

Elected Member Briefing – 7 September 2017

Topic	Brief Description	HCC Contact / Presenter(s)	Type
Waikato Means Business	Follows WMB presentation to Mayoral Forum	Kelvyn Eglinton, Blair Bowcott	Open
Draft Open Space Provision Policy	Discussion on key principles and provision targets of the draft Open Space Provision Policy.	Renee Smith, Jamie Sirl, Helen Paki	Open
Rates Rebates and Penalties	To inform the Councillors what a Rates Rebate is and what a Rates Penalty is	Tracey Musty, Matt Bell	Open
LUNCH			
Representation Review 2017-19: upcoming decision re Maaori representation	Discussion and update on process so far	Lee-Ann Jordan	Open
MEETING ENDS			



REVIEW OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY & CAPABILITY

Presentation to Hamilton City Council
September 2017

OBJECTIVE & PROCESS

- Aimed to review the current state of economic development governance, funding and service delivery in the Waikato
 - Current Council-supported delivery model: 2 RTOs (excluding Taupō/Rotorua), 1 business development entity (Waikato Innovation Park), a few smaller district development entities, Council officers perform some functions
- Process – documentation review & research; consultation with local authorities, industry groups, economic development/tourism agencies, Maori/iwi organisations, businesses, central government agencies (40+)
- Testing with Project Steering Group & WMB Steering Group



MAIN FINDINGS

Strategy & prioritisation:

- Range of economic development strategies and frameworks across the region – limited alignment. Limited buy-in to WMB strategy/plan and process
- Business community seeking stronger voice and ambition for the region

Delivery of services:

- Overall - fragmented and uneven services. Limited reach of some services to some districts and groups
- Demand for improved investment attraction & facilitation, innovation and industry/major project support
- Destination marketing activities reasonable within resource constraints (although coordination of events could be better)
- Need to improve monitoring and reporting of impacts



MAIN FINDINGS

Resourcing:

- Limited local government resourcing going into economic development in the Waikato relative to other regions.
 - Local government invested around \$11.7m in ED in the Waikato in 2015. About 1.5% of local government operating expenditure. Around \$26 per capita.
 - Excluding Taupo, investment is \$8.1m (1.1% of expenditure or \$20 per capita)
 - National average is 2.1% of operating expenditure, \$36 per capita
 - Investment in Hamilton & Waikato Tourism equivalent to \$6 per rateable property; investment in Destination Coromandel \$19 per rateable property
 - National average is \$25 per rateable property
- Potential to leverage resources from other sources (e.g. private sector, WEL Energy Trust, SWIF, central government)



ASSESSMENT

- **Main question:** Should the current regional delivery model change in order to deliver the identified areas for improvement?
- Delivery model decisions:
 - A. Geographic reach of model
 - B. Type of model
 - C. Ownership, governance and funding of model

Potential options assessed against a range of criteria, e.g., practicality, effectiveness, costs, responsiveness, accountability, ability to leverage resources

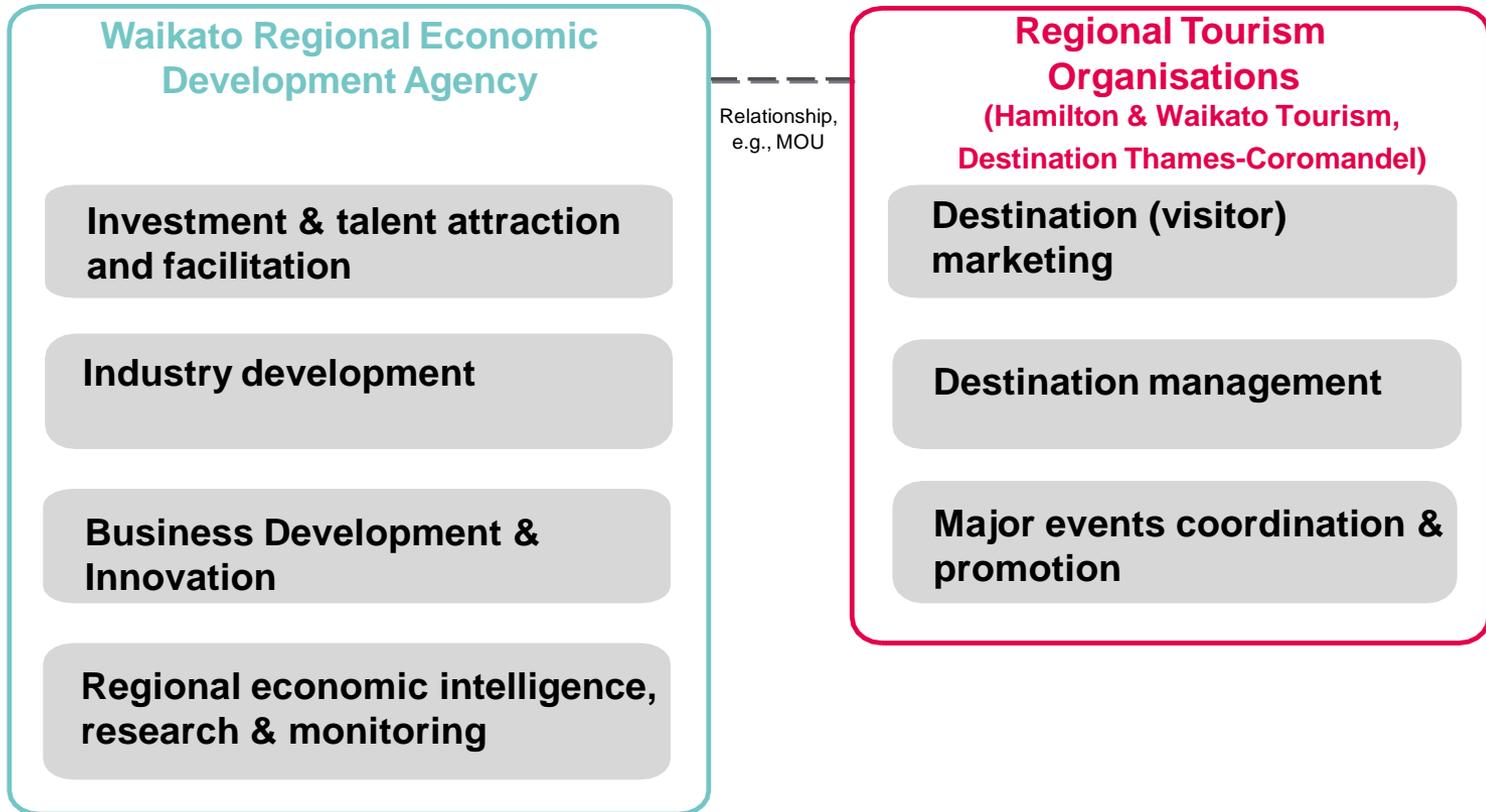


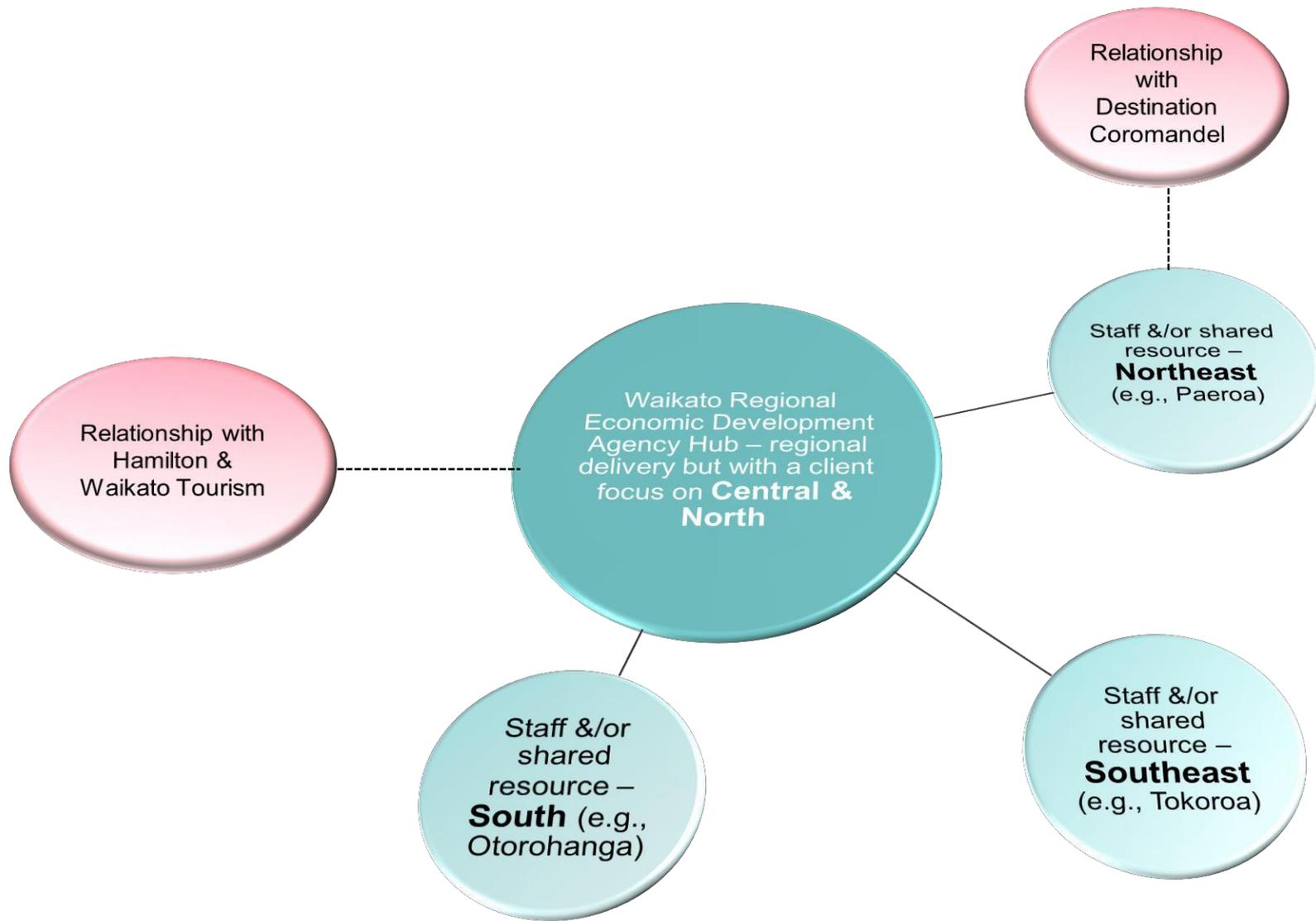
RECOMMENDED MODEL

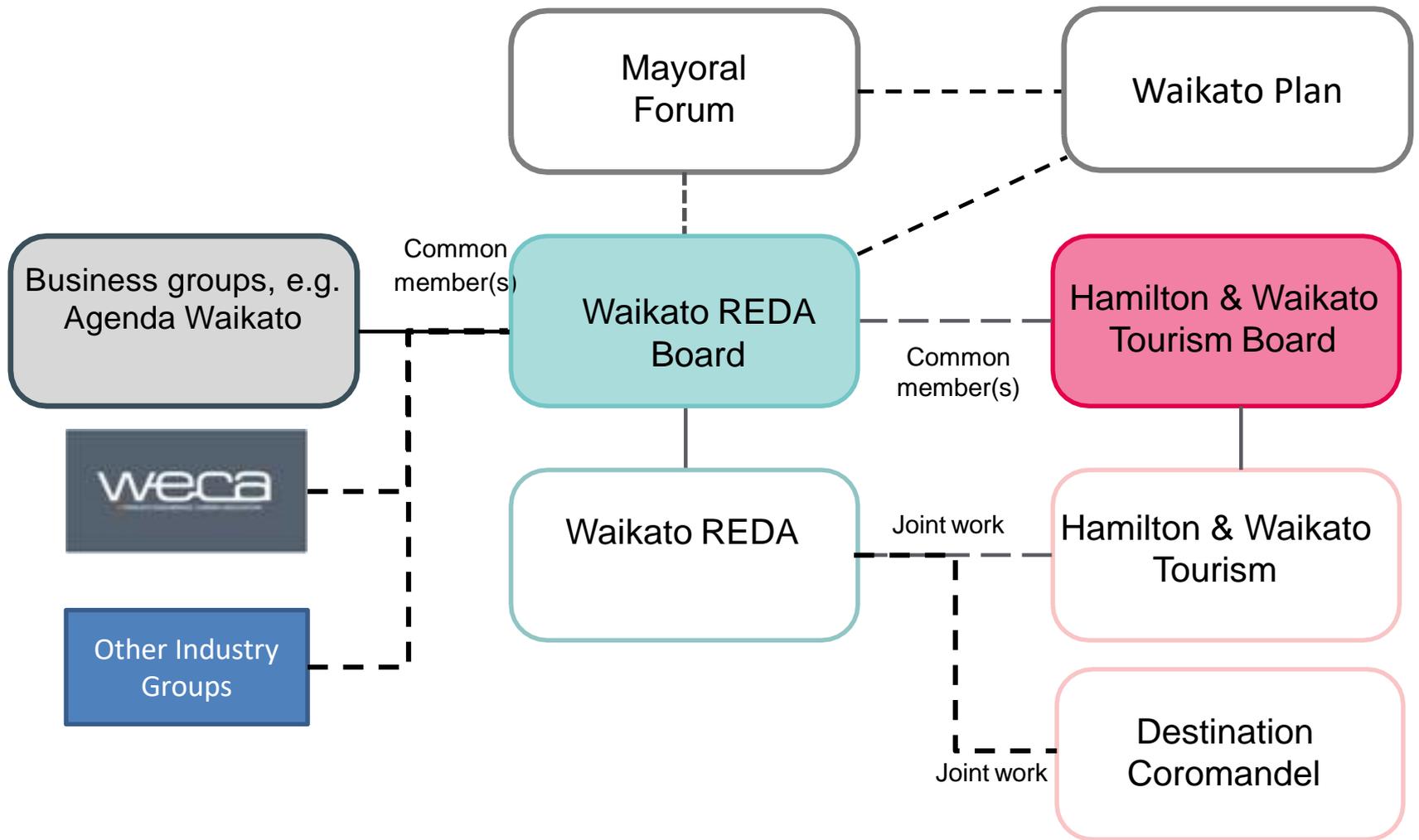
- **New regional economic development entity** focused on business development, innovation, industry development, investment attraction services
 - Built off Waikato Innovation Park's business development services
 - Hub and spoke delivery model to ensure reach
- Destination marketing activities remain with RTOs but with clear linkages with new entity
- Independent entity – business-led and focused
- Model and extension of services will require additional funding from private sector and local government to be effective
- **Enhanced regional ED leadership** – governance group involving partnership between business, Maori/iwi, local government central government



POTENTIAL SERVICES







Benefits for Hamilton

- Access to far greater resources for local economic development projects- via Waikato EDA programmes, government growth programme and others
- Even greater support from the government for Hamilton as the key urban and business centre for the Waikato
- Support and services from a 11-person growth support agency
- Funding assistance and support on key ED opportunities, e.g:
 - Regional investment facilitation and attraction- much of which will come into the wider Hamilton area
 - Support with industry and sector development initiatives in healthcare, high value manufacturing, freight/logistics, education, tourism, agri-tech and IT/R&D
 - Support for local skills, education and employment initiatives



Value-add from a Regional Approach

- Everybody working together as partners and putting in a little bit each
- WMB already bringing in significant additional resources
- Becoming government's regional growth partner is significant
- Proposed contribution in 2017-18 from government \$582,000 (up from 85k)
- \$511,000 in additional funding pledged from other private sector sources
- In other regions where government has a strong regional partner- investment can be very significant, for example:
 - \$10m mineral research centre on Westport
 - \$11m - offshore aquaculture development and wharf facilities- Opotiki
 - Major investments in tourism, primary industries & forestry - Northland
 - \$30m Kiwifruit development- Bay of Plenty/Gisbourne



INITIAL FUNDING MODEL

- Being Developed now as part of Stage 2 of project
- Recognise need to identify potential investment by local government for purpose of Long Term Plan notification
- Funding model assumes a roughly 50/50 public-private split
- Taupo and Rotorua excluded from the model at this stage (as they are both part of the Bay of Plenty programme)
- Some government project funding but govt will not fund core operating expenses
- Initial numbers now developed but subject to further analysis



FUNDING MODEL

- Each TA would provide at least 0.2 ED FTE in kind towards the model
- WIP business support & development resources become part of the EDA (660k)
- Business will contribution via a subscription model (415k)
- Local funding trusts and government will support key projects (250k)
- Waikato Regional Council will slightly increase its current contribution to WMB (400k)- making it a 54% contributor of TA cash share
- Balance (335k) is split between TLAs on a population basis (excl. Taupo & Rotorua)
- Hamilton City would contribute approx. \$140,000 PA
- 18.4% of overall TA cash contribution (6.8% of total EDA budget)



Funding Source	Annual Amount	Local Government % of Total Funding	Other Sources % of Total Funding
Local Government	\$770,000	36.75%	
Business Support (subscription model, includes major Iwi support)	\$415,000		19.81%
Project Support (Regional Growth Programme, Regional Trusts) assumed 50% of project costs	\$250,000		11.93%
Contribution from WIP for existing business support programmes	\$660,000		31.50%
Total	\$2,095,000	36.75%	63.25%



Territorial Local Authority	Percent of Regional Population	Annual Contribution
Hamilton City	38.55%	\$140,000
Waipa District	12.71%	\$50,000
Matamata-Piako District	8.59%	\$30,000
Waikato District	17.26%	\$60,000
Otorohanga	2.49%	\$10,000
Waitomo District	2.42%	\$10,000
South Waikato District	6.01%	\$20,000
Hauraki District	4.85%	\$20,000
Thames-Coromandel District	7.13%	\$30,000



NEXT STEPS

- Consultation process underway with Councils, the business community, Maori/iwi and other key economic development partners to test the findings and refine the preferred delivery model, service and resource mix
- Martin Jenkins now commenced detailed design phase- results by late 2017
- Final proposal and recommendations to Mayoral Forum in late 2017
- Including finalised funding, operating and governance model



Draft Open Space Provision Policy

Council Briefing
7 September 2017



Purpose of Today

Obtain Council feedback on provision targets

- to guide development of the draft policy

Recap - Current situation

1. Policy required to provide necessary guidance on Council's delivery of parks
2. Funding reserve acquisition through 10 Year Plan ensures growth pays for growth
3. Councilors indicated general support for policy approach (August briefing)

Open Space functions

- Informal recreation & leisure
- Outdoor community and event space
- Sport
- Connections
- Visual amenity
- Ecology/biodiversity
- Cultural and historical

Network diagram

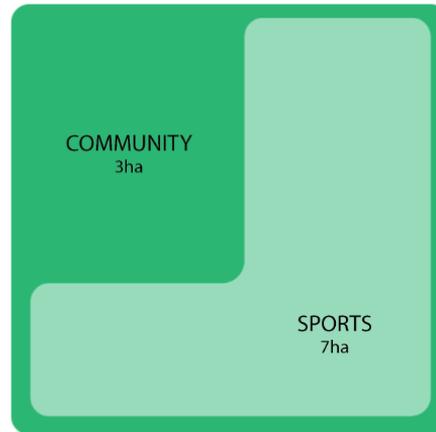
NEIGHBOURHOOD
0.5ha



COMMUNITY
3ha



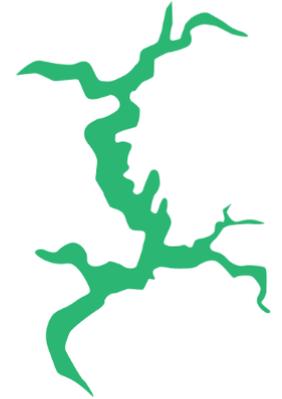
COMMUNITY & SPORTS
5ha - 10ha



DESTINATION
Context dependent



NATURAL AREAS
Context dependent



Provision Targets

Proposed provision targets:

- Focus on provision of land to provide for these functions
- Clarify the types of parks and the facilities they will accommodate
- Informed by current provision levels across the city, best practice guidance and benchmarking against other NZ cities
- Base level needed for a high-quality network

Neighbourhood

Function

- Basic informal recreation and socialising space within easy walking distance for surrounding residents.
- Improves connectivity and visual amenity of residential neighbourhoods
- Provide basic facilities, including seating, walkways, flat play space.

Example

Moonlight Drive Reserve



Proposed provision target

- One 0.5ha park within 500m walking distance of all residential dwellings

Current provision

- 76% households within 500m walking distance

Community

Function

- Larger multi-function park that provides informal recreation, socialising and event space for the wider community.
- Can also accommodate sports fields and facilities for organised recreation.
- Provide a neighbourhood park function to surrounding residents.

Example – Claudelands Park



Proposed provision target

- Minimum size of 3ha per park, provided for a 1500m walking distance catchment
- Between 5-10ha in size when providing for sports fields

Current provision

- 85% households within 1500m walking distance

Sports

Function

- Provide for organised sport for local, city-wide and regional communities.
- Sports fields and facilities are not intended to be provided as standalone parks but as part of Community Parks.

Example – Porritt Stadium



Proposed provision target

- Number of sports fields and supporting infrastructure determined by demand analysis
- Greenfield: approximately 3ha per 2000 households

Current provision

- 96 fields over 45 parks
- 220 hrs playing capacity per week

Destination

Function

- Provide a unique experience not found elsewhere within the open space network, with values, features and facilities that attract a large number of users.
- A range of high-quality recreational and community facilities and activities serving the City and visitors.
- Provide a neighbourhood and community and park function to surrounding residents.

Example – Hamilton Lake Domain



Proposed provision target

- No provision target recommended.
- Opportunities for destination parks in growth areas will be considered as part of network plans, and will be determined by local context.

Current provision

- 6 destination parks across the city

Natural areas

Function

- Provide recreation and ecological linkages,
- Contribution to the visual amenity of the city
- Opportunities to experience undeveloped natural environments
- Enhance, protect and conserve significant landscape features , ecosystems, biodiversity, culture and heritage.

Example – Mangaiti gully



Proposed provision target

- No specific provision target recommended.
- Opportunities will be considered as part of network plans, and will be determined by local context.

Current provision

- 274ha of natural area across the city

Esplanade reserves

Function

- Provide public access and recreational use
- Contribute to the management of natural hazards
- Protect the natural character of riparian margin

Example – Waikato River



Proposed target

- A minimum 20m wide esplanade reserve along rivers, lakes and streams in accordance with Resource Management Act 1991 provisions.
- Land in addition to the minimum 20m width will be considered as part of network plans, and will be determined by local context

Current provision

- Approximately 30km Esplanade along the Waikato River, and Lake Rotoroa

Civic Spaces

Function

- Meeting, socialising, play and events space in the CBD and suburban centres

Example – Embassy Park



Proposed provision target

- No provision target
- Size dependent on context, however generally 1000-3000m²

Current provision

- 3 civic spaces within the central city

Pocket parks

Function

Small informal recreation and socialising spaces which cater to nearby residents, and improve connectivity and visual amenity of residential neighbourhoods

Example – Junction Park



Proposed provision target

- No provision target
- Only considered in existing urban area where there is an identified gap in neighbourhood park function
- Only provided when developer provides at no cost to Council
- Size dependent on context, however generally 0.1-0.3ha

Current provision

- 5ha across the city

Next step

- Develop draft policy
- Report to Committee for approval to consult on draft policy

Rates

Rebates / Hardship Remissions and Penalties





Rates Rebates / Remissions

- For low income earners to credit against rates
- **The Government rates rebate** is provided for, and overseen by the Department of Internal Affairs and administered by Local Councils. Maximum Rebate for 2017/18 is \$620.
- Must be living in the property as at 1 July and usual place of residence
- Government rebate is based only on gross annual household income from previous tax year
- **Council Hardship remission** is part of our Remissions policy, and also takes into account ownership structure, income and assets. Refers to 'extreme' hardship. Maximum for 2017/18 is \$482.
- The calculation for the rebate is reasonably complex. The HCC remission replicates the method prescribed through Internal Affairs, with the exception that it factors only HCC rates (not HCC and WRC combined).

Rates Rebates / Remissions

What we do

- Flyer with all residential instalment 1 invoices
- Letters to previous recipients of rebates
- External site visits
 - *9 offsite locations in addition to retirement areas*
- Appointments in the office

Rates Rebates / Remissions

What we do

- Home visits
- City News / Website
- Community staff awareness
- Customer discussions with the call center or rates team



Rates Rebates / Remissions

HCC Hardship Policy

Conditions and Criteria

18. Council will remit part of the rates owing on a rating unit in cases of extreme hardship. Council has approved the following criteria for determining the application of this policy:
- Ratepayers must apply to Council in writing to be considered for a remission.
 - The maximum remission is \$447 - (updated 1 July 2015).
 - The maximum remission amount to be increased by the average percentage general residential rates increase annually.
 - The application will be assessed independently from the Government Rates Rebate Scheme.
 - For the purposes of calculating the remission the basic allowable income factor is set at \$22,858 - (updated 1 July 2015).
 - The income threshold level will be adjusted by the annual percentage change in the Super Living Alone benefit payment each year.
 - The following essential elements must be met before any remission is granted:
 - The applicant must be the owner of the rating unit, must reside at the property and the property must be classified as a residential rating category. Companies, trusts and other similar ownership structures of these properties do not qualify for this remission;
 - Council must be satisfied that extreme financial hardship on any individual exists or would be caused by requiring payment of the whole or part of the rates;

- The applicant must be the owner of the rating unit, must reside at the property and the property must be classified as a residential rating category. Companies, trusts and other similar ownership structures of these properties do not qualify for this remission;

declare total household income and their total financial position for the purposes of the remission calculation;
assets must not exceed the "total assets" formula described in the Postponement due to Financial Hardship Policy;
rates remission be treated on a case-by-case basis and approved by either the General Manager Corporate or Rates & Revenue Management.
whether postponement of rates is a more suitable option.

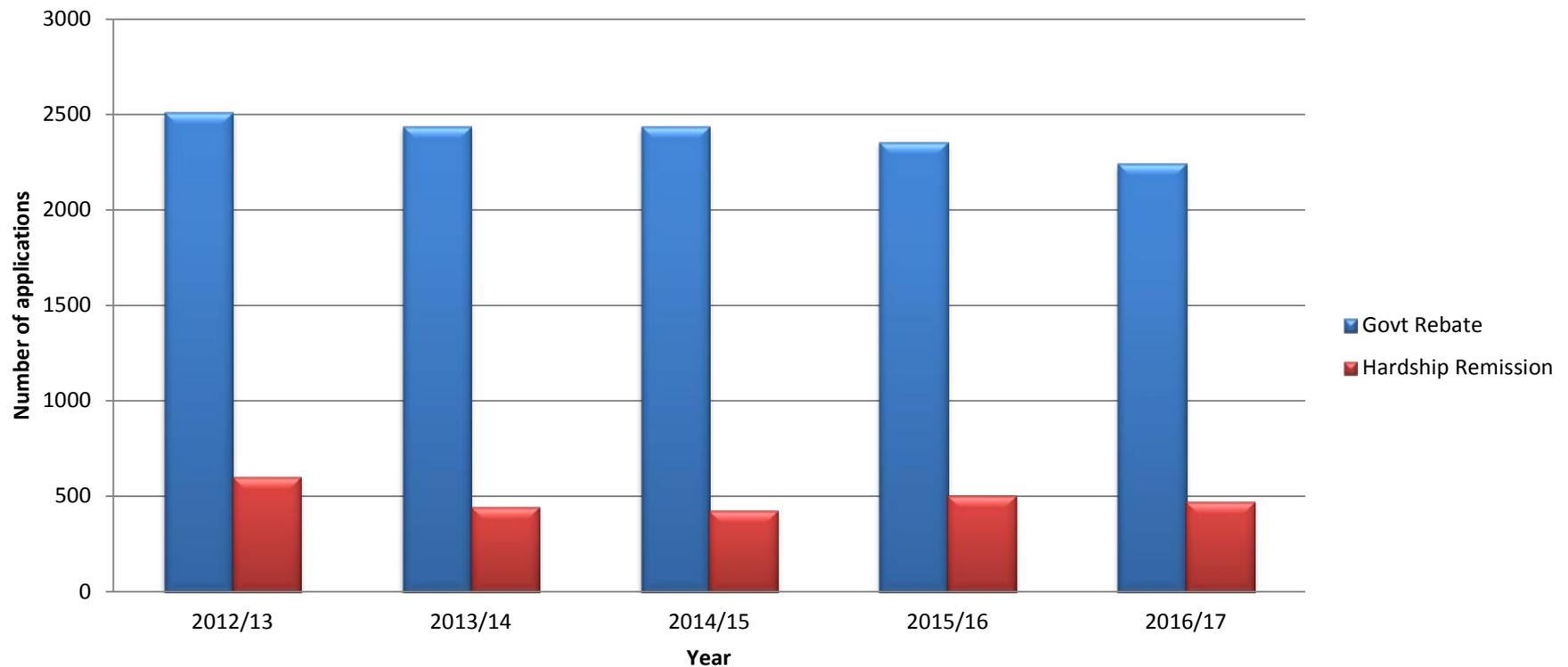
- the applicant's total assets must not exceed the "total assets" formula described in the Postponement due to Financial Hardship Policy;

- the applicant must declare total household income and their total financial position for the purposes of the remission calculation;

Rates Rebates / Remissions

Applications Processed

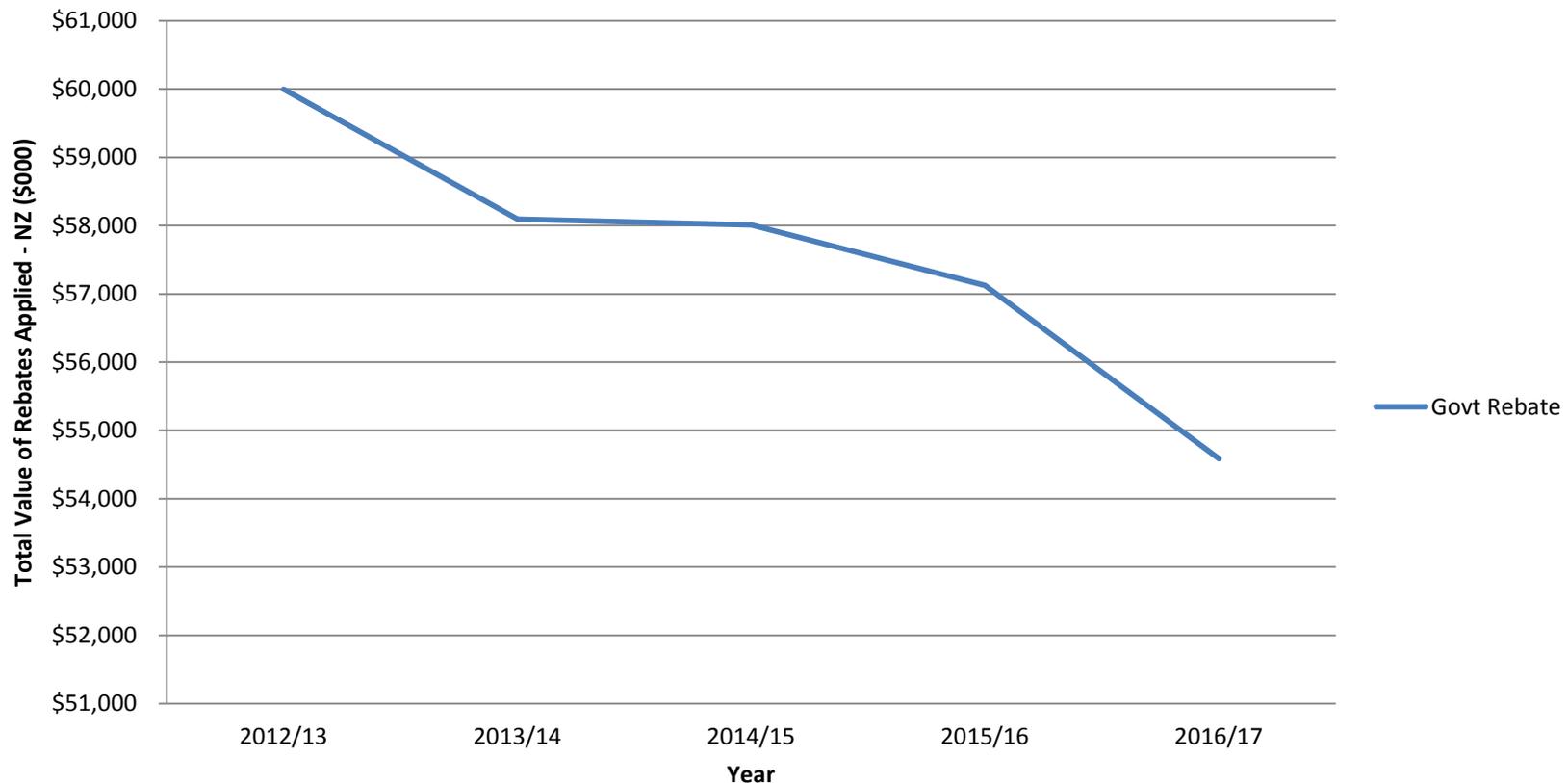
Rebate and Remission applications



Government Rates Rebates

Nationwide Trend

Total Value of Government Rebates Applied Nationwide (\$'000)



HCC Hardship Remission

Annual changes

- Maximum Remission - increased annually by the average % residential rates increase

For 2017/18 maximum rebate is \$482

- Income Threshold - increase annually by percentage change in single living alone benefit

For 2017/18 income Threshold is \$24,012

- Cash Asset Maximum - increase annually by CPI

For 2017/18 Cash Asset Maximum is \$19,923

HCC Hardship Remission

Past Years

- **2014/15** - 427 Hardship Applications processed (\$159k)

Annual Variables	
Maximum Income Threshold - HCC	\$19,358
Maximum Income Threshold - Government	\$24,250
Maximum Rebate Amount - HCC	\$430
Maximum Rebate Amount - Government	\$605



Budget for hardship remissions increased from \$253,000 to \$353,000 (39.5%) for 2015/16. In addition, the maximum income threshold increased by 18% (normally approx. 2%)



- **2015/16** - 504 Hardship Applications processed (\$190k)

Annual Variables	
Maximum Income Threshold - HCC	\$22,858
Maximum Income Threshold - Government	\$24,440
Maximum Rebate Amount - HCC	\$447
Maximum Rebate Amount - Government	\$610

Increase in applicants of 18%

HCC Hardship Remission

Past Years

- **2016/17** - 470 Hardship Applications processed (\$185k)

Annual Variables	
Maximum Income Threshold - HCC	\$23,344
Maximum Income Threshold - Government	\$24,470
Maximum Rebate Amount - HCC	\$464
Maximum Rebate Amount - Government	\$610

- **2017/18 ...**

Annual Variables	
Maximum Income Threshold - HCC	\$24,012
Maximum Income Threshold - Government	\$24,790
Maximum Rebate Amount - HCC	\$482
Maximum Rebate Amount - Government	\$620

Rates Penalties

- Under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, Councils have the ability to apply a penalty where rates remain unpaid after their due date.
- Accepted standard practice - consistent throughout the country
- **Instalment** – 10% penalty applied to the unpaid balance of the current quarterly instalment after its due date. No penalty is charged where there is an agreed payment arrangement.
- **Arrears** - 10% penalty is applied twice yearly, to those properties which have rates outstanding from previous rating years - 'rates arrears'. The penalty is calculated on the previous arrears balance only. Again, no penalties are applied where there is an agreed payment arrangement.



Rates Penalties

Purpose

- The purpose of rates penalties is to incentivise payment and also engage with our ratepayers around facilitating payment.
- A tool to ensure on time payment of rates, with the benefit being that Council has consistent cash flow for the operation of the business.
- Not an intentional revenue source
- Reduces time which would otherwise need to be spent by staff in order to recover payment.



Rates Penalties

Penalty Remission policy

- Currently as part of the Remission policy, staff are delegated to remit a penalty where:
 - Previous good record (last 4 instalments paid)
 - Satisfactory payment arrangement put in place
 - Reasonable, substantiated excuse (i.e. medical)

Rates Penalties

What we do

- Send invoice approx. 4-5 weeks before due date
- Offer email invoice
- Direct debits weekly/ fortnightly, monthly and quarterly
- Reminder sent after due dates in addition to other correspondence around insufficient arrangements and rates arrears
- Promotes a discussion - leads into rebates etc. Object of the exercise is to engage the ratepayer and ultimately get the rates paid.
- Improvements...

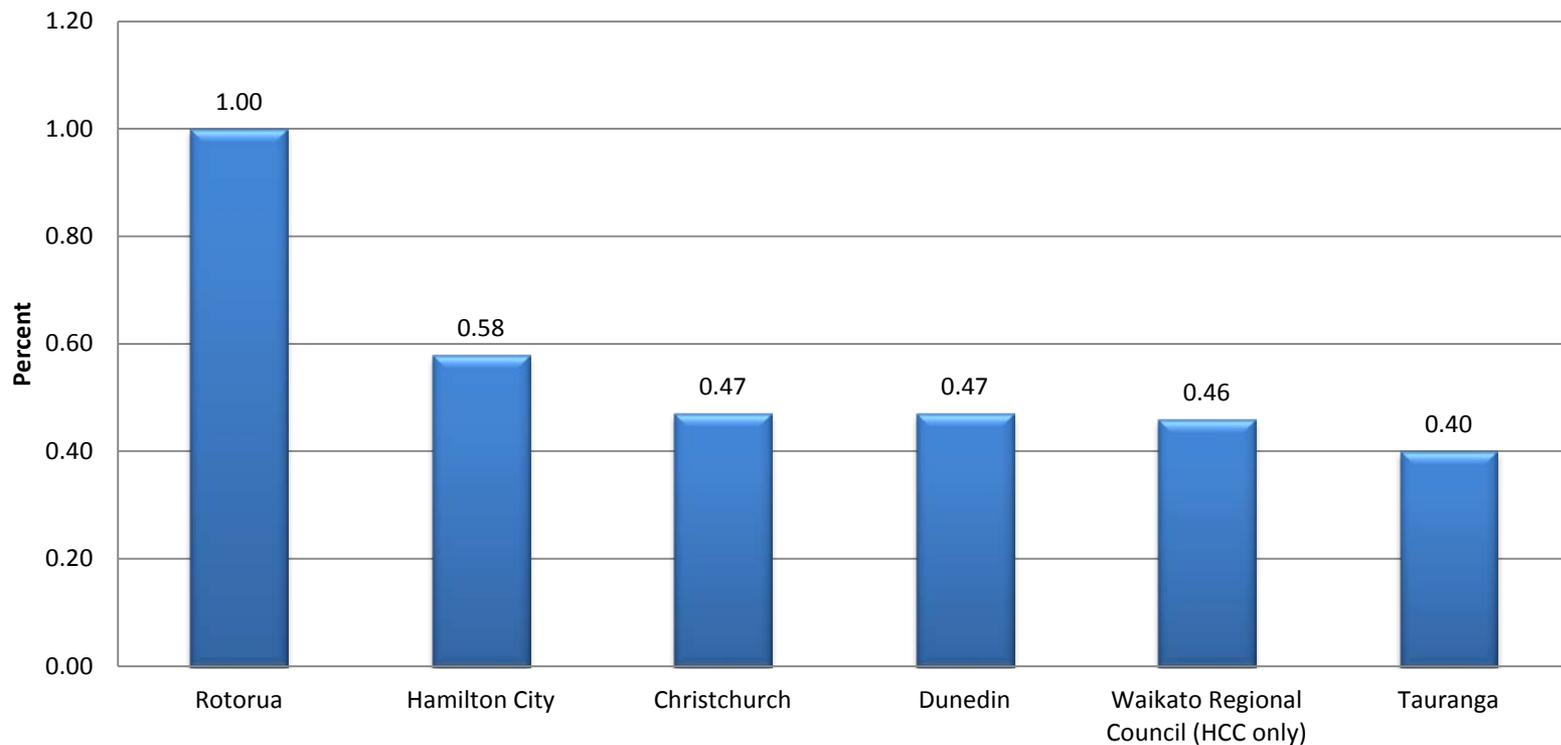


Hello
Just a quick text to remind
you that your Hamilton City
Council rates are due this
week.

Rates Penalties

Comparison

Rates Penalties as a percentage of the rates set 2016/17



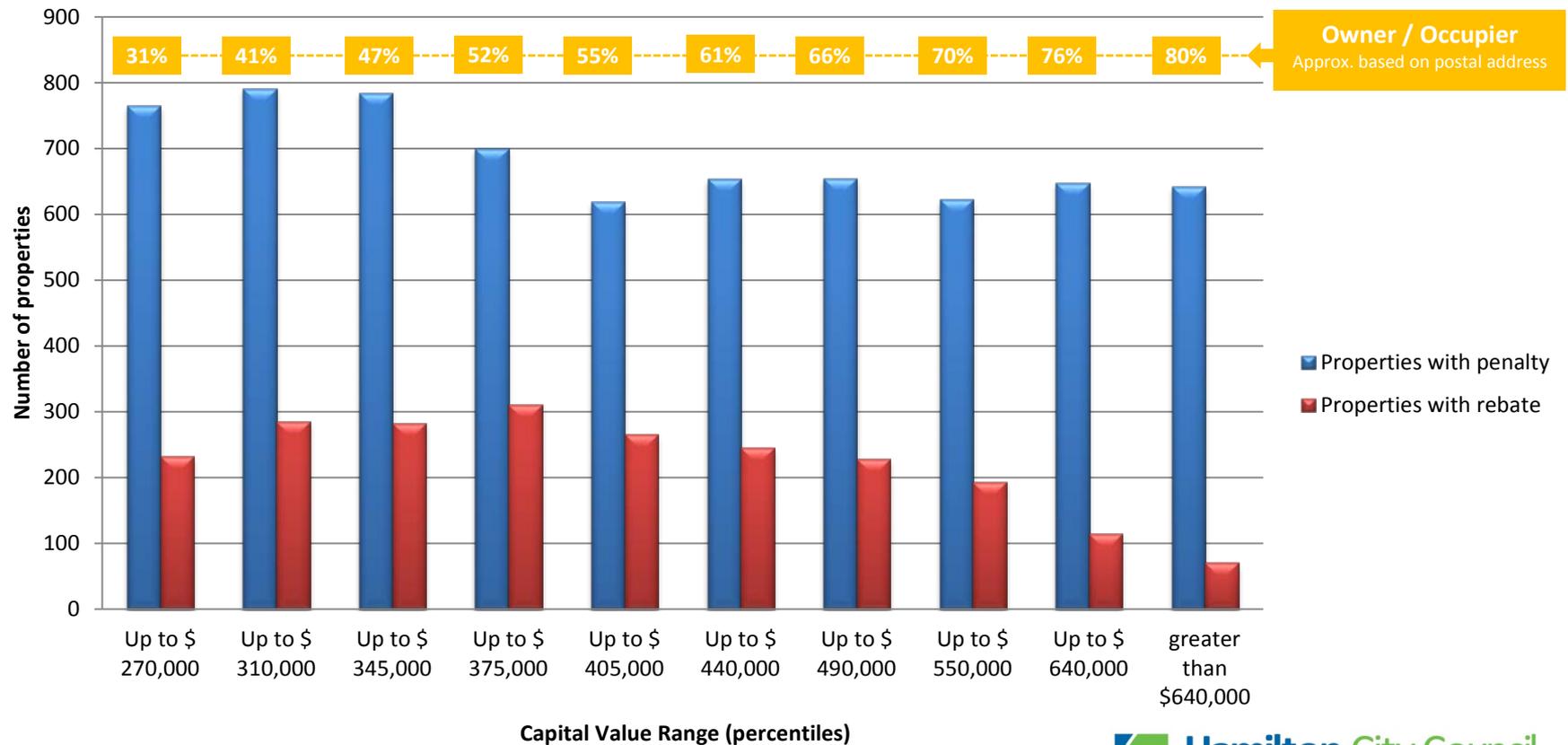
Correlation between Penalties and Rebates?

Without knowing income details, it is difficult to establish a link

Rates Penalties by Sector 2016/2017						
Sector	No. of Properties	Percentage of properties	No. of properties with a penalty	percentage of penalties	\$ value of penalties	Average Penalties Applied (\$)
Residential	51,617	90.28%	7,278	71.92%	705,966	97
Commercial	4,375	7.65%	611	26.53%	260,366	426
Rural	649	1.14%	87	1.07%	10,531	121
Other	536	0.94%	51	0.48%	4,690	92

Penalties and rebates

Penalties and Rebates (16/17) - Residential property based on capital value



Penalties and rebates

Questions?



Representation Review

2017-19

Stage one: Maaori representation

Elected Member Briefing

7 September 2017

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Background and purpose

Background

The Council is considering two issues:

- a Representation Review in 2018
- whether to establish Maaori wards in 2017.

Council must consider the issue of Maaori wards, but their establishment is not mandatory under legislation.

Purpose of Maaori representation review

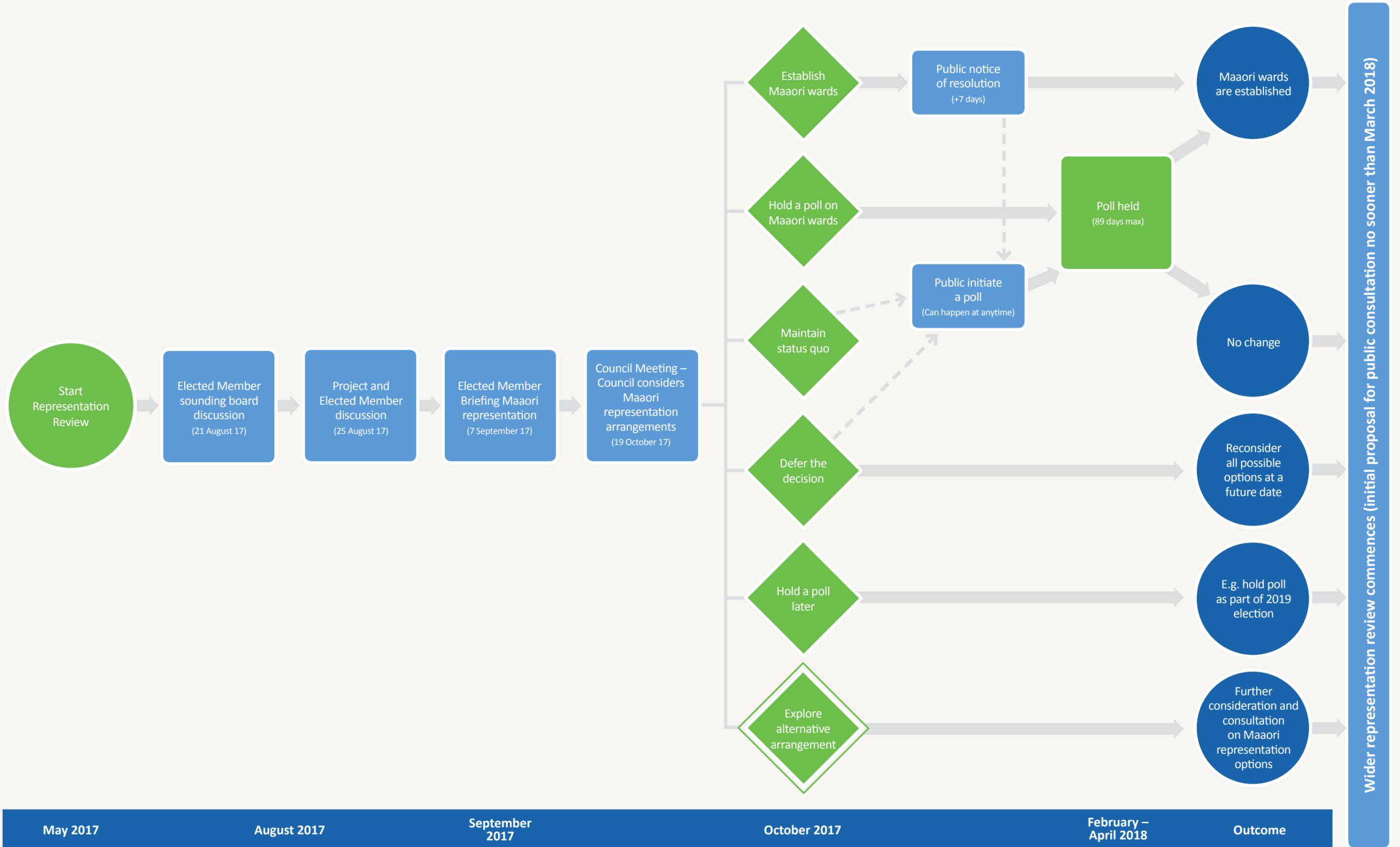
Hamilton City Council has statutory obligations to provide opportunities to Maaori to contribute to local government decision-making processes – this is underpinned in key legislation such as the Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991 (amongst others). Maaori representation is also a key issue under the Local Electoral Act 2001, which enables councils to consider establishing Maaori wards.

These legislative provisions derive from the wider partnership principles in Te Tiriti o Waitangi and should be considered in this light by the Council.

Traditional Maaori representation is based on shared ancestry and customary ties to land and water as mana whenua. In contrast, in a local government context, individual Maaori residents of Hamilton – both tangata whenua and maataawaka – are represented by their elected representatives; either through general wards or Maaori wards. The statutory provisions noted above apply to all Maaori living in Hamilton.

This paper puts forward four possible options for Maaori representation.

Maaori representation review: the process



Current Maaori Participation in Hamilton City Council

Joint Management Agreement

The Council entered a Joint Management Agreement (JMA) with the Waikato Raupatu River Trust in February 2012, so as to give effect to the Waikato-Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010. The JMA contemplates a co-management model where the parties share the exercise of functions, duties and powers, as well as consult and share information with each other on a timely basis. This includes detailing processes for the Council to engage with the Trust in relation to resource management planning documents, resource consents, monitoring and enforcement, reserves and authorised customary activities, to the extent they relate to the Waikato River.

Governance Structure

The Council's current Governance Structure was adopted unanimously in November 2016. Maaori participation in the Council's decision-making processes is contemplated through the following structures.

- **Council-Waikato Tainui Co-Governance Forum**

Membership comprises five Council-elected members (the Mayor and four Councillors) and five Te Arataura-elected members. The Forum was first established in October 2014. Its purpose is to:

- provide an enduring structure that enables Hamilton and Waikato-Tainui to build a strong and mutually beneficial relationship;
- provide a forum that enables discussion, debate and solutions on issues that impact on Hamilton City and Waikato-Tainui;
- provide opportunities for collaboration that promote and support better environmental, social, cultural and economic outcomes through agreed projects; and
- to meet obligations under the Joint Management Agreement between the Council and Waikato-Tainui through the shared exercise of functions, duties, powers and involvement in planning processes, as they relate to the Waikato Tainui Raupatu Claims (Waikato River) Settlement Act 2010.

Amongst other matters, the Forum hears details of up to four projects that are discussed and recommended as part of the Forum's Annual Plan. The respective Chief Executives are required to report back to their respective governance bodies.

The Council has not delegated any decision-making powers to the Forum.

- **Regulatory and Hearings Committee**

The Committee may appoint additional members for hearings where the relevant terms of reference specify the requirement for expert or external representation. As an example, the Council appointed a representative nominated by Waikato-Tainui to the Committee for the hearings on 23 February 2017 which considered submissions to the Draft Hamilton Lake Domain Management Plan. The representative was treated as a Committee member with full voting rights.

Other partnership arrangements

The Council has other partnerships with Maaori organisations to assist in ensuring Hamilton is a city where people from different cultures work together and respect each other's views, heritage, culture and strengths.

Council continues to receive support and advice from the urban Maaori organisation Te Runanga o Kirikiriroa (for strategic policy advice) and Te Haa o te Whenua o Kirikiriroa Trust (THaWK), who represent the five hapuu for the greater Hamilton City area on issues relating to the management of Hamilton's natural and physical resources.

Timeline

A timeline of key dates and events that are relevant to Council and Maaori representation are captured in Appendix One.

Definitions and glossary

Definitions

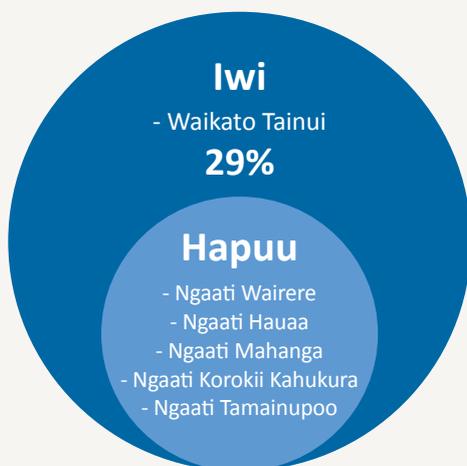
Maaori wards – A mechanism under the Local Electoral Act that enables a local authority to establish a ward; the elected member for which is determined by electors on the Maaori roll. A Maaori Ward-elected member would sit on the Council together with members elected in a general ward or ‘at large’.

Other Maaori representation – Structures or processes that provide Maaori with representation and the opportunity to contribute to a local authority’s decision-making processes, the establishment and governance for which is not determined by legislation.

Glossary

Term	Explanation
Taangata Whenua	The indigenous population, literally ‘people of the land’.
Iwi	Tribe, tribal grouping.
Maaori	The indigenous people of Aotearoa-New Zealand.
Mana whenua group	The exercise of traditional authority over an area of land (whenua). In the context of Te Kaahui Maangai (Te Puni Kokiri’s Directory of Iwi and Maaori organisations), it is the area over which particular iwi and hapū claim historical and contemporary interests.
Maataawaka	Maaori who live in an area but are not of a mana whenua group that exercises historical and continuing mana whenua in that area ¹ .
Rohe	The territory or boundary of a tribal group - rohe are generally defined according to prominent geographical features, including mountains, rivers, and lakes.

Maaori living in Hamilton



Tangata Whenua (Iwi) / Mana Whenua (Hapuu)

- Waikato Tainui Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated
- Te Haa o te Whenua o Kirikiriroa (‘Thawk’)

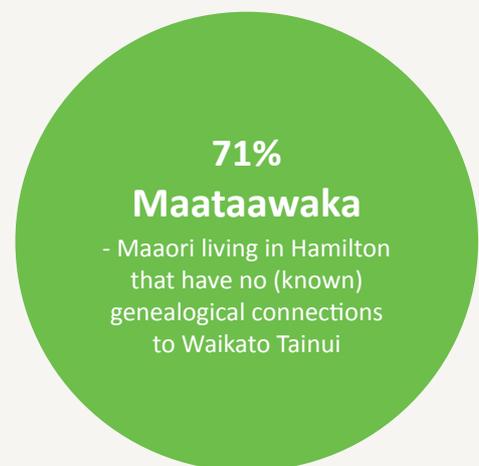
Waikato Tainui is the recognised Iwi Authority representing the 64,500 tribal members, 68 marae and 33 hapuu stretching from Auckland to Mokau, and including Hamilton. See Appendix three for a map showing distribution of Tainui population in the Waikato region.

Their general authority is to represent the Iwi in matters related to 1991 RMA, high-level representation i.e. national, regional and local representation structures.

For clarity, the five (5) hapuu regarded as having mana whenua status within Hamilton are also included as part of the 33 hapuu and are therefore represented by Waikato Tainui in high-level representation structures.

The five hapuu have organised themselves under the mantle of Te Haa o te Whenua o Kirikiriroa who represent the individual and collective interests of mana whenua within Hamilton on matters related to kaitiakitanga (guardianship) of natural and physical resources.

¹ Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009.



Maataawaka

- Te Runanga o Kirikiriroa Trust

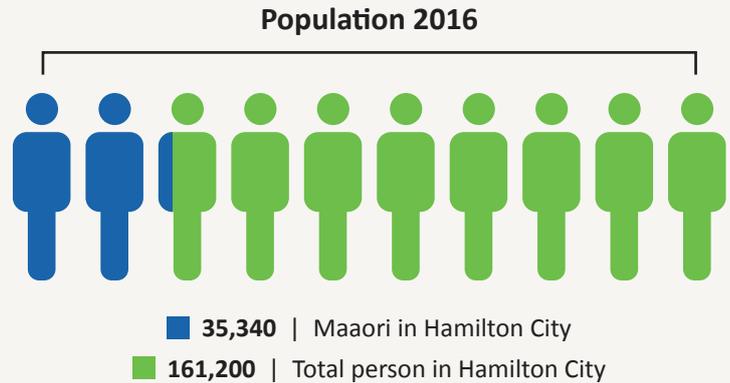
Established in the mid 1980s under the guidance of the late Maaori Queen Te Arikini Te Atairangikaahu and Mayor Sir Ross Jansen, Te Ruunanga o Kirikiriroa Charitable Trust was established as the Urban Maaori Authority for Kirikiriroa (Hamilton).

The Ruunanga was mandated to focus on issues relating to Article III of the Treaty of Waitangi and represent the needs to Maataawaka who live within the city boundaries.

Hamilton's Maaori statistical information

Total population

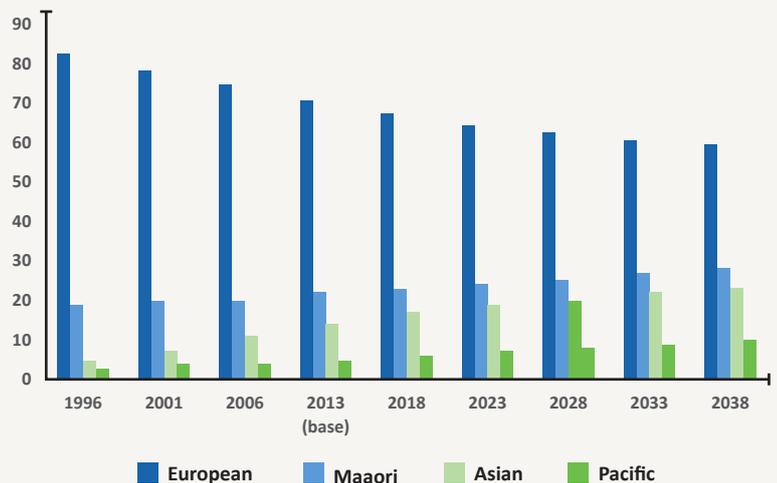
- Hamilton City has 3.3 per cent of New Zealand's population but has 4.8 per cent of New Zealand's Maaori population.
- Hamilton had the second largest Maaori population (numbers of Maaori) of all 67 districts (Auckland is first).
- The total population of Maaori in Hamilton has grown from 23,300 in 2000 to 35,340 in 2016.
- In 2016 Maaori were 22 per cent of the total Hamilton population.



Changing proportions

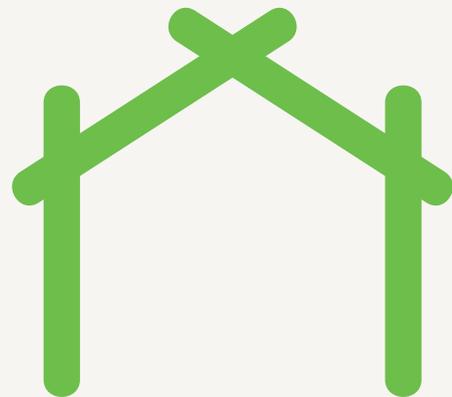
- The proportion of ethnicity in Hamilton is changing with the Maaori proportion increasing due to the high fertility rate and young population structure.
- The proportion of the European population has already dropped from over 80 per cent in 1996 to around 70 per cent in 2013.
- The Maaori population is projected to increase to around 30 per cent of the total population by 2038.

Percentage of Hamilton population - projected from 2013



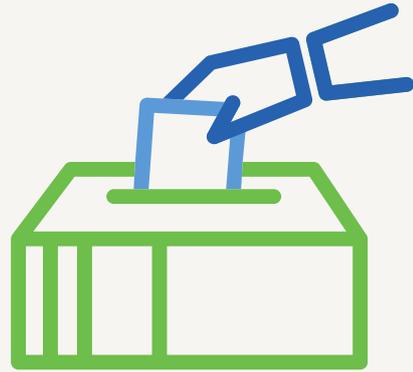
Tribal affiliations

- A total of 29 per cent of total Maaori in Hamilton live in their rohe (ancestral land area) – Tainui.
- A total of 71 per cent of Maaori living in the area are maataawaka (living outside of their ancestral land).
- Hamilton City is the territorial authority with the second highest proportion of Tainui in the country (10 per cent of total Tainui population).



Voting

- A total of 83 per cent of the estimated eligible total population is enrolled to vote.
- A total of 51 per cent of the estimated eligible Maaori population is enrolled to vote on the Maaori roll.

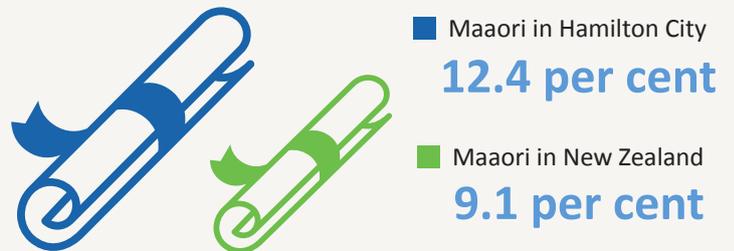


Education

- A total of 12.4 per cent of Maaori in Hamilton have a Bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 9.1 per cent for Maaori in New Zealand.

Higher qualification attainment

People 15 years and over with Bachelor's degree or higher 2013



Contributors

- Maaori are a significant contributor to the Hamilton City economy and community. Maaori contribution to regional Gross Domestic Product was worth \$1.4 billion or 8 per cent of the total in 2012.



Economic contribution

Tainui's economic arm has a significant presence in Hamilton and the greater Waikato. In 2015, Tainui Group Holding's total assets were \$1.2 Billion. Some of TGH's portfolio located within Hamilton covers the following¹.

TGH property investments:

- 480 ha Ruakura inland port
- 31 ha The Base. A 50 per cent share was sold to Kiwi Property in 2016
- Novotel Tainui and Ibis Tainui – Hamilton central.

Ground leases:

- Centreplace – 1.4 ha
- Wintec City Campus
- University of Waikato.

Land development:

- Rotokauri Rise – 900 sections
- Tramway Rd – 43 sections
- Huntington – 655 sections.

Direct investments:

- Part owner of Hamilton-based Waikato Milking systems
- 1/3 share of Go Bus.

Social contribution

Both iwi and maataawaka contribute to the provision of social infrastructure of Hamilton.

Maataawaka contribute (via Te Runanga o Kirikiriroa Trust) to supporting Maaori outcomes in Hamilton. Specifically (as set out in the Trust's financial report) the Trust was involved in:

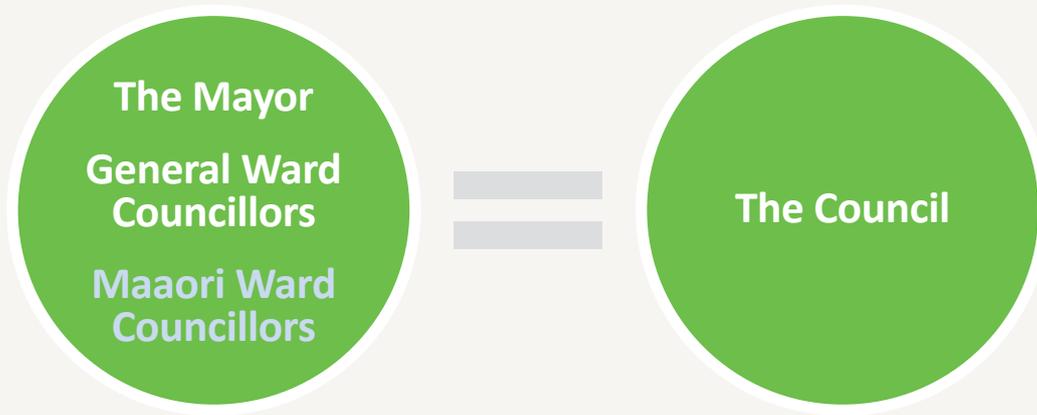
- Health Promotion Services
- Mental Health Services
- Business Partnership Services
- Whai Marama/ Youth Services
- Maaori Housing Foundation.

¹ The figures on this page are the consolidated results for Waikato-Tainui. Waikato-Tainui Holdings Annual Report 2015.

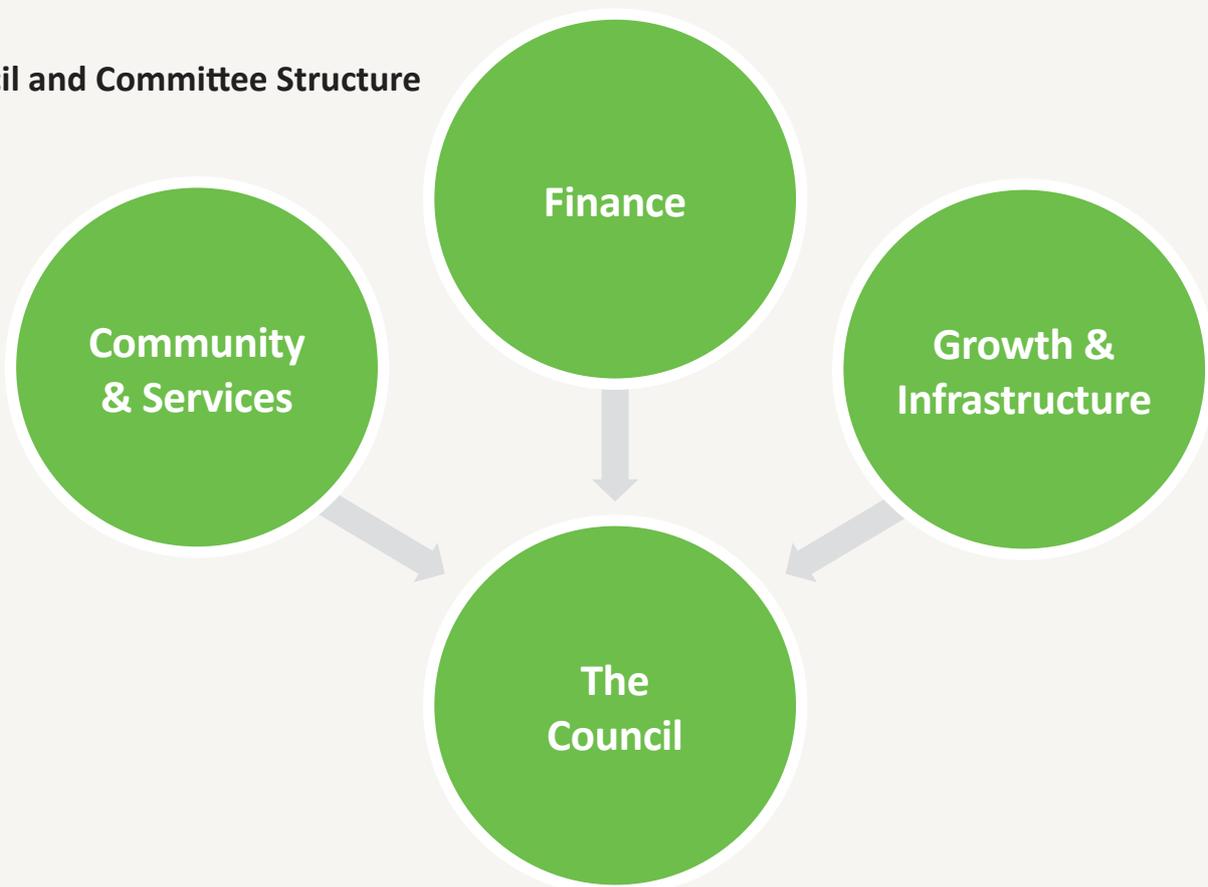
Maaori representation options

Option One: Incorporating Maaori representation by establishing Maaori wards

Council Make Up



Council and Committee Structure



Maaori representation options

Option One: Incorporating Maaori representation by establishing Maaori wards

What is the purpose of this option?

To enable the election of candidates for Maaori wards (i.e. establishing Maaori seats). This option supports Council's statutory obligation to provide Maaori with opportunities to contribute to its decision-making (see s81 and s14(1)(d) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)).

What does this approach look like?

The Council's decision is whether Maaori wards should be established in principle. The final number of Maaori ward representatives would be determined through a formula in the Local Electoral Act, as part of the wider representation review commencing in 2018, as the Council works through its optimum number of elected members, ward boundaries etc (Schedule 1A(2), Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA)). As an example only, if Maaori wards were established based on the current number of elected members, two of the 12 Councillors would be elected from one or more Maaori wards. All elected members – whether elected from general or Maaori wards – represent the entire community of Hamilton.

Who has used this or a similar approach before?

- **Bay of Plenty Regional Council** – established three Maaori wards in 2004 under legislation (The Bay of Plenty Regional Council (Māori Constituency Empowering) Act 2001).
- **Waikato Regional Council** – established two Maaori wards in 2013 by Council resolution, and no poll was held.
- **Wairoa District Council** – established Maaori wards in 2016 after Wairoa electors voted 54 per cent to 46 per cent in favour in a poll run alongside the 2016 Local Body Elections.

What are the implications of this approach?

Only electors on the Hauraki-Waikato Maaori electoral roll would be able to vote for the representatives of a Maaori ward. The Maaori ward/s would overlay the general wards.

Electors may demand a poll at any time (19ZB, LEA) or the Council may resolve to hold a poll (19ZD, LEA). The estimated cost of a poll is \$153,000 excluding marketing and communication. Note that in all such polls held to date across the country, except for the Wairoa District Council as per above, the majority have voted against establishing Maaori wards.

A Council resolution to establish Maaori wards would apply for the next two triennial elections, unless a further resolution or public poll reverses this; however Maaori wards established by public poll are binding for the next two triennial elections.

The Council must wait for the result of any Maaori ward poll prior to considering an initial proposal for the wider representation review in 2018.

What is the selection process for Maaori representatives?

Maaori ward candidates have to be nominated by two electors on the Maaori electoral roll that relates to that ward; however candidates do not have to be on the Maaori electoral roll themselves or be Maaori.

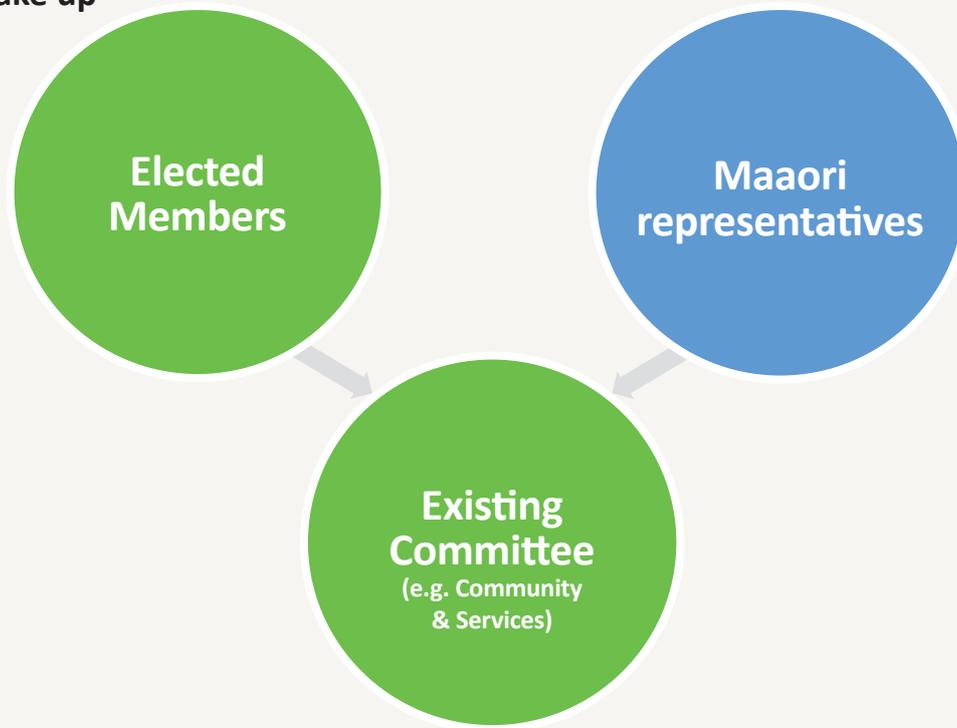
What enables this approach?

The LEA enables the Council or the local community to create Maaori wards (i.e. dedicated seats elected by those on the Maaori electoral roll) (19Z, LEA).

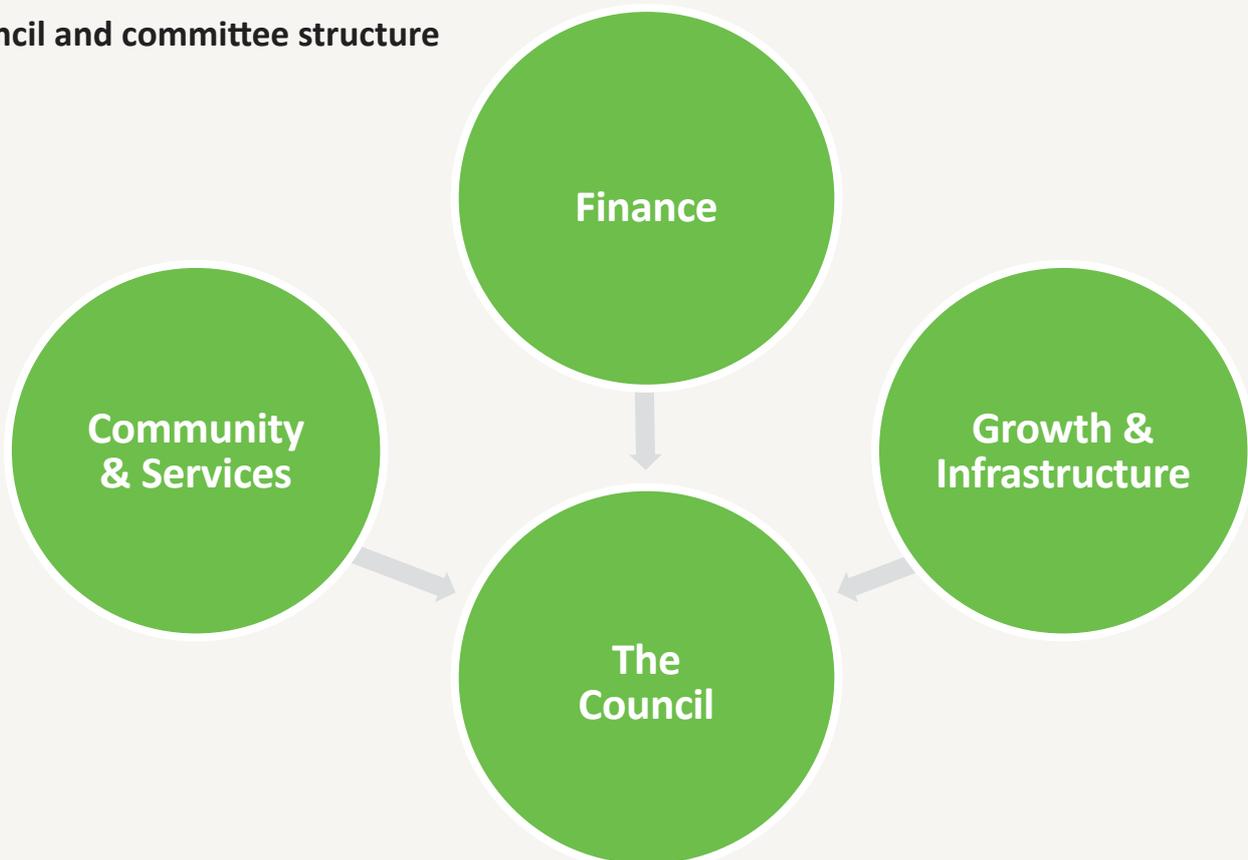
Maaori representation options

Option Two: Incorporating Maaori representation into existing Council committees

Committee make up



Council and committee structure



Maaori representation options

Option Two: Incorporating Maaori representation into existing Council committees

What is the purpose of this option?

To include Maaori representation on existing Council committees, so that representative voices are involved in Council decision-making on the cultural, economic, environmental and social issues that iwi and/or maataawaka members consider to be priorities.

This option supports the Council's statutory obligation to provide Maaori with opportunities to contribute to the decision-making process (see s81 and s14(1)(d), LGA).

What does this approach look like?

Membership may include all of the current members, with the addition of one or more Maaori representatives, on one of the Council's existing committees 'of the whole':

- Community and Services
- Finance
- Growth and Infrastructure.

One or more Maaori representatives will have:

- voting and/or speaking rights (i.e. decision-making role); **or**
- non-voting and/or non-speaking rights (i.e. an advisory or observer role).

Who has used this or a similar approach before?

- Marlborough District Council
- Napier City Council
- Taranaki Regional Council.

What might the committee's functions be under this approach?

The delegations and terms of reference of the existing committees will remain unchanged and the same as under the existing governance structure.

What enables this approach?

Under legislation, only one member of an existing or new committee must be an elected member (CI31(3-4) Schedule 7, LGA). Council is empowered by legislation to appoint Maaori representatives (who must not be Council staff) if Council believes they have the skills, attributes or knowledge that will assist the work of the committee.

What could the selection process be for Maaori representatives?

Recommended appointments to Council committees could be at the discretion of iwi and/or maataawaka and may be done by election, recruitment and appointment.

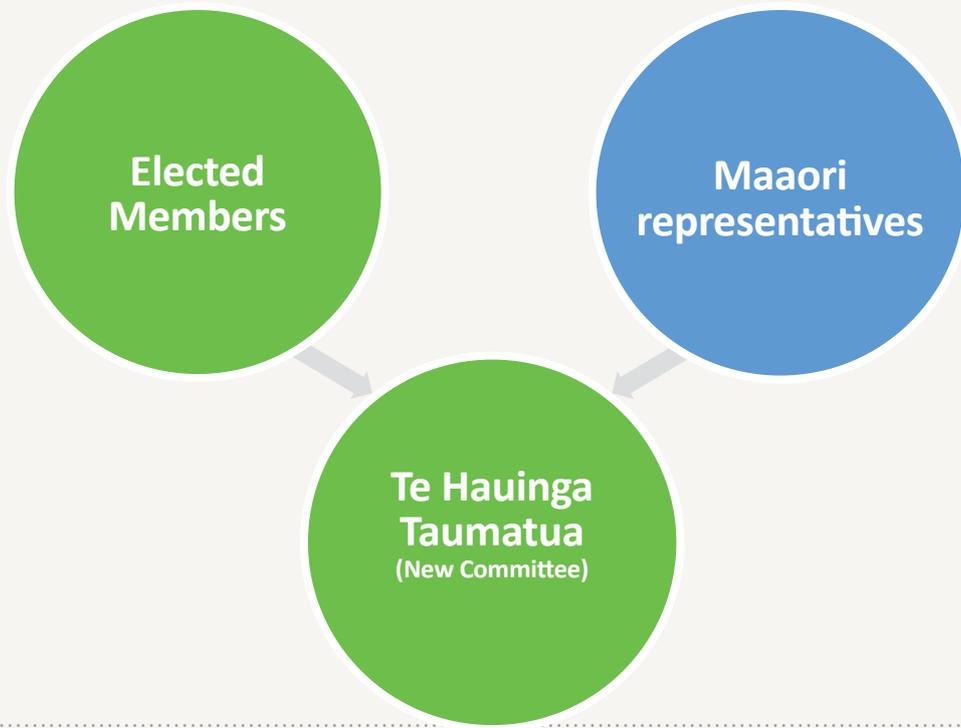
Where does the accountability sit?

The Council approves any appointments to its committees. The Council cannot overturn any matters determined by the committees within their delegations. The Council is able to amend any part of a committee's delegations for future decisions (CI 30(6) Schedule 7, LGA).

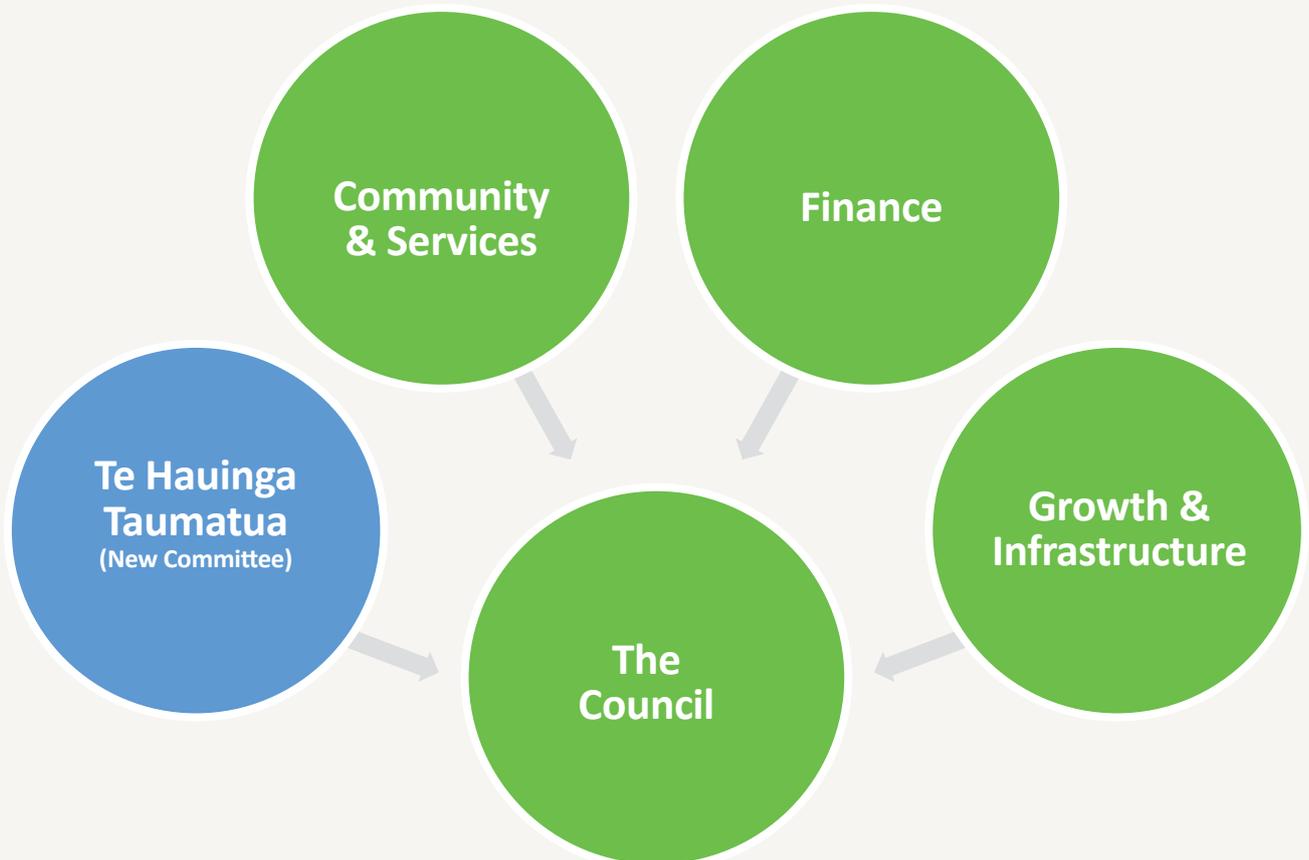
Maaori representation options

Option Three: Incorporating Maaori representation into a new committee

Committee make up



Council and committee structure



Maaori representation options

Option Three: Incorporating Maaori representation into a new committee

What is the purpose of this option?

To create a new committee, the focus for which could be:

- to provide Maaori with the opportunity to contribute to Council decision-making
- to identify, report and (where authority is delegated) make decisions on issues of cultural, economic, environmental and social importance to iwi and/or maataawaka
- providing strategic advice to Council on matters of importance to Maaori
- to jointly determine and prioritise Maaori cultural issues of importance for integration into the Council's long-term planning.

This option supports the Council's statutory obligation to provide Maaori with opportunities to contribute to the decision-making process (see s81 and s14(1)(d), LGA).

What does this approach look like?

Membership will be a combination of elected members and one or more Maaori representatives that have:

- voting and/or speaking rights (i.e. decision-making role); or
- non-voting and/or non-speaking rights (i.e. an advisory or observer role).

A new committee can be set up as:

- a committee/sub-committee with
 - some or no decision-making delegation; and/or
 - delegation to recommend to Council or an existing committee
- an advisory panel to provide non-binding strategic advice to an existing committee or the Council.

Who has used this or a similar approach before?

- Central Hawke's Bay District Council (The Māori Consultative Committee)
- Hawke's Bay Regional Council (The Māori Committee)
- Hastings District Council (The Māori Joint Committee)
- New Plymouth City Council (Te Huinga Taumatua Committee).

What enables this approach?

The Mayor has the power to establish committees and appoint the chairperson of each, but not the members (s41A(3), LGA). Council can establish additional committees further to those set up by the Mayor and also appoint any member, including the chairperson (CI30(1) Schedule 7, read alongside s41A(4)(c-d), LGA).

Under legislation, only one member of an existing or new committee must be an elected member (CI31(3-4) Schedule 7, LGA). Council is empowered by legislation to appoint Maaori representatives (who must not be Council staff) if Council believes they have the skills, attributes or knowledge that will assist the work of the committee.

What could the selection process be for the Maaori representatives?

Recommended appointees to Council committees could be at the discretion of iwi and/or maataawaka and may be done by election, recruitment or appointment. Options would be explored with Maaori stakeholders.

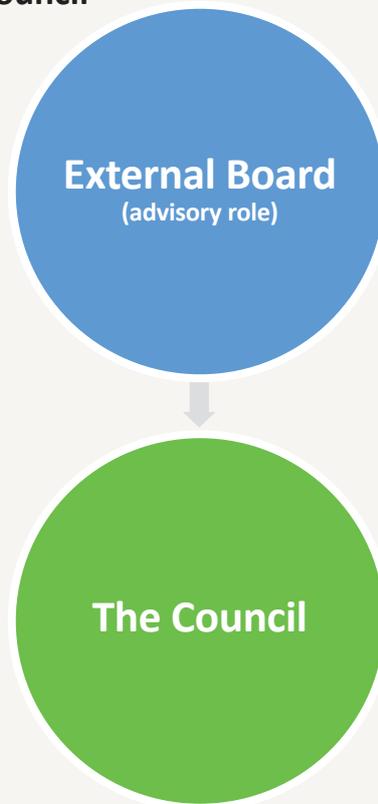
Where does the accountability sit?

The Council approves any appointments to its committees. The Council cannot overturn any matters determined by the committees within their delegations. The Council is able to amend any part of a Committee's delegations for future decisions (CI 30(6) Schedule 7, LGA).

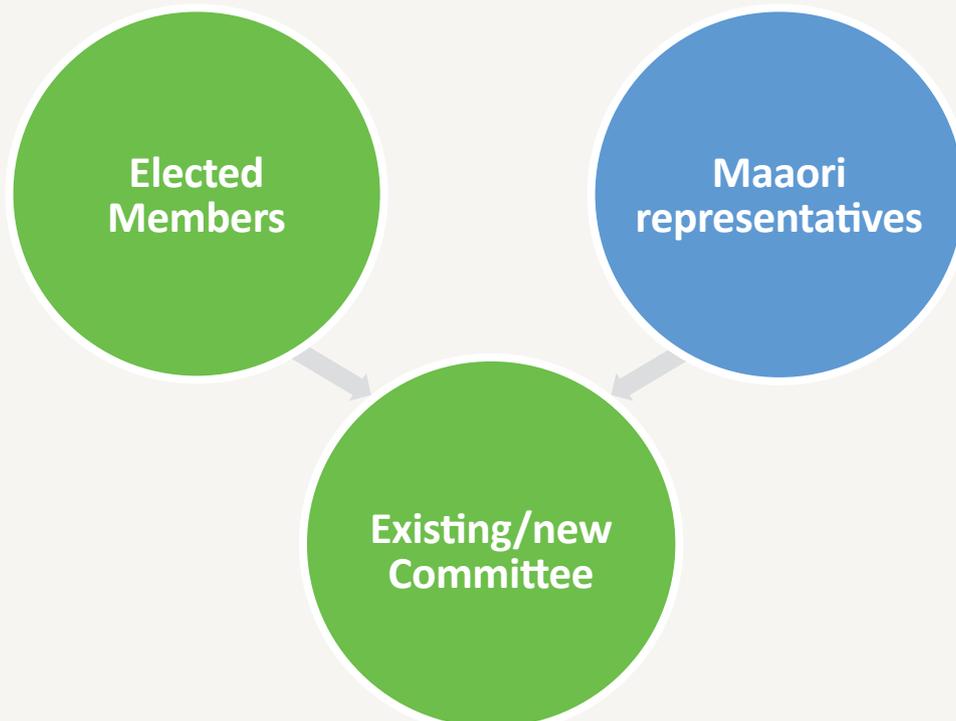
Maaori representation options

Option Four: Incorporating Maaori representation via an external board

Advisory relationship with the Council



Committee make-up



Option Four: Incorporating Maaori representation via an external board

What is the purpose of this option?

An external board provides an advisory service to the Council. Some board members may also be sitting members of one or more Council committees. This option supports the Council's statutory obligation to provide Maaori with opportunities to contribute to the decision-making process (see s81 and s14(1)(d), LGA).

What does this approach look like?

An external Maaori-led board, independent from the Council, is created. A number of the board's members may also be sitting members of Council committees.

The board develops a schedule of issues that are significant to iwi and/or maataawaka and provides advice to Council on these issues. The Council would consult the board on matters affecting iwi and/or maataawaka.

The Council can also take into account the board's advice on Council strategies, policies and plans. The Council may agree to provide the board with the funding it needs to carry out its purpose. The board may appoint a representative to attend Council meetings on an advisory, non-voting basis.

As set out in Options 2 and 3 above, Maaori representatives (who must not be Council staff) can be appointed to Council committees if Council believes they have the skills, attributes or knowledge that will assist the work of the committee (CI31(3-4), Schedule 7 of the LGA).

Who has used this or a similar approach before?

- Auckland Council (Independent Maaori Statutory Board)
- Rotorua Lakes Council (Te Arawa Board).

What enables this approach?

Legislation established the Auckland Council's Independent Maaori Statutory Board, however this is an exceptional situation as the Auckland Council itself is a unique structure to date. A board can be established by iwi and/or maataawaka without legislation as in the case of the Te Arawa Board that advises the Rotorua Lakes Council. Members of the Te Arawa Board sit on some of the Council's committees.

What could the selection process be for the Maaori representatives?

Maaori representatives from iwi and/or maataawaka will make up the board membership.

The board would then recommend appointees to the Council's committees, to be approved by the Council. Appointments may be made by election, recruitment or appointment.

Where does the control sit?

The establishment of, election to, and governance of an external Maaori board will be the responsibility of iwi and/or maataawaka. Council would recognise the External Board and its authority through a partnership arrangement.

The Council approves any appointments to its committees. The Council cannot overturn any matters determined by the committees within their delegations. The Council is able to amend any part of a Committee's delegations for future decisions (CI 30(6), Schedule 7 of the LGA).

Consultation purpose

During July, three consultation hui were held with key Maaori stakeholder groups, to discuss and gain feedback on Maaori wards and Maaori representation.

Overall summary

Points in common;

- Maaori wards were not the preferred option for representation
- preference to explore other models of Maaori representation, other than Maaori wards
- important that both iwi and maataawaka are both represented in any model
- there was value in having Maaori involved in decision-making processes.

Points of difference;

- only mana whenua group Te Haa o te Whenua o Kirikiriroa supported a more collective and inclusive model of representation
- THaWK promoted one vote that collectively covered Maaori.

The following is feedback received from each of the three hui.

1. Waikato Tainui Te Whakakitenga o Waikato feedback – CE Donna Flavell, Environmental Manager Tim Manukau.

- Waikato Tainui did not support the establishment of Maaori wards as historically they have not been well supported by councils and consequently failed.
- That consideration is given to the establishment of an iwi seat. Waikato Tainui has been here for over 300 years and will be here for the next 300 years. This is home and they will not be going anywhere. On this basis and in the spirit of partnership, having an Iwi seat on Council could present many advantages for Hamilton and its communities, including Maaori.
- Supported the presence of maataawaka in Hamilton and them having some form of representation.
- Acknowledged Te Runanga o Kirikiriroa as the mandated voice for maataawaka in Hamilton.

2. Te Runanga o Kirikiriroa feedback – CE Mere Balzer, Kaumatua Beau Haereroa, Marsha Turinui.

- Did not support Maaori wards as they did not think they would be supported.
- Supports Waikato Tainui and their push for an iwi-appointed seat on Council, given their tangata whenua status in Kirikiriroa.
- Also supports the notion of a mechanism for wider Maaori representation in addition to an iwi seat, given the demographic profile for maataawaka making up a high percentage of Maaori living in Hamilton.
- Supports Maaori representation to relevant committees, e.g. could consider a tangata whenua rep on G&I, Finance, Regulatory and Hearings committee, and maataawaka rep on C&S committee and finance.
- Highly important that anyone appointed must have appropriate skill and knowledge to effectively contribute to Council decision-making.

3. Te Haa o te Whenua o Kirikiriroa ('Thawk') feedback – GM Rawiri Bidois, Sonny Karena, Rangitonga Kaukau, Pare Hopa, Hakopa Puke, Glenice Wigg, Tuku Puhipuhi, Milton Ngaruhe, Chris Riki, Rangiuia Riki, Raiha Gray.

- Need a Maaori voice at the table.
- Viewed a Maaori collective with one vote as an option of representation.
- Too much pressure for one person to represent all Maaori. Cited past councillor Pat Kaio who was constantly pressured to front Maaori issues at the Council table.
- Did support an iwi seat for Waikato Tainui; however the collective was more appealing.
- Would like to see an innovative model of representation for Hamilton.

Key dates ahead, relevant to the Maaori representation review:

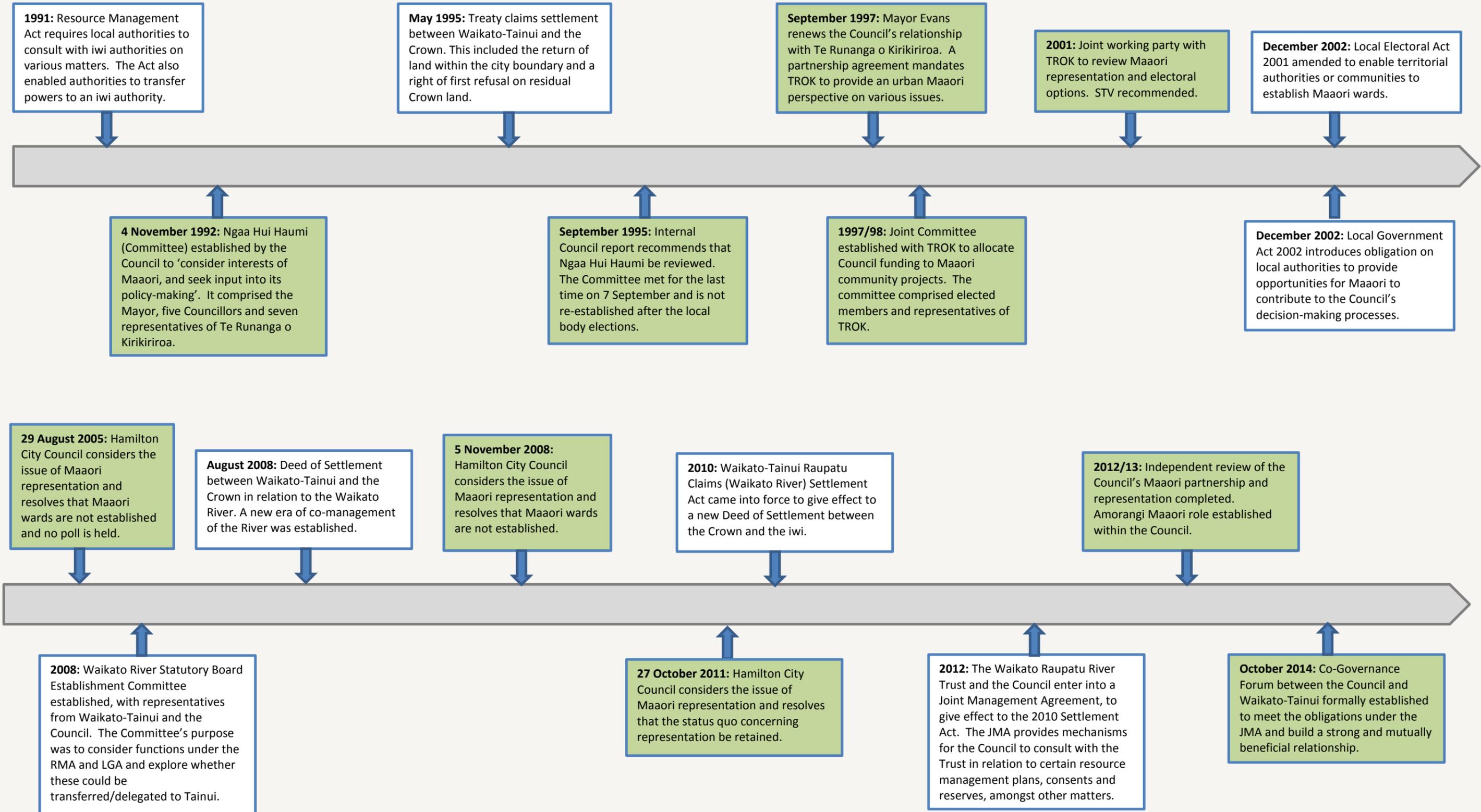
- Thursday 19 October 2017 – Council Meeting
- should Council wish to establish Maaori wards by resolution for the 2019 election, a resolution must be passed before 23 November 2017
- should the Council wish to hold a poll to determine whether Maaori wards should be established, the Council must resolve to hold the poll on or before 21 February 2018 for it to be binding on the 2019 elections
- no timeframe restrictions apply for exploring the alternative Maaori representation arrangements.

Contact person for the Representation Review, for further information or questions:

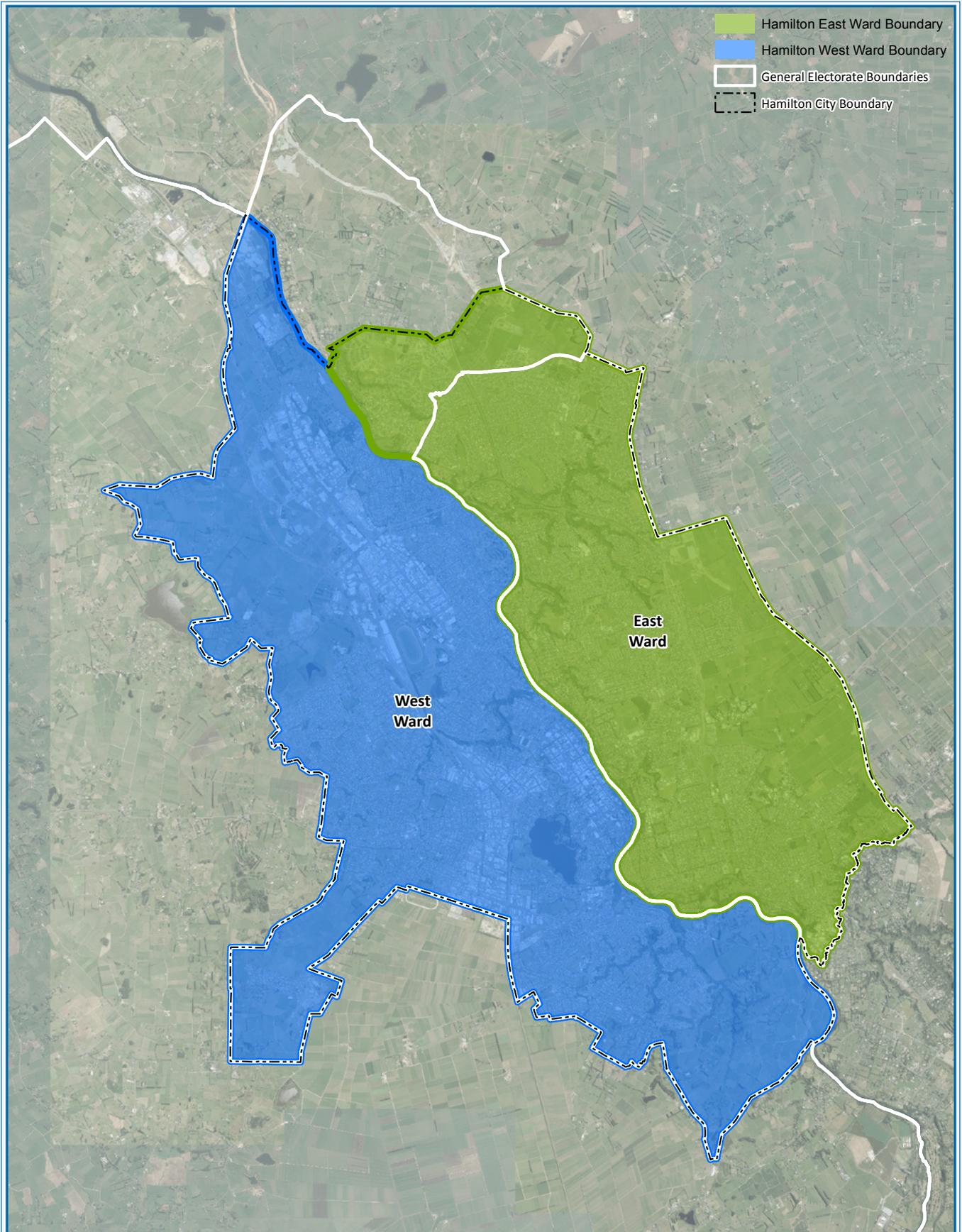
Michelle Howie
Project Manager
michelle.howie@hcc.govt.nz

Appendix one: timeline of historical events relevant to Maaori representation

MAAORI REPRESENTATION – HAMILTON CITY COUNCIL (1991 – 2017)



Appendix two: map of the city's electoral and ward boundaries



Appendix three: Distribution of Tainui people in the Waikato

