

Local Governance Statement





[Photograph taken by Les Ladbrook]

Environment Southland, through strong clear frameworks, statutory and non-statutory, models the values of sustainable development to the wider community, thereby playing a vital leadership role in the future of Southland

Our Vision –

A vibrant organisation actively enhancing the experience of living and working in a sustainable Southland

Our Local Governance Statement is a collection of information about Environment Southland and the processes through which we engage our community. It outlines what we do for and on behalf of our community, how we make decisions and how you can influence or contribute to these decisions.

This document is designed to promote democracy at a local level and we hope it provides you with all the information you need to be informed and become involved.

Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions or comments.

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Our Southland...



The Southland region is one of nature's gifts. Our diverse environment ranges from fertile plains to untouched native forests and mountains, veined by rivers and the longest coastline of any region in the country. This environment provides Southlanders with a high quality lifestyle, founded on primary industry and diverse enterprises, with an abundance of recreational opportunities. Environment Southland sees the managed use of this natural capital as an opportunity to build a strong foundation for prosperity amidst other uncertainties and challenges.

Southland's population of 96,500¹ enjoys a land area of 3,035,577 ha. This encompasses Invercargill city, the Southland and Gore districts and two national parks – Fiordland and Stewart Island/Rakiura.

The 3,100 km of coastline provides natural habitat, recreation opportunities and enables a growing marine-based industry which includes marine farming, traditional fishing and international cruise ship visits.

Southland punches above its weight as a leading exporter with dairy, lamb, beef and timber products.

Development and growth all depend upon the continued availability of natural resources, and Environment Southland is focused on ensuring that the region's natural assets are

¹ These figures are from the 2014 Statistics New Zealand Population Estimates and are the most recent population estimates.

managed sustainably for the wellbeing of current and future generations. This particularly relates to maintaining or improving water quality to meet the requirements of the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management by 2025.

We recognise the increasing pressures being placed on the environment, from intensive farming and industrial practices, increased recreational usage and citizens whose expectations of lifestyle and economic opportunities are rising along with their appreciation of the need to conserve and enhance our environment.

Environment Southland acknowledges Ngāi Tahu as tangata whenua in Southland. They have a special status in terms of our resource management activities, and our relationship with them is recognised as a productive partnership. We continue to develop our relationships with all rūnanga in Southland through Te Ao Mārama Inc (the Iwi liaison entity representing Southland rūnanga for resource management and local government issues) and with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, the iwi authority.

Te Tangi a Taurira, the Iwi management plan, provides a living, working document that assists Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku to effectively participate in natural resource and environmental policy and planning. It enables council to ensure iwi issues and policies are provided for in planning documents and determines the nature and extent of consultation required, with respect to specific activities or areas of importance.

Regional Profile

Southland's Natural Resources

Major River Catchments

Waiiau	-	river channel length 186 km; area 8,173 sq km
Aparima	-	river channel length 113 km; area 1,375 sq km
Oreti	-	river channel length 182 km; area 3,510 sq km
Mataura	-	river channel length 194 km; area 5,360 sq km

Major Lakes

Manapouri, Te Anau, Hauroko, Monowai.

National Parks

Southland is the “walking capital of the world” boasting New Zealand’s largest National Park, Fiordland, and the country’s newest National Park, Stewart Island/Rakiura.

Significant Wetlands

Twenty-six systems including Waituna (RAMSAR designated), Te Anau complex, Lake George, Redcliff Reserve.

Coastline

3,100 km

Population

96,500 (from the 2014 Statistics New Zealand Population Estimates) and is the most recent population estimate.

An Overview

General

Environment Southland employees	-	145 (full time employees as at 30.6.16)
Rateable properties	-	50,184
Properties in total	-	54411
Number of ratepayers	-	35,523
Resource consents administered	-	4,440
Pollution complaints		
	2010/11	- 981
	2011/12	- 960
	2012/13	- 814
	2013/14	- 713
	2014/15	- 616
	2016/17	- 668

Lands

Total rateable value of region	-	\$30,443 billion
Floodway farm lands owned – 4,600 ha rateable value	-	\$52.6 million
Floodway property leases	-	44

Rivers

Stopbanks constructed and maintained	-	458 km
Flood detention dams	-	7
Streams and drains maintained	-	1,364 km
Replacement cost of stopbanks, dams culverts and structures	-	\$57 million

Hydrometric Sites

Groundwater level sites (including 111 manual sites and 23 auto)	-	124
Water level sites	-	51
Automatic rainfall sites	-	42
Daily rainfall reader sites	-	16

Pest Plants Control

Rateable area	-	1.231 million ha
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Transport Planning

Preparation, monitoring and review of the Regional Land Transport Plan through the Regional Transport Committee. Management of passenger transport services is delegated to the Invercargill City Council.

Harbour Responsibilities

Cruise ship visits to Fiordland harbours

2008/09	-	67
2009/10	-	53
2010/11	-	59
2011/12	-	82
2012/13	-	90
2013/14	-	76
2014/15	-	73
2015/16	-	72 (expected)
2016/17	-	89 (expected)

Land Use

Farms in region (approximately)	-	5,311	
Dairy effluent consents	-	915	
Total number of herds	-	942	
Average dairy herd size	-	673	
Production forests	-	88,042	ha

Iwi

Ngai Tahu

- Nga Runanga -
- ▲ Hokonui (Gore)
 - ▲ Awarua (Bluff)
 - ▲ Waihopai (Invercargill)
 - ▲ Oraka-Aparima (Riverton)

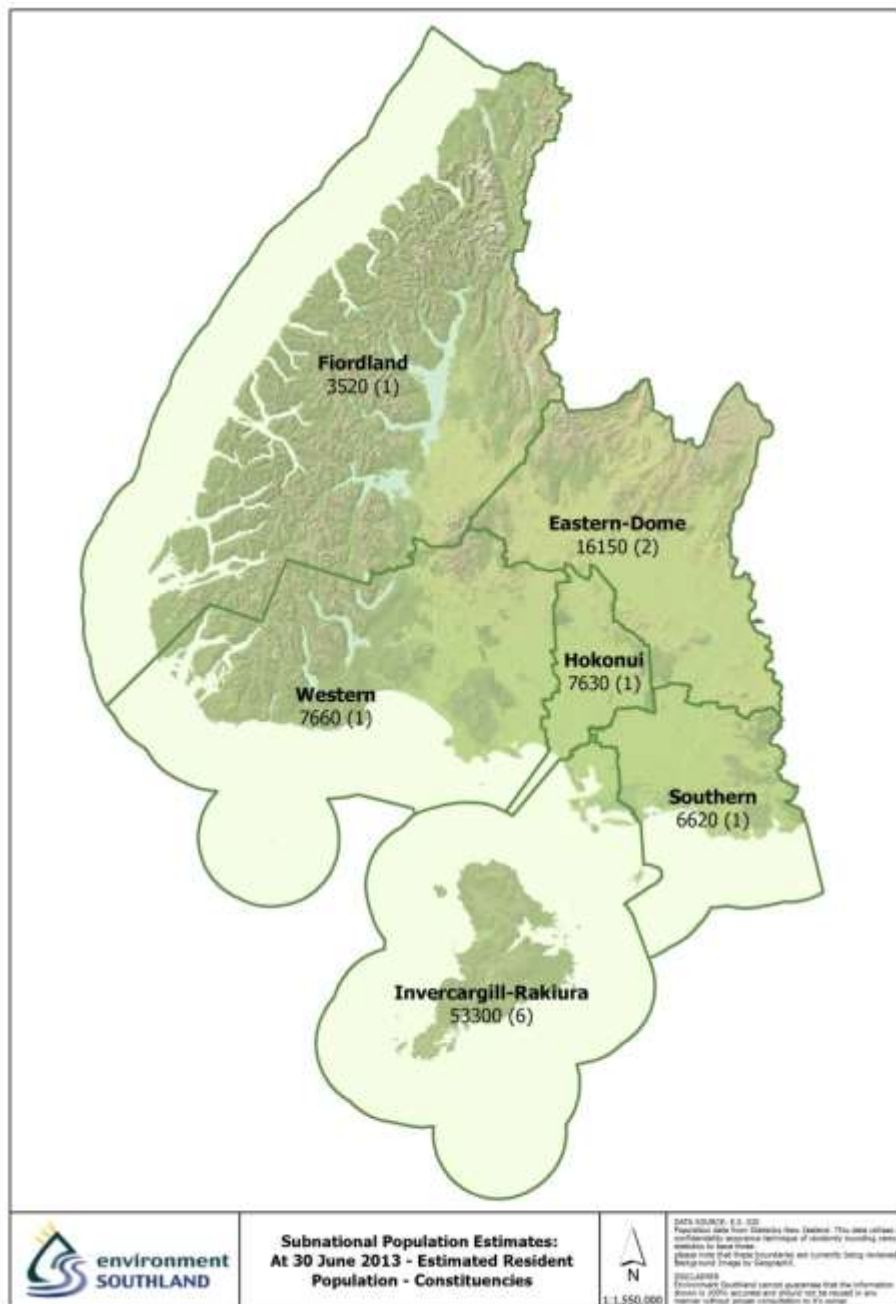
Environmental Challenges in Region

- 1 Land Water and coastal management
- 2 Air quality
- 3 Biodiversity and biosecurity
- 4 Natural hazards
5. Transport

Representation Arrangements

Your Constituencies

Review of membership and representation must be undertaken at least every six years or for every second local body election. A review was required prior to the 2013 election and no change to the 2007 constituencies, except for minor adjustments to retain commonality with territorial authority wards, was confirmed by the Local Government Commission on 10 April 2013. The next review of membership and representation is due ahead of the 2019 local body elections.



Your Councillors 2016-2019

Chairman Nicol Horrell

Western Constituency
269 Alton Road
Alton Valley, RD 1
Tuatapere 9691
03 226 6627



Deputy Chairman Lloyd McCallum

Southern Constituency
1100 Wilsons Crossing Road
RD 1
Winton 9781
03 221 7297



Cr Ross Cockburn

Fiordland Constituency
452 Manapouri-Te Anau Highway RD 1
Te Anau 9679
03 249 7082



Cr Neville Cook

Invercargill-Rakiura Constituency
16 Wellesley Avenue
Invercargill 9810
03 218 4500



Cr Rowly Currie

Invercargill-Rakiura Constituency
55 Glenroy Park Drive
Invercargill 9810
03 215 6176



Cr Robert Guyton

Invercargill-Rakiura Constituency
20 Thames Street
Riverton 9822
03 234 8249



Cr Grant Hubber

Hokonui Constituency
534 Oporo Flat Road
Oporo, RD 4
Invercargill 9874
03 235 2851



Cr Lyndal Ludlow

Invercargill/Rakiura Constituency
770 Queens Drive
Invercargill 9810
03 215 4777



Cr Jeremy McPhail

Eastern-Dome Constituency
357 Cunningham Road
RD 1
Gore 9771
03 207 1830



Cr Eric Roy

Invercargill-Rakiura constituency
96 George Street
Windsor
Invercargill 9810
03 217 2131



Cr David Stevens

Eastern-Dome constituency
"Netherdale"
461 Glenure-Balfour Road RD 6
Balfour 9776
03 201 6330



Cr Maurice Rodway

Invercargill-Rakiura Constituency
48 Ruru Avenue
Otatara RD 9
Invercargill 9879
03 213 0900



Representation

Environment Southland currently does not have any Maori constituencies. There is provision within local government legislation that the Council may resolve to hold a poll on the issue of Maori representation at any time. The public is also offered the opportunity to demand a poll, providing that 5% of electors make written demand for it. Presently, Maori in Southland do not see the need for a separate Maori constituency as they are well represented in local government by Te Ao Marama Inc.

Electoral System

Environment Southland Councillors are elected triennially. All candidates must be New Zealand citizens and enrolled as a parliamentary elector. Nominations to stand for Council must be received from two electors within the candidate's constituency (a candidate is unable to nominate themselves). The Chairman of the Council, Deputy Chair and Committee Chairs are selected by the members at the inaugural meeting of Council following an election.

Environment Southland has chosen to use the First Past the Post (FPP) system of electing its members.

The other option permitted under the Local Electoral Act 2001 is the Single Transferable Vote (STV) system. This system is used in District Health Board elections. Electors rank candidates in order of preference. The number of votes required for a candidate to be elected (called the quota) depends on the number of positions to be filled and the number of valid votes. The necessary number of candidates to fill all vacancies is achieved first by the counting of first preferences then by a transfer of a proportion of votes received by any candidate where the number of votes for that candidate is in excess of the quota, and then by the exclusion of the lowest polling candidates and the transfer of these votes in accordance with voters' second preferences.

A change to the electoral system can be brought about by a consensual decision by the Council or by public demand (5%) for a poll on the electoral system.

The next triennial election will be held in 2019.

When does Council meet?

The legal requirements for Council meetings are set down in the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA).

All Council and Committee meetings must be open to the public unless there is reason to consider some items with the public excluded. Although meetings are open to the public, members of the public do not have speaking rights unless prior arrangements are made with Council. The LGOIMA contains a list of the circumstances where councils may consider items with the public excluded (these circumstances generally relate to

protection of personal privacy, professionally privileged or commercially sensitive information, and/or the maintenance of public health, safety and order).

The Council agenda is a public document, although parts may be withheld if the above circumstances apply. The Chairman or Committee Chairman is responsible for maintaining order at meetings and may, at his or her discretion, order the removal of any member of the public for disorderly conduct, or remove any member of Council who does not comply with Standing Orders.

Minutes of meetings must be kept as evidence of the proceedings of the meeting. These must be made publicly available, subject to the provisions of the LGOIMA. For a Meeting of Council, at least 14 days notice of the time and place of the meeting must be given. Extraordinary meetings generally can be called on three working days' notice. During meetings, the Chairman and Councillors must follow Standing Orders (a set of procedures for conducting meetings). The Council may suspend Standing Orders by a vote of 75 per cent of the members present.

The Council and its principal standing committees generally meet six weekly, or quarterly. All meeting dates and times are advertised in the Public Notices section of The Southland Times. Meeting dates may also be obtained from the Executive Assistant. Most meetings are held in the Council Chamber of our building located at the corner of North Road and Price Street in Invercargill.

Copies of agendas and staff reports are available to the public no later than two days before each meeting. Time is allocated at the beginning of each meeting for any public forum, petitions or deputations.

Please contact the Executive Assistant if you have questions or would like more information about attending or speaking at one of our Council meetings. We recognise that standing before Council can seem like a daunting prospect, but we genuinely endeavour to assist and help you wherever possible.

Standing Committee Meetings

Meetings are held on a six weekly cycle, commencing late January/early February, and are generally held on either a Wednesday or Thursday. The start time may also vary, depending on whether they are being held in conjunction with other meetings, or on their own.

Meetings held six weekly on a Wednesday:

Strategy & Policy Committee	9.00 am – check our website for details
Organisational Performance & Audit Committee	1.00 pm – but every second meeting this changes – check the website for details.

Meetings held quarterly:

Regulatory	1.00 pm on a Wednesday – but these times may vary – please check the website for details
Regional Services	1.00 pm on a Thursday – but these times may vary – please check the website for details

Council Meetings

Council meets informally with executive staff prior to each monthly Council meeting.

Council generally meets on a Wednesday on a six weekly cycle commencing at 10.30 am, but periodically this changes, to allow for other commitments. Please always check the website for details.

Resource consent and planning hearings and meetings of other committees are held on an “as and when required” basis.

Working parties under the auspices of Council or a standing committee sometimes set their own meeting times. Those that are open to the public are notified in The Southland Times and also published on our website.

The Big Picture

Environment Southland's local governance activities encompass an area that is serviced by three other local authorities; Invercargill City, Gore and Southland District Councils. The four authorities work closely and collaboratively together, both formally through the Shared Services Forum, and informally through workshops, discussions and joint projects.

Environment Southland has a very effective relationship with Iwi and a positive relationship with a number of government and community organisations that assist and complement our role as Southland's environmental custodian.

What we do

Most human activities impact on our natural and physical resources. It is Environment Southland's role, very much in conjunction with the community, to ensure that the resources we all depend upon for our industries, jobs, recreation and quality of life, are sustainably managed.



[Photograph taken by Les Ladbrook]

If we manage the basic resources well, then the ecosystems that support us will continue to do so. If our ecosystems are damaged or they fail, then humans and their activities will suffer accordingly.

The purpose of Environment Southland is to enable democratic decision making at the appropriate level, so the social, cultural, economic and environmental well-being of the community is provided for now and in the future. Our role is to deliver our agreed work programmes, and maintain our ability to respond to emergencies or changing circumstances.

We detail our proposed activities in our current Long-term Plan (LTP) which is developed every three years in consultation with the public, and then formally adopted by

councillors after public consultation, on a three yearly basis. The latest LTP is available online, or contact us for a printed copy.

How do we implement our responsibilities?

All of Environment Southland’s work programmes and core activities are represented across six broad groups of activities.

<p>Providing for the management of Southland’s sustainability</p> <p>This accounts for a large part of our work programmes across all of our strategic aims, particularly the management of water, land, air and the coast.</p>	<p>Enabling resource use – communities, businesses and individuals</p> <p>This goes hand-in-hand with the management of Southland’s sustainability, particularly our science programme; and also takes account of policy and planning, consenting and compliance services.</p>
<p>Emergency response and preparedness</p> <p>This covers natural hazard planning and mitigation, marine oils spills and civil defence emergency management.</p>	<p>Biodiversity and biosecurity services</p> <p>This is for the management and control of pest plants and animals, and to support biodiversity.</p>
<p>Flood protection and control services</p> <p>This includes our most significant infrastructure – Southland’s stopbank flood protection infrastructure, as well as river works and land drainage, plus some of the water, land and coastal management.</p>	<p>Community representation and communication</p> <p>This group of activities contributes to all of the Council’s strategic aims.</p>

What are we focused on?

The Strategic Plan for Environment Southland identifies five focus areas, which are reflected in our Long-term Plan. The focus areas are:

1. Land, Water and Coastal Management

This is by far the largest area of responsibility for us. Three areas – land, water and coast – have been brought together in one strategic focus area to give recognition to the importance of an holistic “mountains to sea” (ki uta ki tai) approach of managing our catchments.

2. Air Quality

Southland's regional air quality plan was updated in 2016 to reflect the community's health values, current air quality issues and the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality. With the new plan in place, the community is moving towards improving air quality due to initiatives such as the Clean Air Loans Scheme.

3. Biosecurity and Biodiversity

Environment Southland has a strong presence in biosecurity, managing pest species which threaten both our terrestrial and marine environments. These efforts complement our work to nurture our region's unique biodiversity, as maintaining a diverse environment is essential to the health and resilience of Southland's natural resources.

4. Risks and Natural Hazards

We have a responsibility to protect natural and man-made assets from hazards such as floods and earthquakes. A significant consideration in this regard is the potential impact of climate change. Significant work has also been accomplished on drainage and floodbank systems.

5. Transport

Our role is to strategically plan and provide a framework for the efficient movement of goods and people throughout the region.

The Big 3

Water quality and quantity, air quality, and biosecurity and biodiversity are considered Southland's 'Big 3' issues. They have been identified as the most pressing issues facing Southland's environment and the sustainable use of our resources. We respond to these priorities through a number of core activities

Core activities

- ▲ Environmental information, e.g. science programmes, technical field work, data management, monitoring of water and air;
- ▲ catchment management, e.g. river and drainage works, stop bank infrastructure;
- ▲ policy and planning;
- ▲ biodiversity and biosecurity, e.g. managing pest animals and plants;
- ▲ environmental compliance;
- ▲ land and water services, e.g. land sustainability advice, pollution prevention and education;
- ▲ property management;
- ▲ consent processing;
- ▲ Emergency Management Southland (a shared service);
- ▲ community representation.

Water

Maintaining and improving Southland's water quality is our biggest challenge, and first priority. We have seen a measurable decline in water quality in some areas and solutions to address it affect not only the agricultural industry, but all Southlanders. We are taking a different tack to other regional councils in that we are putting in the effort to understand Southland's unique geography and geology and the economic, social and cultural impacts of potential policies. The aim is to seek Southland specific solutions.

We do this through:

- ▲ community liaison and interaction with community groups;
- ▲ maintenance of community flood protection assets;
- ▲ maintenance of regional drainage network out-falls;
- ▲ monitoring of quality and quantity;
- ▲ groundwater and aquifer research;
- ▲ issuing and monitoring resource consents;
- ▲ compliance and investigation work;
- ▲ riparian management advice;
- ▲ State of the Environment reporting;

- ▲ legislative tools – Water and Land Plan – our response to Southland’s water quality and quantity issues and the Government’s National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.

Air

As a regional council we are required to meet the Government’s health-inspired National Environmental Standard for Air Quality. Air quality is our second highest priority and we are working to improve the Gore and Invercargill airsheds, where unique landscape features and home and industrial heating preferences can pose challenges. We do this through:

- ▲ consulting with the people of Southland;
- ▲ contributing to the Southland Warm Homes project;
- ▲ air quality awareness programmes;
- ▲ legislative tools – the Regional Air Quality Plan;
- ▲ monitoring ambient air quality in Invercargill, Gore and other urban areas;
- ▲ operating a 24-hour pollution hotline;
- ▲ issuing and monitoring resource consents;
- ▲ collecting relevant information and data.

Biodiversity and Biosecurity

Biodiversity is the abundance and diversity of biological life in an environment, from animals right down to fungi. Diverse landscapes and wildlife therefore adds to, and is a good indicator of, the health and resilience of our natural resources. While we have particularly strong and successful biosecurity programmes to control pest species, an increased focus on biodiversity has now been incorporated into the Council’s strategic direction. This includes the appointment of a dedicated Biodiversity Programme Leader to increase focus and align work programmes with other local councils.

Publicly available Information and Documents

Environment Southland holds large numbers of documents relating to its activities. Any person is entitled to make a request for official information about Environment Southland, its elected members and activities. This enables our community to have greater access to, and involvement, in our decision-making and it also promotes greater accountability within the organisation.

Requests for information, either written or verbal, can be made to us under the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

A key document is the Long-term Plan (LTP). The LTP describes what Environment Southland proposes to do, sets out what the results are expected to be, what the activities are expected to cost, and how they will be funded. The current LTP was adopted in 2015. It runs until 2025 and will be reviewed in 2018. Other documents we hold are:

- ▲ agendas, minutes and correspondence;
- ▲ Annual Plans and Reports;
- ▲ Bylaws, policy manuals and leases;
- ▲ consent applications;
- ▲ contracts, financial records and insurances;
- ▲ Regional Policy Statement;
- ▲ regional plans;
- ▲ environmental reports and statutes;
- ▲ Tier Two Oil Spill Response Plan;
- ▲ Environmental Monitoring Report Cards;
- ▲ Compliance Monitoring Reports;
- ▲ various scientific reports;
- ▲ State of Environment Reports;
- ▲ Charter of Understanding.

If you wish to obtain details of any of these documents, then please contact us. You may also find many of these documents on our website. A number of our plans and strategies are produced as draft documents and are open to public submissions. To find out about having an input into our documents, check out our website www.es.govt.nz, or contact our Reception team.

Laws and Terms of Reference

Local authorities are bound by national legislation and some are also subject to local Acts, which determine activities or functions specific to a particular region. Environment Southland is not bound by any local Acts.

The following Acts and associated regulations give Environment Southland the ability to carry out its functions and responsibilities in order to fulfil its purpose:

Biosecurity Act 1993
Building Act 2004
Bylaws Act 1910
Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002
Charities Act 2005
Contracts (Privity) Act 1982 (and various other contract acts)
Companies Act 1993
Conservation Act 1987
Copyright Act 1994
Crimes Act 1961
Crown Minerals Act 1991
Defamation Act 1992
District Courts Act 2016 Judicature Act 1908
Electronic Transactions Act 2002
Employment Relations Act 2000 (and various employment acts)
Evidence Act 2006
Fees and Travelling Allowances Act 1951
Fencing Act 1978
Financial Reporting Act 2013
Finance Acts (various)
Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) Marine Management Act 2005
Goods and Services Tax Act 1985
Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act 1996
Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Toanga Act 2014
Human Rights Act 1993
Income Tax Act 2007
Insolvency Act 2006
Interpretation Act 1999
Land Act 1948
Land Drainage Act 1908
Land Transfer Act 1952
Land Transport Management Act 2003
Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968
Local Electoral Act 2001
Local Government Act 2002 (and 1974)
Local Government (Rating) Act 2002
Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987
Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011
Maritime Transport Act 1994
National Parks Act 1980
National Provident Fund Restructuring Act 1990

New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008
Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998
Ombudsmen Act 1975
Port Companies Act 1988
Privacy Act 1993
Property Law Act 2007
Public Bodies Contracts Act 1959
Public Finance Act 1989
Public Records Act 2005
Public Works Act 1981
Rating Valuations Act 1998
Reserves Act 1977
Resource Management Act 1991
Secret Commissions Act 1910
Securities Act 1978
Securities Transfer Act 1991
Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941
Standards and Accreditation Act 2015
Statutes Amendment Bill 1936-1951
Statutory Land Charges Registration Act 1928
Tax Administration Act 1994
Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993
Transport Act 1962 (repealed in part)
Trustee Act 1956
Walking Access Act 2008
Wild Animal Control Act 1977

Our Policies

Environment Southland has adopted a suite of Governance Policies, which outline in detail the roles, rules and responsibilities of the organisation and its members.

Our other key policies include:

- Appointment and Remuneration of Directors for Council Organisations
- He Huarahi mō Ngā Uri Whakatupu - The Charter of Understanding
- Investment Policy
- Funding Regional Assets and Community Facilities Policy
- Liability Management Policy
- Meeting Fees, Mileage Allowances and Expenses Policy
- Partnerships between Environment Southland and the Private Sector Policy
- Rates Remission and Postponement Policy
- Significance and Engagement Policy
- Financial Contributions Policy
- Environment Southland Marine Fee Reserves Policy
- Remission and Postponement of Rates on Maori Freehold Land

Details or summaries of these policies are found in our LTP.

Key Planning and Policy Documents

Environment Southland undertakes extensive community consultation into the development and review of its plans and policies. From inception through to adoption, experts, stakeholders, community groups and individuals are invited to provide input into our policies and their desired outcomes.

All draft documents are made available to the public for comment through the submission process and attendance at pre-hearings and full hearings. Our policies are also subject to rigorous monitoring and review processes. The timeline for review (and/or life of) each policy or plan is indicated during the initial development phase of the document and noted in the final adopted version.

The review of the Regional Water and Land Plan will establish limits that will be a framework within which water quality will be maintained or improved. Those limits have to be in place by 2025. The 2015-2025 Long-term Plan (LTP) contains comprehensive programmes to obtain the science and to assist the community to maintain and improve water quality across the region.

Our key planning and policy documents include:

Regional Policy Statement

Regional Coastal Plan

Regional Water Plan (in the process of restructuring to the Water and Land Plan)

Regional Air Quality Plan

Regional Effluent Land Application Plan (in the process of restructuring to the Water and Land Plan)

Regional Pest Management Strategy
Southland Regional Land Transport Plan
Proposed Fiordland Marine Pathway Management Plan
Southland Regional Development Strategy (SoRDs)



[Photo courtesy of Les Ladbrook – Oreti River, Mossburn]

Organisation Design

Management vs Governance

It is important in local government, as it is in any business, to recognise that the role of governance is different to management and operational roles. Environment Southland has developed a set of Governance Policies which outline and define the respective roles of management, staff and elected members.

The Governance Policies are predicated on defining what cannot be done, thereby not being overly restrictive on what can be done and how it can be done. The following matters are extracts from the Governance Policies.

Council-Chief Executive Linkage

The elected members are the governing body of Environment Southland and they employ the Chief Executive. The Council's sole connection with the operations of Environment Southland, its achievements and its conduct will be through this appointment.

The Chief Executive is appointed by the Council in accordance with Section 42 and clauses 33 and 34 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002. The Chief Executive implements and manages the Council's policies and objectives within the budgetary constraints established by the Council. Under Section 42 of the Local Government Act 2002, the responsibilities of the Chief Executive are:

- ▲ implementing the decisions of the Council;
- ▲ providing advice to the Council;
- ▲ ensuring that all responsibilities, duties and powers delegated to the Chief Executive or to any person employed by the Chief Executive, or imposed or conferred by any Act, regulation or bylaw are properly performed or exercised;
- ▲ managing the activities of the Council effectively and efficiently;
- ▲ maintaining systems to enable effective planning and accurate reporting of the financial and service performance of the Council;
- ▲ providing leadership for the staff of the Council;
- ▲ employing staff (including negotiation of the terms of employment for the staff).

The Chief Executive is the Council's only link to operational achievement and conduct, so that all authority and accountability of staff, as far as the Council is concerned, is considered the authority and accountability of the Chief Executive.

It follows then, that Council will treat the Chief Executive's performance and organisational performance as one and the same thing. The Chief Executive informs all Councillors of organisational progress prior to each Council meeting and it is the responsibility of Council to monitor the Chief Executive's performance.

Code of Conduct and Statutory Requirements of Councillor Roles

The Councillor's Role

The specific job output of the Council is a policy framework that converts ownership interests and expectations into organisational performance and achievement and enables the Council to give effect to its responsibilities under the Local Government Act and other relevant legislation.

1. The Council will define and nurture the link between the Council and the ownership.
2. In order to fulfil its governing responsibility to provide leadership and a framework of accountability for the Council's operational performance, the Council will produce written governing policies that, at the broadest levels, address each category of organisational decision. The policies are organised under the following headings:
 - A Executive Limitations -**
establishing constraints on executive authority that establish the prudence and ethical boundaries within which all staff activity and decisions must take place.
 - B Council-Chief Executive Linkage -**
defining the nature of the relationship between the Council and the Chief Executive, how power is delegated and its proper use monitored and evaluated, defining the authority and accountability of the Chief Executive role.
 - C Governance Process -**
specifying how the Council conceives, carries out, monitors its own tasks, and improves its own performance over time.
 - D Ends -**
defining desirable and/or statutory organisational products, effects, benefits, outcomes, recipients, and their cost or relative worth – “what good, for which recipients, at what cost”.
3. The Council will produce assurance of Chief Executive performance against policies.
4. The Council will follow an annual agenda that will re-examine policies on a regular basis and endeavour to improve Council performance through training and development.

The Chairman's Role

The Chairman's role is primarily to assure the integrity and fulfilment of Council's governance processes and, secondarily, in line with the Council's authorisation, to represent the Council to outside parties.

1. The job result of the Chairman is that the Council behaves consistently with its own rules and those legitimately imposed on it from outside the organisation:
 - A meeting discussion content will be confined to those issues that, according to Council policy, clearly belong to the Council not the Chief Executive, to decide;
 - B deliberation will be fair, open and thorough but also timely, orderly and to the point.
2. The authority of the Chairman consists of making decisions that fall within topics covered by Council policies on Governance Process and Council-Chief Executive Linkage, except where the Council specifically delegates portions of this authority to others. The Chairman is authorised to use any reasonable interpretation of the provisions contained in these policies.
 - A The Chairman is empowered to chair Council meetings with all the commonly accepted power of the position (e.g. ruling, recognising, etc).
 - B The Chairman has no authority to make decisions about policies created by the Council within Ends and Executive Limitations policy areas. Therefore, the Chairman has no authority, separate from the Council, to supervise or direct the Chief Executive.
 - C The Chairman may represent the Council to outside parties in announcing Council-stated policies and in stating Chair decisions and interpretations within the areas delegated to him.
 - D The Chairman may delegate this authority but remains accountable for its use.

Members' Conduct

Elected members have specific obligations as to their conduct in the following legislation:

- ▲ **Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002**, which includes obligations to act as a good employer in respect of the General Manager and to abide by the current Code of Conduct and Standing Orders;
- ▲ **the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968**, which regulates the conduct of elected members in situations where there is, or could be, a conflict of interest between their duties as an elected member and their financial interests (either direct or indirect);

- ▲ **the Secret Commissions Act 1910**, which prohibits elected members from accepting gifts or rewards which could be seen to sway them to perform their duties in a particular way;
- ▲ **the Crimes Act 1961**, regarding the acceptance of gifts for acting in a certain way and the use of official information for private profit.

All elected members are required to adhere to a Code of Conduct. Adopting such a code is a requirement of the Local Government Act 2002. Once adopted, such a code may only be amended by a 75 percent or more vote of the Council. The code sets out the Council’s understanding and expectations of how the Chairman and Councillors will relate to one another, to staff, to the media and to the general public in the course of their duties. It also covers disclosure of information that is received by or is in the possession of elected members, and contains details of the sanctions that the Council may impose if an individual breaches the code.

Council Members’ Code of Conduct (change adopted 24 September 2003)

Policy Type - Governance Process

Level Two

1. The Council commits itself and its members to ethical, businesslike and lawful conduct, including proper use of authority, and appropriate decorum when acting as Council members or representing the position of the Southland Regional Council.
2. The Code is designed to assist carrying out the declaration made by each member prior to taking office that before acting as a member of Council, an oral and written declaration is made by each individual as follows:

“I,, declare that I will faithfully and impartially, and according to the best of my skill and judgment, execute and perform, in the best interests of Southland, the powers, authorities, and duties vested in, or imposed upon, me as (chairperson or member) of the Southland Regional Council by virtue of the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, or any other Act.”

Level Three

1. Councillors of the Council must act with loyalty to the interests of the ownership of the Southland Regional Council. This accountability supersedes any conflicting loyalty such as that to constituency, advocacy or special interest groups, or as a result of membership of any other organisation whether by virtue of governor, staff or contractor appointment. It also supersedes the personal interests of any Council member acting as a consumer of the Council’s services.

2. Councillors must avoid conflict of interest with respect to their fiduciary responsibility.
 - A Except as procedurally controlled, there must be no conduct of private business or personal services between any Council member and the Council, to assure openness, competitive opportunity and equal access to inside information.
 - B When the Council is to decide on any issue about which a member has an unavoidable conflict of interest that member shall absent herself or himself from the table without comment so they take no part in the deliberations or the vote on that matter. The minutes shall record that the Councillor withdrew from the table for the duration of the decision on the issue.
 - C Council members must not use their positions to obtain employment or other favourable treatment or position for themselves, family members or close associates. Should a member desire employment by Southland Regional Council they must first resign from the Council or other governance structures of the Council.
 - D Councillors will annually disclose to Council their involvements with organisations, vendors, or any other associations that might produce a conflict.
3. Council members may not attempt to exercise individual authority over the organisation except as set forth in Council policies.
 - A Councillors' interaction with public, news media, or other entities must recognise the same limitation and the inability of any Council member to speak for the Council except within the bounds of explicitly stated Council decisions or policy. The Chairman is the first point of contact for the Council's view on any issue, but the Chairman may refer the media contact on to the most appropriate Councillor, as required. Members remain free to express a personal view in the media, but any comments made must observe all the requirements of this Code and must state, if the comment is contrary to a Council decision or Council policy, that the comment is a minority view.
 - B Individual Councillors will give no weight or voice to their or others' individual judgments of Chief Executive or other staff performance.
 - C Individual Councillors shall not engage in formal or informal discussions about staff performance with staff other than the Chief Executive.
4. Councillors must not intervene in an enforcement, consent or compliance issue in a way which would compromise the actions or intended actions of Council or the Chief Executive.
 - A Except as provided in a Council policy or decision, implementing compliance action is the domain of staff.

- B The Chief Executive shall advise Councillors of enforcement actions being taken in their constituencies, shall recognise situations where Councillor support can assist/resolve a compliance issue and shall use that support in those situations.
- C Councillors shall not commit the Council to any outcome, course of action or agreement unless in terms expressly authorised by Council.
- D Councillors should avoid meetings on enforcement, consent or compliance issues where staff are not present to support them.
- E Councillors should not initiate contact with persons who have an interest in enforcement, compliance or consents issues that is greater than the public at large, other than according to approved Council policies and procedures.
- F The actions or intended actions of the Council or Chief Executive will not be deemed to be compromised when a Councillor who acts as an advisor or represents the interest of a constituent in an enforcement, compliance or consents matter, discloses that intent to the Chief Executive and excludes themselves, or is excluded by the Council from Committee or Council consideration of the matter. The Chief Executive shall notify the Council and any other parties of the Councillor's disclosure forthwith.

Level Four

1. Expectations of members

Council members and appointed members to Council Committees and Sub-committees are included as members to whom the Code applies.

All members should expect and may insist on the respect and dignity of their office in their dealings with each other, management and the public recognising that positive interaction is encouraged by a friendly and informal approach where possible. Members will:

- A ensure they are informed about the roles, functions and processes of the Council;
- B ensure that they become aware of the statutory obligations imposed on members and on Councils;
- C be adequately prepared for meetings, including reading agendas and other relevant material prior to attendance, and, if appropriate and where possible, putting forward questions to the Chief Executive in advance;
- D approach decision making with an open mind, taking into account only relevant considerations and arriving at decisions based upon the individual merits of a matter, free from actual or perceived bias;
- E undertake appropriate professional development;

- F recognise that they have no personal power to commit Council to any particular policy or course of action unless they have delegated authority from Council or the appropriate Committee to do so;
- G respect the decisions that are made at Council meetings and ensure that any public statement giving a point of view contrary to a Council decision is identified as a personal, minority view;
- H comply with the Local Authority (Members Interest) Act 1968 and, where appropriate, disclose particular interest to the Chief Executive so that the interests of the Councillor and the Council may be safeguarded;
- I declare to the Council on coming into office, or immediately on being adjudicated bankrupt, if they are an undischarged bankrupt.

2. Relationships with other members

Members must conduct their dealings with each other in ways that:

- A maintain public confidence in the office to which that have been elected;
- B are open and honest;
- C focus on issues rather than personalities;
- D avoid conflict which is aggressive, offensive or abusive or which may constitute unlawful or inappropriate harassment.

Members will establish a working relationship with fellow members that achieves the best possible outcomes for the community, by:

- E demonstrating courtesy and respect to their fellow Members of Council;
- F respecting the diversity of opinion that may exist and the right of different points of view to be heard;
- G encouraging and supporting each other in a manner that recognises and respects individual strengths and weaknesses.

3. Relationship with public

Members will conduct their dealings with the public recognising that effective Council decision making depends on productive relationships between elected members and the community at large.

- A Members must act in a manner that encourages and values community involvement in local democracy.
- B Members must be available to listen to community views and concerns.
- C Members must strive to understand different points of view within the community.

- D The views of members of the public must be accorded respect with members listening to, and deliberating on, concerns carefully and patiently.

When dealing with members of public, members must:

- E be honest, fair and equitable;
- F behave in a courteous and sensitive manner and not discriminate against any person;
- G avoid promising things the member cannot deliver;
- H avoid aggressive or abusive behaviour.

4. **Relationship with staff/employees**

Members and employees will seek to achieve a team approach in an environment of mutual respect, trust, informality where possible, and acceptance of their different roles in achieving the Council's objectives.

To ensure trust and co-operation is maintained members must:

- A recognise that the Chief Executive is the employer (on behalf of Council) of all Council employees, and as such only the Chief Executive may hire, dismiss, instruct, or censure an employee;
- B be aware of the legislative requirements in respect of employees;
- C be clear about the distinction in the roles of members and staff and how they work together for the benefit of the community;
- D observe any guidelines the Chief Executive should put in place regarding contact with employees;
- E show employees courtesy and respect;
- F demonstrate respect for employees' professional opinion and expertise;
- G not do anything which compromises, or could be seen as compromising, the impartiality of an employee;
- H be aware that failure to observe this portion of the Code may compromise Council's obligations to act as a good employer and may expose Council to civil litigation and audit sanctions.

5. **Disclosure of information**

Members will avoid improper use of information obtained in their activities.

- A Information received by a member in his or her capacity as an elected member must not be used or disclosed for any purpose other than Council business.

- B Information received by a member in his or her capacity as an elected member must not be used or disclosed for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was supplied.
- C Members will not withhold any information that affects the ability of Council to fulfill any legal obligations.

Where a member from time to time becomes privy to confidential information that may affect Council activities, the confidentiality of this information will be protected and not disclosed until a resolution of Council to release the information is made. If information is offered on a confidential basis, the member must:

- D inform the supplier of the information that the member may have a disclosure obligation under this Code;
- E inform the supplier that public disclosure of information received by the Council is governed by the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA) and that under LGOIMA public disclosure may occur without the supplier's consent;
- F decline to receive the information if the supplier insists upon absolute confidentiality.

Level Five

1. Compliance with Code and consequences of a breach

- A Compliance with the Code is mandatory for all elected members (Schedule 7, Section 15(4)) and is made mandatory for other members as by Council resolution.
- B The members themselves shall monitor compliance with this Code.
- C Natural justice shall prevail in any instance of alleged breach.
- D Alleged breaches or failure to comply with the Code that are not subject to any statutory provisions will be dealt with internally by Council, confidentially or otherwise as Council determines at the time.
- E Alleged breaches of the Code shall be reported to the Chief Executive or Chairman as appropriate and where it is considered that the matter is of substance, a report shall be submitted for the consideration of Council after appropriate investigative enquiries, including interviews with the alleged transgressor and other appropriate members, employees or members of the public.
- F If there are no statutory provisions for non-compliance, only Council can censure the member if Council determines that a breach has occurred. Such censure shall not include monetary penalty or suspension (temporary) from Council or Committee, but may include (and is not limited to) a vote of no confidence in the member, or the removal of the member from appointed positions. For co-opted members, censure may include removal from the relevant committee/sub-committee.

Management Structure



Chief Executive

Rob Phillips
rob.phillips@es.govt.nz



Strategy & Corporate Planning Manager

Ken Swinney
ken.swinney@es.govt.nz

Science & Information Directorate



Science & Information Director

Graham Sevicke-Jones
graham.sevicke-jones@es.govt.nz

Environmental Information Manager



John Prince
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Science (NPSFM) Manager

Rachael Millar
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Communications & Engagement Manager

Gail Jefferies
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Operations Directorate

Operations Director

Jonathan Streat
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Catchment Manager

Noel Hinton
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Biosecurity Manager

Richard Bowman
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Land and Water Services Manager

Nikki Tarbutt
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Emergency Management Southland

Angus McKay
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Policy, Planning and Regulatory Services Directorate

Policy, Planning and Regulatory Services Director

Vin Smith
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Policy and Planning Manager

Anita Dawe
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Consents Manager

Michael Durand
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Compliance Manager

Simon Mapp
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Corporate Services Directorate

Corporate Services Director

Neil Selman
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Finance Manager

Phil Culling
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Information Systems Manager

Jane Carroll
jane.carroll@es.govt.nz



Contact Details

Environment Southland	Freephone	0800 76 88 45
corner North Road and Price Street	Phone	(03) 211 5115
Private Bag 90116	Fax	(03) 211 5252
Invercargill	Email	service@es.govt.nz
	Website	www.es.govt.nz
	24-hour emergency response (manned 7 days a week)	(03) 211 5225

Our office hours are 8.00 am–5.00 pm Monday to Friday

Local Government Act 2002

Section 10 – Purpose of Local Authority

Purpose of local government

- (1) The purpose of local government is—
 - (a) to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and
 - (b) to meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses.

Equal Employment Opportunities

Policy Statement

Environment Southland and senior management place a high value on maintaining a skilled, motivated and diverse workforce working in a safe environment.

The Council and management are committed to the principle of equal employment opportunity in the recruitment, employment, training and promotion of the Council's employees.

A philosophy of acceptance without prejudice of differences in race, colour, ethnic or national origin, gender, religion, marital status, family responsibilities, sexual orientation, age or disability will be encouraged throughout the organisation.

Objectives

- ▲ To select job applicants on the basis of merit, verifiable experience and ability to deliver our programmes to the community.
- ▲ To provide job training programmes fairly and without bias to enable employees to best meet the requirements of their current positions and to develop additional skills.
- ▲ To maintain a workplace free of discrimination and harassment.

Public Access to Us

Accessing Staff and Councillors

Environment Southland has an office in Invercargill and a depot in Winton (storage function only). If you would like to meet with a staff member or Councillor it is recommended that you contact us to arrange a suitable appointment. You can do that by phone (03) 211 5115, freephone 0800 76 88 45, by fax (03) 211 5252, or by email service@es.govt.nz.

Service request forms are provided for people who have a specific question or enquiry. All staff and Councillors have access to these forms and if the staff member/Councillor you are dealing with cannot help, we will endeavour to pass on and action your request via this service request network.

If you are dissatisfied with the service you receive from staff (or if you are thrilled with it), then please forward your comments to the Chief Executive.

Community Access

Environment Southland prides itself on its strong links with the people managing our natural resources on a day-to-day basis, i.e. our community. Involvement at this level takes the form of liaison groups, Landcare groups (with Environment Southland providing financial and administrative support), pest management organisations, iwi liaison and financial, administrative and staff support to a wide range of community groups.

Official Information

Any person is entitled to make a request for official information about Environment Southland, its elected members and activities. This enables our community to have greater access to, and involvement in our decision making and it also promotes greater accountability within the organisation.

Requests for information, either written or verbal, can be made to us under the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

Your request for official information should include specific details of the desired information and should be addressed to:

The Chief Executive
Environment Southland
Private Bag 90116
DX 20175
Invercargill 9840

Please note we will also process verbal and electronic requests for information.

All requests for information made under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 will be met unless there is a reason set out and stated in the Act for not providing some or all of the requested information.

Your request will be processed with maximum helpfulness and minimum formality, and within the appropriate timeframe. If your request is declined, you will be informed of the reason it was refused and your rights of appeal.

Personal information can only be requested by the person concerned or by a properly authorised agent of the person concerned.

Because there may be a charge for providing official information when extensive research or photocopies are required, it is important when requesting information under the Act, that you are specific about the information you require. If you are unsure exactly which organisation to

approach for official information, then check out www.justice.govt.nz where you will find a database of organisations and the specific roles that those organisations fulfil.

If your request for information is likely to incur charges, we will always contact you before any charges are incurred.

Committee Structures

Principal Standing Committees

The Council reviews its committee structures after each triennial election. The following Principal Standing Committees currently exist:

Regulatory Committee (*Whakaretea*)

The Regulatory Committee is responsible for providing advice and reporting to Council on the:

1. approval of non-notified resource consent applications;
2. need for formal review and amendment of existing plans, strategies and by-laws;
3. consideration and determination of notified consent applications that are unable to be dealt with via the existing delegations to staff (via the appointment of qualified hearing panels);
4. appointment and performance of hearing committees/panels;
5. implementation of NPS, frameworks, and environmental standards required;
6. monitoring of regional plans, strategies and bylaws;
7. compliance and enforcement activities, including those relating to permitted activities, resource consents and biosecurity matters.

Chairman

Cr Neville Cook

Deputy Chairman

Cr Maurice Rodway

Members

Cr Ross Cockburn

Cr Rowly Currie

Cr Robert Guyton

Cr Grant Hubber

Cr Lyndal Ludlow

Cr Lloyd McCallum

Chairman Nicol Horrell (ex officio)

Quorum = 4

Strategy and Policy Committee (*Rautaki me Mahere*)

The Strategy and Policy Committee is responsible for providing advice and reporting to Council on the:

1. provision of governance oversight into the development and review of plans, policies, strategies and by-laws;
2. recommendation to notify proposed changes or variations to proposed plans, policies, strategies and by-laws;
3. governance oversight of consultation related to regional policies, plans and strategies;
4. appointment of hearing committees or panels to hear submissions on regional policies, plans and strategies;
5. undertaking Water and Land Plan associated project work;
6. receipt, and if necessary endorsement of, scientific studies/reports; receipt of SOE reports and/or score cards;
7. compiling of submissions to Government as needed (if the Council timetable does not provide for same).

Chairman: Cr Grant Hubber
Deputy Chairman: Cr David Stevens
Members: Cr Ross Cockburn
 Cr Rowly Currie
 Cr Robert Guyton
 Cr Lloyd McCallum
 Cr Jeremy McPhail
 Cr Maurice Rodway
 Cr Eric Roy
 Chairman Nicol Horrell (ex officio)

Quorum = 5

Regional Services Committee (*Ropu Ratonga -a-Rohe*)

The Regional Services Committee is responsible for providing advice and reporting to Council on:

1. governance oversight and monitoring of the non-regulatory implementation of Council plans, strategies and by-laws, including (but not limited to):
 - River Corridor Concept Plans;
 - clean heat;
 - pollution prevention;
 - environmental education;
 - land sustainability;
 - the Waituna response.
2. managing the relationship of Council with the Catchment Liaison Committees;
3. governance oversight of and recommending programmes for delivery of flood protection and drainage maintenance;
4. governance oversight of and recommending programmes of work related to the Regional Pest Management Strategy;
5. governance oversight of and recommending programmes of work that promote sustainable resource management practices.
6. governance oversight of the management of Council's lease land.

Chairman Cr Ross Cockburn
Deputy Chairman Cr Eric Roy
Members: Cr Rowly Currie
 Cr Grant Hubber
 Cr Lyndal Ludlow
 Cr Lloyd McCallum
 Cr Maurice Rodway
 Cr David Stevens
 Chairman Nicol Horrell (ex officio)

Quorum =4

Organisational Performance and Audit Committee (*Arataki Mahi me Tātaki Kauta*)

The Organisational Performance and Audit Committee is responsible for providing advice and reporting to Council on:

1. oversight of tasks associated with the development of organisational strategic plan;
2. governance input into the development of output plans and budgets together with associated financial policies which support the delivery of the strategic plans, especially Long-term Plans and Annual Plans;
3. governance oversight of performance reporting to Council regularly, including making recommendations as required, relating to Local Government Act annual reporting and audit by:
 - reviewing periodic high level output reporting against targets and investigating areas of significant non-performance;
 - reviewing related financial performance against budget and investigating areas of significant non-performance;
 - monitoring overall financial wellbeing against budget;
 - monitoring investment performance and receiving periodic briefings from fund managers;
 - providing governance oversight to the completion of external audits including consideration of internal controls;
4. governance oversight to the maintenance and development of corporate disciplines and infrastructure, including facilities, systems and risk management procedures;
5. governance oversight to delegations of authority and associated internal organisational policy development.

Chairman:	Cr Maurice Rodway	
Deputy Chairman:	Cr Lloyd McCallum	
Members:	Cr Neville Cook;	Quorum =3
	Cr Grant Hubber;	
	Cr Jeremy McPhail;	
	Mr Bruce Robertson (Independent Appointee)	
	Chairman Nicol Horrell (ex officio)	

Other Standing Committees

Southland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group (*Te Manatu Arai Mate Ohore o te Tonga*)

The Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 requires the establishment of a joint committee of representatives from all local authorities in the region.

The councils have established the Southland Emergency Management Group (SCDEMG) as a joint standing committee of the councils pursuant to Section 12 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (the Act). The terms of reference are set out in the Southland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan 2012 and the Agreement of Joint Civil Defence Services signed 9 July 2010.

After a comprehensive review of the Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) in Southland the councils have agreed that their responsibilities for CDEM under the Act shall be combined and delivered through one body to be known as Emergency Management Southland (EMS) with the intention that each Council is to be an active equal participant in the establishment development and control of it.

EMS comprises an Emergency Management Office and Emergency Operations Centre in Invercargill with such other sub-offices and centres that are deemed necessary by agreement and shall have the purposes and functions and be governed by the principles set out in the agreement. EMS is located in a building alongside Environment Southland's offices and is staffed by a Manager and up to three emergency management staff.

Environment Southland's representative on the Southland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group is Cr Neville Cook. One representative from each Council needs to be present for a quorum to be valid.

Regional Transport Committee (*Ropu Tiaki Waka-a-Rohe*)

The Regional Transport Committee is responsible for regional land transport in relation to the Transit New Zealand Act 1989.

Its objectives are to:

- ▲ prepare a Regional Land Transport Plan and to act as a forum on land transport issues;
- ▲ promote and facilitate the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate, safe and efficient land transport system within the Southland region and linking it to the rest of New Zealand.

Chairman:	Cr Eric Roy
Deputy Chairman	Cr Jeremy McPhail
Members:	Cr Brian Dillon – Southland District Council Cr Nicki Davis – Gore District Council Cr Lindsay Thomas – Invercargill City Council Jim Harland – NZ Transport Agency

South Port Sub-Committee (*Rōpū a-Tonga Taunga Waka*)

The South Port Sub-committee is responsible for matters relating to the South Port New Zealand Ltd (SPNZ) investment.

Its objectives are to:

- ▲ provide a point of contact between senior management and the Board of SPNZ and Council and to maintain an effective working relationship between SPNZ and Council;
- ▲ monitor the performance of the investment and to advise on Council's policies concerning its investment in SPNZ;
- ▲ consider and advise Council on matters relating to the governance of SPNZ including those dealt with at Extraordinary and Annual General Meetings.

Chairman:	Cr Neville Cook
Members:	Cr Ross Cockburn Cr Rowly Currie

Quorum =4

Chairman Nicol Horrell
Cr Grant Hubber
Cr Lyndal Ludlow
Cr Eric Roy

Chief Executive's Review Sub-committee

The Chief Executive's Review Sub-committee is tasked with undertaking all performance reviews of the Chief Executive. The reviews will cover matters recorded in the Chief Executive's employment agreement, any performance agreement that is in place, any matters arising from undertakings given or received at previous review dates and any other matter that is timely and relevant to cover at such a review.

Its objectives are to:

- ▲ provide the Council with a formal process for regular review and planning with the Chief Executive in terms of the Council's performance expectations;
- ▲ prepare and adopt a Performance Agreement between the Council and the Chief Executive;
- ▲ assist the Chief Executive to identify areas and priorities for efficiency and baseline reviews;
- ▲ receive briefings and act as a governance sounding board for organisational change and improvement processes;
- ▲ review and recommend remuneration and other conditions of employment on behalf of Council
- ▲ develop, with the Chief Executive, and recommend professional development programmes and initiatives to further develop the Chief Executive.

Chairman: Chairman Nicol Horrell

Members: Cr Ross Cockburn

Cr Neville Cook

Cr Rowly Currie

Cr Grant Hubber

Cr Lloyd McCallum

Cr Maurice Rodway

Quorum =4

Other Organisation Appointments

Bluff Maritime Museum
Trust

Cr Neville Cook and Chief Executive Rob Phillips

Te Roopu Taiao

Chairman Nicol Horrell (Chair); Cr Maurice Rodway

Regional Sector Group

Chairman Nicol Horrell

Shared Services Forum

Chairman Nicol Horrell (voting member); Cr Rowly Currie (voting member); Cr Lyndal Ludlow (alternate); Cr Jeremy McPhail (alternate)

Southland Community Broadcasters Trust	Cr Rowly Currie
Southland Heritage Building and Preservation Trust	Cr Lyndal Ludlow
Waiiau Working Party	Cr Maurice Rodway; Cr Eric Roy
Environmental Enhancement Fund Selection Panel	Cr Robert Guyton; Cr Lyndal Ludlow Iwi Representative – Mr Don Mowat
Venture Southland Joint Committee	Chairman Nicol Horrell; Chief Executive Rob Phillips (alternate)
Venture Southland Advisory Committee	Cr Ross Cockburn; Cr Robert Guyton



[Photo courtesy Les Ladbrook – Long Point]