

Annual Plan

Tahua ā-tau

2019/20 overview

OVERVIEW OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 2019/20
OF THE LONG-TERM PLAN 2018-2028

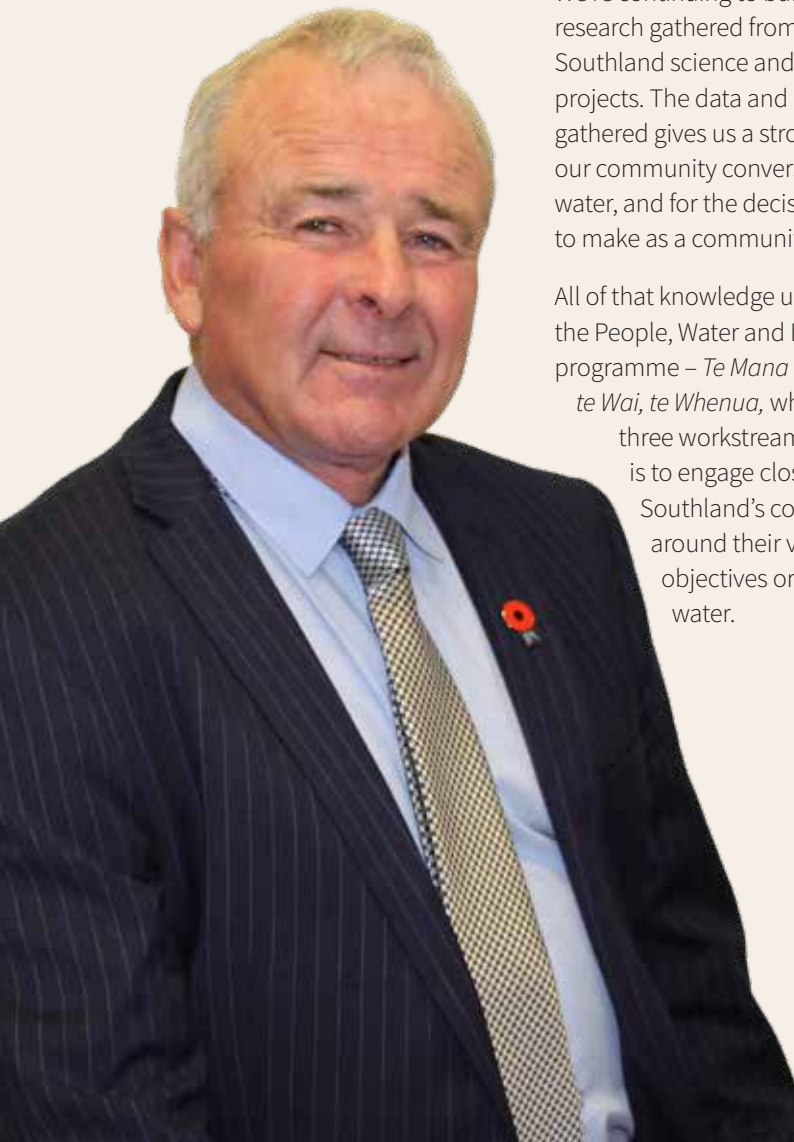


environment
SOUTHLAND
REGIONAL COUNCIL

Te Taiao Tonga

Message from the Chairman a

The 2019/20 Annual Plan represents the second year of our 2018-2028 Long-term Plan (LTP). It outlines our budgets and work programmes which are aligned to our LTP and significant issues: water quality and quantity, community resilience and investing in Southland.



We're continuing to build on the solid research gathered from our four-year Southland science and economic projects. The data and information gathered gives us a strong platform for our community conversations about water, and for the decisions we need to make as a community.

All of that knowledge underpins the People, Water and Land programme – *Te Mana o te Tangata, te Wai, te Whenua*, which has three workstreams. The first is to engage closely with Southland's communities around their values and objectives or aspirations for water.

Effective engagement with the wider community is always a hugely important part of our work, but this has been a significant focus over the past year as we listen to our communities to shape the future for Southland's water. We will continue to engage with Southlanders to understand more about their aspirations for freshwater, and to make sure they have the information they need to be involved.

The other two workstreams are Action on the Ground – catchment management activities that improve our land and water environment and help to build resilient communities – and the work of a Regional Forum. This is a community-based group that is now underway and will advise the council on methods to achieve the community's aspirations for freshwater, which includes setting limits.

In setting the rates for the year, councillors have been mindful of the challenging economic climate, and the need to maintain levels of service in the face of uncertainties.

- ▶ This document provides an overview of Environment Southland's Annual Plan 2019/20.
- ▶ For a copy of the full Annual Plan please visit www.es.govt.nz or call Environment Southland on 0800 76 88 45.

and Chief Executive

The overall average rates increase for the 2019/20 year is 6.9%, equating to \$1,172,747. This is below the 7.7% increase that was forecast in the LTP. Individual rates will vary significantly and this is in large part due to recent QV revaluations which have been undertaken within the Southland District and have resulted in movements in property values.

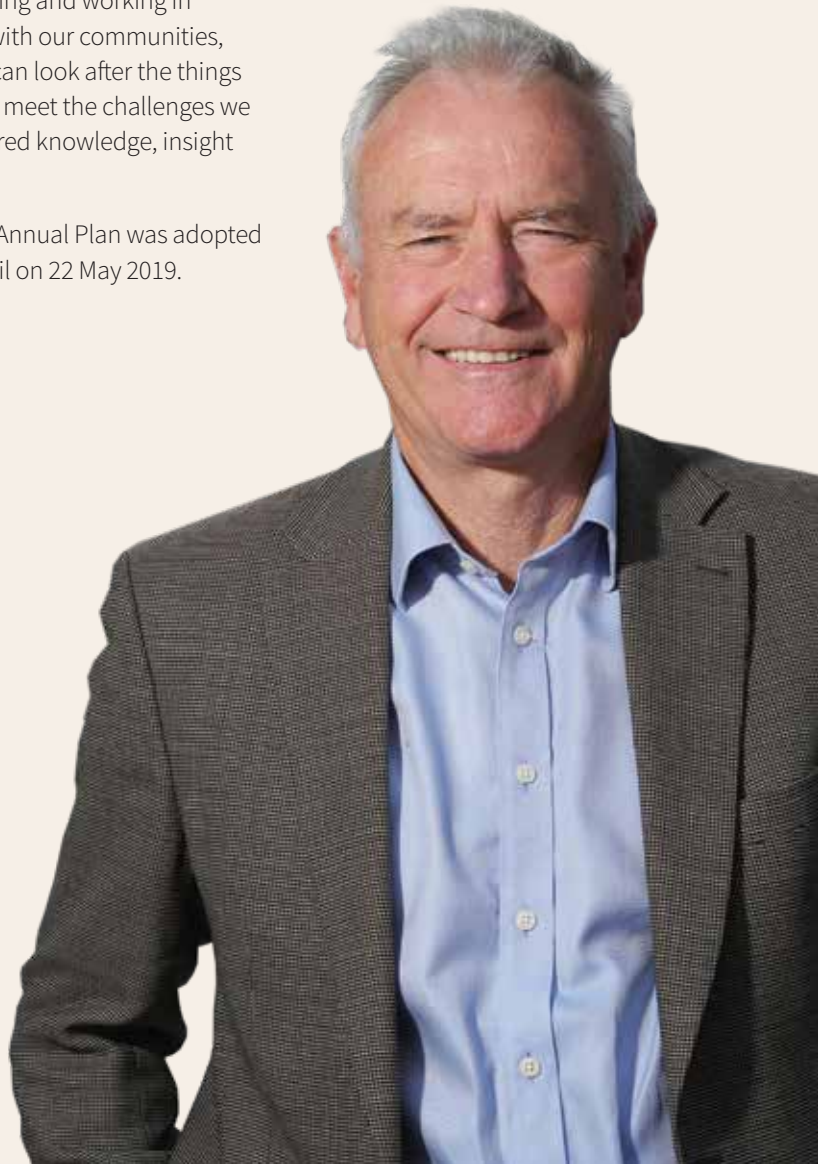
Total expenditure for the 2019/20 year is \$36.2 million, which is an increase of \$698,000 on the previous year.

In the LTP we said we would consult with the community on a proposed water improvement rate to fund on-ground initiatives to improve water quality. However, as central government is currently looking at future funding options for local councils, this consultation is not going ahead for now.

As there are no significant changes to the LTP, we will not be consulting on this Annual Plan. However, councillors are always available and interested in people's views, so please make contact if there is something you'd like to discuss.

Environment Southland's role as the regional council is to lead the sustainable management of the region's natural resources. Managing these resources well is critical to building a thriving Southland. By collaborating and working in partnership with our communities, together we can look after the things we value and meet the challenges we face with shared knowledge, insight and action.

The 2019/20 Annual Plan was adopted by the Council on 22 May 2019.



Handwritten signature of Nicol Horrell in black ink.

Nicol Horrell
CHAIRMAN

Handwritten signature of Rob Phillips in black ink.

Rob Phillips
CHIEF EXECUTIVE



Environment Southland

Our vision: a thriving Southland – te taurikura o Murihiku

Protecting communities

Our infrastructure strategy

Flooding is an ever-present risk in Southland, aided by big rivers systems, high rainfall and increasingly erratic weather patterns.

Environment Southland's key infrastructure responsibilities are the stop bank flood protection schemes designed to protect people's lives, property and livelihoods in urban and rural areas.

Our infrastructure strategy takes a 30-year perspective. It provides options on how we might deal with and pay for potential issues such as the impacts of climate change, e.g. increased rainfall and rising seas, as well as ongoing maintenance (as provided in our asset management plans).

Environment Southland's 458 kilometres of stop banks throughout Southland are in good order. The council has a comprehensive annual maintenance programme and has to address some important capital expenditure projects in the period beyond 2028.

These include the Waihopai, Otepuni and Kingswell stop banks in Invercargill, which may need modification following any upgrades to the Invercargill City Council's Stead Street and Cobbe Road stop banks. Upgrades to stop banks in Gore have been completed and an upgrade of the Lake Hawkins pump station near Invercargill airport is required.

Wyndham, Otautau and Winton stop banks will be assessed for upgrades later, after 2048.

The 10-year budget for flood protection and control schemes is \$33.13 million. These schemes are managed in conjunction with local river liaison committees and some are seeking changes to how the work is funded. To find out more see the council's full infrastructure strategy online.

458km
stop banks
protecting people,
property and
livelihoods

- ▶ Mataura 113 km
- ▶ Oreti 181 km
- ▶ Makarewa 18 km
- ▶ Aparima 88 km
- ▶ Te Anau 22 km
- ▶ Invercargill 36 km



Flood warning
& river level
information

Call 03 211 5010 or
visit www.es.govt.nz
(maps and data)



Work programmes

The 2019/20 Annual Plan aligns with the programmes and budgets outlined in the Long-term Plan 2018-2028 and its consultation document, *Working together for a thriving Southland*.

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▶ Our water, our land, our future

The Council's top priority is addressing Southland's water quality and quantity issues. Our People, Water and Land programme is underway. Our focus is on engaging with Southlanders to find out more about how they value water and their aspirations for its future and collaborating with communities to improve water quality.

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▶ Empowered, resilient communities

Community resilience relates to environmental, social and economic resilience. Alongside managing for more familiar natural hazards such as flooding, we are building awareness and planning for the impacts of climate change. We take a lead role in emergency management and are coordinating with Southland's other councils to collectively build community resilience.

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▶ Investing in Southland

Partnerships and funding are key to making a real difference for Environment Southland and the region. Southlanders' ability to come together and innovate is our region's strength. We're strengthening our relationships to make sure people are at the heart of everything we do, sharing costs and ensuring that we're doing what we need to do to get the outcomes we all want for Southland.

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Core activities

- ▶ Environmental information, e.g. science programmes, technical field work, data management, monitoring of water, air, etc
- ▶ Catchment management, e.g. river and drainage works, flood protection infrastructure
- ▶ Policy and planning
- ▶ Biodiversity and biosecurity, e.g. pest animals, pest plants
- ▶ Environmental compliance
- ▶ Land and water services, e.g. land sustainability advice, pollution prevention, schools' education
- ▶ Property management
- ▶ Consent processing
- ▶ Emergency Management Southland (shared service)
- ▶ Community representation





Our story

Our water, our land, our future

We all want a more resilient and sustainable Southland for the future—that’s why Southland’s water quality and quantity issues are our biggest challenge and top priority.

The sustainable management of our freshwater is critical if Southland is to thrive. The decisions and actions we take together, as a community, will help shape our region now and for future generations. Rules and regulatory limits are only one part of the equation. The real gains come from everyone taking responsibility and playing their part.

Southland’s land use, both urban and rural, has changed during the past 150 years, with increased intensification in recent years. This underpins our economic prosperity but has also changed our waterways.

We know everything is connected—land, water, air, people. Our recently completed four-year *Southland science*

programme has given us a better understanding of how contaminants move through land and water, and how our activities impact on our environment. Alongside this, the Southland Economic Project has examined how potential changes to land and water use could affect our lives, our environment and our businesses.

Our research is now focused on ‘outcomes, people and solutions’, building on existing knowledge and partnerships and exploring evolving areas such as social science and Mātauranga Māori.

Using this research as a base, our *People, Water and Land programme - Te Mana o te Tangata, te Wai, te Whenua* is taking the next steps. With a vision to ‘inspire change to improve Southland’s water and land’, the programme is a partnership between Environment Southland and Te Ao Marama Inc (as the resource management arm of Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku). It brings an integrated approach to freshwater management founded on the Water and Land 2020 & Beyond project before it.

The programme’s three main workstreams—Action on the Ground; Values and Objectives; and a Regional Forum—got underway in late 2018. All three contribute to an integrated approach and will enable Environment Southland to meet the regulatory requirements of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, including setting limits by 2025.

Community conversations underpin the programme as we engage with Southlanders to understand more about their values and objectives, and aspirations for water.

The Regional Forum is a community-based group that will advise council on the methods to achieve the communities’ values and objectives for freshwater.

The proposed Southland Water and Land Plan provides the regulatory foundation for the *People, Water and Land programme*. It seeks to address activities that are known to have a significant effect on water quality. Appeals on the plan are currently before the Environment Court.

By acting collaboratively and through strong community partnerships, we can make the best gains to improve our water.

In a multi-agency programme with an integrated catchment approach, *Whakamana te Waituna* is working to improve ecosystem health in the Waituna Lagoon and catchment.

In another community action project, a group of community members and experts is cohesively managing the New River estuary in Invercargill and to develop a long-term action plan.

We recently launched the Water Story, an online space for sharing some of the information and science behind Southland’s complex water system and its current state. The aim is to ensure that our information about water is accessible to all audiences so that people can join the conversation and make informed decisions about their own activities, including land use, and understand what the possible implications are.

Working with Environment Southland, catchment groups across Southland are also mobilising to harness their collective knowledge and skills to positively impact on water quality. One example is the Aparima

Community Environment (ACE) project, a collaborative project that is creating positive environmental change. Comprising six local catchment groups, ACE is encouraging farmers in its area to move towards improved land management practices to help build environmental and community resilience.

In a capacity-building project, we’re also working closely with Southland’s river liaison committees to look at how they can meet the wide-ranging future needs of communities facing river and water-related issues over the next 15 years. They’ve done a great job over the past 30 years but we’re facing new challenges.

Finally, local councils have responsibilities in relation to ‘3 Waters’ – drinking water, wastewater and stormwater. With growing community expectations around water quality, including for recreational use, we are emphasising the underlying importance of improving the quality of discharges into Southland’s waterways and coast.



Our story

Empowered, resilient communities

Building community resilience is important for all Southlanders: we all want to feel secure in our homes and communities.

Community resilience relates not only to environmental resiliency, but also social and economic resiliency.

Environment Southland advocates for collective leadership in Southland to acknowledge, plan and mitigate the potential impacts of climate change, while meeting our statutory obligations to deliver natural hazard planning and mitigation services.

Our activities relating to natural hazards include emergency management, flood warning, flood protection and drainage schemes, and hazard mitigation planning. Our Biosecurity and Biodiversity Operations Division works with central government and other agencies, often alongside Emergency Management Southland, to support communities facing biosecurity threats.

We host Emergency Management Southland on our Invercargill site and support it as a shared service amongst Southland's four councils. It engages with the community to help people prepare for, respond to and recover from civil defence emergencies.

In the past, nearly all declared civil defence emergencies in Southland have related to rainfall, predominantly

flooding and storm damage. Flooding is an ever-present risk in Southland, aided by big river systems, high rainfall and increasingly erratic weather patterns.

While flood risk is mostly managed through flood protection schemes, Southland's four major rivers—the Waiau, Mataura, Oreti and the Aparima—and their tributaries remain a significant risk to several townships and surrounding areas. In some areas, coastal flooding is also a risk.

Invercargill has been relatively well protected since a major upgrade of flood protection works and non-

structural flood alleviation measures were introduced after the big floods of 1984, although parts of the city are at risk of riverine and coastal flooding.

We provide a flood warning system by monitoring rainfall and the levels and flows of Southland's major rivers.

Maintaining and improving stop bank flood protection infrastructure is a critical part of our work. Through our comprehensive annual maintenance programme, we look after Southland's 458 kilometres of stop banks that protect people, property and livelihoods.

An upgrade of the Lake Hawkins pump station is planned for 2021/22. It protects the Invercargill airport as well as local properties and businesses, draining 1,556 ha of reclaimed land.

Earthquakes have less public awareness in Southland. There is an estimated 50 per cent chance of a magnitude 8-plus earthquake occurring on the South Island's Alpine Fault in the next 50 years. In Southland it is predicted to be particularly noticeable in Fiordland and northern Southland.

Southland's other natural hazard risks include tsunami and snow events.

Adapting to climate change

Environment Southland has always taken its lead from central government on climate change matters, but managing local impacts also requires local knowledge and action. We champion a unified approach through the Southland Mayoral Forum.

The Mayoral Forum commissioned NIWA to undertake a detailed assessment of the impacts of climate change. Information in the *Regional Climate Change Impact Assessment* report forms a vital base on which decision-making and future plan development can be made.

Climate change predictions have implications for our region and for the Council's future programmes. We are committed to keeping up with the science, and the predicted likely effects of climate change and their potential social and economic impacts.

Environment Southland needs to be an example to the community and provide leadership in this space. We have taken steps to reduce our own greenhouse gas emissions, implemented ways to reduce energy consumption in our offices, installed solar panels and invested in a boiler system that uses woodchips as fuel. We're also considering adding electric and hybrid-electric vehicles to the fleet when replacements come due.

Sea level rise and storm surge are emerging risk impacts of climate change that will affect our coastal communities, including parts of Invercargill and Riverton, in the coming decades.

High quality information is an important foundation for decision-making around climate change. LiDAR (an airborne, remote sensing method

that provides critical information) is being implemented nationally. It will be used in Southland to provide high-quality data to support future decision-making around environmental changes.

We also want to improve the quality, type and accessibility of hazard information to the community.

Acknowledging the challenges and planning for them, addressing the barriers and investing in our infrastructure is vital for Southland's future.



Our story

Investing in Southland

Tackling our water quality and quantity issues and building greater resilience in the face of climate change are important priorities for Southland. By investing in our communities and working in partnership, the region will be well placed to meet the challenges of the future.

Partnerships and funding are key to making a real difference, both internally for Environment Southland and for the region. We need to be clear about what is important to our communities, to honestly evaluate the problems, work together on the solutions, seek mutually beneficial relationships, make efficiencies, and find the necessary funding.

Environment Southland has partnered with some of New Zealand's

best science minds and industry researchers on its science and economic research for water quality, getting far greater value for money, and gaining more knowledge than if we had done this work alone. These projects are now completed, but we continue to share innovative thinking in ongoing research areas.

Southland councils have a legacy of shared services, which maximise efficiency and reduce costs for

ratepayers. Emergency Management Southland is a shining example, amongst many. There are also other opportunities where there are advantages to sharing costs and benefits. Through a joint cost-sharing proposal with LINZ, Southland councils will fund the use of the LiDAR system to obtain high-quality information that will be a critical base for future decision-making around climate change.

The Southland Mayoral Forum addresses region-wide concerns. It initiated the Southland Regional Development Strategy which led to the establishment of the Southland Regional Development Agency (SRDA).

The Mayoral Forum continues to have a leadership role, addressing some of the challenges ahead, such as how communities fund expensive upgrades to wastewater and stormwater infrastructure. We advocate for leadership on climate change through the Mayoral Forum because we need to be united and to connect with central government on something this big and important.

By joining with others in partnership, we can share costs and be better placed to successfully apply for funding from central government and other agencies.

We strive to put people and relationships at the heart of everything we do, from our work programmes to our internal processes. Relationships have always been important, but we recognise that tackling Southland's challenges in many cases requires a partnership approach or an all-of-Southland effort.

Through our People, Water and Land programme we are partnering with

Ngai Tahu ki Murihiku through Te Ao Marama Inc. to take an integrated approach to freshwater management designed to improve our water and land.

Internally, we will review internal processes and systems to create efficiencies and drive down costs.

Finding more funding

In reviewing our financial practices, we are vigilant about ensuring they align with our financial strategy and contribute to our organisational resiliency.

Funding for the Council's programmes remains a challenge. In the future, land-based rates funding won't be sustainable on its own, as we deal with issues such as 3 Waters and our communities' adaptation to the impacts of climate change. This is an

area that the government's Productivity Commission is looking into.

We want to ensure our financial reserves are well managed and available for emergency and appropriate strategic purposes, and that we have the appropriate mix of funding for the work we need to do.

We have also been considering how we deal with the rising costs of doing business, some of which stem from

the need to meet central government's increasing legislative requirements.

Our financial strategy takes a user pays approach where possible. We overhauled our fees and charges in 2018, including applying a CPI adjustment and making minor simplifications. Fees and charges will be reviewed again in 2021 in tandem with the development of the 2021-2031 Long-term Plan.



What's changed?

▶ Overall rate increase

The Long-term Plan 2018-2028 projected that the overall rate increase for the 2019/20 year would be 7.7%. When revising the budget and work programmes for the 2019/20 Annual Plan, councillors reduced the overall rate increase to 6.9% (which equates to an overall increase of \$1,172,747).

▶ Proposed 'improving water' rate

Plans to introduce a new rate to fund on-ground initiatives to improve water quality, as indicated in the Council's 2018-2028 Long-term Plan, are not going ahead in this Annual Plan, pending national funding reviews and the work of the government's Productivity Commission, which looks into future funding options for local councils.

▶ Biosecurity rate

The biosecurity rate increase for the 2019/20 year is 3.14% (equating to \$72,283). The increase is primarily for additional high value project work associated with the Council's biodiversity programme.

7.7%

PROJECTED
overall rate increase 2019/20

6.9%

REVISED
overall rate increase 2019/20

▶ Land Sustainability rate

The Land Sustainability rate increase for the 2019/20 year is 6.15% (equating to \$118,716). This is a reflection of our increased activity in our role of supporting and engaging with the Southland community, to enable them to take action.

▶ Catchment rates

Catchment rates are decreasing for the 2019/20 year by 3.87% (equating to \$148,813). This decrease is due to cost savings from the trial of a new operating model.

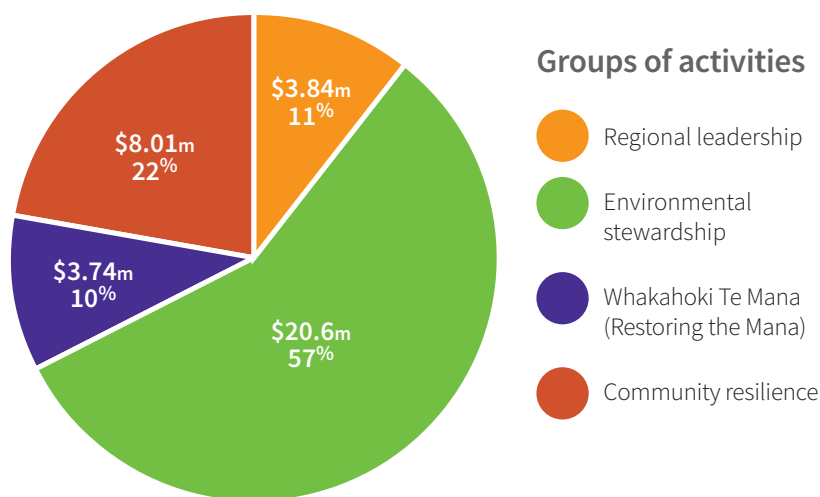


The budget

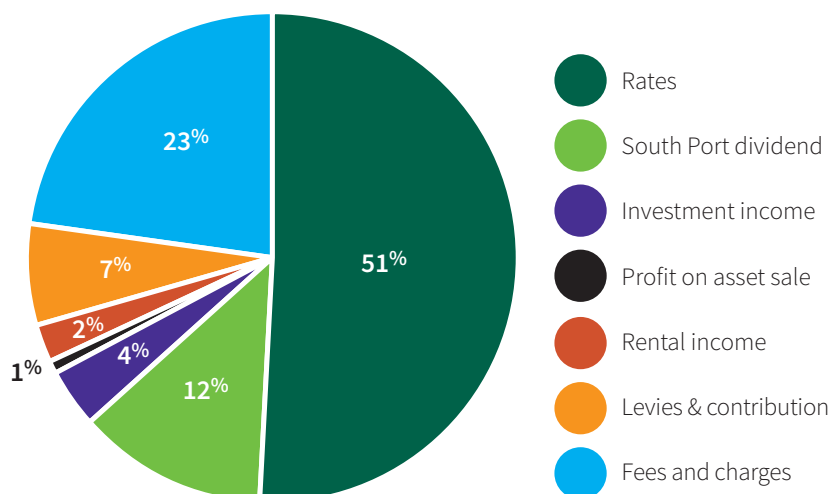
The Annual Plan sets out the budget for the 2019/20 year. It is based on the 2018-2028 Long-term Plan, which focuses on the Council's activity and expenditure over the next three years.

Total expenditure for the 2019/20 year is \$36.2 million. This is an increase of \$698,000 on the previous year. The increase, which comes on top of last year's budgeted deficit, will be funded from a number of sources including an overall rate increase of 6.9% (\$1,172,747). Individual rate amounts will vary significantly and this is in large part due to recent revaluations which have been undertaken within the Southland District and have resulted in movements in property values.

2019/20 Budget and total expenditure



Funding sources (as per 2019/20)



Funding options

Funding our work remains a significant challenge – indications are that local government will need other funding sources over the next decade. Land-based rate funding will not be sustainable on its own, as local government tackles issues like 3 Waters and adapting communities to the impacts of climate change.

The Council will continue to work with Local Government New Zealand and central government to work through potential funding options as we move towards developing the 2021–2031 Long-term Plan. Please see the Annual Plan for more details on the budget.

Extra spending

There are some other changes to proposed spending or new spending for the 2019/20 year. These were not included in the 2018-2028 Long-term Plan either because details were not available at the time or they are new proposals.

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▶ **People, Water and Land programme** (including the Regional Forum)

To implement the programme in 2019/20, resources are required to manage and facilitate the forum, and to provide technical advice and support. The indicative cost in 2019/20 is \$500,000 and the same amount is forecast for 2020/21 and 2021/22.

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▶ **Proposed Southland Water and Land Plan appeals**

A number of parties have appealed decisions on the proposed Southland Water and Land Plan. Those appeals are before the Environment Court where the merits of the plan's content are being considered and determined. There are uncertainties about the timing, cost and likely outcomes of the appeal process. The Council has budgeted an indicative cost of \$300,000 for its involvement in this process in 2019/20.

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▶ Bluff boat ramp upgrade and biosecurity hull cleaning facility

Environment Southland is contributing to a planned upgrade of the existing Bluff Yacht Club boat ramp. The total cost of the upgrade is estimated at \$1.8 million. Environment Southland's total contribution of \$400,000 (\$200,000 paid in 2018/19 and another \$200,00 to be paid in 2020/21) is being funded from cruise ship revenue. The upgraded ramp will provide access to a proposed vessel hull washdown facility planned for construction beside the ramp. This facility will assist vessel operators heading into Fiordland waters to ensure they have clean hulls, as required by the *Fiordland Marine Regional Pathway Management Plan*. Environment Southland will fund the construction of this washdown facility, estimated to cost \$300,000, from cruise ship revenue.

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▶ ES Way

This is an internal programme which aims to build capacity and improve the way we work together in the most efficient and effective way, so that we can best deliver on our organisational vision and outcomes for the Southland community. A total of \$200,000 of additional spending is planned in 2019/20 to implement the programme. A further \$55,000 will be used to support the programme in 2020/21 and a further \$20,000 in 2021/22.

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▶ Riskpool contribution

Riskpool provided public liability and professional indemnity insurance cover for local government agencies across New Zealand for 20 years. They no longer operate their mutual liability insurance fund and are now processing final claims. As part of this, an additional contribution is required from Environment Southland for \$26,037.73, payable on 1 July 2019. There is also likely to be a final call for contributions in 2022 or 2023 as Riskpool winds up its operations.

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Deferred projects

▶ Air quality review – Phase 2

Phase 2 of the Air Plan Review, which deals with industrial discharges, remains deferred.

The government is reviewing the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality (NESAQ). Details of the amendments to the NESAQ are expected to be known publicly later in 2019.

Timing of the second phase review will be planned to align with the adoption of amendments to the NESAQ. We will continue to monitor and report on the Air Plan Review.

▶ Contributions to the LiDAR project

Light detection and ranging (LiDAR) refers to an airborne remote sensing method that uses pulsed laser to measure variable distances to the earth, generating a precise, three-dimensional layer of the earth's surface and features. It provides critical mapping information that can be used to map and model changes to the environment.

LINZ has secured funding from the Provincial Growth Fund to implement a national LiDAR programme, which all of Southland's councils will contribute to at a regional level via a cost-share arrangement.

Due to project timings, Environment Southland is proposing to defer its annual contribution cost until the 2020/21 and 2021/22 financial years.

External influences

The Council needs to be adaptable and respond to external changes and influences. Some of the external factors expected to have an influence over the next 12-18 months are mentioned below. For most, potential costs and impacts on work programmes are unclear at this stage.

▶ Funding and financing of local government

The costs and pressures on local government have been increasing over recent years. Because of this, the government has asked the New Zealand Productivity Commission to examine the adequacy and efficiency of the existing framework for funding and financing local government.

A draft report on the Productivity Commission's inquiry is due to be released for public comment in June 2019. The impact of the Productivity Commission's work on the local government sector is unknown at this stage. It is assumed that any implications would be addressed in the 2021-2031 Long-term Plan.

▶ Ongoing reform of the Resource Management Act

In April 2019, the government released its decision on forming the National Planning Standard. The standard directs the Council to re-develop its existing policy statement and plans into a nationally prescribed template with an electronic search functionality.

Environment Southland will need to reframe its Regional Policy Statement into the new template early, as all other regional and district plans must give effect to the document. At this stage, the extent and timing of the related work programme is unknown.

▶ Review of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) and proposed National Environmental Standard

Central government has signalled that further changes to the NPS-FM are being developed for consultation in 2019. These will likely clarify how sensitive downstream receiving environments should be managed forward, potentially introduce a requirement for farm plans, refresh the National Objectives Framework and speed up the introduction of freshwater quality and quantity limits. Until the draft statement is released, the impact these potential changes could have on Environment Southland's work programme, budgets or resourcing is unknown.

▶ Proposed National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity

The Biodiversity Collaborative Group (BCG) is a stakeholder-led group established by the government to develop national policy on indigenous biodiversity. The BCG has developed a draft policy which will be considered by officials and ministers ahead of a full consultation process before going before government for final approval. It is uncertain when any resulting changes would take place and what their implications would be for the Council's budgets and plans.

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▶ Aquaculture strategy and planning

Southland currently has 44 marine farms (285 ha) primarily located at Big Glory Bay at Stewart Island and in Bluff Harbour. They mainly farm salmon and mussels which are processed in factories at Bluff.

The coastal permits that allow marine farms to operate nationally need to be renewed by the end of 2024. A proposed National Environmental Standard for Marine Aquaculture and policy recommendations were referred to Cabinet late in 2018 but no decisions have yet been made. Therefore, the Council is unable to take the potential workload implications into account.

The Southland Aquaculture Working Group has been working alongside industry, government, iwi and other interested parties, to investigate location options for the potential growth of Southland's aquaculture industry. Finding new water space and enhancing the use of existing water space are two aspects being investigated, together with the potential for land-based aquaculture support industries. There may be implications for the Council's Regional Coastal Plan.

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▶ Adapting to the impacts of climate change and natural hazards

Climate change predictions indicate that Southland is likely to experience warmer weather all year round, summers will have more dry days and there will be extended periods of relatively higher temperatures. Average annual rainfall is projected to increase, mostly in winter and spring. This will have implications for the region and the Council's future programmes. The costs of implementing any changes or other adaptation solutions are unknown at this stage.

The likely climate change effects include sea level rise, storms, flooding, water availability, coastal hazards, biosecurity and impacts on agriculture. Southland is also exposed to other natural hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and snow events.

The government is currently making changes to local government's responsibilities for managing the effects of natural hazards. With the effects of climate change becoming more apparent, the local government sector is expected to pick up significant responsibilities for keeping their communities and businesses safe.

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Environment Southland Councillors



Nicol Horrell
Chairman, Western



Lloyd McCallum
Deputy Chairman, Southern



Ross Cockburn
Fiordland



Neville Cook
Invercargill – Rakiura



Lyndal Ludlow
Invercargill – Rakiura



Robert Guyton
Invercargill – Rakiura



Grant Hubber
Hokonui



Jeremy McPhail
Eastern-Dome



Rowly Currie
Invercargill – Rakiura



Eric Roy
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David Stevens
Eastern-Dome



Maurice Rodway
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