea level rose about 19 cm between 1901 and 2010, at an average rate of **1.8 mm** per year. From 1993 to 2016 the global average sea level rose at an average rate of about **3.4 mm** per year. (MfE).

If we humans collectively do not lower the levels of CO₂, Methane and Nitrous Oxide we are releasing into atmosphere, the rate at which the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets and glaciers melt will increase and sea levels will rise at an ever faster rate.

The Carbon Footprint of the West Coast

Almost all aspects of the West Coast economy contribute to Climate Change and our collective carbon footprint is one that could be lowered. But the net carbon footprint of the West Coast is very likely to be positive due to the large amounts of land in the conservation estate and the vegetation of this land absorbing (sequestering) CO₂.

This is a useful argument to add in negotiating with central Government regarding contributions toward the cost of tourism infrastructure and the burden of a district that has a low rating base.

Dealing with Climate Change

These are deeply political questions, that confront us with big choices about what do we value and how should we organise ourselves to deal with the problems."

Adapting to Climate Change in New Zealand

The Climate Change Adaptation Technical Working Group report *Adapting to Climate Change in NZ* was published in May 2018. The report reads:

“Organised: Unlike many other countries (developed and developing), New Zealand does not have a coordinated plan for how to adapt to climate change, the institutional arrangements for monitoring and implementing a plan, nor the tools and resources to adapt in a consistent way. Competing objectives and inconsistencies in timeframes across legislation and policies related to climate change adaptation (eg, resilience and disaster risk reduction) means roles can be confused. As a result, investment in resources to deliver adaptive action is challenging. Without investment in building capability, capacity to adapt is limited.”

<http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Climate%20Change/ccatwg-report-web.pdf>

We will be a society of rock throwers for many years to come. Good quality rock is expensive and hard to source today. What is the long-term plan for accessing rock? What is the long-term plan (next 10-20-30 years) for raising the roading networks to levels which enable both tourism and community access up and down the West Coast to continue?

Local Government Leaders’ Climate Change Declaration 2017

The WCRC could join with other leaders and sign up to this Declaration that reads:

We have come together, as a group of Mayors and Chairs representing local government from across New Zealand to:

- 1. acknowledge the importance and urgent need to address climate change for the benefit of current and future generations;*
- 2. give our support to the New Zealand Government for developing and implementing, in collaboration with councils, communities and businesses, an ambitious transition plan toward a low carbon and resilient New Zealand;*
- 3. encourage Government to be more ambitious with climate change mitigation measures;*
- 4. outline key commitments our councils will take in responding to the opportunities and risks posed by climate change; and*
- 5. recommend important guiding principles for responding to climate change.*

<http://www.lgnz.co.nz/assets/Uploads/Climate-Change-Declaration-Final.pdf>

MONITORING OUR PERFORMANCE

The level of CO₂ in the atmosphere is a good indicator of how much CO₂ we are generating. It has been a very long time since we had CO₂ levels at more than 400 parts per million.

PSA submission to West Coast Regional Council LTP.

26 July 2018

Background

The New Zealand Public Service Association Te Pūkenga Here Tikanga Mahi (the PSA) is the largest trade union in New Zealand with over 64,000 members. We are a democratic organisation representing members in the state sector, public service, local government, community public services and DHB's. The PSA is the principle trade union representing local government workers: we represent over 7000 people working in local government across New Zealand.

PSA members have a strong commitment to protecting the democratic integrity of our public institutions and our legislative framework and we support the purpose of local authorities in “promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of their communities”

The PSA has been advocating for strong, innovative and effective public and community services since our establishment in 1913. People join the PSA to negotiate their terms of employment collectively, to have a voice within their workplace and to have an independent public voice on the quality of public and community services and how they're delivered.

We are committed to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

The PSA Local Government Delegate Conference 2017 recommends that the PSA adopt a policy in support of local government governance structures that genuinely reflect the treaty partnership including but not limited to the creation of Māori wards.

There are clear economic, ethical and political reasons to promote worker “voice” in the workplace. International experience shows high engagement and involvement approaches are effective for employers and employees and unions. These approaches can deliver real economic and personal advantages to the parties by:

- building a more unified workplace culture, with positive employment relationships and high levels of employee engagement. In turn, this can create better work processes and better overall organisational performance.

- facilitating employees to have a greater say at work. In turn, this can lead to a more positive morale, better working conditions, more satisfying jobs and greater autonomy.
- increasing innovation, productivity, efficiency and overall organisational performance.

Locally the achievement of the unions in the Care and Support Settlement has delivered an additional \$32,000 per week to the WC economy. 200 workers, employed for 20 hours per week earning an extra \$8 per hour is a \$160 which is (x 52 x 200) an additional \$1.6 million per annum for the WC. The Mental Health and Addictions Support Settlement (announced July 2018) will have an additional similar effect.

The PSA in Westland

The PSA represents approximately 600 members who live and work in the West-Coast region. All of these members have a strong interest, as Westland residents, in the LTP Plan and its aspirations and intentions; and those workers employed by the Council and its agencies have an additional interest in how the Plan will affect their jobs and working conditions.

Over 60% of our members are involved in community organisations and contribute voluntary time to sports, recreation, cultural, heritage and social groups. As well as Public Services, State Sector, Health, LG and Community Public Services the PSA is involved locally with Unions West Coast, and supports Mahi Tupuna- Blackball Museum of Working Class History, the Rūnanga Miners Hall Restoration Project and West Coast Mayday Celebrations.

As district plans fit within a hierarchy of national, regional and local planning, it is hoped a combined plan will reflect the national value and significance of Rūnanga Miners Hall, and its importance to the union, organized labour movement and industrial relations.

Overall comments on the draft plan

We welcome the opportunity to comment on this Long-Term Plan and raise the following issues that are of concern to our members and their hopes for a democratic fairer more sustainable local economy.

Local authorities will often be the largest employer in a community and have an obligation to model best practice in the treatment of their workers and their engagement with unions. We seek coordinated West Coast LG sector employment relations - standardised terms and conditions and a consistent employment relations approach

We ask WCRC to commit to working with the PSA to introduce 'fair pay agreements' that will "lay out the basic pay and working conditions for West Coast local governance".

Main points

One District Plan

We support WCRC contributing to and leading the LG Commission proposal to merge the three District Plans into One District Plan for the region.

We ask for PSA union (workforce) representation on the One Plan Joint Committee. The development of one plan will be successful if it delivers cost efficiencies, consistency in processes and stronger relationships between partners and stakeholders.

Living Wage:

The PSA is active in the coalition for the living wage, and has been instrumental in the campaign in local government.

Since councils cite affordability as the principal barrier to extending the living wage to contracting, our points below about keeping services in house and re-examining the funding base of local government should be considered as part of the solution as well.

WCRC should commit to and make provision for paying at least a living wage (currently \$20.55) to all employees and plan to extend this requirement in tenders and contractors over time.

We ask WCRC to commit to working with the PSA to make timely provision for paying at least a living wage (currently \$20.55) to all employees and plan to extend this requirement in tenders and contractors over time.

Equal Pay

Achieving equal pay for our members is one of the PSA's four strategic goals. Equal pay is a human right and has been a longstanding concern of the PSA. All workers should be paid a fair and decent wage.

We ask WCRC to commit to monitoring its recruitment and remuneration processes and procedures to remove unconscious bias and ensure equity for women.

While shared services and local government arrangements between West Coast Councils are further developed, PSA seeks WCRC to commit to working with PSA to develop a WC LG MECA (multi-employer collective agreement). To this end the PSA seeks formal agreement documenting engagement arrangements.

There are advantages for employers and the union in having an agreed, documented framework as the basis for the working relationship between the employer and union. This:

- helps build trust, transparency and openness between the parties;
- helps promote and enhances staff participation and commitment to organisational goals;
- helps improve communication between the parties;
- provides another mechanism for examining and changing organisational culture;

- provides strategic infrastructure for increased shared services and unitary arrangements and
- provides additional focus for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery.

Another advantage of having a formal documented agreement is that this is much more likely to transcend the individuals involved, support it becoming part of the culture of the organisation, and give it longevity. It requires the parties to have worked through, and resolved, issues prior to an agreement. It will also provide a reference point for evaluation.

The PSA supports moving beyond classical contracting procurement models in favour of collaborative partnership-based approaches to commissioning and procurement. These approaches must involve local government, community organisations, workers and citizens as equal partners throughout the design, commissioning and procurement processes. We would like to see the introduction of mechanisms to ensure worker voice during contract tendering processes.

PSA seeks WCRC commitment to develop a WC LG MECA (multi-employer collective agreement).

PSA seeks formal agreement documenting engagement arrangements

Including:

- Commitment to the success of both parties. The union supports the success of the organisation and the employer supports the growth and health of the union.
- Transformed workplaces – commitment by both parties to work being fulfilling, productive and satisfying.

Keeping services in-house

- The PSA's view is that services (and assets) should, in principle, be retained in-house rather than be outsourced or removed to a CCO.
- PSA is opposed to Council's proposal to work through a tender process to outsource the management of the quarries. Attracting, training or retaining specialised quarry skills to the coast with good conditions and prospects is good all round. Handing over to external management to set 'user pays' quarry price, when mitigating effects of climate change is the likely significant need for rock, does not appear prudent or wise.
- A key issue for PSA members is ensuring that CCOs and other contracted service providers remain fully accountable to the Council and to the service users. We want assurance that Council will require that contractors follow 'responsible contractor' policies, including best practice employment requirements, health and safety, a commitment to workforce and career development and job security.

Conclusion

- We ask WCRC to commit to working with the PSA to introduce 'fair pay agreements' that will "lay out the basic pay and working conditions for West Coast local governance".

- We ask WCRC to commit to working with the PSA to make timely provision for paying at least a living wage (currently \$20.55) to all employees (including workers employed in library and recreation services) and plan to extend this requirement in tenders and contractors over time.
- We ask WCRC to commit to monitoring its recruitment and remuneration processes and procedures to remove unconscious bias and ensure equity for women.
- PSA seeks WCRC commitment to develop a WC LG MECA (multi-employer collective agreement).
- PSA seeks formal agreement documenting engagement arrangements
- We support local government governance structures that genuinely reflect the treaty partnership including but not limited to the creation of Māori wards.
- We seek commitment to pay all council employees and contracted workers the Living Wage as a minimum hourly rate.
- That the WCRC commit to working with the PSA to close the gender pay gap by 2020.
- We seek to work in conjunction with the WCRC to achieve the best practices and outcomes for the Council, its staff and the communities.

We do not wish to speak to this submission although happy to provide any further information required:

Paul Kearns
 PSA @ Community Public Health (temp)
 3 Tarapuhi St, Māwhera-Greymouth 7805

PO Box 261 Māwhera-Greymouth
 Westland 7840

paul.kearns@psa.org.nz
 027 529 5830

Submission to Long Term Plan 2018-2028 – West Coast Regional Council

Name: Toimata Foundation **Contact person:** Kristen Price, Operations Manager

Postal Address: PO Box 4445, Hamilton, 3247 **Physical Address:** Lockwood House, 293 Grey Street, Hamilton

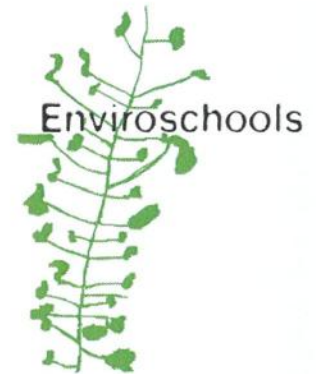
Phone: 07 959 7321 **Email:** kristen.price@toimata.org.nz We **DO NOT** wish to speak to this submission

Toimata Foundation (a charitable trust) is the national support organisation for Enviroschools and Te Aho Tū Roa. www.toimata.org.nz

This submission covers the following points:

1. What is Enviroschools?

- Enviroschools is a holistic framework that supports the development of resilient, connected and sustainable communities.
- Enviroschools operates nationwide as a collaboration between school communities, Toimata Foundation, Local Government and Central Government with additional community partners.
- It is specifically designed to meet multiple Local Government outcomes and is supported by 80% of all councils in NZ.
- Enviroschools is proven. It has a 20-year track record and is backed by a 5-year research and evaluation programme.
- It operates at a significant scale. Nationally over 1,100 early childhood education (ECE) centres, primary, intermediate and secondary schools are part of the Enviroschools network – this is a third of all schools and 6% of the large ECE sector.
- There are 13 Enviroschools on the West Coast – this is 22% of schools and 31% of ECE centres. The regional partners supporting the Enviroschools network are the Buller, Grey and Westland District Councils and the Department of Conservation West Coast.



2. Request for partnership and feedback on looking to the future topics

- All regional councils and unitary authorities in New Zealand are Enviroschools partners with the exception of West Coast Regional Council (WCRC).
- We request that WCRC becomes an Enviroschools partner agency along with the region's district councils and DOC. An annual investment of \$10,000 - \$15,000 would be in-line with the contribution of other partners.
- We support the proposal for a biodiversity/biosecurity special rate. We support WCRCs approach to implement the Freshwater National Policy Statement in partnership with iwi and through community collaboration. In other regions the Enviroschools network is an integral part of community biodiversity, biosecurity and water quality projects.

3. The Enviroschools implementation model provides value for council partners

- Creating sustainable, resilient communities involves bringing together many different skills, perspectives and resources. It requires organisations to work together.
- The implementation approach and collaborative funding model of Enviroschools provides significant value.
- Councils provide cornerstone investment in regional implementation that equates to 20-25% of the total annual investment in Enviroschools, with the balance being funded by other contributors.

Appended: Key Results from the 2017 Enviroschools Census.

The following pages have further information on the three points above.

1. What is Enviroschools?

...a holistic framework for sustainable communities guided by a facilitator

Enviroschools is a holistic framework that supports the development of resilient, connected and sustainable communities. Enviroschools engages with students, educators, caretakers, boards of trustees, families and the wider community through ECE centres, primary and secondary schools. In an Enviroschool children and young people plan, design and implement sustainability projects. They become catalysts for change, in both their families and their community.

Key aspects of the Enviroschools Programme include:

- **Enviroschools is a facilitated process:** Enviroschools Facilitators work with all participating schools and ECE centres to motivate, advise, support and guide their vision for a sustainable future. Linking schools to expertise and opportunities in the community is a key part of the facilitator role.
- **Enviroschools is a holistic framework for learning:** A whole school/ centre approach that follows a process of exploration, planning, action and reflection about sustainability. This learning process empowers students to take meaningful action in their local environment.
- **Enviroschools is a long-term journey:** There is no set time in which to 'do' Enviroschools. Each journey is unique and usually develops from small beginnings, gaining strength and depth over time. Ongoing reflection is an essential part of the Enviroschools journey, and there are three reflection stages - Bronze, Silver and Green-Gold.
- **Enviroschools is grounded in Māori Perspectives:** The programme honours and celebrates the value of indigenous knowledge in enriching and guiding learning and action.
- **Enviroschools is about sharing knowledge and working as a network:** There is a focus on creating opportunities for all participants to learn from each other and share ideas.



...a proven programme

Enviroschools has two decades of continuous development behind it. Additionally, Toimata Foundation has undertaken a 5-year research and evaluation programme with external evaluators Kinnect Group. This has involved two national censuses (2014 & 2017), return on investment analysis and a comprehensive evaluation drawing on multiple sources. Research highlights:

- Participating schools and centres are **highly engaged in a wide range of environmental actions and sustainability practices.**
- Evaluators found that **Enviroschools is “a very high-performing programme”¹** that provides a **broad range of outcomes** covering environmental, social, cultural, education and economic.
- **11% Return on Investment.** While only a small number of the outcomes can be monetised, so results are conservative, expert analysis showed a ROI of 11% per annum.

¹ Page 4, The Enviroschools Programme: Evaluation Report, Kinnect Group, 2015

2. Requesting that WCRC becomes an Enviroschools partner agency...

The proven regional delivery model for the Enviroschools Programme is based on partnerships between the regional council and territorial authorities (TA), with additional involvement from community agencies and support from the national team employed by Toimata Foundation.

The West Coast is the only region in New Zealand where the regional council does not act as the regional coordinating agency for Enviroschools.

In the 2017/18 year WCRC did contribute \$2,500 to Enviroschools. There have also been some initial discussions with staff at WCRC about opportunities to collaborate.

We are requesting that WCRC come on board as an Enviroschools partner and commit to an annual investment of \$10,000 - \$15,000.

This level of investment is in line with the contributions of the other regional partners on the West Coast, i.e. the Buller, Grey and Westland District Councils and the Department of Conservation West Coast.

...feedback on looking to the future topics

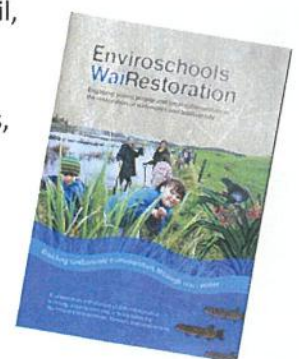
Biodiversity and biosecurity

- We support the proposal for a biodiversity/biosecurity special rate.
- Across the country Enviroschools are already working with their communities on eco sourcing, establishing nurseries, planting projects, pest-free initiatives, controlling weed species etc. Enviroschools are taking action to protect and enhance a range of ecosystems – dunes, lakes, rivers, wetlands, forests.
- **Nationwide 88% * of Enviroschools are involved in biodiversity and biosecurity actions**

Managing Freshwater Health

- We support WCRCs approach to implement the Freshwater National Policy Statement in partnership with iwi and through community collaboration.
- Enviroschools are taking action for water conservation and healthy water. They are working with their communities and inspiring others to get involved. Establishing water saving practices, installing water efficient devices, educating the community that the drains are for rain, mulching gardens, fencing off waterways, riparian planting projects etc.
- *WaiRestoration* is a project that was co-developed by Northland Regional Council, Toimata Foundation, Papa Taiao and numerous community partners. *WaiRestoration* is an innovative approach to restoring waterway health and biodiversity that brings together the energy of young people, educators, farmers, kaumatua, scientists and many others. Other regions are now exploring how they might develop similar approaches.
- **Nationwide 83% * of Enviroschools are active in looking after water health and water conservation.**

* Percentages above are from the 2017 Enviroschools National Census



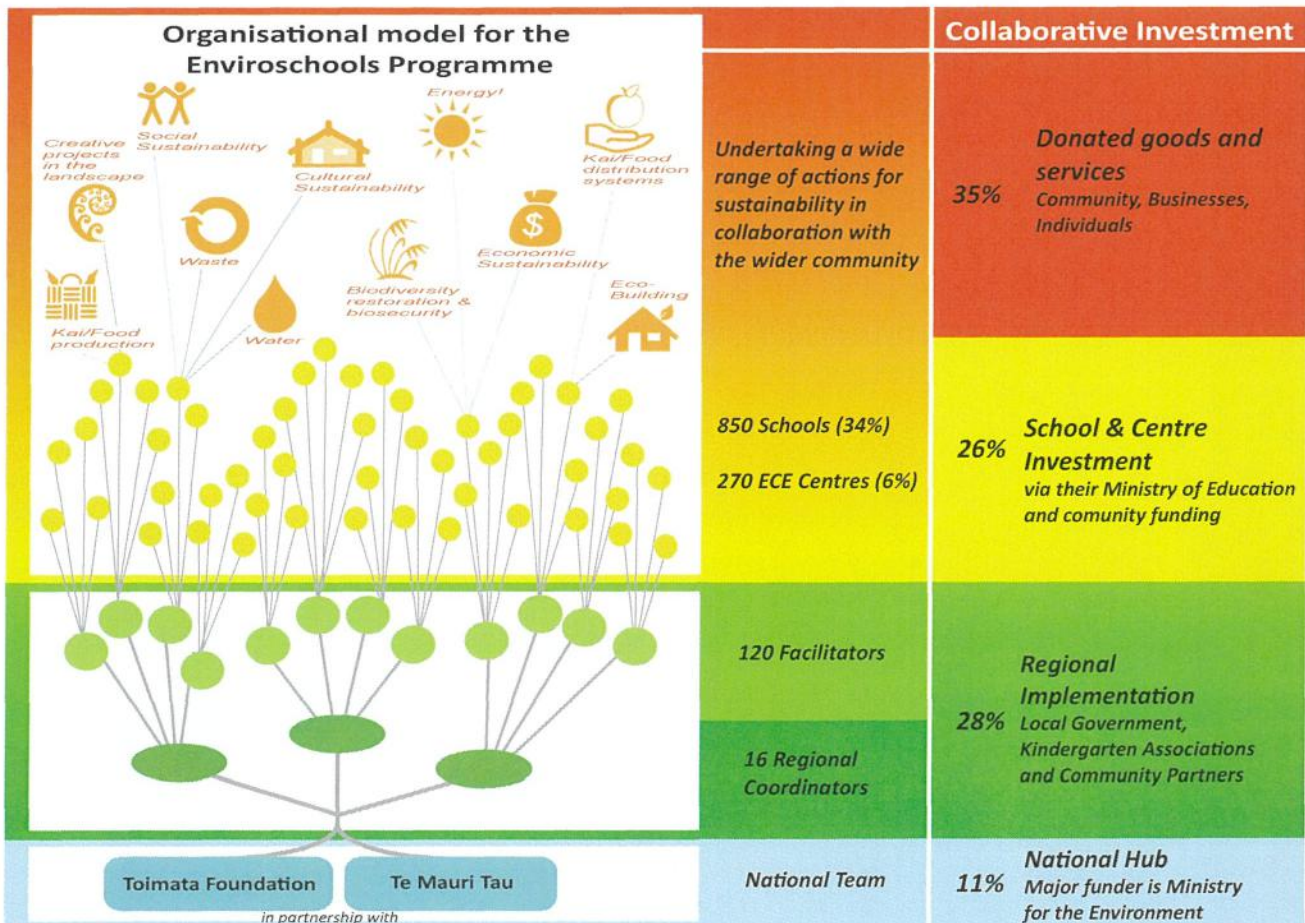
There are significant opportunities for the Enviroschools network to work with WCRC on projects to protect and enhance biodiversity and care for water health. A key benefit in working with Enviroschools is the connection into families and the wider community.

3. The Enviroschools implementation model provides value for council partners

Creating sustainable, resilient communities involves bringing together many different skills, perspectives and resources. The complex environmental, social, cultural and economic challenges facing us today call for a holistic response from a range of different people and organisations working together. Key aspects of the Enviroschools model are:

- **A focus on connecting with, and working with, the wider community.** This results in a substantial level of support from businesses, community organisations and individuals providing donated goods, volunteer time, advice and expertise to the Enviroschools network.
- **Commitment from schools and centres investing their own resources** including staff time, project costs and capital investments. This resourcing comes principally via Ministry of Education funding.
- **Role of the Enviroschools Facilitator** – unlike many programmes in schools that deliver key messages to children in a classroom setting, Enviroschools Facilitators work principally with adults – teachers, caretakers, school management, community members etc. – supporting them to develop their knowledge of sustainability and integrate it into how they undertake their roles.
- **Collaborative approach to regional implementation** with Enviroschools Regional Coordinators and Facilitators are funded by/employed by over 90 organisations - Local Government/Councils, Kindergarten Associations and other community agencies.
- **Toimata has solid support from Central Government** through Ministry for the Environment for our work as a national hub – providing a wide range of support and ongoing programme development.

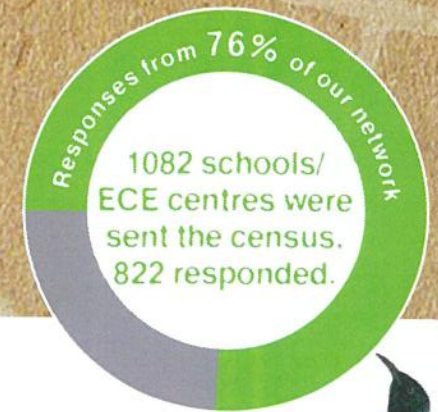
The graphic below shows the organisational model and the percentage investment provided by different groups for the different aspects of Enviroschools. The percentages are from analysis undertaken in 2014/15 and based on a total annual investment in the programme of \$10.4 million.²



² Model information and monetary values are from The Enviroschools Programme – Return on Investment Scenario Analysis, Kinnect Group, 2015

Enviroschools

Key Results of the 2017 Enviroschools Nationwide Census



He mihi nui ki a koutou katoa.

In 2017, Toimata Foundation, the national support organisation for the Enviroschools Programme, undertook a nationwide census of the Enviroschools network. The response rate was high and we now have a wealth of valuable information for reporting and on-going programme development.

This census has reaffirmed the great capacity of the Enviroschools network to empower young people and communities so they can take action and achieve change. We thank the schools and centres that contributed to the census and whose on-going commitment to the Enviroschools Programme is helping to create healthy, peaceful, sustainable environments. We acknowledge all partners, funders and supporters nationally and locally for their on-going support and involvement.



Significant nationwide involvement

A large number of committed and active participants and a focus on collaboration with the community.

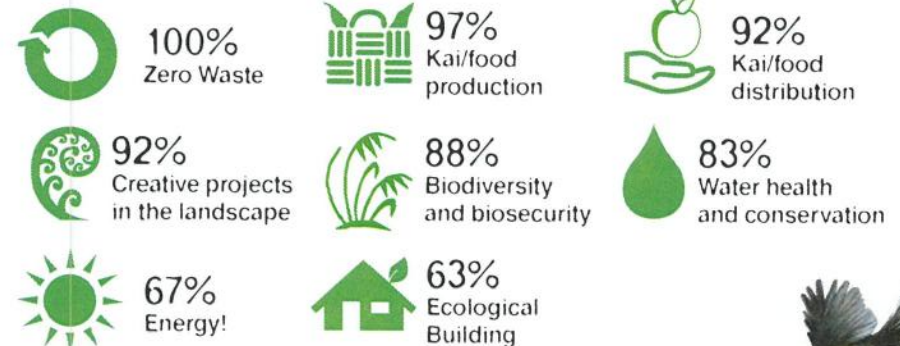
- **More than 1,100 Enviroschools** – representing 34% of schools and 6% of the large Early Childhood Education sector.
- **152,000 children and young people are actively participating as well as 15,700 school and centre staff*** – teachers, caretakers, administration staff, principals, boards of trustees. **These numbers are teachers' estimates extrapolated across the network*
- **Involvement is growing** – around 50% more children and young people and 70% more adults are actively participating, compared to the 2014 Enviroschools Census.
- **88% of Enviroschools are connecting with other organisations in their community** – councils, government agencies, restoration groups, iwi, landowners, businesses etc.
- **72% of Enviroschools believe that the programme has a substantial positive influence on interaction with families/whānau and the wider community.**



A wide range of action for sustainability

All Enviroschools are engaging in a range of actions including environmental, social, cultural and economic sustainability.

Environmental sustainability actions:



Cultural, Social and Economic sustainability actions:



* Percentages are the total % of participants who are taking one or more actions in the area



Influencing a wide range of sustainability outcomes

81% of respondents said that the Enviroschools Programme positively influenced the sustainability of their physical environment.

Respondents rated a wide range of other sustainability outcomes and said the vast majority of these were also substantially influenced by the Enviroschools Programme. Some examples include:



Citizenship

- Children and young people initiating and taking action on sustainability issues that are important to them – 74%



Educational

- Tamariki/student motivation to learn – 84%
- Teachers collaborating – 76%



Social

- Ethics being a key part of people's decisions and actions – 79%
- Healthy eating and physical activity – 78%



Cultural

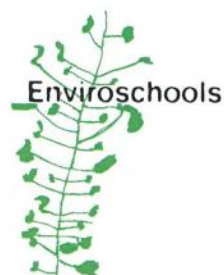
- Respecting differing beliefs – 80%
- Correct pronunciation of te reo Māori – 79%



Economic

- Integration of sustainability into their strategic and operational planning – 71%

* Percentages are the total % of participants who rated the influence of Enviroschools as 'moderate', 'considerable' or 'high' (ratings 3, 4 and 5 on a 5-point scale)



A highly valued and effective programme

The Enviroschools Programme was intentionally designed as a long-term journey supported by a collaborative network.

The aspects of programme design strongly reinforced by the census results include:

- Tamariki/ Student-led action
- Support from an Enviroschools Facilitator
- The long-term nature of an Enviroschools journey
- Integration of Māori Perspectives
- Focus on community involvement
- Emphasis on participants networking with each other
- Links made to global issues
- The Enviroschools visioning process

The 2017 Enviroschools Census builds on 5 years of previous research, evaluation and programme development. © Toimata Foundation, April 2018

Enviroschools is helping to support the development of resilient, connected, sustainable communities and is empowering a generation of people who instinctively think and act sustainably.

Manaakitanga • Diversity and creativity • Whanaungatanga • Inter-connected • Aroha

26 July 2018

Written submission to West Coast Regional Council Long Term Plan

BACKGROUND

1. Westland Milk Products (*Westland*) is a key stakeholder in the future of the West Coast. New Zealand's second largest dairy co-operative, *Westland* is owned by 339 shareholders, who supply milk from 417 farms. Our suppliers are located throughout the South Island's West Coast and in Canterbury, with 312 of our shareholders owning property on the West Coast.
2. *Westland's* main processing site is at Hokitika, where it predominately produces butter and a wide variety of milk and nutritional powders. *Westland* is heavily reliant on rail and roading networks at all levels of its supply chain. The roading network is used extensively to collect raw milk from *Westland's* suppliers and outwardly transport product. Milk from its Reverse Osmosis Plant in Rolleston is also transported via rail to Hokitika for further processing, and the rail link is essential for the supply of inward goods (such as bulk ingredients) and outward product for export.
3. *Westland* is one of the key economic drivers of the West Coast economy. Dairy farming is a significant individual contributor to GDP in the West Coast. In 2016 the dairy industry generated more than 14.3%, or \$234.4 million, in GDP to the region. The dairy industry also provided for 9.2% of regional employment (1528 jobs) on the West Coast. *Westland* and its shareholders provide the majority of these jobs.
4. Since 2010, *Westland* has had a capital works programme in place to improve the utilisation of its Hokitika plant by increasing its ability to diversify the products it produces. *Westland* is currently assessing its future capital expenditure needs to further develop the site. This programme is pivotal to growth in revenue generated within the West Coast community.

KEY AREAS OF FOCUS FOR THE WCRC LTP 2018-2028

5. *Westland* considers that the West Coast Regional Council Long Term Plan (LTP) must ensure resilience for the West Coast Region. This resilience is largely dependent on the communities' ability to recover from the impact of a natural disaster. The West Coast is at high risk of natural disasters, be these earthquakes, storm events or tsunamis.
6. We consider that ensuring community resilience is dependent on robust and resilient infrastructure and people. It is critical that the WCRC take the lead in ensuring that measures to bolster community resilience are put in place and/or strengthened. The WCRC must identify vulnerabilities and ensure risks are minimised and prioritised appropriately.
7. *Westland* considers the following key components must be provided for within this LTP.

8. The tropical cyclone storm events in early 2018 provide a perfect example of the vulnerability of the West Coast power supply. During the cyclone Fehi event, power was cut off to *Westland's* Hokitika processing plant and also to a number of suppliers' farms. As a direct result of the loss of power, many of our suppliers had to dispose of milk. In the Fehi event power was back on to the processing plant within approximately 50 hours; however, some of our suppliers were without power for three or more days. Although many of our suppliers have generators on their farms, they cannot be expected to have large fuel supplies as a prolonged measure.
9. The economic cost of this event resulted in a 10 cent reduction in payout per kilo of milk solids to *Westland* Shareholders, a loss of many millions of dollars to regional income. It is our concern that this storm event is unlikely to be a one-off, given the predictions for more frequent and more severe weather events as a result of climate change. The company is putting measures in place to reduce the impact of any such future event, but a regional response is also needed.
10. ***Westland* would like to see support and provisions within the proposed LTP that will strengthen power supply throughout the Coast. We consider that focus needs to be given to improving the ability of local power generation to function in the absence of grid power and, more importantly, regional support given to the Westpower proposed Waitaha Hydro Scheme to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of power on the West Coast.**

Improvements to infrastructure

11. *Westland* considers adequate provision must be made in the LTP to ensure robust communication services and a resilient regional roading network.
12. Given the remoteness of many communities along the West Coast, *Westland* considers that communication networks must be given priority to ensure people within remote locations are provided with information and know how to prepare for, and better cope with, any event and its consequences.
13. We understand that upgrades are needed to communication towers. Currently towers within the West Coast operate on batteries that will lose power after a short number of days. With the imminent threat of an Alpine Fault earthquake, it is essential for resilient communication networks to be established within the West Coast. ***Westland* submits that WCRC should provide support to telco companies to fortify and develop more robust communication networks.**
14. Transportation of products is vital to the West Coast dairy industry. Anything that prevents or hinders *Westland's* ability to transport milk and other products throughout its supply chain inevitably has a detrimental effect on the GDP of the West Coast region.
15. Regional roading networks are vulnerable to natural hazards such as flood, coastal erosion and earthquakes. **Within the LTP adequate provisions must be made to mitigate the risk of natural hazards on regional roading networks.**

Building a resilient and diverse community

16. **Westland strongly believes that the West Coast needs a strategy in place to attract skilled and able workers.** Further, strategies are required to ensure that residents of the West Coast have the required skills to fill the skill shortage within the West Coast, and that incentives are in place to make the West Coast a desirable location for talented people to work and live.
17. *Westland* supports having a single entity, Development West Coast, as the main agency for regional economic development within the West Coast. **Westland considers that adequate funding should be given to Development West Coast by WCRC** (and by other relevant district councils) to ensure that it can maximise opportunities for the West Coast region.

Working together on protecting our unique environment

18. *Westland* considers that it is essential that businesses and local government on the West Coast work together toward the common goal of making the West Coast a resilient community.
19. **Westland supports the Local Government Commission's One District Plan Proposal**, as it considers the proposal will assist coherency between the relevant councils and improve consenting efficiencies for *Westland*, its Shareholders and business generally.

SUMMARY

20. *Westland* considers the following should be provided for within the WCRC LTP:
 - a. Adequate funds to mitigate the risk of natural hazards on regional transportation networks and communication services.
 - b. Regional support to fortify power supply within the West Coast.
 - c. Adequate funding is given to emergency response and civil defence.
 - d. Appropriate support and funding is given to Development West Coast to ensure that they can maximise opportunities within the West Coast region.
 - e. Initiatives developed to upskill residents and retain skilled workers.

For and on behalf of Westland Milk Products

Toni Brendish

Chief Executive

have your say

20 JUL 2018

West Coast Regional Council 131

Long Term Plan Consultation Document

2018 - 2028

Your details

First name: Tom

Surname: SKINNER

Postal address: 57A Cox Street
Geraldine

Email: TLRASKINNER@Gmail.com

Phone: 03 693 8492

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation? (tick one)

Individual Organisation

Organisation (if applicable):

I wish to present this feedback to the Council in person at the hearing. (tick one) Yes No

You will be notified of when the hearing date is.

Signed: T.L. Skinner

Note that your submission and any information you supply as part of your submission is considered public information and will be available in reports and documents relating to this process and may be published on our website. Only submissions on proposals in the consultation document will be considered by the Council.

The underlying information supporting this Consultative Document can be accessed on the Council's website www.wcrc.govt.nz/ltp/underlyinginformation

Your feedback

1 Implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge

Q. Is implementing a UAGC the fairest way to smooth out Council's finances?

Please tick your preferred option Option 1 Option 2

Comment/Feedback:

2 Civil Defence and Emergency Management

Q. Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?

Please tick your preferred option Option 1 Option 2

Comment/Feedback:

From: Rosemary Skinner <tlraskinner@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 17 July 2018 09:48
To: feedback
Subject: LTP SUBMISSION

To whom it may concern

LTP submission ("Big decision 3")

As a rate payer & / or property owner in Franz Josef I oppose the proposed change to the Franz Josef rating district.

I support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the towns location there is no benefit in changing these long standing structures. I believe the Council and groups involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management in the current structure.

Regards

T.L. SKinner

.....

Sent from my iPad

Trish Jellyman

From: Robert Mallinson
Sent: Thursday, 19 July 2018 13:30
To: Trish Jellyman
Subject: FW: WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form ref: WCR-QF-180627-6UD28-CVP

From: West Coast Regional Council [mailto:noreply@wcr.govt.nz]
Sent: Wednesday, 27 June 2018 11:50 AM
To: feedback <feedback@wcr.govt.nz>
Subject: WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form ref: WCR-QF-180627-6UD28-CVP

WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form

Reference: WCR-QF-180627-6UD28-CVP
Attachment: not attached

First Name:: Ashton

Surname:: Eaves

Postal Address:
 81 Fitzgerald St, Cobden

Email:: ashton.eaves@gmail.com

Phone:: 0226346149

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation?: Individual

I wish to present this feedback to the council in person at the hearing.: No

Is implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge the fairest way to smooth out the council's finances?: Yes

UAGC Comments:
 not supplied

Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?:
 Yes

Civil Defence and Emergency Management comments:
 not supplied

Do you support a Whole of Waiho Rating District?: Yes

Whole of Waiho Rating District comments:
 not supplied

Is outsourcing the management of the quarries, and ensuring a true user pays model, the best way to deliver the service in the future?: Yes

Quarry service delivery change comments:
 not supplied

Do you support Council resourcing an extra engineer to better meet the needs of the community? Is the best way to fund this through the proposed changes to the quarry management?: No

Working with communities to manage Coastal Erosion Comments:

I would rather see the employment of a dedicated coastal scientist to manage the arising issues of coastal erosion and inundation. The engineering discipline often seeks hard structural protection measures to defend the coast with limited lifespans, large costs and detrimental flow-on effects to ecosystems and vulnerable communities. A coastal scientist is more likely to act in a more holistic and long term approach when assessing coastal dynamics and hazards. Modelling the future trajectories of coastal environmental systems is now desirable under the new MFE coastal hazard guidelines. Combining this with socio-economic modelling for communities and ecosystems to derive robust coastal land-use management would be best suited to a dedicated coastal scientist. This would result in a better outcome for communities and ratepayers through maintained amenity value and ecosystem services by way of a better understanding of system dynamics.

Do you support, in principal, the expansion of the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region?:

Yes

Biodiversity/biosecurity special rate comments:

not supplied

Additional comments:

not supplied

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Saturday, 21 July 2018 13:18
To: feedback
Subject: WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form ref: WCR-QF-180721-7UIMF-3EE

WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form

Reference: WCR-QF-180721-7UIMF-3EE

Attachment: not attached

First Name:: Clare

Surname:: Backes

Postal Address:

PO Box 168
Hokitika 7842

Email:: clarebackes@gmail.com

Phone:: not supplied

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation?: Individual

I wish to present this feedback to the council in person at the hearing.: No

Is implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge the fairest way to smooth out the council's finances?: Yes

UAGC Comments:

However it is important this rate does not increase steadily over the years without good reason

Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?:

Yes

Civil Defence and Emergency Management comments:

very important to plan for emergency management properly at region level, especially as District Councils, as least Westland DC, is not doing effective emergency management planning.

There will be more extreme weather events - we need the region to be prepared

Do you support a Whole of Waiho Rating District?: Yes

Whole of Waiho Rating District comments:

not supplied

Is outsourcing the management of the quarries, and ensuring a true user pays model, the best way to deliver the service in the future?: Yes

Quarry service delivery change comments:

would prefer that the quarry manager was employed directly by the Council, but given the statement that it is impossible to find someone of the right calibre, outsourcing the management would seem the sensible thing to do

Do you support Council resourcing an extra engineer to better meet the needs of the community? Is the best way to fund this through the proposed changes to the quarry management?: Yes

Working with communities to manage Coastal Erosion Comments:

not supplied

Do you support, in principal, the expansion of the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region?:

Yes

Biodiversity/biosecurity special rate comments:

think this is extremely important - need to fund this now and into the future. Important to be able to access government funds on this as well

137

Additional comments:

Need to ensure that monitoring and compliance of resource consents, is funded and acted on - this should be paid for by the consent holder, ie it should be in the resource consent fee.

Protection of wetlands and including the ability to add wetlands to the schedules in the Land and Water Plan. Flooding will increase as a result of climate change, especially around lagoons and estuaries, wetlands can be an important factor in management of flooding as well as being incredibly important for biodiversity.

Give support for farmers to do riparian planting, and generally work with farmers to improve environmental performance.

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Wednesday, 25 July 2018 05:38
To: feedback
Subject: WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form ref: WCR-QF-180725-37BLS-UPY

WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form

Reference: WCR-QF-180725-37BLS-UPY

Attachment: not attached

First Name:: Inger

Surname:: Perkins

Postal Address:

231 Revell Street Hokitika 7810

Email:: ingerp@xtra.co.nz

Phone:: 037558600

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation?: Individual

I wish to present this feedback to the council in person at the hearing.: No

Is implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge the fairest way to smooth out the council's finances?: not supplied

UAGC Comments:

not supplied

Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?:
Yes

Civil Defence and Emergency Management comments:

not supplied

Do you support a Whole of Waiho Rating District?: not supplied

Whole of Waiho Rating District comments:

not supplied

Is outsourcing the management of the quarries, and ensuring a true user pays model, the best way to deliver the service in the future?: Yes

Quarry service delivery change comments:

not supplied

Do you support Council resourcing an extra engineer to better meet the needs of the community? Is the best way to fund this through the proposed changes to the quarry management?: not supplied

Working with communities to manage Coastal Erosion Comments:

An experienced coastal engineer will be a huge asset and save the Council money on consultant fees. The need for such expertise will surely continue to grow.

Do you support, in principal, the expansion of the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region?:

Yes

Biodiversity/biosecurity special rate comments:

Time for WCRC to follow the lead of other regional councils to support biodiversity projects in the region, leading to additional match funding etc.

Additional comments:

I would like to see support for sustainability and sustainable/environmental initiatives in our region. A contestable fund may be one approach, but a sustainability officer working across the region, supporting local and regional initiatives would be excellent.

Perhaps initial funding could be sought from the Ministry from the Environment.

A full time role would be able to support waste reduction, power saving, small scale power generation, community initiatives etc.

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Wednesday, 25 July 2018 05:29
To: feedback
Subject: WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form ref: WCR-QF-180725-35DSN-E16

WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form

Reference: WCR-QF-180725-35DSN-E16

Attachment: not attached

First Name:: Inger

Surname:: Perkins

Postal Address:

231 Revell Street, Hokitika 7810

Email:: info@bluepenguin.org.nz

Phone:: not supplied

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation?: Organisation

I wish to present this feedback to the council in person at the hearing.: No

Is implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge the fairest way to smooth out the council's finances?: not supplied

UAGC Comments:

not supplied

Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?: not supplied

Civil Defence and Emergency Management comments:

not supplied

Do you support a Whole of Waiho Rating District?: not supplied

Whole of Waiho Rating District comments:

not supplied

Is outsourcing the management of the quarries, and ensuring a true user pays model, the best way to deliver the service in the future?: not supplied

Quarry service delivery change comments:

not supplied

Do you support Council resourcing an extra engineer to better meet the needs of the community? Is the best way to fund this through the proposed changes to the quarry management?: not supplied

Working with communities to manage Coastal Erosion Comments:

Coastal erosion will continue to worsen across the region and the employment of a specialist and experienced coastal engineer will be a great asset to the Council and the region, saving on consultancy fees and gaining local knowledge and understanding.

Do you support, in principal, the expansion of the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region?:

Yes

Biodiversity/biosecurity special rate comments:

Having a contestable biodiversity fund is an excellent step forward for the region. It is time to catch up with other regional councils where such funding has been available for some time. 141

Nature, alongside landscape, provides the essence of the West Coast and attracts both domestic and international visitors. Support for groups, such as the West Coast Penguin Trust, who implement science based practical projects to conserve native species in our region will enhance the ecology and natural values of the region for the benefit of all West Coasters and visitors.

The opportunity to attract match funding should not be missed. We also support the idea of maintaining projects into the future.

Additional comments:

not supplied

West Coast Regional Council – Long Term Plan

3) Whole of Waiho Rating District

Meeting of the 'Southside of the Waiho River' Meeting on the 12th of July 2018.

We would like the Status Quo (Option1) to remain for the following reasons.

- With the future of Franz, we are unsure about the future of the south side, one thing against putting money into a scheme like this.
- Unsure on the voting policy, who has the say on how and what maintenance gets done.
- One of the biggest issues is dealing with Transit and having a say on what gets done.
- There was one rating district in the 80's and it didn't work then so why would it will work now?
There were a lot of issues back then and we think we would have them again.
- Transit have an obligation on keeping the State Highway open so why should we put more money into keeping the highway open as the Majority of users aren't ratepayers that use this.



Tim Barke
General Manager
Totally Tourism Limited



Long Term Plan Consultation Document

2018 - 2028



Your details

First name: John

Surname: Caygill

Postal address: 114 Tasman Street
 Karoro
 Greymouth

Email: muircaygill@xtra.co.nz

Phone: 7684704

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation? (tick one)

Individual Organisation

Organisation (if applicable):

I wish to present this feedback to the Council in person at the hearing. (tick one) Yes No

You will be notified of when the hearing date is.

Signed: J. U

Note that your submission and any information you supply as part of your submission is considered public information and will be available in reports and documents relating to this process and may be published on our website. Only submissions on proposals in the consultation document will be considered by the Council.

The underlying information supporting this Consultative Document can be accessed on the Council's website www.wcrc.govt.nz/ltp/underlyinginformation

Your feedback

1 Implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge

Q. Is implementing a UAGC the fairest way to smooth out Council's finances?

Please tick your preferred option Option 1 Option 2

Comment/Feedback:

2 Civil Defence and Emergency Management

Q. Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?

Please tick your preferred option Option 1 Option 2

Comment/Feedback:

Will need some clear guidelines/protocols around the Group Welfare Management role, as there are already many other organisations involved in this - Police, Civil Defence, Health sector, NGO, Govt. agencies, etc etc.

3 Whole of Waiho Rating District

Q. Do you support a Whole of Waiho Rating District?

Please tick your preferred option Option 1 Option 2

Comment/Feedback:

i Note that this proposal affects only those within the Franz Josef, Lower Waiho Rating Districts and surrounding area (refer map page 3)

4 Quarry Service Delivery Change

Q. Is outsourcing the management of the quarries, and ensuring a true user pays model, the best way to deliver this service in the future?

Please tick one Yes No

Comment/Feedback:

Not sure about this if it means extra costs to the end users, who may not be able to afford it.

6 Working with communities to manage Coastal Erosion

Q. Do you support Council resourcing an extra engineer to better meet the needs of the community? Is the best way to fund this through the proposed changes to quarry management?

Please tick one Yes No

Comment/Feedback:

This is clearly an issue of growing concern.

8 Biodiversity / Biosecurity Special Rate

Q. Do you support, in principal, the expansion of the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region?

Please tick one Yes No

Comment/Feedback:

Great idea!

Any other comments/feedback

9, Freshwater National Policy Statement work = get on with it!

10, Economic Development = keep out of it! Efforts to date have given too much credence to oddball groups like Minerals West Coast, which repeatedly overstates the case for mining, or talks rubbish about great mineral wealth just waiting to be dug up & cashed-in. Hopefully the new Minerals Institute will be more objective and science-based.

A body like the Regional Council has to take a balanced view on economic development issues, especially given its role in the consenting & monitoring process. It shouldn't give credence to single-issue 'ginger' groups — that is not its role.

How can you have your say?

have
your
say



Your submission must arrive at the Regional Council by 4.00pm, 26 July 2018.



Feedback can be provided by either:

Online: www.wcrc.govt.nz/ltp By email: feedback@wcr.govt.nz

By post: Use this form to make your comments: pull out of the Consultation Document, fill in, fold along the dotted lines, secure, and freepost back to Council.

388 Main South Road, Paroa
PO Box 66, Greymouth 7840

freephone: 0508 800 118

phone: 03 768 0466

email: feedback@wcr.govt.nz



THE WEST COAST
REGIONAL COUNCIL

wcr.govt.nz



Robert Mallinson

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 07:25
To: feedback
Subject: WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form ref: WCR-QF-180726-4BE6L-18S5

WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form

Reference: WCR-QF-180726-4BE6L-18S5

Attachment: not attached

First Name:: Liz

Surname:: Burke

Postal Address:

6 Bridge Street
Greymouth 7805

Email:: liz.burke@storyteller.net.au

Phone:: 027 309 6349

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation?: Individual

I wish to present this feedback to the council in person at the hearing.: No

Is implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge the fairest way to smooth out the council's finances?: No

UAGC Comments:

Surely it should be calculated in the same way as other rates are calculated?

Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?:

Yes

Civil Defence and Emergency Management comments:

not supplied

Do you support a Whole of Waiho Rating District?: not supplied

Whole of Waiho Rating District comments:

not supplied

Is outsourcing the management of the quarries, and ensuring a true user pays model, the best way to deliver the service in the future?: Yes

Quarry service delivery change comments:

not supplied

Do you support Council resourcing an extra engineer to better meet the needs of the community? Is the best way to fund this through the proposed changes to the quarry management?: Yes

Working with communities to manage Coastal Erosion Comments:

not supplied

Do you support, in principal, the expansion of the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region?:

Yes

Biodiversity/biosecurity special rate comments:

not supplied

147

Additional comments:
not supplied

Robert Mallinson

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 07:21
To: feedback
Subject: WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form ref: WCR-QF-180726-4AKA6-ECN

WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form

Reference: WCR-QF-180726-4AKA6-ECN

Attachment: not attached

First Name:: Andrew

Surname:: Wright

Postal Address:

6 Bridge Street
 Greymouth 7805

Email:: andrew@storyteller.net.au

Phone:: 021 253 9823

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation?: Individual

I wish to present this feedback to the council in person at the hearing.: No

Is implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge the fairest way to smooth out the council's finances?: No

UAGC Comments:

I don't believe a Universal charge is the fairest mechanism. The charge should be calculated by land value the same way that other rates are calculated.

Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?:
 not supplied

Civil Defence and Emergency Management comments:
 not supplied

Do you support a Whole of Waiho Rating District?: not supplied

Whole of Waiho Rating District comments:
 not supplied

Is outsourcing the management of the quarries, and ensuring a true user pays model, the best way to deliver the service in the future?: not supplied

Quarry service delivery change comments:
 not supplied

Do you support Council resourcing an extra engineer to better meet the needs of the community? Is the best way to fund this through the proposed changes to the quarry management?: not supplied

Working with communities to manage Coastal Erosion Comments:
 not supplied

Do you support, in principal, the expansion of the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region?: not supplied

Biodiversity/biosecurity special rate comments:
not supplied

149

Additional comments:
not supplied

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wcr.govt.nz>
Sent: Friday, 27 July 2018 12:16
To: info
Subject: WCR Website - Submission ref: WCR-QF-180727-78MY6-16JA

WCR Website - Submission

Reference: WCR-QF-180727-78MY6-16JA
Attachment: not attached

Subject: Rates Increase

Name or Representative: Charlotte May

Organization Name (If applicable): not supplied

Email Address: maylord@xtra.co.nz

Address
30 Torea St
Granity

Business Hours Telephone: 037828653

After Hours Telephone: 037828653

My Submission Is

I have been told by someone that the WCRC is to increase their rates for each property in the District by \$50 each. That for me is a large rates increase for me! The WCRC has done so much damage to our small area here that I cannot see you can ever justify any increase at all. I also wonder if this is legal? Your rates are based on a percentage of capital value so now can you set a uniform rate? Personally you have cost a small group of people here a great deal of money because of your stupidity in giving a Resource Consent to the Buller District Council over two small Private water supplies. The fact that you gave the Consent in where you could actually see both our lines... and without telling us... shows me now poorly managed your Office is. We have not heard or seen anything about this. Why? I don't feel driven to constantly watch the Councils diastorous behaviours. Can't you just try to minimise your costs and stop wasting money? That would be simple. Too simple.

I wish to present my submission in person: No

Trish Jellyman

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Wednesday, 4 April 2018 00:09
To: info
Subject: WCR Website - Submission ref: WCR-QF-180404-1ZJF-IA4

WCR Website - Submission

Reference: WCR-QF-180404-1ZJF-IA4

Attachment: not attached

Subject: Pest eradication

Name or Representative: Fortuna Trust

Organization Name (If applicable): Resident

Email Address: mooscotting@hotmail.com

Address

21 Tukituki Rd

Business Hours Telephone: 0272789247

After Hours Telephone: 0272789247

My Submission Is

Please find an alternative to the present method of pest control, ie serial application of a non target specific class A1 eco toxin:1080

- 1080 must not be dropped in proximity to waterways, in line with the manufacturers specifications.
- 1080 is killing Kea. This is counter productive.
- 1080 poses a risk to mankind. 'To date, there are no known epidemiological studies that have been carried out in relation to 1080 and potential adverse health effects on humans.' - MoH

I continually receive significant negative feedback from foreign visitors who are extremely disappointed in our country's poison practices. Alternative ecofriendly methods are long overdue.

I look forward to your response

Miriam Scotting

I wish to present my submission in person: No



Long Term Plan Consultation Document

2018 - 2028



Your details

First name: ANIE

Surname: KREMER

Postal address: Wainhopd Rd 22
FRANZ JOSEF 78 56

Email:

Phone:

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation? (tick one)

Individual Organisation

Organisation (if applicable):

I wish to present this feedback to the Council in person at the hearing. (tick one) Yes No

You will be notified of when the hearing date is.

Signed:

Note that your submission and any information you supply as part of your submission is considered public information and will be available in reports and documents relating to this process and may be published on our website. Only submissions on proposals in the consultation document will be considered by the Council.

i The underlying information supporting this Consultative Document can be accessed on the Council's website www.wcrc.govt.nz/ltp/underlyinginformation

Your feedback

1 **Implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge**

Q. Is implementing a UAGC the fairest way to smooth out Council's finances?

Please tick your preferred option Option 1 Option 2

Comment/Feedback:
Even rabs will never work.

2 **Civil Defence and Emergency Management**

Q. Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?

Please tick your preferred option Option 1 Option 2

Comment/Feedback:
Civil Defence
waste of space ad
diner Commerce
is all ways the way to do it

3 Whole of Waiho Rating District

Q. Do you support a Whole of Waiho Rating District?

Please tick your preferred option Option 1 Option 2

Comment/Feedback:

Why are we going round in circles. Has been done before. User pays, and ratepayers should not pay for loops using the roads.

i Note that this proposal affects only those within the Franz Josef, Lower Waiho Rating Districts and surrounding area (refer map page 3)

4 Quarry Service Delivery Change

Q. Is outsourcing the management of the quarries, and ensuring a true user pays model, the best way to deliver this service in the future?

Please tick one Yes No

Comment/Feedback:

Council should be in charge and make it work properly. Some rocks being used in their work are not up to standards.

6 Working with communities to manage Coastal Erosion

Q. Do you support Council resourcing an extra engineer to better meet the needs of the community? Is the best way to fund this through the proposed changes to quarry management?

Please tick one Yes No

Comment/Feedback:

More people at the Council is most the way forward.

8 Biodiversity / Biosecurity Special Rate

Q. Do you support, in principal, the expansion of the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region?

Please tick one Yes No

Comment/Feedback:

Everything what is not native is almost classed as weed. Example Holly being a weed. I plant it, and get rid of native in my garden.

Any other comments/feedback

Wanako problems.

Some of it, is now made, more interference in the wanako will back fire. How come the wall for the new eye ponds, be able to be build without consent.

These schemes started in 1990, what then was considered, is thrown out.

Meetings with overseas people, all that got wasted, because of Idiocracy.

How can you have your say?

**have
your
say**



Your submission must arrive at the Regional Council by 4.00pm, 26 July 2018.



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By post: Use this form to make your comments: pull out of the Consultation Document, fill in, fold along the dotted lines, secure, and freepost back to Council.

388 Main South Road, Paroa
PO Box 66, Greymouth 7840

freephone: 0508 800 118

phone: 03 768 0466

email: feedback@wrc.govt.nz



**THE WEST COAST
REGIONAL COUNCIL**

wrc.govt.nz



West Coast Regional Council – Long Term Plan

3) Whole of Waiho Rating District

Meeting of the 'Southside of the Waiho River' Meeting on the 12th of July 2018.

We would like the Status Quo (Option1) to remain for the following reasons.

- With the future of Franz, we are unsure about the future of the south side, one thing against putting money into a scheme like this.
- Unsure on the voting policy, who has the say on how and what maintenance gets done.
- One of the biggest issues is dealing with Transit and having a say on what gets done.
- There was one rating district in the 80's and it didn't work then so why would it will work now?
There were a lot of issues back then and we think we would have them again.
- Transit have an obligation on keeping the State Highway open so why should we put more money into keeping the highway open as the Majority of users aren't ratepayers that use this.



Handwritten signatures in blue ink, including a large signature and the name "Chris Brooks".

Jennifer Williams

Chris Brooks

Neil Malone

West Coast Regional Council – Long Term Plan

3) Whole of Waiho Rating District

Meeting of the 'Southside of the Waiho River' Meeting on the 12th of July 2018.

We would like the Status Quo (Option1) to remain for the following reasons.

- With the future of Franz, we are unsure about the future of the south side, one thing against putting money into a scheme like this.
- Unsure on the voting policy, who has the say on how and what maintenance gets done.
- One of the biggest issues is dealing with Transit and having a say on what gets done.
- There was one rating district in the 80's and it didn't work then so why would it will work now?
There were a lot of issues back then and we think we would have them again.
- Transit have an obligation on keeping the State Highway open so why should we put more money into keeping the highway open as the Majority of users aren't ratepayers that use this.

Robin Richards. R.E. Richards
 Graham Berry G.Berry
 NEIL FRENDRUP N.D. Frentrup
 TODD BRUMING
 JAMES MELORUM for SKYDIVE FRANZ ~~James Melorum~~
 ANJE KREMER Anje
 Sandra Jirivau Sandra Jirivau
 HAK IINIRAU
 Rebecca Sharp
 Craig Goodall

Robert Mallinson

From: Food & Bev Rainforest <foodandbev@rainforest.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 13:58
To: feedback
Subject: Submission Waiho River Rating District
Attachments: CCF26072018.pdf

As attached

Regards

Nathan Hende

Nathan Hende | F & B Manager
m [+64 27 548 8079](tel:+64275488079)
e foodandbev@rainforest.nz

monsoon
bar & restaurant
if rains . . . we pour

Monsoon Bar & Restaurant:
PO Box 50
46 Cron Street
Franz Josef
7886
+64 3 752 0101 (Bar)
+64 3 752 0220 (Reception)



Lake Mahinapua Hotel:
962 Ruatapu Street
RD 3
Hokitika
7810
+64 3 755 8771

26/7/18

To Whom It May Concern

RE: Long-term Plan (Big Decision 3)

As a property owner and ratepayer of 50 Greens Road, Franz Josef, **I oppose** the proposed change to the Franz Josef Rating District.

I support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the town's location, there is no benefit in changing these long-standing structures. I believe the Council and groups currently involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management within the current structures.

Regards

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Nathan Hende', written over a horizontal line.

Nathan Hende

Trish Jellyman

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 12:33
To: info
Subject: WCR Website - Submission ref: WCR-QF-180726-7C50E-8MM
Attachments: 50 Greens Road.pdf

WCR Website - Submission

Reference: WCR-QF-180726-7C50E-8MM
Attachment: attached

Subject: Long Term Plan - (Big Decision 3)

Name or Representative: Nathan Hende

Organization Name (If applicable): not supplied

Email Address: kipa.hende@gmail.com

Address
50 Greens Road Franz Josef

Business Hours Telephone: not supplied

After Hours Telephone: not supplied

My Submission Is
As attached

I wish to present my submission in person: No

To whom it may concern

Re: Long Term Plan (Big Decision 3)

As a property owner and rent payer of 50 Greens Road in Franz Josef I oppose the proposed change to the Franz Josef rating district.

I support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the towns location there is no benefit in changing these long standing structures. I believe the Council and groups involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management in the current structure.

Regards
Nathan Hende

Trish Jellyman

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 12:30
To: info
Subject: WCR Website - Submission ref: WCR-QF-180726-7BNT3-7CJ
Attachments: 24 Kamahi.pdf

WCR Website - Submission

Reference: WCR-QF-180726-7BNT3-7CJ
Attachment: attached

Subject: Long Term Plan - (Big Decision 3_

Name or Representative: Michael Warren

Organization Name (If applicable): Global Sanctuaries Ltd

Email Address: mark@rainforest.nz

Address

24 Kamahi Crescent, Franz Josef

Business Hours Telephone: 021486664

After Hours Telephone: not supplied

My Submission Is

As attached

I wish to present my submission in person: No

Trish Jellyman

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 12:31
To: info
Subject: WCR Website - Submission ref: WCR-QF-180726-7BR0W-TY0
Attachments: 46 Cron Street.pdf

WCR Website - Submission

Reference: WCR-QF-180726-7BR0W-TY0
Attachment: attached

Subject: Long Term Plan - (Big Decision 3_

Name or Representative: Michael Warren

Organization Name (If applicable): Global Sanctuaries Ltd

Email Address: mark@rainforest.nz

Address
46 Cron Street, Franz Josef

Business Hours Telephone: 021486664

After Hours Telephone: not supplied

My Submission Is
As attached

I wish to present my submission in person: No

To whom it may concern

Re: Long Term Plan (Big Decision 3)

As a property owner and rent payer of 46 Cron Street in Franz Josef I oppose the proposed change to the Franz Josef rating district.

I support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the towns location there is no benefit in changing these long standing structures. I believe the Council and groups involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management in the current structure.

Regards

Mark

(On behalf of Mike Warren property owner)

Trish Jellyman

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 12:29
To: info
Subject: WCR Website - Submission ref: WCR-QF-180726-7BH8X-VKP
Attachments: 10 Kamahi.pdf

WCR Website - Submission

Reference: WCR-QF-180726-7BH8X-VKP

Attachment: attached

Subject: Long Term Plan - (Big Decision 3_

Name or Representative: Michael Warren

Organization Name (If applicable): Global Sanctuaries Ltd

Email Address: mark@rainforest.nz

Address

10 Kamahi Crescent, Franz Josef

Business Hours Telephone: 021486664

After Hours Telephone: not supplied

My Submission Is

As attached

I wish to present my submission in person: No

To whom it may concern

Re: Long Term Plan (Big Decision 3)

As a property owner and rent payer of 10 Kamahi Crescent in Franz Josef I oppose the proposed change to the Franz Josef rating district.

I support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the towns location there is no benefit in changing these long standing structures. I believe the Council and groups involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management in the current structure.

Regards

Mark

(On behalf of Mike Warren property owner)

Trish Jellyman

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 12:29
To: info
Subject: WCR Website - Submission ref: WCR-QF-180726-7BAP1-1CGV
Attachments: 6 Graham Place.pdf

WCR Website - Submission

Reference: WCR-QF-180726-7BAP1-1CGV

Attachment: attached

Subject: Long Term Plan - (Big Decision 3_

Name or Representative: Michael Warren

Organization Name (If applicable): Global Sanctuaries Ltd

Email Address: mark@rainforest.nz

Address

6 Graham Place, Franz Josef

Business Hours Telephone: 021486664

After Hours Telephone: not supplied

My Submission Is

As attached

I wish to present my submission in person: No

To whom it may concern

Re: Long Term Plan (Big Decision 3)

As a property owner and rent payer of 6 Graham Place in Franz Josef I oppose the proposed change to the Franz Josef rating district.

I support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the towns location there is no benefit in changing these long standing structures. I believe the Council and groups involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management in the current structure.

Regards

Mark

(On behalf of Mike Warren property owner)

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 12:34
To: info
Subject: WCR Website - Submission ref: WCR-QF-180726-7CDD3-S76
Attachments: 56 Cron Street.pdf

WCR Website - Submission

Reference: WCR-QF-180726-7CDD3-S76

Attachment: attached

Subject: Long Term Plan - (Big Decision 3)

Name or Representative: Mark Nicholson

Organization Name (If applicable): 56 Cron Ltd

Email Address: mark@rainforest.nz

Address
56 Cron Street

Business Hours Telephone: not supplied

After Hours Telephone: not supplied

My Submission Is

As attached

I wish to present my submission in person: No

To whom it may concern

Re: Long Term Plan (Big Decision 3)

As a property owner and rent payer of 56 Cron Street in Franz Josef I oppose the proposed change to the Franz Josef rating district.

I support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the towns location there is no benefit in changing these long standing structures. I believe the Council and groups involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management in the current structure.

Regards

Mark

(On behalf of Mike Warren property owner)

Trish Jellyman

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 12:35
To: info
Subject: WCR Website - Submission ref: WCR-QF-180726-7CK7G-R8
Attachments: 105a Cron Street.pdf

WCR Website - Submission

Reference: WCR-QF-180726-7CK7G-R8

Attachment: attached

Subject: Long Term Plan - (Big Decision 3)

Name or Representative: Oscar Morgan

Organization Name (If applicable): not supplied

Email Address: oscar@rainforest.nz

Address

105a Cron Street

Business Hours Telephone: not supplied

After Hours Telephone: not supplied

My Submission Is

As attached

I wish to present my submission in person: No

To whom it may concern

Re: Long Term Plan (Big Decision 3)

As a property owner and rent payer of 105a Cron Street in Franz Josef I oppose the proposed change to the Franz Josef rating district.

I support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the towns location there is no benefit in changing these long standing structures. I believe the Council and groups involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management in the current structure.

Regards
Oscar Morgan

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 12:35
To: info
Subject: WCR Website - Submission ref: WCR-QF-180726-7CR9L-7YH
Attachments: 2458 Franz Josef Highway.pdf

WCR Website - Submission

Reference: WCR-QF-180726-7CR9L-7YH

Attachment: attached

Subject: Long Term Plan - (Big Decision 3)

Name or Representative: Mark Nicholson

Organization Name (If applicable): not supplied

Email Address: marknn@gmail.com

Address

2458 Franz Josef Highwat

Business Hours Telephone: 021 486 664

After Hours Telephone: not supplied

My Submission Is

As attached

I wish to present my submission in person: No

To whom it may concern

Re: Long Term Plan (Big Decision 3)

As a property owner and rent payer of 2458 Franz Josef Highway in Franz Josef I oppose the proposed change to the Franz Josef rating district.

I support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the towns location there is no benefit in changing these long standing structures. I believe the Council and groups involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management in the current structure.

Regards
Mark Nicholson

Trish Jellyman

From: Mike Nolan <franzhelimike@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 17 July 2018 01:52
To: feedback
Subject: LTP submission ("Big decision 3")

To whom it may concern

LTP submission ("Big decision 3")

As a rate payer & property owner in Franz Josef I oppose the proposed change to the Franz Josef rating district.

I support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the towns location there is no benefit in changing these long standing structures. I believe the Council and groups involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management in the current structure.

Regards

Michael Nolan
Main Road
Franz Josef 7856
West Coast
New Zealand

E: mike_heli@outlook.com
M: [+64 \(0\)27 255 2033](tel:+64(0)272552033)

Sent from my iPhone

From: Tiana morris <tiana_homes@hotmail.co.nz>
Sent: Tuesday, 17 July 2018 08:49
To: feedback
Subject: Franz rates increase

To whom it may concern

LTP submission (?Big decision 3?)

As a rate payer & property owner in Franz Josef I strongly oppose the proposed change to the Franz Josef rating district.

It's already ludicrous enough here paying for petrol, food & power especially on local wages.

I now work overseas so I bring money INTO the local economy.

I support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the towns location there is no benefit in changing these long standing structures. I believe the Council and groups involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management in the current structure.

Regards
Ben & Tiana Morris

--

Thank You

Tiana Morris
Adminplus Property Management
Franz Josef
(027) 4295827

Trish Jellyman

From: Glacier Kayaks <paddle@glacierkayaks.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 17 July 2018 10:43
To: feedback
Subject: proposed rate change

To whom it may concern

LTP submission ("Big decision 3")

As a Business owner in Franz Josef I oppose the proposed change to the Franz Josef rating district.

I support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the towns location there is no benefit in changing these long standing structures. I believe the Council and groups involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management in the current structure.

Regards

Dale burrows

Trish Jellyman

From: alicemay@xtra.co.nz
Sent: Wednesday, 18 July 2018 13:03
To: feedback
Subject: LTP Submission

To whom it may concern,

As a rate payer in Franz Josef I oppose the proposed change to the Franz Josef rating district.

I support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the towns location there is no benefit in changing these long standing structures. I believe the Council and groups involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management in the current structure.

Regards

Jennie O'Loughlin

Alice May Restaurant

From: Jannene Goodall <jgoodie@xtra.co.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 19 July 2018 11:46
To: feedback
Subject: LTP submission ("Big decision 3")

To whom it may concern

LTP submission ("Big decision 3")

As rate payers and business owners in Franz Josef we oppose the proposed change to the Franz Josef rating district.

We support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the towns location there is no benefit in changing these long standing structures. We believe the Council and groups involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management in the current structure.

Best Regards

Jannene and Michael Goodall

TE KOHA AOTEAROA LIMITED

10 MAIN ROAD

FRANZ JOSEF GLACIER 7856

Ph 03 7520 279

Jan Goodall

Trish Jellyman

From: Bronwyn Burrows <admin@glacierkayaks.com>
Sent: Thursday, 19 July 2018 17:45
To: feedback
Subject: proposed rate change

To whom it may concern

LTP submission ("Big decision 3")

As a Business owner in Franz Josef I oppose the proposed change to the Franz Josef rating district.

I support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the towns location there is no benefit in changing these long standing structures. I believe the Council and groups involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management in the current structure.

Regards
Bronwyn Burrows

--

Bronwyn Burrows
mob. 027 868 0318
Glacier Country Kayaks Ltd.
Director & Accounts Contact
www.glacierkayaks.com
www.glacierlaketours.co.nz

Trish Jellyman

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Friday, 20 July 2018 21:40
To: feedback
Subject: WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form ref: WCR-QF-180720-CQJV2-JR2

WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form

Reference: WCR-QF-180720-CQJV2-JR2

Attachment: not attached

First Name:: Peter

Surname:: York

Postal Address:

PO Box 248
 HOKITIKA

Email:: yorkfarm@xtra.co.nz

Phone:: not supplied

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation?: Individual

I wish to present this feedback to the council in person at the hearing.: No

Is implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge the fairest way to smooth out the council's finances?: Yes

UAGC Comments:

not supplied

Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?:

Yes

Civil Defence and Emergency Management comments:

This also should be a uniform charge. Immediately above council prefer to charge a uniform charge - this is no different.

Do you support a Whole of Waiho Rating District?: No

Whole of Waiho Rating District comments:

There is not sufficient information provided to support the proposal. A more holistic approach is needed, however without information around the decision making and funding processes I cannot support this proposal.

This needs to be put to the Franz Future and Waiho River Rating District Committee.

Is outsourcing the management of the quarries, and ensuring a true user pays model, the best way to deliver the service in the future?: No

Quarry service delivery change comments:

not supplied

Do you support Council resourcing an extra engineer to better meet the needs of the community? Is the best way to fund this through the proposed changes to the quarry management?: No

Working with communities to manage Coastal Erosion Comments:

not supplied

Do you support, in principal, the expansion of the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region?: No

Biodiversity/biosecurity special rate comments:
not supplied

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Additional comments:
not supplied

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Friday, 20 July 2018 21:33
To: feedback
Subject: WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form ref: WCR-QF-180720-CP26M-IT3

WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form

Reference: WCR-QF-180720-CP26M-IT3

Attachment: not attached

First Name:: Dianne

Surname:: Ferguson

Postal Address:

PO Box 248
HOKITIKA

Email:: yorkfarm@xtra.co.nz

Phone:: not supplied

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation?: Individual

I wish to present this feedback to the council in person at the hearing.: No

Is implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge the fairest way to smooth out the council's finances?: Yes

UAGC Comments:

not supplied

Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?:

Yes

Civil Defence and Emergency Management comments:

I do not support the rate-able value being used to assess this charge. Immediately above, the information is on how WCRC sees a UAGC charge as being fairest then the Civil Defence is to be funded by a charge based on rateable value. Is a farming property valued at \$3million going to receive 10 times the value from the new civil defence officer as a house in Hokitika valued at \$250K - I don't think so.

Do you support a Whole of Waiho Rating District?: No

Whole of Waiho Rating District comments:

While I believe that there would be benefit from a more holistic approach to management of the Waiho River, without more information regarding the decision making process and the funding of a new model I cannot support the proposed changes.

This should be put to the Franz Future Group and the Waiho Rating District River Committee, both being groups directly affected, for further input.

Is outsourcing the management of the quarries, and ensuring a true user pays model, the best way to deliver the service in the future?: not supplied

Quarry service delivery change comments:

not supplied

Do you support Council resourcing an extra engineer to better meet the needs of the community? Is the best way to fund this through the proposed changes to the quarry management?: not supplied

Working with communities to manage Coastal Erosion Comments:
not supplied

183

Do you support, in principal, the expansion of the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region?: not supplied

Biodiversity/biosecurity special rate comments:
not supplied

Additional comments:
not supplied

From: Logan Skinner <loganskinner1@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 09:45
To: feedback
Subject: LTP submission- behalf of 0 Paganini Rd Franz Josef. Glacier Country Campervan Park.

Hi

I do not support the changes to the Franz Josef rating district.
There has been no consultation with the rating district committee.
The funding model has been poorly thought out and does not reflect risks and benefits.
Key areas of the river are not included in the proposal- above the bridge.
The current structures do not prevent a holistic approach to river management. Councils in action has.
The rating district have been seeking a meeting with NZTA for almost a year but they will not meet with us.
The rating district has asked to jointly work with NZTA and no projects have been proposed.
We paid \$100k to remove us from the South Side liability- with WCRC direction - now they want us to take it back with no benefit.
The future of the town is uncertain, this is not the time to change long standing structures.
This proposal is not in the interests of FJG residents/ property owners.
I strongly oppose this proposal and support no change to the rating district areas.

Regards

Logan
Glacier Country Campervan Park Manager

Sent from my iPhone

Trish Jellyman

From: Logan Skinner <loganskinner1@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 09:47
To: feedback
Cc: Franzhire Co Info
Subject: LTP submission - Director CBR no 2 - owner of 2 blocks of land in the Franz Josef rating district.

Hi

I do not support the changes to the Franz Josef rating district.
There has been no consultation with the rating district committee.
The funding model has been poorly thought out and does not reflect risks and benefits.
Key areas of the river are not included in the proposal- above the bridge.
The current structures do not prevent a holistic approach to river management. Councils in action has.
The rating district have been seeking a meeting with NZTA for almost a year but they will not meet with us.
The rating district has asked to jointly work with NZTA and no projects have been proposed.
We paid \$100k to remove us from the South Side liability- with WCRC direction - now they want us to take it back with no benefit.
The future of the town is uncertain, this is not the time to change long standing structures.
This proposal is not in the interests of FJG residents/ property owners.
I strongly oppose this proposal and support no change to the rating district areas.

Regards

Logan
CBR No2 Director
Sent from my iPhone

Trish Jellyman

From: Logan Skinner <loganskinner1@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 09:40
To: feedback
Subject: LTP submission- on behalf of The Little Lamb Ltd - 5 Graham place

Hi

I do not support the changes to the Franz Josef rating district.
There has been no consultation with the rating district committee.
The funding model has been poorly thought out and does not reflect risks and benefits.
Key areas of the river are not included in the proposal- above the bridge.
The current structures do not prevent a holistic approach to river management. Councils in action has.
The rating district have been seeking a meeting with NZTA for almost a year but they will not meet with us.
The rating district has asked to jointly work with NZTA and no projects have been proposed.
We paid \$100k to remove us from the South Side liability- with WCRC direction - now they want us to take it back with no benefit.
The future of the town is uncertain, this is not the time to change long standing structures.
This proposal is not in the interests of FJG residents/ property owners.
I strongly oppose this proposal and support no change to the rating district areas.

Regards

Logan
Director The Lamb Ltd

Sent from my iPhone

Trish Jellyman

From: Logan Skinner <loganskinner1@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 09:38
To: feedback
Subject: LTP submission- 7 Graham place

Hi

I do not support the changes to the Franz Josef rating district.
There has been no consultation with the rating district committee.
The funding model has been poorly thought out and does not reflect risks and benefits.
Key areas of the river are not included in the proposal- above the bridge.
The current structures do not prevent a holistic approach to river management. Councils in action has.
The rating district have been seeking a meeting with NZTA for almost a year but they will not meet with us.
The rating district has asked to jointly work with NZTA and no projects have been proposed.
We paid \$100k to remove us from the South Side liability- with WCRC direction - now they want us to take it back with no benefit.
The future of the town is uncertain, this is not the time to change long standing structures.
This proposal is not in the interests of FJG residents/ property owners.
I strongly oppose this proposal and support no change to the rating district areas.

Regards

West of the Alps Trust, Trustee

Sent from my iPhone

From: Logan Skinner <loganskinner1@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 09:42
To: feedback
Subject: LTP submission- 64 Cron street, Franz Josef Tree tops

Hi

I do not support the changes to the Franz Josef rating district.
There has been no consultation with the rating district committee.
The funding model has been poorly thought out and does not reflect risks and benefits.
Key areas of the river are not included in the proposal- above the bridge.
The current structures do not prevent a holistic approach to river management. Councils in action has.
The rating district have been seeking a meeting with NZTA for almost a year but they will not meet with us.
The rating district has asked to jointly work with NZTA and no projects have been proposed.
We paid \$100k to remove us from the South Side liability- with WCRC direction - now they want us to take it back with no benefit.
The future of the town is uncertain, this is not the time to change long standing structures.
This proposal is not in the interests of FJG residents/ property owners.
I strongly oppose this proposal and support no change to the rating district areas.

Regards

Logan
Franz Josef Treetops Manager

Sent from my iPhone

Sent from my iPhone

From: Logan Skinner <loganskinner1@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 09:41
To: feedback
Subject: LTP submission- behalf of Franz Josef Campervan Park

Hi

I do not support the changes to the Franz Josef rating district.
There has been no consultation with the rating district committee.
The funding model has been poorly thought out and does not reflect risks and benefits.
Key areas of the river are not included in the proposal- above the bridge.
The current structures do not prevent a holistic approach to river management. Councils in action has.
The rating district have been seeking a meeting with NZTA for almost a year but they will not meet with us.
The rating district has asked to jointly work with NZTA and no projects have been proposed.
We paid \$100k to remove us from the South Side liability- with WCRC direction - now they want us to take it back with no benefit.
The future of the town is uncertain, this is not the time to change long standing structures.
This proposal is not in the interests of FJG residents/ property owners.
I strongly oppose this proposal and support no change to the rating district areas.

Regards

Logan
Franz Josef Campervan Park Manager

Sent from my iPhone

Sent from my iPhone

Trish Jellyman

From: Logan Skinner <loganskinner1@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 09:33
To: feedback
Subject: LTP submission - behalf of 8 Graham Place Franz Josef - 10 Cottages

Hi

I do not support the changes to the Franz Josef rating district.
There has been no consultation with the rating district committee.
The funding model has been poorly thought out and does not reflect risks and benefits.
Key areas of the river are not included in the proposal- above the bridge.
The current structures do not prevent a holistic approach to river management. Councils in action has.
The rating district have been seeking a meeting with NZTA for almost a year but they will not meet with us.
The rating district has asked to jointly work with NZTA and no projects have been proposed.
We paid \$100k to remove us from the South Side liability- with WCRC direction - now they want us to take it back with no benefit.
The future of the town is uncertain, this is not the time to change long standing structures.
This proposal is not in the interests of FJG residents/ property owners.
I strongly oppose this proposal and support no change to the rating district areas.

Regards

Logan
10 Cottages Manager

Sent from my iPhone

From: Logan Skinner <loganskinner1@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 09:29
To: feedback
Subject: LTP submission - 15 Cowan Street -Franz Josef Glacier - The Terrace Motel

Hi

I do not support the changes to the Franz Josef rating district.
There has been no consultation with the rating district committee.
The funding model has been poorly thought out and does not reflect risks and benefits.
Key areas of the river are not included in the proposal- above the bridge.
The current structures do not prevent a holistic approach to river management. Councils in action has.
The rating district have been seeking a meeting with NZTA for almost a year but they will not meet with us.
The rating district has asked to jointly work with NZTA and no projects have been proposed.
We paid \$100k to remove us from the South Side liability- with WCRC direction - now they want us to take it back with no benefit.
The future of the town is uncertain, this is not the time to change long standing structures.
This proposal is not in the interests of FJG residents/ property owners.
I strongly oppose this proposal and support no change to the rating district areas.

I would like to see all 4 WC councils work together to combine functions were possible in order to improve Staff capacity - particularly during times of Staff transition, staff training and support, provide more of a career path for Staff- through more grades and increase the attractiveness of jobs being offered.
I believe the combining of functional areas could be cost neutral or result in savings while increasing the service to rate payers.

Regards

Logan
The Terrace Motel Manager

Sent from my iPhone

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Wednesday, 25 July 2018 21:34
To: feedback
Subject: WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form ref: WCR-QF-180725-CPA61-VPX

WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form

Reference: WCR-QF-180725-CPA61-VPX

Attachment: not attached

First Name:: Paul

Surname:: Cumming

Postal Address:

13 Kamahi cres
Franz Josef

Email:: paulthaplumber@yahoo.co.nz

Phone:: not supplied

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation?: Individual

I wish to present this feedback to the council in person at the hearing.: No

Is implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge the fairest way to smooth out the council's finances?: Yes

UAGC Comments:

not supplied

Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?:

Yes

Civil Defence and Emergency Management comments:

not supplied

Do you support a Whole of Waiho Rating District?: No

Whole of Waiho Rating District comments:

A holistic river management plan can be in place with out joining river groups. Why change the current format until future decisions for the town are made are made. ow can you make the old canavans knob rating district pay into a scheme, when there is a plan to flood them?

Is outsourcing the management of the quarries, and ensuring a true user pays model, the best way to deliver the service in the future?: No

Quarry service delivery change comments:

not supplied

Do you support Council resourcing an extra engineer to better meet the needs of the community? Is the best way to fund this through the proposed changes to the quarry management?: Yes

Working with communities to manage Coastal Erosion Comments:

not supplied

Do you support, in principal, the expansion of the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region?:

Yes

Biodiversity/biosecurity special rate comments:
not supplied

Additional comments:
not supplied

Trish Jellyman

From: Franz Hire <info@franzhire.co.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 14:59
To: feedback
Subject: LTP submission

We do not support the changes for the Franz Josef Rating District.

The current structure is fine and why change a thing if it is not broke!!

WCRC has not allowed us in the past to go ahead with what the community are wanting , the model does not reflect risks and benefits to the rate payers.

This proposal is not in the best interest of the Franz Josef residents and property owners.

We do not support the changes at all.

Ian and Kathy Hartshorne
Land owner – end of Cron Street

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wcr.govt.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 11:51
To: feedback
Subject: WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form ref: WCR-QF-180726-6UKDV-4N7

WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form

Reference: WCR-QF-180726-6UKDV-4N7

Attachment: not attached

First Name:: Wayne

Surname:: Costello

Postal Address:

c/- PO Box 14
Franz Josef 7856

Email:: wcostello@doc.govt.nz

Phone:: 0220092963

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation?: Organisation

I wish to present this feedback to the council in person at the hearing.: No

Is implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge the fairest way to smooth out the council's finances?: Yes

UAGC Comments:

not supplied

Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?:
Yes

Civil Defence and Emergency Management comments:

Coordinated Civil Defence Emergency Management across the Region is very important and we need to have capability to build community resilience and preparedness - as well have capable leadership to respond.

Do you support a Whole of Waiho Rating District?: Yes

Whole of Waiho Rating District comments:

Current fragmented approach is not working and needs to be revamped. The river needs to be managed in a holistic way for the benefit of the Franz Community, the west coast economy and NZ Inc (Tourism / reputation). A coordinated approach where all affected parties and benefactors from the river management works contribute is important.

Is outsourcing the management of the quarries, and ensuring a true user pays model, the best way to deliver the service in the future?: Yes

Quarry service delivery change comments:

not supplied

Do you support Council resourcing an extra engineer to better meet the needs of the community? Is the best way to fund this through the proposed changes to the quarry management?: Yes

Working with communities to manage Coastal Erosion Comments:

not supplied

Do you support, in principal, the expansion of the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region?:

Yes

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Biodiversity/biosecurity special rate comments:

A large proportion of the coast is public land - which has incredible amenity, landscape and natural capital value. Ensuring that the region is able to effectively monitor and improve the health/security of this resource is critical to its success.

Additional comments:

not supplied

Trish Jellyman

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 12:09
To: feedback
Subject: WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form ref: WCR-QF-180726-776EO-EPW

WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form**Reference:** WCR-QF-180726-776EO-EPW**Attachment:** not attached**First Name::** Adam**Surname::** Haugh**Postal Address:**28 Main Road,
Franz Josef Glacier**Email::** stay@bvfranz.co.nz**Phone::** 027 752 1234**Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation?:** Individual**I wish to present this feedback to the council in person at the hearing.:** No**Is implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge the fairest way to smooth out the council's finances?:** not supplied**UAGC Comments:**

not supplied

Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?: not supplied**Civil Defence and Emergency Management comments:**

not supplied

Do you support a Whole of Waiho Rating District?: No**Whole of Waiho Rating District comments:**

not supplied

Is outsourcing the management of the quarries, and ensuring a true user pays model, the best way to deliver the service in the future?: not supplied**Quarry service delivery change comments:**

not supplied

Do you support Council resourcing an extra engineer to better meet the needs of the community? Is the best way to fund this through the proposed changes to the quarry management?: not supplied**Working with communities to manage Coastal Erosion Comments:**

not supplied

Do you support, in principal, the expansion of the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region?: not supplied

Trish Jellyman

From: Adam Haugh <adam.haugh@hotmail.co.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 12:05
To: feedback
Subject: LTP

Dear WCRC team,

LTP submission ("Big decision 3")

As the ratepayer and representative of the property owner of 34 Cron Street at Franz Josef Glacier, I oppose the proposed change to the Franz Josef Glacier rating district.

I support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the location of the town, there is no benefit in changing these long-standing structures. I believe the Council and groups involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management in the current structure.

Regards

Adam Haugh

Adam Haugh Ltd
Bella Vista Motel,
34 Cron Street
Franz Josef Glacier.

Trish Jellyman

From: Cote Ouest Ltd. NZ <celina.lin@coteouest.co.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 13:21
To: feedback
Subject: LTP submission ("Big decision 3")

To whom it may concern

As a rate payer and business operator in Franz Josef I oppose the proposed change to the Franz Josef rating district.

I support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the towns location there is no benefit in changing these long standing structures. I believe the Council and groups involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management in the current structure.

Regards
Celina Lin
58 on Cron Motel

Trish Jellyman

From: Cote Ouest Ltd. NZ <celina.lin@coteouest.co.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 13:22
To: feedback
Subject: LTP submission ("Big decision 3")

To whom it may concern:

As a rate payer and business operator in Franz Josef I oppose the proposed change to the Franz Josef rating district.

I support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the towns location there is no benefit in changing these long standing structures. I believe the Council and groups involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management in the current structure.

Regards

C Lin
Punga Grove Motel & Suites

From: West Coast Regional Council <noreply@wrc.govt.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 15:47
To: feedback
Subject: WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form ref: WCR-QF-180726-97LUV-V9B

WCR Website - Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Submission Form

Reference: WCR-QF-180726-97LUV-V9B
Attachment: not attached

First Name:: CMR Jones Trust

Surname:: Roy & Jones

Postal Address:
PO Box 65
Franz Josef

Email:: Cushla.Jones@foursquare-si.co.nz

Phone:: 021-2575445

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation?: Organisation

I wish to present this feedback to the council in person at the hearing.: No

Is implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge the fairest way to smooth out the council's finances?: Yes

UAGC Comments:
Seems fair for all

Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?:
Yes

Civil Defence and Emergency Management comments:
This is an essential service required considering location and risks at hand

Do you support a Whole of Waiho Rating District?: No

Whole of Waiho Rating District comments:
We appose this change and support the existing structure . There has been no satisfactory consultation with the rating district on this proposal, a change of the current structure should be consulted in detail not only with the rating district but should also be presented to the Future of Franz Group. The future is uncertain for the township so a change of this magnitude could be detrimental to the rating district. We see potentially increase rates and also a loss of control for the Property owners who are directly impacted if this change is implemented

Is outsourcing the management of the quarries, and ensuring a true user pays model, the best way to deliver the service in the future?: No

Quarry service delivery change comments:
Don't know enough to support proposal

Do you support Council resourcing an extra engineer to better meet the needs of the community? Is the best way to fund this through the proposed changes to the quarry management?: No

Working with communities to manage Coastal Erosion Comments:
More cost unnessacary not quantified

Do you support, in principal, the expansion of the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region?: No

Biodiversity/biosecurity special rate comments:

As above

Additional comments:

More consultation required please , not just a booklet sent out to rate payers there should have been meetings in our districts

have
your
say

West Coast Regional Council 203

Long Term Plan Consultation Document

2018 - 2028

Your details

First name: KIM

Surname: SMITH

Postal address:

P.O. Box 31-328

CHESTERCHURCH 8444

Email: Kim.Smith@scenicgroup.co.nz

Phone: 0274 719265

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation? (tick one)

Individual Organisation

Organisation SCENIC HOTEL GROUP

I wish to present this feedback to the Council in person at the hearing. (tick one) Yes No

You will be notified of when the hearing date is.

Signed: 

Note that your submission and any information you supply as part of your submission is considered public information and will be available in reports and documents relating to this process and may be published on our website. Only submissions on proposals in the consultation document will be considered by the Council.

The underlying information supporting this Consultative Document can be accessed on the Council's website www.wcrc.govt.nz/ltp/underlyinginformation

Your feedback

1 Implementing a Uniform Annual General Charge

Q. Is implementing a UAGC the fairest way to smooth out Council's finances?

Please tick your preferred option Option 1 Option 2

Comment/Feedback:

Seems to be the fairest option
Spreading a fix rate for UAGC over
all rate payers rather than raising
the general rate which would
impact property owners with
higher Capital values.

2 Civil Defence and Emergency Management

Q. Do you support increasing our capacity and capability to provide a better response during an emergency?

Please tick your preferred option Option 1 Option 2

Comment/Feedback:

Retain status quo until more
detailed information is made
available

3 Whole of Waiho Rating District

Q. Do you support a Whole of Waiho Rating District?

Please tick your preferred option Option 1 Option 2

Comment/Feedback:

i Note that this proposal affects only those within the Franz Josef, Lower Waiho Rating Districts and surrounding area (refer map page 3)

Retain status quo until more information is made available. Then rate payers can make informed decisions knowing the financial implications

4 Quarry Service Delivery Change

Q. Is outsourcing the management of the quarries, and ensuring a true user pays model, the best way to deliver this service in the future?

Please tick one Yes No

Comment/Feedback:

Retain status quo until more detailed information is made available

6 Working with communities to manage Coastal Erosion

Q. Do you support Council resourcing an extra engineer to better meet the needs of the community? Is the best way to fund this through the proposed changes to quarry management?

Please tick one Yes No

Comment/Feedback:

Retain status quo until more detailed information is provided

8 Biodiversity / Biosecurity Special Rate

Q. Do you support, in principal, the expansion of the biodiversity/biosecurity special rate across the region?

Please tick one Yes No

Comment/Feedback:

Retain status quo until more detailed information can be provided

Any other comments/feedback

The LTCD is poorly presented. In areas it lacks detailed facts & cost estimates pertaining to properties by location. If examples included down by town the process would be less confusing.

We believe the Council preferred options have not been supported with sufficient detailed information. Making this available in the document would have been beneficial. Our position is to retain status quo until more information can be provided.

How can you have your say?

**have
your
say**



Your submission must arrive at the Regional Council by 4.00pm, 26 July 2018.



Feedback can be provided by either:

Online: www.wcrc.govt.nz/ltc By email: feedback@wcr.govt.nz

By post: Use this form to make your comments: pull out of the Consultation Document, fill in, fold along the dotted lines, secure, and freepost back to Council.

388 Main South Road, Paroa
PO Box 66, Greymouth 7840

freephone: 0508 800 118

phone: 03 768 0466

email: feedback@wcr.govt.nz



**THE WEST COAST
REGIONAL COUNCIL**

wcr.govt.nz



Trish Jellyman

From: Maggie Morris <maggiemorris@xtra.co.nz>
Sent: Thursday, 26 July 2018 16:28
To: feedback
Subject: Proppsed change rating FJ

As a ratepayer and property owner at. 14. Cron street. Franz. Josef. I oppose the proposed change to the. Fanz. Josef Rating. District.

Thanking You

M. &. O. Morris
Sent from my iPad

To whom it may concern

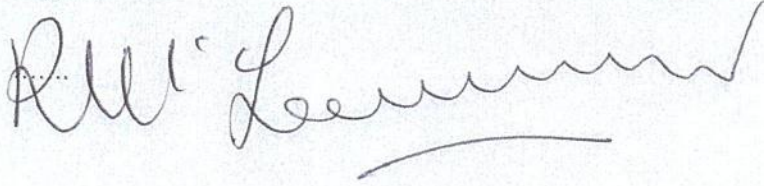
207

LTP submission ("Big decision 3")

As a rate payer & / or property owner in Franz Josef I oppose the proposed change to the Franz Josef rating district.

I support the current separate rating group structures. At a time when there is uncertainty about the future of the towns location there is no benefit in changing these long standing structures. I believe the Council and groups involved are capable of working together on a holistic approach to river management in the current structure.

Regards

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Raewyn McLennan', with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Raewyn McLennan
20 Cowan St Franz Josef

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.....
Raewyn McLennan

Raewyn McLennan
19 Cron St Franz Josef