

Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Bill (No 2)

Government Bill

As reported from the Local Government and Environment Committee

Commentary

Recommendation

The Local Government and Environment Committee has examined the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Bill (No 2) and recommends by majority that it be passed with the amendments shown.

Introduction

The Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Bill (No 2) primarily proposes changes to the Local Government Act 2002 (the principal Act). Part 2 of the bill also proposes amendments to the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009, as well as consequential amendments to a series of other Acts listed in Schedule 5.

The bill seeks to give local authorities more flexibility to co-ordinate and combine resources and infrastructure networks across regions and towns. To achieve this goal, the bill proposes enabling:

- more functions to be transferred between local authorities
- joint governance arrangements for areas of common or shared interest
- greater use of joint council-controlled organisations (CCOs) for providing core services such as water and transport
- flexible reorganisation processes, led by local authorities or the Local Government Commission, that can focus on service delivery arrangements for specific activities.

This commentary covers the main amendments recommended to this bill. It does not discuss minor or technical amendments.

Submitters on the bill

We heard from 75 local authorities and CCOs, 59 individual submitters, 13 community organisations, and various developers, mayoral forums, Māori organisations, local boards, and interest groups. Several local authorities expressed support for the submissions prepared by Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) and the New Zealand Society of Local Government Managers (SOLGM).

We resolved that our advisers could consult LGNZ and SOLGM to inform their advice to us about the bill.

Commencement

In the bill as introduced, clause 2 specifies that the bill would come into effect on the day after the date of Royal Assent, with the exception of clause 40. Clause 40 would amend the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 to apply certain sections of the bill to an Auckland Council CCO, Watercare.

The bill would require Watercare to prepare and adopt a development contributions policy to fund its capital expenditure, rather than impose the infrastructure growth charges it currently uses. To facilitate this transition, the bill as introduced would delay the commencement of clause 40 for 18 months.

We recommend amending clause 2 to remove references to clause 40, and instead insert new clause 22 in Schedule 1. New clause 22 would be a transitional provision, and would specify that Watercare may continue to collect infrastructure growth charges until either:

- 30 June 2018, or
- when Watercare's new development contributions policy comes into effect.

Changes to dates throughout the bill

Some deadlines specified in the bill are no longer workable. We recommend amendments throughout the bill to extend these deadlines.

Definitions

Clauses 4 and 5 set out definitions for the terms used in the bill.

We heard that the use of the term “non-statutory function” may create uncertainty. We recommend amending the bill to use the term “discretionary function” instead, and to expand the definition of the term in clause 4, section 5(1) to more clearly explain its intended meaning.

Transport services CCOs

The bill proposes to require local authorities to hold their share of transport services CCOs directly, rather than through a subsidiary such as a holding company. Greater Wellington Regional Council owns Greater Wellington Rail Limited through such a holding company (Wellington Regional Holdings Limited).

The council asked us to exclude Greater Wellington Rail Limited from the definition of “transport services council-controlled organisation” because of the tax implications of transferring ownership directly to the council. We sought advice, and support this request.

We therefore recommend amending clause 5, section 6(1), to exclude Greater Wellington Rail Limited from the definition of transport services CCO.

Substantive CCOs

In the bill as introduced, one of the characteristics of a “substantive council-controlled organisation” is that it owns or manages assets with a value of more than \$10 million.

This aspect of the definition raised concerns among some submitters, particularly regarding how it could affect local authority holding companies. We were advised that it is intended that holding companies would not fall under the definition of “substantive council-controlled organisations”.

The definition of substantive CCO also includes a catch-all provision whereby a CCO may be defined as a substantive CCO if all its shareholders agree.

As this catch-all provision can be used by local authority shareholders to classify CCOs as substantive CCOs, we recommend amending clause 5, section 6(1), to remove the requirement that substantive CCOs own or manage assets with a value of more than \$10 million.

Transferring councils’ statutory responsibilities

The bill seeks to significantly increase councils’ flexibility to provide joint services and infrastructure. To do this, it proposes changes to the way that local authorities can deliver their statutory responsibilities. The way in which local authority responsibilities are transferred is currently set out in section 17 of the principal Act.

Submitters expressed opposition to clause 7, proposed new section 17(3B). This subsection would introduce a requirement for local authorities to get written consent from the commission before consulting on transfer proposals. We note submitters’ concern that the bill would give the commission arbitrary power to reject councils’ proposals.

We understand that this amendment is intended to stop local authorities from adopting sub-optimal arrangements that may prevent later reform. It is expected that the commission would only decline a proposal if it had significant concerns about its desirability or likely results.

We consider that this intent should be made clear in the legislation, to avoid concerns such as those raised. We therefore recommend amending clause 7 to make it clear that the commission must agree to local authorities’ proposals unless it was satisfied on reasonable grounds that the disadvantages of the proposal significantly outweighed the advantages of it proceeding.

Changes to local government reorganisation

Part 3 of the principal Act addresses the structure of New Zealand's local government, and how it can be reorganised. The bill proposes changes to Part 3, with the aim of making it easier to reorganise local government to provide more efficient services and infrastructure. The Local Government Commission has a principal role in improving the effectiveness and efficiency of New Zealand's local government arrangements.

We propose amendments to several of the clauses related to Part 3.

Scope of reorganisation

Clause 9 seeks to replace section 24 of the principal Act. Section 24 lists the different types of changes to local government arrangements that can be made by reorganisation. The bill as introduced would add new matters into the scope of local government reorganisation.

We propose amendments to two of the paragraphs in new section 24(1):

- new section 24(1)(h), which would allow the establishment of CCOs
- new section 24(1)(m), which would allow the establishment of committees of local authorities, and the delegation of responsibilities, duties, and powers to them.

Some submitters raised concerns that enabling the commission to establish CCOs could cause the removal of core services from councils. Other submitters argued that council committees should not be established through stand-alone reorganisation, and should only be used to give effect to broad reorganisation schemes.

We were advised that the creation of CCOs or committees within an individual council should not be the primary outcome or focus of a reorganisation. We agree that internal matters such as these should remain with elected councils.

We therefore recommend amending new section 24(1)(h) to limit the establishment of CCOs to multiply owned CCOs. We also recommend removing paragraph (m) from new section 24(1). This would remove the power to create single-council committees, but leave the power for the creation of joint committees.

Orders in Council

Section 25 of the principal Act describes how Orders in Council are used to give effect to final proposals and reorganisation schemes.

Clause 11 of the bill proposes replacing section 25 with new sections 25 and 25A. New section 25 would set out the processes for implementing a reorganisation plan, and new section 25A would set out the processes for implementing a reorganisation implementation scheme. Both processes would require an Order in Council.

For clarity, we recommend adding section 25(3)(aa) to specify that Orders in Council which give effect to reorganisation plans must identify some specific dates. These are:

- the date or dates when the first Order, which would give effect to the reorganisation plan, would come into effect
- the date or dates on which a second Order, which would give effect to the reorganisation implementation scheme, would come into effect
- the implementation date for the reorganisation.

Responding to commission reports and recommendations

Section 26A of the principal Act sets out the duties of local authorities in relation to local government reorganisation.

In the bill as introduced, clause 13 would add a new requirement that, after local authorities receive a report or recommendation from the commission, they must respond within 20 working days, unless the commission specifies another date.

We heard evidence that the 20-working-day period may be too short for some local authorities to respond to the commission. We note that the complexity and scope of issues that could be raised in the commission's reports and recommendations may vary widely.

Taking this into consideration, we recommend amending clause 13, section 26A, to extend the deadline to a minimum of 30 working days. We recommend including an option for the commission to specify a later date if it chooses.

The Local Government Commission

The bill proposes significant changes to the operations of the Local Government Commission. The commission is an independent body with powers and functions set out in the principal Act. Its key responsibility is to make decisions on the structure and reorganisation of local authorities and their electoral representation. The commission currently has three permanent members, appointed by the Minister of Local Government.

Minister's expectations of the commission

We recommend changes to clause 16, which would replace section 31A of the principal Act. Section 31A sets out the Minister of Local Government's powers to set expectations for the commission. It allows the Minister to specify their expectations in relation to the commission's role in reorganising local authorities.

In the bill as introduced, new section 31A would set out the matters that the Minister could include in their notice of expectations. These matters are:

- any issues, problems, opportunities, or reorganisation objectives that must be regarded by the commission as having a high priority for investigation
- any geographic area or areas that must be regarded by the commission as having a high priority for investigation
- any matters or geographic areas that must not be the subject of an investigation.

We note that some submitters opposed the increased powers for the Minister to set expectations for the commission. We acknowledge submitters' concerns about safeguarding the commission's independence. However, the majority of us also consider it appropriate for the responsible Minister to have the opportunity to influence how the commission's taxpayer funding is used. Therefore, we recommend several amendments to clause 16, new section 31A, to promote transparency around this process.

We recommend adding new section 31A(1A) to require the Minister to state their objectives in their notice of expectations. Further, we recommend amending section 31A(3) to require that the Minister must consult the commission, and may also consult any other person or organisation, before finalising their notice of expectations. Finally, we recommend adding new section 31A(4A) to require the commission to publish the Minister's notice of expectations online as soon as it is able.

Modernising the commission's accountability and reporting framework

Clause 17 proposes inserting new sections 31B to 31H, which are intended to modernise the commission's accountability and reporting framework. This modernisation proposes new requirements for statements of intent and annual work programmes, and expands those for annual reports. It would also increase the Minister's connection to the commission's operations and performance, and set out a new process for resolving disputes that are referred to the commission.

We recommend amending proposed new section 31H to refer to chairs of regional councils and local boards, as well as mayors. This amendment recognises that local boards and regional councils may also be parties to disputes.

Membership of the commission

The commission's membership currently comprises three permanent members, one of whom is appointed in consultation with the Minister of Māori Affairs and must have knowledge of tikanga Māori. The bill as introduced proposes changing this requirement to a minimum of three members and a maximum of five members.

We heard from SOLGM that it considers that the commissioners should include someone with experience as a local authority chief executive, and that LGNZ should be consulted before an appointment is made.

We agree that local government experience is valuable. We therefore recommend amending clause 18 to require one member of the commission to have local government experience as an elected member, or as a chief executive. We recommend that this commissioner be appointed after consultation with LGNZ.

Making the commission subject to the Official Information Act

Clause 19 proposes inserting new section 35A, which would make the commission subject to the Official Information Act 1982 (OIA). We note that the commission would not have to release documents created or received during an investigation, dispute resolution, or determination process, until after the process was completed.

We consider that it would also be beneficial to make it clear that the commission must comply with the Public Records Act 2005. This would ensure that the commission should manage public information effectively, and facilitate compliance with OIA release provisions.

We therefore recommend adding clause 14A to amend section 29 of the principal Act. This would make it clear that the commission is a public office for the purposes of the Public Records Act.

We also recommend amending section 34 of the principal Act to update references to the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908 to the Inquiries Act 2013. The Inquiries Act was intended to replace the 1908 Act.

Replacing Part 5 of the principal Act

As introduced, clauses 22 to 29 would insert 33 new sections and amend several existing sections in Part 5 of the principal Act, which deals with CCOs and council organisations.

We are proposing several substantive changes to these provisions. We have also taken this opportunity to consider the existing structure of Part 5, and believe reordering and redrafting of various sections would make the principal Act easier to follow. We believe the simplest and clearest way to make these changes is to replace Part 5 of the principal Act in its entirety.

We therefore recommend deleting clauses 22 to 29, and replacing them with new clause 21A, which would replace Part 5 of the Act. We explain below the more substantive aspects of this proposed amendment. We also outline the provisions that would be retained, at times in reworded form, from the principal Act and the bill as introduced.

Provisions that would remain substantively the same

The following sections in new Part 5 would remain substantively the same as equivalent existing sections in the principal Act: 55, 56, 57, 57A, 58, 59, 60A, 61, 68A, 68D, 68E, 68F, 68G, 68H, 69E, and 69F.

The following sections in new Part 5 would remain substantively the same as equivalent provisions proposed in the bill as introduced: 58A, 62, 62C, 64, 65B, 65F, 66, 67, 68, 68B, 68C, 69A, 69B, 70, 71D, 72A, 73, 74, 74C, and 74D.

Giving consent to consult on proposed transport and water CCOs

In the bill as introduced, clause 22, new section 56A, would require local authorities planning to become a shareholder in a water or transport CCO to get written consent from the commission before starting the consultation process.

Submitters opposed this clause for similar reasons to other provisions that set out a requirement for the commission's consent. These reasons included concern that the bill would give the commission unilateral power to control the councils or limit their development.

As discussed earlier, the intention of these provisions is to ensure that local authorities do not pre-empt more optimal reorganisations. They are intended to be used sparingly by the commission when there are significant concerns about a proposal's desirability or outcomes.

We agree that this intention should be made clear in the legislation. We therefore recommend adding clause 21A, new section 58B. This new section includes the substance of section 56A in the bill as introduced, but adds a requirement that the commission would have to agree to proposals unless it was "satisfied on reasonable grounds that the disadvantages outweigh the advantages of proceeding".

Appointing directors

We note that the bill as introduced does not make any provision for councils to consider Māori representation on the boards of CCOs. We encourage local government to engage with Māori perspectives. We intend that overall, boards of directors should have knowledge of tikanga Māori.

We therefore recommend adding to clause 21A, new section 60, which contains the content of existing section 57 of the principal Act. New section 60(3) would include a requirement that, when identifying the skills, knowledge, and experience required of the directors of a CCO, the local authority must consider whether knowledge of tikanga Māori may be relevant to the governance of that CCO.

We also recommend including the provisions from clause 23 of the bill as introduced in new section 60, and deleting clause 23.

Consulting Māori before making significant decisions

During the submission process, we noted that iwi submitters favoured stronger requirements for substantive CCOs to comply with their shareholder councils' obligations to Māori.

We recommend adding clause 21A, new section 61A. This would require substantive CCOs to take a series of considerations into account before making any decision that may significantly affect land or a body of water. These considerations are the relationship of Māori, and their culture and traditions, with their:

- ancestral land
- water
- sites
- wāhi tapu
- valued flora and fauna
- other taonga.

Statements of expectations for substantive CCOs

We consider it important to set expectations for how CCOs operate within the community. For instance, councils might want to specify how CCOs deal with iwi and hapū, customers, or other community stakeholders.

We recommend adding clause 21A, new section 62A. This proposed new section includes the substance of section 56V in the bill as introduced. It specifies that shareholders in a substantive CCO would have to prepare a statement of expectations for the CCO. This statement would set out various aspects of the CCO's conduct, including:

- how the CCO conducts its relationship with its shareholding local authorities and various stakeholders
- a requirement to act consistently with its shareholders' statutory obligations, and obligations in relation to agreements with third parties such as iwi and hapū
- a statement setting out the shareholders' expectations of the CCO to align with, and contribute to, any relevant central government objectives and priorities.

Statements of expectations could also include other shareholder expectations.

For transparency, we recommend including new section 62A(3), to require statements of expectations to be published online by local authorities.

Some of us disagree with the requirement that shareholders must set expectations for how substantive CCOs align with central government policy.

Governance of multiply owned substantive CCOs

We heard concerns from submitters about the governance provisions for multiply owned substantive CCOs in the bill as introduced. These concerns particularly related to clause 22, new section 56W, which would require shareholders of multiply owned substantive CCOs to establish a joint committee to manage their interests. Submitters asked questions such as:

- how joint committees would be composed
- how joint committees would interact with the boards of their CCOs
- how voting would be weighted in joint committees
- whether joint committee decisions should be unanimous.

Participants' agreements

We consider that joint committees should be flexible arrangements, and intend to allow local authorities to determine many of these matters for themselves.

To assist in this process, we recommend adding clause 21A, new section 63. This new section would set out a requirement for a "participants' agreement". This agreement, between the shareholders of a multiply owned substantive CCO, would stipulate much of the joint committee's governance processes.

While we emphasise that new section 63 is deliberately designed to be flexible, it would impose some requirements for what participants' agreements must set out. These are:

- a process for board appointments

- a process for monitoring board performance
- the role and operation of the joint committee, including voting rights.

Finally, we recommend including new section 63(5), to state that participants' agreements may not provide for a review of the CCO (under section 17A of the principal Act) until 6 years after the CCO's establishment. This would allow multiply owned CCOs time to settle and evolve before their first review under section 17A.

Joint committees

As part of our proposed redrafting of Part 5 of the principal Act, we recommend adding new section 63A. This new section includes the substance of section 56W in the bill as introduced.

We recommend adding some further amendments to this section.

We recommend specifying that shareholding local authorities may determine committee procedures for their joint committees, including whether to weight committee members' voting rights (taking into account the proportion of shares held), and the right of shareholders to appoint alternate committee members. This provision would build on the flexibility we are promoting in clause 21A, new section 63.

Further, we recommend adding new paragraph (b) in section 63A(3), as a consequence of our proposed changes to service delivery plans (discussed in the next section of this commentary). This paragraph would set out more fully the process for development and approval of a service delivery plan.

Content of CCO service delivery plans

In the bill as introduced, clause 22, new section 56C, sets out the content that would be required in a CCO's service delivery plan. Service delivery plans are intended to be the CCO equivalent of a local authority's long-term plan: they would set out the CCO's planned activities for the next decade.

More accountability in service delivery plans

We consider that the content of service delivery plans could be extended to make CCOs more publicly accountable. Consequently, we recommend adding new section 65A. This new section includes the substance of section 56C in the bill as introduced. It also adds three new requirements for the content of service delivery plans:

- the CCO's infrastructure strategy (if one is required)
- a list of the CCO's strategic assets, and shareholder requirements in relation to the management of these assets
- proposals and practices to give effect to the shareholders' long-term plans and resource management policy statements and plans, as they relate to the CCO's activities.

Key elements of development contributions policies to be included in service delivery plans

We recommend some provisions in new section 65A(5) to execute our proposed new development contributions policy process for non-water services substantive CCOs (which we discuss later in this commentary). These provisions would require core features of the development contributions policy for a substantive non-water services CCO to be included in its service delivery plan. These features would be:

- the proportion of growth expenditure to be recovered from development contributions
- the significant assumptions underlying the development contributions policy
- the geographic catchments to be used for calculating development contributions
- the approach to be taken to applications for remission or waiver of development contributions.

It is our intention that this (along with our proposed amendments to development contributions policy processes) would create a balance between CCOs' autonomy and shareholders' rights to manage their CCOs' overall funding. CCOs would be able to dictate the terms of their own development contributions policies, but the core features of these policies would be subject to the approval of the appropriate shareholders.

Infrastructure strategies included in service delivery plans

In the bill as introduced, clause 22, new section 56D, sets out the required contents of a CCO's infrastructure strategy.

We heard from some submitters that it would be useful to closely link infrastructure strategies to service delivery plans. We agree, and recommend adding, via clause 21A, new section 65C. This new section would include the content of section 56D in the bill as introduced, and add a requirement that infrastructure plans be included in CCOs' service delivery plans.

Adopting and amending CCO service delivery plans

In the bill as introduced, clause 22, new section 56E, would set out the requirements for adopting CCOs' service delivery plans and infrastructure strategies.

As a result of our proposed amendments to infrastructure strategies, the following provisions would only be applicable to service delivery plans.

Adopting CCO service delivery plans

We note that the bill currently provides for service delivery plans to be presented to local authorities immediately after their long-term plans. We were advised that this arrangement may not be effective or beneficial for all CCOs and shareholders.

We therefore recommend adding new section 65D. This new section contains the substance of section 56E in the bill as introduced. It would also require that service deliv-

ery plans relate to the same first year as their shareholding local authorities' long-term plan. Plans would therefore need to be presented before, or at the same time as, long-term plans, rather than after them.

We also recommend including section 65D(2). This would require shareholding local authorities to consult with their communities about proposed service delivery plans, before they approve them.

Amending CCO service delivery plans

We acknowledge that there will be circumstances where CCOs are unable to implement their service delivery plans as they intended. To provide for this, we recommend adding new section 65E.

This new section would introduce provisions for CCOs to amend their service delivery plans. CCO boards could apply to their shareholders to agree to amend the service delivery plan. Equally, the shareholders could instruct the board to prepare an amendment. We recommend allowing shareholders to determine their own consideration and consultation processes for proposed amendments.

New development contributions policy processes

In the bill as introduced, clause 25, new sections 63A to 63D, deal with using development contributions to fund substantive CCOs' capital expenditure.

Although the majority of submitters support the intent of this proposal, submitters generally oppose the processes to achieve it, set out in new section 63B. These processes would mean that CCOs could require amendments to their shareholding local authorities' development contributions policies.

We propose an alternative system for funding substantive CCOs' capital expenditure through development contributions. This alternative is intended to address some of the concerns raised by submitters. We propose developing two separate processes: one for water services CCOs, and one for all other substantive CCOs. Both systems would enable the CCOs to have their own development contributions policies.

We recommend that all consultation for substantive CCOs' development contributions policies should give effect to the requirements in section 82 of the principal Act. This is the same section that is applied to local authority consultations.

Water services CCOs

We recommend outlining the new process for water services CCOs in clause 21A, new section 71.

We note that Watercare is included in this provision. We propose a new transitional provision (discussed in the "Commencement" section of this report) to allow it sufficient time to adapt to the new system.

We recommend providing for water services CCOs to prepare, adopt, and administer their own development contributions policies. We recommend adding new section

71(2), to enable a development contribution to be required to be made if the CCO's development contributions policy:

- is in line with section 201 of the principal Act, and
- was in force at the time when the application for authorisation of a service connection was submitted.

We recommend inserting clause 21A, new section 71(3), to explain that water services CCOs are to have the same powers and obligations as territorial authorities for the purposes of preparing, adopting, and administering development contributions policies.

We recommend inserting new section 71(4) to require water services CCOs to consult on draft plans and proposed amendments.

Finally, we recommend inserting new section 71(5). This subsection is about capital expenditure on assets that have been transferred from a shareholding territorial authority to a water services CCO. The CCO could only require development contributions for this capital expenditure if, on the date of the asset's transfer, the authority had provisions in its own development contribution policy to meet the cost of that capital expenditure.

All other substantive CCOs

We recommend outlining the new process for all other substantive CCOs in clause 21A, new section 71A. This new section would allow all other substantive CCOs to have their own development contributions policies. We note that some content of new section 71A is based on section 63A in the bill as introduced.

As discussed earlier in this report, we recommend requiring all other substantive CCOs to identify key features of their development contributions policies in their service delivery plan. Further, we recommend that the capital expenditure a CCO may provide for in its development contributions policy must be either:

- provided for by the development contributions policy of the CCO's shareholding territorial authorities, on the date when the asset it is associated with is transferred to the CCO, or
- capital expenditure by the CCO that could be funded by development contributions, if it were incurred by a shareholding territorial authority.

We recommend inserting new section 71A(4) to specify when all other substantive CCOs could require a development contribution to be made. This would be when:

- a resource consent is granted by the CCO's shareholding territorial authority for a development within its district
- a building consent is granted by the CCO's shareholding territorial authority for building work within its district
- an authorisation for a service connection is granted by the CCO's shareholding territorial authority.

We recommend adding new section 71A(7) to make it clear that CCOs may amend their development contributions policies after consulting on the proposed amendments.

We also recommend adding new section 71B. This would require shareholding territorial authorities to administer the development contributions policies of their non-water services substantive CCOs, and to pay the CCOs the amount received (less the reasonable costs of administration). We consider this process sensible because these contributions can only be made after the territorial authority has granted a consent or authorised a connection.

To set out all other substantive CCOs' responsibilities in regards to their development contributions policy, we recommend inserting new section 71C. The responsibilities would include reviewing their development contributions policy, including through public consultation, at least once every three years.

Consultation on development contributions policies

We also propose inserting new section 71E. This would allow the boards of all substantive CCOs to delegate their consultation obligations to a committee, officer, or independent adviser.

Transport and water services CCOs acquiring and disposing of land

In the bill as introduced, clause 22, new section 56Q, would allow transport services CCOs to acquire and dispose of land. It would achieve this by enabling transport services CCOs to use their shareholding local authorities' powers under the Public Works Act 1981.

The bill as introduced also includes Schedule 4, which would insert new Schedule 8A to confer local authority powers under the Public Works Act on water services CCOs.

We note that some submitters perceived new section 56Q and new Schedule 8A as ways for CCOs to control their shareholding local authorities.

We recommend adding new section 72. This would include some of the content of section 56Q in the bill as introduced, but we propose some amendments to address submitter concerns.

Our new section 72(1) and 72(2) would allow transport and water services CCOs to access Public Works Act powers in a similar way to network utility operators. This would entail requesting the relevant local authority to exercise these powers on the CCO's behalf.

When a local authority disposes of land acquired for public work, it has obligations towards former landowners. We consider it important to clarify that CCOs would also be expected to honour these obligations. For this reason, we recommend adding clause 21A, new section 72(4).

Damage to water supplies or wastewater work

We recommend adding clause 21A, new section 74A. This new section would provide water services CCOs with the same protections that local authorities have from wilful or negligent damage to their water supply, wastewater works, and properties. Under this clause, people who interfere with these supplies, works, and properties are liable for:

- the amount of the damage or destruction
- the cost incurred by the CCO removing a stoppage or obstruction
- any loss or expenses incurred by the organisation because of the stoppage, obstruction, or interference.

Joint committees for multiply owned water services CCOs

In the bill as introduced, clause 22, new section 56J, would require the shareholding local authorities of a multiply owned water services CCO to establish a joint committee that proposes bylaws, appoints enforcement officers, and approves enforcement actions.

We recommend adding clause 21A, new section 74B. This new section would include some of the content of section 56J in the bill as introduced.

Our new section 74B(2) would make it clear that the joint committee may be established exclusively for bylaw-related work, or may simply be the joint committee established to govern the CCO in recommended new section 63A.

Consistent with proposed new section 63A, we recommend that bylaw-related joint committees may determine their own procedures for issues such as vote weighting.

Reducing compliance costs for unplanned CCOs

In the principal Act, section 97 specifies certain decisions that local authorities may not make if they have not provided for them in the authority's long-term plan.

We note that, if reorganisation were to restructure a local authority's operations, there is a possibility that actions may need to be taken that would trigger section 97.

We do not want to impose unnecessary compliance costs on local authorities. We therefore recommend adding new clause 29B, to exempt local authorities from section 97 in the case of implementing a reorganisation.

Development contributions for transferred responsibilities

We recognise that our proposed development contributions policy processes for substantive CCOs raise questions around funding capital expenditure for transferred assets. It is our intention that local authorities and CCOs would not be able to use this model to "double-dip" development contributions.

We therefore recommend adding new clause 31A, which would add new sections 198B and 198C to the principal Act.

New section 198B would provide that shareholding territorial authorities must not require development contributions for any past or planned capital expenditure if the responsibility for that expenditure has been transferred to a CCO. However, we propose an exception in the case that:

- the authority's development contributions policy provides for development contributions for the capital expenditure, and
- the responsibility for the capital expenditure has been transferred to a substantive CCO, and
- that substantive CCO has not adopted a development contributions policy.

In this circumstance, the authority may continue to require development contributions until either: the date when the CCO's development contributions policy takes effect, or one year after the date on which the CCO's first service delivery plan takes effect.

We also recommend including new paragraph (b) in section 198B(3) to make it clear that, when the above exception applies, the shareholding territorial authority must provide information to the CCO. This information would be:

- a scheme of all completed works in respect of which development contributions were being collected immediately before the transfer
- the amount of the total cost of capital expenditure that is still to be recovered through development contributions, at the date when the authority stops requiring development contributions
- a definition of the part of the district in respect of which the development contributions for each work were being collected.

Our new section 198C would require shareholding territorial authorities to remove provisions in their development contributions policies for funding transferred capital expenditure.

Reviewing and replacing rules specifying performance measures

In the bill as introduced, clause 33 proposes amendments to section 261B of the principal Act. Section 261B sets out that the Secretary for Local Government must make rules specifying performance measures for a series of activities. Clause 33 would add a new subsection, permitting the Minister to direct the secretary to make rules specifying performance measures beyond those listed in section 261B(1) of the principal Act.

We were advised by Parliament's Regulations Review Committee that clause 33 contains a "Henry VIII" power. Henry VIII powers authorise delegated legislation to amend, suspend, or override primary legislation. They are discouraged because they result in a loss of public scrutiny and accountability.

We therefore recommend deleting clause 33, and replacing it with new clause 33A. New clause 33A would insert new section 261CA in the principal Act.

New clause 33A would not include the provisions enabling the Minister to direct the secretary to make rules. This would remove the Henry VIII power from the bill.

Instead, we recommend that new clause 33A, new section 261CA(3), would give the Minister a new power to direct the secretary to review the effectiveness of rules made under section 261B.

We also recommend adding a provision in new section 261CA(1) that the secretary may revoke and replace rules, following the process set out in section 261B. We recommend also including new section 261CA(2) to require the secretary to review the effectiveness of rules at least once every seven years.

Mayors as ex-officio members of committees

Section 41A of the principal Act provides that “a mayor is a member of each committee of a territorial authority”.

We heard evidence from SOLGM that this requirement could create issues for the joint committees proposed in this bill. That is, mayors could accidentally inflate the quorum and membership requirements of joint committees, because of their ex-officio status as joint committee members. We consider this a problem, particularly in the case of joint committees with larger numbers of territorial authorities.

We therefore recommend adding new clause 36B. This would amend Schedule 7, clause 23, of the principal Act. It would specify that mayors who are purely ex-officio members of committees would not count as committee members for the purposes of quorum.

Appointing development contributions commissioners

When a local authority receives an objection to a development contribution, it must appoint up to three development contributions commissioners to decide the objection. Schedule 13A, clause 3, of the principal Act defines who these commissioners may be.

We recommend adding new clause 38A. This would insert new paragraph (ba) into clause 3(2) of Schedule 13A. The new paragraph would make it clear that, if the objection relates to a CCO’s development contributions policy, board members and staff of that CCO may not be appointed commissioners.

Amendments to the Income Tax Act 2007

Many tax-related matters were raised during the submissions process. The essence of many was that there is general confusion over how CCOs would be treated under tax law, and that the bill should set out clearer provisions for this. Submitters considered that tax consequences could significantly reduce the benefit of the transfer opportunities created by the bill.

To achieve the bill’s intent, CCOs would need to be subject to the same tax treatment as local authorities. We propose doing this, but with some conditions imposed.

We therefore recommend adding new clause 38B to insert new section CW 39B in the Income Tax Act 2007. This new section would make multiply owned and substantive CCOs exempt from income tax if:

- they are created by a reorganisation scheme under the principal Act (either by the commission or local authorities)
- at least 50 percent of their assets at establishment were previously owned by the local authorities subject to the reorganisation scheme
- they are wholly owned by local authorities
- they primarily undertake core local authority services (although they may perform incidental other activities).

New section CW 39B(3) would give CCOs who meet this definition an opportunity, upon reorganisation, to choose to remain taxable. This opportunity would be one-off, and we expect it to be rarely used.

Transfers from the Department of Internal Affairs to the Local Government Commission

The commission's staff

In the bill as introduced, Schedule 3 provides for the commission to employ a chief executive officer, who would have the responsibility of employing staff.

We note that there is no provision for transition around this role, so it would come into effect the day after Royal Assent. We consider this undesirable, and recommend amending Schedule 1 to add clause 14A to Schedule 1AA of the principal Act. This new clause would set out transitional arrangements for the employment of a chief executive officer. These transitional arrangements would include provisions to allow for the transfer of selected staff from the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) to the commission.

Terms and conditions for commission staff

Our clause 14A(5) would ensure that the employment terms and conditions of DIA staff transferred to the commission would be at least as favourable as their current terms and conditions.

Protection from liability

We note that in the bill as introduced, the commission's chief executive and staff would not be protected from personal liability for good faith actions or omissions.

We recommend adding new clause 30 to Schedule 3, which would extend the provisions afforded to the commission in Schedule 4, clause 30, of the principal Act to cover the chief executive and the commission's staff.

Transferring non-employment contracts, assets, records, liabilities, and debts

We propose adding new clause 14B to new Part 2 of Schedule 1AA of the principal Act. This provision would set up transitional measures for the transfer of non-employment contracts, assets, records, liabilities, and debts from DIA to the commission.

New clause 14B(1) would require the chief executive of DIA to identify all of the department's assets, records, liabilities, and debts that are used or incurred by the Commission before 1 July 2018.

New clause 14B(2) would vest all of the items identified in 14B(1) in the commission.

New clause 14B(3) would set out how non-employment contracts relating solely to the functions or powers of the commission would be treated after 1 July 2018.

More consultation in the reorganisation initiation process

We consider it important that local authorities and stakeholders be involved and consulted during reorganisation and investigation processes.

We recommend the following amendments to Schedule 2, amending Schedule 3, Part 1, of the principal Act.

Engaging with local authorities affected by proposed reorganisations or investigations

We recommend adding clause 5(2), to require the commission to notify local authorities that would be affected by a proposed reorganisation or investigation, before it decides whether or not to undertake it. We recommend adding clause 6(1A) so that, when considering whether to undertake an investigation of its own motion, the commission must consult the affected authorities before deciding to undertake the investigation.

Further, we recommend amending clause 6(1) to limit the scope of the commission's self-initiated reorganisation investigations to matters specified in its annual work programme.

Consulting stakeholders about proposed reorganisation investigation processes

We recommend amendments to clause 8, to explicitly provide that affected iwi and hapū must be included in the reorganisation investigation process documents, principles, consultation, and notification.

We recommend adding new paragraph (cb) in clause 8(3) to require that proposed processes offer interested people, entities, and organisations an opportunity to present their views to the commission.

Agreement to adopt reorganisation plans

We consider it important that local authorities are able to agree to take up a shareholding in a multiply owned CCO, even when it is created through reorganisations. We therefore recommend adding clause 12(2A) to require the commission to receive written agreement from all shareholding local authorities before it can proceed with creating or modifying their multiply owned CCO.

Transport CCOs to have bylaw powers

The bill would grant powers to transport CCOs to make and manage bylaws. We recommend amending Schedule 2 to add new clause 46A. This new clause would make it clear that transport CCOs with responsibility for bylaws would take responsibility for any relevant existing bylaws. It would then be that CCO's responsibility to review the pre-existing bylaws, and either confirm, amend, or revoke them as a result of this review.

Effect on existing local authority accountability documents

Schedule 10 of the principal Act deals with long-term plans, annual plans, and annual reports.

Submitters encouraged us to consider including more detail in the bill about CCO planning processes. One area of interest was existing local authority accountability documents. We propose the following changes to the bill to make it clearer how CCOs should be incorporated into local authorities' accountability documents.

We recommend adding new Schedule 4A, which would amend clauses 7 and 28 and add new clauses 7A, 28A, 38, and 39 to Schedule 10 of the principal Act.

Proposed new clause 7A would set out what extra information a shareholding local authority of a multiply owned substantive CCO would need to include in its long-term plan. This information would be:

- disclosing its projected yearly contribution to the CCO's operating revenue
- disclosing its lending to the CCO
- identifying significant projects in the CCO's service delivery plan that will contribute to the shareholding local authority's community outcomes, and explaining these contributions.

Proposed new clause 28A would require this information retrospectively for the shareholding local authority's annual report. The retrospective requirements would entail:

- disclosing its contribution to the CCO's operating revenue in the past financial year
- disclosing its lending to the CCO in the past financial year
- reporting on the progress of significant projects in the CCO's service delivery plan that would contribute to the shareholding local authority's community outcomes
- explaining the implications of any significant variation between the planned progress of these projects and the actual progress.

Proposed new clause 39 would require that a shareholding local authority of a multiply owned substantive CCO:

- may not describe services provided by the CCO as "local authority activity" in its accountability documents

- may include relevant information from the CCO's infrastructure strategy in its own infrastructure strategy, to identify the CCO's contribution to managing infrastructure matters.

Finally, proposed new clause 38 would set out how local authorities that wholly own a substantive CCO may treat that CCO in their accountability documents. Local authorities could:

- describe the services provided by the CCO as "local authority activities" in its long-term plans, annual plans, and annual reports
- prepare a combined infrastructure strategy, for inclusion in its long-term plan, that combines both the authority's infrastructure strategy and the CCO's infrastructure strategy.

Green Party of Aotearoa New Zealand, New Zealand Labour Party, and New Zealand First Party Minority View

This bill is much improved from the bill that was introduced into the House a year ago. The Green, Labour, and New Zealand First Parties would like to acknowledge first the organised opposition and many submissions from councils, local government leaders, and the public, which highlighted the bill's many defects; and then all the work with officials by Local Government New Zealand and SOLGM on behalf of the sector to improve the policy and detailed provisions of the bill.

Local government has a vital role in our democracy. The concept of subsidiarity is at the heart of this role. Subsidiarity is the principle that decisions should be taken closest to where they will have their effect. The Green, Labour, and New Zealand First Parties believe subsidiarity and local democracy have been undermined by the Government's law changes to suspend and then restrict regional democracy in Canterbury, remove the four well-beings from the Local Government Act, and restrict notification and opportunities for public participation under the Resource Management Act.

It is important to see this bill, especially in its original form, in context. While the bill as reported back looks less like central government taking over local government (through increased powers for the commission to reorganise local government), its general direction is to encourage larger councils and council-controlled organisations (CCOs) more corporatisation and more central government influence. As a result the Green, Labour, and New Zealand First Parties cannot support this bill.

The Green, Labour, and New Zealand First Parties do not support the increased role for the commission alongside greater powers for the Minister to set expectations and effectively direct the commission's work. While major concerns of submitters about the ability of the commission to create multiply owned CCOs without the agreement of affected councils have been addressed, the bill would still increase the power of the Minister in respect of local government performance and structure and the work of the commission.

The Minister would appoint the members of the commission and approve its direction and there would only be a requirement for one member to have local government ex-

perience. The commission would be required consult the Minister on its work programme, and take note of the Minister's expectations. The Minister could direct the commission to have regard to Government policy and to review the commission's operations and performance. The Green, Labour, and New Zealand First Parties believe the commission should be more independent, subject to less Ministerial direction, and more accountable to Parliament.

It is in this context that we still remain uneasy about the proposed additional role of the Minister in directing the replacement or revocation of performance measures post review. This is an improvement on the original proposal that would have enabled the Minister to direct the Secretary of Local Government to create new performance measures. We also acknowledge that some of the existing rules are problematic and review could be helpful, but remain concerned about the apparent increased role for the Minister in setting performance measures for activities which are funded by local communities.

This bill would provide more options for joint services and infrastructure, for example multiply owned CCOs, a change in the shareholding of an existing CCO, the disestablishment of a CCO, and the establishment of committees or joint committees. The Green, Labour, and New Zealand First Parties understand the importance of councils working collaboratively across boundaries to ensure the best protection of resources and outcomes for everyone. We have seen excellent examples of this happening outside of a CCO model. We have a concern that the emphasis of this legislation leads to a privileging of the CCO model. Increasing the role of the commission in this process may override natural collaboration between councils.

We support the removal of the requirement for a petition of electors in order for there to be a referendum to test public support or opposition to a reorganisation proposal. We opposed the Government's earlier law changes which introduced this requirement. A referendum would now be required unless affected councils agree otherwise.

The Green, Labour, and New Zealand First Parties remain uneasy and opposed to the changes that would reduce the need for communities to show demonstrable support before a reorganisation plan can proceed. We have heard that the rationale for not requiring it and just requiring the commission to have regard to the degree and distribution of community support, alongside a community opposition test, is premised on the wider range of possible reorganisations which the bill provides for. Again, in the context of a clear central government agenda we remain uneasy about this provision and believe it would have been clearer and more democratic to maintain a requirement for demonstrable community support before certain types of reorganisation could proceed.

While CCOs can be seen as a way of resolving cross-boundary issues around service provision and infrastructure funding and management, much of the underlying rationale for CCOs still appears to be that corporate models of decision-making are supposedly more efficient and effective. The Green, Labour, and New Zealand First Parties remain unconvinced. There seems to be variation between CCOs as there is variation between councils. We heard from submitters that the drive towards larger CCO en-

ties to provide roading, parks maintenance, wastewater, and other council services tends to also result in the CCOs contracting to larger companies. We were told this often reduces the potential for smaller, local, and often family-owned business to sub-contract successfully. This has a negative consequence on innovation and their ability to grow their businesses, and undermines an important base of both regional and national economies. We were also told that creating large, multiply owned CCOs in smaller rural districts could threaten the viability of the entire community and risks distancing service providers from residents. While this bill would return the ability of councils to choose whether to proceed with a reorganisation and establish a CCO, the Green, Labour, and New Zealand First Parties are aware that the immediate cost pressures facing many councils as a result of vastly increased regulatory responsibilities within a still restricted funding base creates a de-facto privileging of the more corporate CCO model.

Appendix

Committee process

The Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Bill (No 2) was referred to the committee on 15 June 2016. The closing date for submissions was 28 July 2016. We received and considered 188 submissions from interested groups and individuals. We heard oral evidence from 84 submitters at hearings in Auckland, Christchurch, and Wellington.

We received advice from the Department of Internal Affairs. The Regulations Review Committee reported to the committee on the powers contained in clause 33.

Committee membership

Andrew Bayly (Chairperson)

Matt Doocey

Hon Craig Foss

Joanne Hayes

Tutehounuku Korako

Hon Tim Macindoe

Ron Mark

Mojo Mathers

Eugenie Sage

Meka Whaitiri

Dr Megan Woods

Sarah Dowie, Paul Foster-Bell, Jan Logie, Hon David Parker, and Hon Scott Simpson also participated in this item of business.

Key to symbols used in reprinted bill

As reported from a select committee

text inserted by a majority

~~text deleted by a majority~~

Hon Anne Tolley

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Government Bill

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34	Schedule 1AA amended	76
35	Schedule 3 amended	76
36	Schedule 4 amended	76
<u>36A</u>	<u>Schedule 5 amended</u>	<u>76</u>
<u>36B</u>	<u>Schedule 7 amended</u>	<u>77</u>
37	Schedule 8 replaced	77
38	Schedule 10 amended	77
<u>38A</u>	<u>Schedule 13A amended</u>	<u>77</u>

Part 2

Amendments to other enactments

Amendment to Income Tax Act 2007

<u>38B</u>	<u>New section CW 39B inserted (Council-controlled organisations: tax exempt status for core services)</u>	<u>78</u>
	<u>CW 39B Council-controlled organisations: tax exempt status for core services</u>	<u>78</u>

Amendments to Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009

39	Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 amended	78
<u>39A</u>	<u>Section 40 amended (Operating principles)</u>	<u>79</u>
<u>39B</u>	<u>Section 42 amended (Auckland Transport's status as council-controlled organisation and application of Part 5 of Local Government Act 2002)</u>	<u>79</u>
<u>39C</u>	<u>Section 57 amended (Obligations of Auckland water organisation)</u>	<u>79</u>
40	New section 59A inserted	79
41	Section 97 amended (Disputes about allocation of decision-making responsibilities or proposed bylaws)	79
42	Section 98 amended (Local Government Commission to determine disputes)	79
43	Section 99 repealed (Local Government Commission may delegate duty to determine dispute)	80

Amendments to other enactments

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Schedule 1

New Part 2 inserted in Schedule 1AA

Schedule 2

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Schedule 3	117
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The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

1 Title

This Act is the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act **(No 2) 2016**.

2 Commencement

- (1) This Act, ~~except **section 40**~~, comes into force on the day after the date on which it receives the Royal assent. 5
- ~~(2) **Section 40** comes into force on the day that is 18 months after the date on which this Act receives the Royal assent.~~

Part 1

Amendments to Local Government Act 2002 10

3 Principal Act

This Act amends the Local Government Act 2002 (the **principal Act**).

4 Section 5 amended (Interpretation)

- (1) In section 5(1), insert in their appropriate alphabetical order:
- ~~**corporate accountability information**, in relation to a local authority, means information relating to the corporate governance of the local authority and indicators of the overall effectiveness of the local authority in performing its role, and includes the extent to which the local authority satisfies the expectations of citizens and customers~~ 15
- discretionary function** means any activity or service that a local authority is not specifically authorised or required to undertake or provide by or under an enactment but that is instead provided by the local authority in accordance with its discretionary power under section 12(2) 20
- multiply owned council-controlled organisation** has the meaning set out in section 6(1) 25

~~**non-statutory function** means any activity or service that a local authority is not specifically authorised or required to undertake or provide by or under an enactment~~

permanent committee means a committee of 1 or more local authorities that is established or continued by an enactment and that cannot be disestablished or discharged by the local authority or local authorities 5

reorganisation implementation scheme has the meaning set out in clause 2 of Schedule 3

reorganisation plan has the meaning set out in clause 2 of Schedule 3

substantive council-controlled organisation has the meaning set out in section 6(1) 10

transport services council-controlled organisation has the meaning set out in section 6(1)

water services council-controlled organisation has the meaning set out in section 6(1) 15

- (2) In section 5(1), definition of **unitary authority**, paragraph (b), replace “reorganisation scheme” with “reorganisation plan”.

5 Section 6 amended (Meaning of council-controlled organisation and council organisation)

- (1) In the heading to section 6, replace “**and council organisation**” with “**and related terms**”. 20

- (2) In section 6(1), insert in their appropriate alphabetical order:

multiply owned council-controlled organisation means a council-controlled organisation, other than a council-controlled trading organisation, that is wholly owned, or wholly controlled, by 2 or more local authorities 25

substantive council-controlled organisation—

- (a) means a council-controlled organisation, other than a council-controlled trading organisation, that is wholly owned, or wholly controlled, by 1 or more local authorities, and that—

~~(i) owns or manages assets with a value of more than \$10 million; or~~ 30

(ii) is a water services council-controlled organisation; or

(iii) is a transport services council-controlled organisation; or

(iv) is agreed by all shareholders to be a substantive council-controlled organisation; but

- (b) does not include a substantive council-controlled organisation of the Auckland Council 35

transport services council-controlled organisation means—

- (a) a council-controlled organisation that—

- (i) is wholly owned, or wholly controlled, by 1 or more local authorities; and
- (ii) provides services or undertakes responsibilities relating to local roads, public transport, or land transport planning within the districts or regions of those local authorities, other than under a contract or similar arrangement with 1 or more local authorities; but
- (b) does not include Auckland Transport or Greater Wellington Rail Limited
- water services council-controlled organisation** means—
- (a) a council-controlled organisation that—
- (i) is wholly owned, or wholly controlled, by 1 or more local authorities; and
- (ii) provides ~~water services~~ a water supply or a wastewater service (within the meaning of section 124) in the districts or regions of those local authorities, other than under a contract or similar arrangement with 1 or more local authorities; but
- (b) does not include a council-controlled organisation of the Auckland Council
- (3) Replace section 6(3)(c) with:
- (c) shareholders include any persons with an interest or right in the entity that is comparable to the rights of a shareholder in a company, for example, partners, joint venture partners, members, or other persons holding equity securities in relation to that organisation; and
- 6 Section 16 amended (Significant new activities proposed by regional council)**
- (1) In section 16(1)(c)(ii), delete “or their annual plans”.
- (2) In section 16(2)(a), replace “Minister” with “Commission”.
- (3) In section 16(4), replace “submit the matter to mediation” with “refer the matter to the Commission for resolution in accordance with **section 31H**”.
- (4) Repeal section 16(5) to (7).
- (5) In section 16(8)(d), delete “application”.
- (6) In section 16(9), definition of **affected territorial authority**, paragraph (b), delete “or annual plan”.
- (7) In section 16(9), repeal the definition of **annual plan**.
- 7 Section 17 amended (Transfer of responsibilities)**
- (1) After section 17(3), insert:
- (3A) The terms and conditions agreed under subsection (3) must ensure effective provision for any affected co-governance or co-management arrangements that are established by legislation (including Treaty of Waitangi claim settlement

- legislation) and that are between local authorities and iwi or Māori organisations.
- (3B) If a local authority ~~is proposing~~ proposes to transfer a responsibility, or accept the transfer of a responsibility, relating to the delivery of water, wastewater, stormwater, or transport services, the local authority must ~~obtain the written agreement of the Commission~~ the Commission's written agreement to the proposal before commencing the consultation required in subsection (4). 5
- (3C) If the Commission receives an application for written agreement under **subsection (3B)**, the Commission must, as soon as is reasonably practicable, agree in writing to the proposal unless the Commission is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the disadvantages of the proposal significantly outweigh the advantages of it proceeding. 10
- (2) After section 17(4), insert:
- (4A) In assessing the benefits and negative impacts of a proposed transfer under subsection (4), a local authority must have regard to the following matters: 15
- (a) whether the transfer will promote—
 - (i) better fulfilment of the purpose of local government:
 - (ii) productivity improvements within local authorities and districts or regions:
 - (iii) efficiencies and cost savings: 20
 - (iv) assurance that the local authorities concerned have the resources necessary to enable them to effectively perform or exercise their responsibilities, duties, and powers:
 - (v) effective responses to the opportunities, needs, and circumstances of the affected area: 25
 - (vi) enhanced effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of local government services:
 - (vii) better support for the ability of local and regional economies to develop and prosper:
 - (viii) enhanced ability of local government to meet the changing needs of communities for governance and services into the future: 30
 - (b) the scale and probability of the potential benefits of the transfer to users of local government services:
 - (c) the financial, disruption, and opportunity costs of implementing the proposed transfer at the proposed time: 35
 - (d) the consequences and risks of not implementing the proposed transfer at the proposed time:
 - (e) existing communities of interest, and the extent to which the proposed transfer will maintain linkages between communities (including iwi and hapū) and sites and resources of significance to them. 40

(3) Replace section 17(8) with:

(8) In this section, **responsibility**—

- (a) means any responsibility, duty, or legal obligation (including a responsibility, duty, or legal obligation that has previously been transferred under this section and a discretionary function), and any powers associated with that responsibility, duty, or legal obligation; but
- (b) does not include a responsibility, duty, or legal obligation conferred by or under any other Act, unless that Act provides that the responsibility, duty, or legal obligation may be transferred in accordance with this section.

8 Section 24AA replaced (Purpose of local government reorganisation)

Replace section 24AA with:

24AA Purpose of local government reorganisation provisions

The purpose of the local government reorganisation provisions of this Act is to promote good local government by enabling and facilitating improvements to local governance and the provision of infrastructure and services.

9 Section 24 replaced (Scope of local government reorganisation)

Replace section 24 with:

24 Scope of local government reorganisation

(1) Local government reorganisation may provide for 1 or more of the following matters:

- (a) the union of districts or regions:
- (b) the constitution of a new district or region, including the constitution of a new local authority for that district or region:
- (c) the abolition of a district or region, including the dissolution or abolition of the local authority for that district or region:
- (d) the alteration of the boundaries of any district or region:
- (e) the transfer from one local authority to another of—
 - (i) a responsibility, duty, or power conferred by an enactment; or
 - (ii) ~~a non-statutory~~ discretionary function:
- (f) the assumption by a territorial authority of the responsibilities, duties, and powers of a regional council as a unitary authority:
- (g) the performance and exercise by a local authority of both—
 - (i) the responsibilities, duties, and powers of a regional council in respect of a region; and

- (ii) the responsibilities, duties, and powers of a territorial authority in respect of a district that constitutes a part only of that region:
- (h) the establishment of a multiply owned council-controlled organisation including, without limitation,—
 - (i) a multiply owned water services council-controlled organisation; 5
 - or
 - (ii) ~~a substantive~~ multiply owned transport services council-controlled organisation:
- (i) the disestablishment of a council-controlled organisation that is wholly owned by 1 or more local authorities: 10
- (j) a change in the shareholding of an existing council-controlled organisation that is wholly owned by 1 or more local authorities to add 1 or more local authorities:
- (k) the exercise by a water services council-controlled organisation of any or all of the responsibilities, duties, and powers listed in **Schedule 8A**: 15
- (l) the exercise by a transport services council-controlled organisation of any or all of the responsibilities, duties, and powers listed in **Schedule 8B**:
- ~~(m) the establishment of 1 or more committees of a local authority and the delegation of responsibilities, duties, and powers to those committees:~~ 20
- (n) the establishment of 1 or more joint committees and the delegation of responsibilities, duties, and powers to those committees:
- (o) the establishment of a local board area, including the establishment of a local board for that area:
- (p) in relation to a local board, other than a local board established under the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009,— 25
 - (i) the means by which the chairperson is elected; and
 - (ii) whether the local board may include appointed members:
- (q) the abolition of a local board area:
- (r) the alteration of the boundaries of a local board area: 30
- (s) the union of 2 or more local board areas.
- (2) Schedule 3 applies in relation to local government reorganisation.

10 Section 24A amended (Transitional modification or suspension of certain statutory requirements after issue of final proposal for reorganisation)

- (1) In the heading to section 24A, replace “**final proposal for reorganisation**” with “**reorganisation plan**”. 35
- (2) Replace section 24A(1) with:

- (1) The purpose of this section is to authorise the extension or postponement of certain statutory requirements after public notice of a reorganisation plan is given under **clause 13 of Schedule 3** if a poll of electors on that plan is to be held under clause 25 of that schedule.
- (3) Replace section 24A(2) with: 5
- (2) This section applies to a reorganisation plan only if the plan provides for any of the matters specified in **clause 23(1) of Schedule 3**.
- (4) In section 24A(6), replace the definition of **specified period** with: 10
- specified period** means the period—
- (a) beginning on the date on which public notice is given of the reorganisation plan under **clause 13 of Schedule 3**; and
- (b) ending on the close of the date that is 6 months after the date on which that public notice is given.
- 11 Section 25 replaced (Order in Council to give effect to final proposals and reorganisation schemes)** 15
- Replace section 25 with:
- 25 Order in Council to give effect to reorganisation plan**
- (1) A reorganisation plan to which **clause 22C(5)** or 33 of Schedule 3 applies—
- (a) is given effect to by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister; and 20
- (b) has effect on and from the date specified for that purpose by that Order in Council (as required by **subsection (3)(aa)(i)**).
- (2) The Minister must recommend the making of an Order in Council under **subsection (1)** unless the Minister is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that— 25
- (a) the process followed in developing the reorganisation plan was not in accordance with the requirements of this Act; or
- (b) the development of the reorganisation plan failed to give proper weight to the relevant principles, considerations, and criteria set out in this Act.
- (3) An Order in Council made under **subsection (1)**— 30
- (aa) must specify—
- (i) the date or dates on which its provisions come into effect; and
- (ii) the date or dates on which an Order in Council made under **section 25A** (to give effect to a reorganisation implementation scheme in relation to the reorganisation plan) will come into effect; and 35
- (iii) the date on which the local government reorganisation described in the order takes effect (the **implementation date** for the purposes of the provisions of Schedule 3); and

- (a) must establish and provide for 1 or more transition bodies in accordance with—
- (i) clauses 33 to 40 of Schedule 3; and
 - (ii) the provisions in the reorganisation plan relating to transitional matters; and
- (b) may, with the agreement of the Commission, suspend any statutory requirement that an affected local authority would otherwise be subject to before a reorganisation plan comes into effect, but only if the coming into effect of the plan would make compliance with the statutory requirement unnecessary or inappropriate.
- (4) An Order in Council made under **subsection (1)** may, if appropriate, amend Part 1 or 2 of Schedule 2.
- (5) An Order in Council giving effect to a reorganisation plan is not invalid merely because it is inconsistent with the provisions of the reorganisation plan if the inconsistency relates to—
- (a) corrections of clerical, grammatical, or typographical errors; or
 - (b) matters of a format or referential nature that do not alter the substance or effect of the reorganisation plan.
- 25A Order in Council to give effect to reorganisation implementation scheme**
- (1) A reorganisation implementation scheme prepared and issued under clause 41(2) of Schedule 3—
- (a) is given effect to by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister; and
 - (b) has effect on and from the date specified for that purpose by an Order in Council made under **section 25(1)(a)** (as required by **section 25(3)(aa)(ii)**).
- (2) An Order in Council giving effect to a reorganisation implementation scheme is not invalid merely because it is inconsistent with the provisions of the reorganisation plan or the reorganisation implementation scheme if the inconsistency relates to—
- (a) corrections of clerical, grammatical, or typographical errors; or
 - (b) matters of a format or referential nature that do not alter the substance or effect of the reorganisation implementation scheme.
- (3) If a reorganisation implementation scheme does not specifically provide for a matter that the Secretary considers to be necessary, desirable, or incidental as a consequence of the scheme,—
- (a) the Secretary must consult the Commission, and each affected local authority, about the inclusion of the matter in the Order in Council under **subsection (1)**; and

- (b) the matter may be included in the Order in Council if the Minister considers the inclusion is appropriate.
- (4) Clauses 45 and 46 of Schedule 3 apply in respect of each reorganisation implementation scheme that is given effect to by Order in Council, except to the extent that the scheme provides that the clauses are— 5
- (a) amended in their application by the reorganisation implementation scheme; or
- (b) declared not to apply.
- (5) Clauses 47 to **60** of Schedule 3 apply to each reorganisation implementation scheme that is given effect to by Order in Council. 10

~~12 Section 26 amended (Power to amend reorganisation schemes)~~

- (1) ~~In the heading to section 26, replace “reorganisation schemes” with “reorganisation plan and reorganisation implementation scheme”.~~
- (2) ~~In section 26(1), replace “reorganisation scheme” with “reorganisation plan or reorganisation implementation scheme”.~~ 15
- (3) ~~In section 26(1)(a) and (b), replace “scheme” with “plan or scheme” in each place.~~
- (4) ~~Replace section 26(2) and (3) with:~~
- (2) ~~A determination issued under subsection (1)—~~
- (a) ~~is given effect to by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister; and~~ 20
- (b) ~~has effect on and from the date specified in that Order in Council.~~
- (3) ~~In this section, reorganisation implementation scheme means a reorganisation implementation scheme prepared under Schedule 3 and given effect to by Order in Council.~~ 25

12 Section 26 replaced (Power to amend reorganisation schemes)

Replace section 26 with:

26 Power to amend reorganisation plans and reorganisation implementation schemes

- (1) A reorganisation plan may be amended by a further reorganisation plan that is developed and adopted in accordance with this Act and that is given effect by an Order in Council under **section 25**. 30
- (2) A reorganisation implementation scheme may be amended by a further reorganisation implementation scheme that is developed and adopted in accordance with this Act and that is given effect by an Order in Council under **section 25A**. 35

13 Section 26A amended (Duties of local authorities in relation to local government reorganisation)

- (1) In section 26A(1), after “local authority”, insert “and council-controlled organisation”.
- (2) In section 26A(2), after “local authority”, insert “or council-controlled organisation” in each place. 5
- (3) In section 26A(2), replace “proposed reorganisation or to the development of a reorganisation scheme” with “reorganisation investigation or to the development of a reorganisation implementation scheme”.
- (4) In section 26A(3), after “local authority”, insert “or council-controlled organisation”. 10
- (5) In section 26A(3), replace “final proposal” with “reorganisation plan”.
- (6) In section 26A(4), after “local authority”, insert “or council-controlled organisation”.
- (7) In section 26A(4)(a), replace “final proposal” with “reorganisation plan”. 15
- (8) Replace section 26A(4)(b) and (c) with:
 - (b) significantly constrain the powers or capacity of any local authority, subsidiary of a local authority, or council-controlled organisation to be established, changed, or transferred under the reorganisation plan; or
 - (c) have a significant negative impact on the assets or liabilities that may be transferred to any local authority or council-controlled organisation in the implementation of the reorganisation plan. 20
- (9) After section 26A(4), insert:
 - (5) A local authority that receives a report or recommendation from the Commission under **clause 10 of Schedule 3** must— 25
 - (a) make the report or recommendation publicly available; and
 - (b) consider and respond to the Commission in relation to the report or recommendation; and
 - (c) make the response publicly available.
 - (6) A local authority must comply with **subsection (5)**— 30
 - ~~(a) by the date specified by the Commission in the report or recommendation; or~~
 - ~~(b) if the Commission does not specify a date, within 20 working days after receiving the report or recommendation.~~
 - (a) within 30 working days after receiving the report or recommendation; or 35
 - (b) by a later date specified by the Commission in the report or recommendation.

- (7) Nothing in this section requires a local authority to make publicly accessible any information that may be properly withheld if a request for that information were made under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.
- 14 Section 27 amended (Application to be called city council or district council)** 5
- ~~In section 27(1), replace “making a reorganisation application” with “submitting a reorganisation initiative”.~~
- In section 27(1), delete “, instead of making a reorganisation application under Schedule 3.”. 10
- 14A Section 29 amended (Commission is body corporate with full powers)**
- After section 29(2), insert:
- (3)** The Commission is a public office for the purposes of the Public Records Act 2005.
- 15 Section 31 amended (Report to Minister on matters relating to local government)** 15
- Repeal section 31(1A).
- 16 Section 31A replaced (Minister’s expectations of Commission in relation to local government reorganisation)**
- Replace section 31A with: 20
- 31A Minister’s expectations of Commission in relation to local government reorganisation**
- (1) The Minister may, by notice in writing to the Commission, specify expectations relating to the Commission’s performance of its functions and exercise of its powers under Schedule 3. 25
- (1A)** The Minister must state in the notice the Minister’s objectives in respect of the expectations specified in the notice.
- (2) Without limiting **subsection (1)**, the Minister may specify—
- (a) any issues, problems, opportunities, or reorganisation objectives that must be regarded by the Commission as having a high priority for investigation: 30
- (b) any geographic area or areas that must be regarded by the Commission as having a high priority for investigation:
- (c) any matters or geographic areas that must not be the subject of an investigation by the Commission. 35

- (3) Before specifying expectations under this section, the Minister ~~may consult any persons or organisations that the Minister considers it is appropriate to consult.~~
- (a) must consult the Commission; and
- (b) may consult any other persons or organisations that the Minister considers it appropriate to consult. 5
- (4) The Minister must give any notice under **subsection (1)** to the Commission not less than 3 months before the start of the first financial year to which the expectations in that notice relate.
- (4A) As soon as practicable after receiving a notice of expectations, the Commission must publish the content of the notice on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the Commission. 10
- (5) If the Minister issues a notice under **subsection (1)** in respect of 1 or more financial years, the Commission must—
- (a) take that notice into account in developing its statement of intent under **section 31B** and its annual work programme under **section 31C**; and 15
- (b) in its annual report under **section 31F** for each year to which the notice relates, describe how and the extent to which it has met the expectations specified in the notice.

17 New sections 31B to 31H inserted 20

After section 31A, insert:

31B Statement of intent

- (1) The Commission must provide to the Minister a statement of intent that complies with this section.
- (2) The statement of intent must relate to the forthcoming financial year and at least the following 3 financial years. 25
- (3) The Commission must provide a statement of intent at least once in every 3-year period.
- (4) Sections 141 to 149A of the Crown Entities Act 2004 apply to a statement of intent under this section as if— 30
- (a) every reference to a Crown entity were a reference to the Commission; and
- (b) every reference to the responsible Minister were a reference to the Minister.

Compare: 2004 No 115 s 139 35

31C Annual work programme

- (1) The Commission must prepare and adopt a work programme that complies with this section for each financial year.

- (2) A work programme under **subsection (1)** must be adopted before the commencement of the year to which it relates.
- (3) The work programme must identify the intended activity of the Commission during the year including, without limitation,—
- (a) the anticipated commitments of the Commission under the Local Electoral Act 2001 and **section 31H**; and
 - (b) the anticipated commitments of the Commission under section 31; and
 - (c) the progression and completion of reorganisation investigations under Schedule 3 that are under way at the commencement of the year; and
 - (d) any reorganisation investigations under Schedule 3 that the Commission intends to undertake or commence during the year; and
 - (e) how the Commission intends to respond to investigation requests and reorganisation initiatives under Schedule 3 during the year, including any criteria to be used to prioritise responses to those requests and initiatives.
- (4) The work programme must contain forecast financial statements for the financial year, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice, that include—
- (a) a statement of all significant assumptions underlying the forecast financial statements; and
 - (b) any additional information and explanations needed to fairly reflect the forecast financial operations and financial position of the Commission.
- ~~(5) The Commission must, in developing a work programme under this section, have regard to any notice received from the Minister under **section 31A** that relates to the financial year.~~
- (6) The Commission must, before adopting a work programme under this section, consult the Minister on the proposed content of the work programme described in **subsection (3)(b) to (e)**.
- (7) As soon as practicable after adopting a work programme under this section, the Commission must publish the work programme on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the Commission.
- (8) The adoption of a work programme under this section does not constitute a decision to act on any matter included within that work programme and does not prevent the Commission from acting in a manner that is inconsistent with the work programme.
- 31D Power to direct Commission to have regard to Government policy**
- (1) The Minister may, by notice in writing, direct the Commission to have regard to a Government policy that relates to the Commission's responsibilities, duties, and powers under Schedule 3.

- (2) Section 115 of the Crown Entities Act 2004 applies to a direction under **subsection (1)** as if—
- (a) every reference to a Crown entity were a reference to the Commission; and
 - (b) every reference to the responsible Minister were a reference to the Minister. 5
- (3) This section does not authorise the Minister to direct the Commission by requiring the performance or non-performance of a particular act, or the bringing about of a particular result, in respect of a particular reorganisation or investigation. 10
- (4) The Commission must, in performing or exercising its responsibilities, duties, and powers under Schedule 3, have regard to any direction given to it under this section.
- Compare: 2004 No 115 ss 104, 113(1)(b)
- 31E Review of Commission's operations and performance** 15
- (1) The Minister may review the operations and performance of the Commission at any time.
- (2) This section does not limit powers to review in the State Sector Act 1988 or the Public Audit Act 2001 or under any other Act.
- (3) Before the Minister undertakes a review under this section, he or she must— 20
- (a) consult the Commission about the purpose and nature of the review; and
 - (b) consider any submissions made by the Commission on the proposed review.
- (4) The Commission must take all reasonable steps to co-operate with the review. 25
- Compare: 2004 No 115 s 132
- 31F Obligation to prepare, present, and publish annual report**
- (1) The Commission must,—
- (a) as soon as practicable after the end of each financial year, prepare a report on its proceedings and operations during that financial year; and
 - (b) provide the report to the Minister no later than 15 working days after receiving the audit report required under **section 31G(1)(d)**. 30
- (2) The Minister (or another Minister if **subsection (5)** applies) must present the annual report to the House of Representatives within 5 working days after the Minister receives the annual report or, if Parliament is not in session, as soon as possible after the commencement of the next session of Parliament. 35
- (3) The Commission must publish its annual report as soon as practicable after it has been presented to the House of Representatives, but in any case no later than 10 working days after the annual report is received by the Minister, on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the Commission.

- (4) The Commission's annual report may be presented to the House of Representatives in a document that includes any other report or information, whether or not that other report or information relates to the Commission, but only if each report or set of information is separately identifiable within that document.
- (5) A Minister other than the Minister of Local Government may present the Commission's annual report to the House of Representatives if— 5
- (a) the report is presented in a document that includes another report or other information; and
 - (b) that other Minister is responsible for presenting that other report or information. 10
- Compare: 2004 No 115 s 150
- 31G Form and content of annual report**
- (1) The annual report must contain the following information and reports in respect of the financial year to which it relates:
- (a) information on the operations of the Commission that complies with **subsection (2)**; and 15
 - (b) the annual financial statements for the Commission in accordance with section 154 of the Crown Entities Act 2004; and
 - (c) a statement of responsibility in accordance with section 155 of that Act; and 20
 - (d) the audit report in accordance with section 156 of that Act; and
 - (e) any new direction given to the Commission by the Minister under **section 31D** during that financial year, as well as other such directions that remain current; and
 - (f) information required by section 152 of the Crown Entities Act 2004 (which relates to payments in respect of members, committee members, and employees during the financial year); and 25
 - (g) any matters that relate to or affect the Commission's operations that the Commission is otherwise required, or has undertaken, or wishes to report on in its annual report. 30
- (2) The annual report must provide the information that is necessary to enable an informed assessment to be made of the Commission's operations and performance for that financial year, including an assessment of the Commission's progress in relation to—
- (a) each item or activity identified in its work programme for that year; and 35
 - (b) its strategic intentions as set out in the most recent statement of intent.
- (3) The annual report must be in writing, be dated, and be signed on behalf of the Commission by 2 members.

(4) For the purposes of **subsection (1)(b), (c), (d), and (f)**, sections 152, 154, 155, and 156 of the Crown Entities Act 2004 apply as if—

- (a) every reference to a Crown entity were a reference to the Commission; and
- (b) every reference to a member or board member were a reference to a member (including a temporary member) of the Commission; and
- (c) every reference to the board of an entity were a reference to the members of the Commission collectively.

Compare: 2004 No 115 s 151

31H Commission to resolve disputes

(1) This section applies if any enactment provides for a matter in dispute to be referred to the Commission for resolution.

(2) An application to the Commission must be in writing, and must state—

- (a) the matter in dispute; and
- (b) the parties to the dispute; and
- (c) the provision authorising the referral of the matter to the Commission for resolution.

(3) An application must be accompanied by copies of all reports, correspondence, and other information that are relevant to the matter and held by the applicant or applicants.

(4) Promptly after receiving an application under **subsection (2)**, the Commission must give notice in writing to the ~~mayor~~ presiding member of each local authority and local board that is a party to the dispute and the chief executive of each local authority that is a party to the dispute and request them to provide, by a reasonable deadline specified in the notice, copies of all information held by the local authority or local board that is relevant to the matter, including all reports and correspondence.

(5) After receiving the information from each ~~mayor~~ presiding member and chief executive, the Commission must—

- (a) consider the information it has received under **subsections (3) and (4)**; and
- (b) determine the matter, having regard to—
 - (i) the requirements of all relevant enactments, including any statements of the purpose or objective of requirements or of matters to be taken into account; and
 - (ii) the substantial merits and justice of the case; and
 - (iii) any other matter the Commission considers on reasonable grounds to be relevant.

(6) For the purposes of making a determination, the Commission—

- (a) must treat the matter as urgent; and
- (b) may make any inquiries that it considers appropriate; and
- (c) may (but is not obliged to) hold meetings with any party to the dispute, or with any other person.
- (7) The Commission may apportion the actual and reasonable costs incurred by it in making a determination between the parties to the dispute as it thinks fit, having regard to the merits of the initial positions of those parties. 5
- (8) The parties must, without unreasonable delay, give effect to a determination under this section.
- (9) In this section, **presiding member**,— 10
- (a) in relation to a territorial authority, means the mayor of that territorial authority;
- (b) in relation to a regional council, means the chair of that regional council;
- (c) in relation to a local board, means the chair of that local board.
- 18 Section 33 amended (Membership of Commission)** 15
- (1) In section 33(1), replace “3 members” with “a minimum of 3 members and a maximum of 5 members”.
- (2) After section 33(2), insert:
- (2A) One member of the Commission—**
- (a) must have experience as an elected member or the chief executive of a local authority; and 20
- (b) is to be appointed after consultation with the New Zealand Local Government Association Incorporated.
- 18A Section 34 replaced (Commission is Commission of Inquiry)**
- Replace section 34 with: 25
- 34 Additional powers of Commission**
- (1) For the purposes of performing its functions under this Act, the Commission—
- (a) has the powers of the District Court exercising its civil jurisdiction in respect of citing parties and conducting and maintaining order at any meeting or hearing; and 30
- (b) is to be treated as an inquiry for the purposes of sections 14, 19 to 27, 29, 30, and 34 of the Inquiries Act 2013.
- (2) The chairperson of the Commission, or any other person (being a member or employee of the Commission) acting by direction or with the authority of the chairperson, may do any act preliminary or incidental to the investigation or consideration of any matter by the Commission. 35

19 New section 35A inserted (Application of Official Information Act 1982)

After section 35, insert:

35A Application of Official Information Act 1982

- (1) This section applies to information created or received by the Commission in the course of— 5
- (a) ~~an investigation~~ the consideration of any matter under section 31:
 - (aa) a reorganisation investigation under **Part 1 of Schedule 3**:
 - (ab) the review of a local authority-led reorganisation application under **clause 22C of Schedule 3**:
 - (b) the resolution of a dispute under **section 31H**: 10
 - (c) the determination of an appeal or objection under section 19R of the Local Electoral Act 2001.
- (2) Information to which this section applies is not official information for the purposes of the Official Information Act 1982 until the consideration, investigation, resolution, or determination has been completed. 15

20 Section 48R amended (Disputes about allocation of decision-making responsibilities or proposed bylaws)

Replace section 48R(3) and (4) with:

- (3) If, after acting under subsection (2), the dispute is still unresolved, 1 or more local boards may refer the matter to the Commission for resolution in accordance with **section 31H**. 20
- (4) For the purposes of **section 31H(5)(b)(i)**, matters that the Commission must have regard to are—
- (a) the requirements of this Act; and
 - (b) the current and future well-being of the communities of the district, and the interests and preferences of the communities within each affected local board area. 25

21 Section 48S amended (Local Government Commission to determine disputes)

- (1) Replace the heading to section 48S with “**Effect of determination by Commission of dispute as to content of long-term plan**”. 30
- (2) Repeal section 48S(1) to (5).

21A Part 5 replaced (Council-controlled organisations and council organisations)

Replace Part 5 with:

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Part 5

Council-controlled organisations and council organisations

55 Outline of Part

This Part provides for—

- (a) the establishment of council organisations and council-controlled organisations and the transfer of undertakings to council-controlled organisations (see **subpart 1**): 5
- (b) the governance of council organisations and council-controlled organisations (see **subpart 2**):
- (c) planning and reporting requirements for council organisations and council-controlled organisations (see **subpart 3**): 10
- (d) how council-controlled organisations are funded (see **subpart 4**):
- (e) the regulatory powers of transport services council-controlled organisations and water services council-controlled organisations (see **subpart 5**): 15

Subpart 1—Establishment of council organisations and council-controlled organisations

Principal objective of council-controlled organisations

56 Principal objective of council-controlled organisations

- (1) The principal objective of a council-controlled organisation is to— 20
 - (a) achieve the objectives of its shareholders, both commercial and non-commercial, as specified in the statement of intent; and
 - (b) be a good employer; and
 - (c) exhibit a sense of social and environmental responsibility by having regard to the interests of the community in which it operates and by endeavouring to accommodate or encourage those interests when able to do so; and 25
 - (d) if the council-controlled organisation is a council-controlled trading organisation, conduct its affairs in accordance with sound business practice. 30
- (2) In **subsection (1)(b)**, **good employer** has the same meaning as in clause 36 of Schedule 7.

General provisions**57 Official information**

- (1) Parts 1 to 6 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 apply to a council-controlled organisation as if that organisation were a local authority.
- (2) The Ombudsmen Act 1975 applies to a council-controlled organisation as if that organisation were listed in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of that Act.

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57A Activities undertaken on behalf of local authorities

Nothing in this Part restricts or limits the application of section 17A to any arrangement or agreement under which a council-controlled organisation undertakes any responsibility on behalf of a local authority, irrespective of whether the local authority is a shareholder of the council-controlled organisation.

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Establishment**58 Consultation required before council-controlled organisation established**

- (1) Before a local authority may establish or become a shareholder in a council-controlled organisation, the local authority must undertake consultation in accordance with section 82.
- (2) The consultation required in **subsection (1)** may be undertaken as part of another proposal or as part of a long-term plan.
- (3) **Subsection (1)** does not apply to the establishment of, or an allocation of shares in, a council-controlled organisation that is required to implement a re-organisation in accordance with an Order in Council under **section 25 or 25A**.

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58A Establishment of multiply owned council-controlled organisation

- (1) This section applies if 2 or more local authorities have resolved to establish a multiply owned council-controlled organisation or 1 or more local authorities have resolved to become shareholders in a multiply owned council-controlled organisation.
- (2) Each of the local authorities, and any local authority that is already a shareholder in the council-controlled organisation, is responsible for ensuring compliance with the provisions of this Act in respect of the establishment of the council-controlled organisation.
- (3) In the event of any dispute between the local authorities about how to comply with **subsection (2)**, the local authorities must make reasonable efforts to reach a mutually acceptable and timely resolution of the dispute, having regard to—
- (a) the requirements of this Act; and

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	(b) <u>the current and future well-being of the communities of their districts, and the interests and preferences of the communities within the districts.</u>	
(4)	<u>If the dispute is still unresolved after acting under subsection (3), 1 or more local authorities may refer the matter to the Commission for resolution in accordance with section 31H.</u>	5
58B	<u>Commission agreement required before consultation on proposed establishment of transport or water services council-controlled organisation</u>	
(1)	<u>If a local authority is proposing to become a shareholder in a multiply owned transport services council-controlled organisation or water services council-controlled organisation, the local authority must obtain the written agreement of the Commission to the proposal before commencing the consultation required in section 58(1).</u>	10
(2)	<u>If the Commission receives an application for written agreement under subsection (1), the Commission must, as soon as is reasonably practicable, agree in writing to the proposal unless the Commission is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the disadvantages of the proposal significantly outweigh the advantages of it proceeding.</u>	15
(3)	<u>Subsection (1) does not prevent a local authority from holding initial discussions with other local authorities or any other party in the context of deciding whether to support a proposal to which that subsection would apply.</u>	20
	<i><u>Transfer of undertakings</u></i>	
59	<u>Transfer of undertakings to council-controlled organisations</u>	
	<u>Schedule 9 applies to the transfer of an existing undertaking to a council-controlled organisation.</u>	25
	<u>Subpart 2—Governance of council organisations and council-controlled organisations</u>	
	<i><u>Directors</u></i>	
60	<u>Appointment of directors</u>	
(1)	<u>A local authority must adopt a policy that sets out an objective and transparent process for—</u>	30
	(a) <u>the identification and consideration of the skills, knowledge, and experience required of directors of a council organisation; and</u>	
	(b) <u>the appointment of directors to a council organisation; and</u>	
	(c) <u>the remuneration of directors of a council organisation.</u>	35

- (2) A local authority may appoint a person to be a director of a council organisation only if the person has, in the opinion of the local authority, the skills, knowledge, or experience to—
- (a) guide the organisation, given the nature and scope of its activities; and
 - (b) contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the organisation. 5
- (3) When identifying the skills, knowledge, and experience required of directors of a council-controlled organisation, the local authority must consider whether knowledge of tikanga Māori may be relevant to the governance of that council-controlled organisation.
- (4) A local authority must not appoint a person to be a director of a multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation if the person is, at the time of the appointment,— 10
- (a) a member of the governing body of a shareholding local authority; or
 - (b) a member of a local board or community board of a shareholding local authority. 15
- (5) A director of a multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation who is elected to be a member of the governing body, a local board, or a community board, of a shareholding local authority must resign from his or her position as a director of the council-controlled organisation before taking up his or her position as an elected member. 20

60A Role of directors of council-controlled organisations

- (1) The role of a director of a council-controlled organisation is to assist the organisation to meet its objectives and any other requirements in its statement of intent, service delivery plan, and statement of expectations.
- (2) This section does not limit or affect the other duties that a director of a council-controlled organisation has. 25

Decisions

61 Decisions relating to operation of council-controlled organisations

All decisions relating to the operation of a council-controlled organisation must be made by, or under the authority of, the board of the organisation in accordance with— 30

- (a) its statement of intent; and
- (b) its constitution; and
- (c) its service delivery plan (if the organisation has one); and
- (d) its shareholders' statement of expectations (if one exists). 35

Compare: 1974 No 66 s 594R

61A Significant decisions of substantive council-controlled organisations affecting land or water

Before a substantive council-controlled organisation makes a decision that may significantly affect land or a body of water, it must take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga.

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*Governance of substantive council-controlled organisations***62 Constitution of substantive council-controlled organisation**

The constitution of a substantive council-controlled organisation must not preclude the council-controlled organisation from using any particular form of charging or source of revenue that would otherwise be available to the council-controlled organisation.

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62A Statement of expectations

(1) The shareholders in a substantive council-controlled organisation must prepare a statement of expectations that—

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(a) specifies how the organisation is to conduct its relationships with—

(i) shareholding local authorities; and

(ii) the communities of those local authorities, including any specified stakeholders within those communities; and

(iii) iwi, hapū, and other Māori organisations; and

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(b) requires the organisation to act consistently with—

(i) the statutory obligations of the shareholding local authorities; and

(ii) the shareholders' obligations pursuant to agreements with third parties (including with iwi, hapū, or other Māori organisations); and

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(c) includes a statement of the shareholders' expectations in respect of the council-controlled organisation's contributions to, and alignment with, any relevant objectives and priorities of central government.

(2) A statement of expectations may include other shareholder expectations, such as expectations in relation to community engagement and collaboration with shareholders and others in the delivery of services.

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(3) A statement of expectations must be published on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the local authority.

62B Accountability policy

(1) The shareholders of a substantive council-controlled organisation may adopt a policy on the accountability of the organisation that specifies—

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	(a) <u>reporting requirements with which the organisation must comply in addition to those required under this Act:</u>	
	(b) <u>planning requirements with which the organisation must comply in addition to those required under this Act.</u>	
(2)	<u>An accountability policy—</u>	5
	(a) <u>must be notified to the organisation in the statement of expectations prepared in accordance with section 62A(1); and</u>	
	(b) <u>must be published on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of each local authority shareholder.</u>	
62C	<u>Shareholders may impose additional accountability requirements on substantive council-controlled organisation</u>	10
	<u>The shareholders of a substantive council-controlled organisation may require the organisation to—</u>	
	(a) <u>describe in its statement of intent how the organisation will contribute to the shareholders' and, where appropriate, the Government's objectives and priorities:</u>	15
	(b) <u>deliver to each shareholder, no later than 1 month after the end of the first and third quarter of each financial year, a report on the organisation's operations during each quarter that includes the information that is required to be included by its statement of intent:</u>	20
	(c) <u>prepare and adopt a service delivery plan in accordance with sections 65A to 65F:</u>	
	(d) <u>include an infrastructure strategy in accordance with section 65C in a service delivery plan required under paragraph (c).</u>	
	<u><i>Governance of multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisations</i></u>	25
63	<u>Participants' agreement for multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation</u>	
(1)	<u>The shareholders of a multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation must establish a participants' agreement for the purposes of this section.</u>	
(2)	<u>The participants' agreement may be developed as part of a reorganisation implementation scheme.</u>	30
(3)	<u>The participants' agreement must provide for—</u>	
	(a) <u>a process for board appointments; and</u>	
	(b) <u>a process for monitoring board performance; and</u>	
	(c) <u>the role and operation of a joint committee, including—</u>	35
	(i) <u>the number of members to be appointed by each shareholder; and</u>	

- (ii) the matters to be delegated to the committee and any prerequisites for exercising those delegations (such as a requirement to seek shareholders' views); and
- (iii) any decisions that must be made by a specified proportion of votes that is higher than a simple majority. 5
- (4) The participants' agreement may provide for other matters that the shareholders consider necessary to manage the ongoing operation of the organisation including, but not limited to,—
- (a) a process for 1 or more shareholders to inject additional capital into the organisation; and 10
- (b) a process for a review of the organisation under section 17A to be undertaken jointly by the shareholders (but subject to **subsection (5)**).
- (5) A participants' agreement may not provide for a review of the organisation under section 17A to be undertaken on a date that is earlier than 6 years after the date on which the organisation is established. 15
- 63A Governance of multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation**
- (1) The shareholders of a multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation must establish and maintain a joint committee for the purpose of collectively managing their interests in performing or exercising their responsibilities, duties, and powers as shareholders of the organisation. 20
- (2) The shareholders may determine the procedures for the joint committee, which may include—
- (a) voting rights that are weighted to take into account the proportion of shares held by each shareholder;
- (b) the right of shareholders to appoint alternate committee members. 25
- (3) The shareholders must delegate to the joint committee the following responsibilities, duties, and powers:
- (a) the adoption of a policy on the appointment of directors under **section 60(1)**; and
- (b) facilitating the development and approval of the service delivery plan for the purposes of **section 65D(1)**, including,— 30
- (i) considering shareholder comments on the draft service delivery plan following consultation under **section 65D(2)**; and
- (ii) considering any amended service delivery plan prepared by the organisation following that consultation; and 35
- (iii) resolving inconsistencies in accordance with **section 65B**; and
- (iv) approving the service delivery plan on behalf of the shareholders; and
- (c) the adoption of an accountability policy under **section 62B**; and

	(d) <u>the specification of shareholder requirements and expectations under sections 62A and 62C.</u>	
(4)	<u>The joint committee is responsible for making recommendations to the shareholders as to persons to be appointed as directors of the organisation in accordance with section 60(2) to (4) and the policy adopted under subsection (3)(a).</u>	5
(5)	<u>Despite clause 30(7) of Schedule 7, a joint committee established for the purposes of subsection (1) is not deemed to be discharged on the coming into office of members of the shareholding local authorities elected or appointed at, or following, a triennial general election of members.</u>	10
	<i><u>Transport services and water services council-controlled organisations</u></i>	
64	<u>Shareholding in transport services and water services council-controlled organisations</u>	
	<u>Local authorities must hold and exercise their ownership interest in a transport services council-controlled organisation or a water services council-controlled organisation directly and not through a holding company or other subsidiary of the local authority.</u>	15
	<u>Subpart 3—Planning and reporting</u>	
	<i><u>Service delivery plans and infrastructure strategies of council-controlled organisations</u></i>	20
65	<u>Application</u>	
(1)	<u>Sections 65A to 65F</u> apply to a council-controlled organisation if the organisation—	
	(a) <u>is required by shareholders to have a service delivery plan (as provided for in section 62C(c)) that includes an infrastructure strategy (as provided for in section 62C(d)); or</u>	25
	(b) <u>is required by section 66 to have a service delivery plan that includes an infrastructure strategy.</u>	
(2)	<u>Sections 65A, 65B, and 65D to 65F</u> apply to a council-controlled organisation if the organisation is required by its shareholders to have a service delivery plan (as provided for in section 62C(c)), but is not required to include an infrastructure strategy.	30
65A	<u>Content of service delivery plan</u>	
(1)	<u>A service delivery plan must cover a period of at least 10 consecutive financial years.</u>	35
(2)	<u>The service delivery plan must—</u>	
	(a) <u>describe how the organisation intends to—</u>	

- (i) achieve the intended service levels; and
 - (ii) respond to demographic change, economic change, and other changing environmental factors; and
- (b) include, for each of the financial years covered by the plan, forecast financial statements for the organisation; and 5
- (c) identify or define any strategic assets relevant to the council-controlled organisation and set out any requirements in relation to the organisation's management of those assets, including the process by which the organisation may approve major transactions in relation to them; and
- (d) if the organisation is required to have an infrastructure strategy, include that infrastructure strategy in accordance with **section 65C**; and 10
- (e) include specific proposals to give effect to the long-term plans and resource management policy statements and plans of the organisation's shareholders, insofar as they relate to the activities of the organisation; and 15
- (f) include the following statements, at the level of detail specified in **subsection (3)**, in relation to each group of activities of the organisation:
 - (i) a statement of the intended levels of service provision, including identification of any intended changes to the level of service that was provided in the year before the first year covered by the plan and the reasons for those changes; and 20
 - (ii) a funding impact statement in the prescribed form that identifies—
 - (A) the sources of funding to be used by the organisation; and
 - (B) the amount of funds expected to be produced from each source; and 25
 - (C) how the funds are to be applied.
- (3) The statements required under **subsection (2)(f)** must be provided,—
 - (a) in detail, in relation to each of the first 3 financial years covered by the plan; and 30
 - (b) in outline, in relation to each of the subsequent financial years covered by the plan.
- (4) In the case of a multiply owned council-controlled organisation, the service delivery plan must also identify—
 - (a) the amount of any operating revenue to be contributed by the shareholding local authorities in any year, in accordance with **section 69B(2)**; and 35
 - (b) any amount to be borrowed from shareholding local authorities in any year, in accordance with **section 69A(2)**.

- (5) In the case of a substantive council-controlled organisation (other than a water services council-controlled organisation) that has adopted, or that proposes to adopt, a development contributions policy in accordance with **section 71A**, the service delivery plan must also identify the following key features of that policy: 5
- (a) the proportion of growth expenditure to be recovered from development contributions; and
 - (b) the significant assumptions underlying the development contributions policy; and
 - (c) the geographic catchments to be used for calculating development contributions; and 10
 - (d) the approach to be taken to applications for remission or waiver of development contributions.
- 65B Resolving conflict between provisions of service delivery plan that give effect to long-term plans of different shareholders** 15
- If, in the service delivery plan of a multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation, an inconsistency arises between provisions that give effect to the long-term plans of different shareholders, that inconsistency must be resolved by the joint committee established under **section 63A**.
- 65C Content of infrastructure strategy** 20
- (1) If a council-controlled organisation is required to have a current infrastructure strategy, that strategy must—
- (a) be included in the organisation's service delivery plan; and
 - (b) cover a period of at least 30 consecutive financial years.
- (2) The infrastructure strategy must— 25
- (a) identify significant infrastructure issues for the council-controlled organisation during the period covered by the strategy; and
 - (b) identify the principal options for managing those issues and the implications of those options; and
 - (c) describe how the organisation intends to reliably deliver the services that it provides in a financially sustainable manner. 30
- (3) Subsections (3) and (4) of section 101B (which relate to the content of a local authority's infrastructure strategy) apply to a council-controlled organisation's infrastructure strategy as if every reference in those subsections to a local authority were a reference to the council-controlled organisation. 35
- 65D Adoption of service delivery plan**
- (1) A council-controlled organisation may not adopt a service delivery plan unless that plan has been approved by the shareholders.

- (2) Before approving a service delivery plan, each shareholder must consult on the content of the document in a manner that gives effect to section 82.
- (3) A service delivery plan must be adopted before the commencement of the first year to which it relates and continues in force until the close of the third consecutive year to which it relates.
- (4) In **subsection (3)**, the first year to which a service delivery plan relates is the first year to which the local authority's long-term plan relates.

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65E Amendment of service delivery plan

- (1) The board of a council-controlled organisation may ask the shareholders of the organisation to agree to amend the organisation's service delivery plan.
- (2) The shareholders of a council-controlled organisation may instruct the board of the organisation to prepare a proposed amendment to the organisation's service delivery plan.
- (3) The shareholders of the organisation must determine the process by which any proposed amendment to an organisation's service delivery plan is considered and adopted, including whether to undertake public consultation in accordance with section 82.
- (4) In the case of a multiply owned council-controlled organisation, the powers and functions in **subsections (2) and (3)** must be exercised and performed by the joint committee of shareholders.

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65F Publication of service delivery plan

Each shareholding local authority of a substantive council-controlled organisation that has a service delivery plan must publish the plan, and maintain it for a period of no less than 7 years, on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the local authority.

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Service delivery plans and infrastructure strategies of transport services and water services council-controlled organisations

66 Transport services and water services council-controlled organisations must have service delivery plan and infrastructure strategy

- (1) Every transport services council-controlled organisation and water services council-controlled organisation must, at all times, have a current service delivery plan, which must include an infrastructure strategy, in accordance with **sections 65A to 65F**.
- (2) The first service delivery plan under this section must relate to the period commencing with the first full financial year that commences not less than 8 months after the establishment of the organisation.
- (3) The second service delivery plan under this section must relate to the period commencing with the first financial year to which the next long-term plans of the shareholding local authorities relate.

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(4) **Subsection (1)** is subject to **subsection (2)**.

Statements of intent

67 Statements of intent for council-controlled organisations

(1) Every council-controlled organisation must prepare and adopt a statement of intent in accordance with **Part 1 of Schedule 8**.

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(2) The purpose of a statement of intent is to—

(a) state publicly the activities and intentions of the council-controlled organisation for the year and the objectives to which those activities will contribute; and

(b) provide an opportunity for shareholders to influence the direction of the organisation; and

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(c) provide a basis for the accountability of the directors to their shareholders for the performance of the organisation.

(3) The statement of intent—

(a) must not be inconsistent with the constitution of the council-controlled organisation; and

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(b) may include and apply to 2 or more related council-controlled organisations.

(4) Every statement of intent of a council-controlled organisation must comply with **Part 2 of Schedule 8**.

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(5) Every statement of intent of a council-controlled trading organisation must comply with **Part 3 of Schedule 8**.

(6) Every statement of intent of a council-controlled organisation that is not a council-controlled trading organisation must comply with **Part 4 of Schedule 8**.

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(7) All information that is included in a statement of intent under this section must be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice if that information is of a form or nature for which generally accepted accounting practice has developed standards.

(8) Despite this section, an organisation that becomes a council-controlled organisation not more than 6 months before the end of a financial year is not required to prepare a statement of intent for that financial year.

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(9) Each shareholding local authority must publish the adopted statement of intent on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the local authority and must maintain the statement on that site for a period of no less than 7 years.

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(10) A failure by a council-controlled organisation to comply with any requirement of this section, or with any statement in the organisation's statement of intent, does not affect the validity or enforceability of any deed, agreement, right, or obligation entered into, obtained, or incurred by that organisation.

*Monitoring and reporting***68 Performance monitoring**

A local authority that is a shareholder in a council organisation must regularly undertake performance monitoring of that organisation to evaluate its contribution to the achievement of—

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- (a) the local authority's objectives for the organisation; and
- (b) (if applicable) the desired results, as set out in the organisation's statement of intent, service delivery plan, and infrastructure strategy; and
- (c) the overall aims and outcomes of the local authority.

68A Half-yearly report

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- (1) Within 2 months after the end of the first half of each financial year, the board of a council-controlled organisation must deliver to the shareholders a report on the organisation's operations during that half year.

- (2) The report must include the information required to be included by its statement of intent.

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Compare: 1974 No 66 s 594Z

68B Annual report

- (1) Within 3 months after the end of each financial year, the board of a council-controlled organisation must deliver to the shareholders, and make available to the public, a report on the organisation's operations during that year.

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- (2) The report must include the information required to be included by—

- (a) **sections 68C and 68D**; and
- (b) its statement of intent.

- (3) If a council-controlled organisation has undertaken to obtain or has obtained compensation from its shareholders in respect of any activity, the undertaking or the amount of compensation obtained must be recorded in the annual report of the council-controlled organisation.

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- (4) Each shareholding local authority must publish the annual report on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the local authority and must maintain the statement on that site for a period of no less than 7 years.

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68C Content of reports on operations of council-controlled organisations

A report on the operations of a council-controlled organisation under **section 68B** must—

- (a) contain the information that is necessary to enable an informed assessment of the operations of that organisation and its subsidiaries, including—

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- (i) a comparison of the performance of the organisation and its subsidiaries with the statement of intent; and
- (ii) an explanation of any material variances between that performance and the statement of intent; and
- (iii) if the organisation has a service delivery plan, a report on the achievement of the objectives in that plan; and 5
- (iv) if the organisation has an infrastructure strategy, a report on progress towards implementing that strategy; and
- (b) state the dividend, if any, authorised to be paid or the maximum dividend proposed to be paid by the organisation for its equity securities (other than fixed interest securities) for the financial year to which the report relates. 10

Compare: 1974 No 66 s 594Z

68D Financial statements and auditor's report

- (1) A report on the operations of a council-controlled organisation under **section 68B** must include— 15
 - (a) audited consolidated financial statements for that financial year for that organisation and its subsidiaries; and
 - (b) an auditor's report on—
 - (i) those financial statements; and 20
 - (ii) the performance targets and other measures by which performance was judged in relation to that organisation's objectives.
- (2) The audited financial statements under **subsection (1)(a)** must be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice. 25

Compare: 1974 No 66 s 594Z

68E Auditor-General is auditor of council-controlled organisations

Despite sections 207P to 207V of the Companies Act 1993, a council-controlled organisation or a subsidiary of a council-controlled organisation is a public entity as defined in section 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and, in accordance with that Act, the Auditor-General is its auditor. 30

Compare: 1974 No 66 s 594ZC

68F Protection from disclosure of sensitive information

Nothing in this Act requires the inclusion in any statement of intent, annual report, financial statement, or half-yearly report required to be produced under this Act by a council-controlled organisation of any information that may be properly withheld if a request for that information were made under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987. 35

Compare: 1974 No 66 s 594ZA

68G Application of Part to listed companies

(1) This section applies to a council-controlled organisation if the shares of any of the following are quoted on a licensed market (within the meaning of section 6(1) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013):

- (a) the council-controlled organisation:
- (b) a holding company of the council-controlled organisation:
- (c) controlling companies of the council-controlled organisation.

(2) If **subsection (1)** applies, the council-controlled organisation is not required to—

- (a) have a statement of intent under **section 67**:
- (b) deliver a half-yearly report under **section 68A**:
- (c) deliver an annual report under **section 68B**.

(3) In this section,—

controlling companies means 2 or more companies whose degree of control over a council-controlled organisation, if exercisable by 1 notional company, would make the notional company a holding company of the council-controlled organisation

holding company has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Companies Act 1993.

68H Application of Act to related companies

Sections 56, 57A, 60 to 61, 67 to 68F, 69E, and 69F, apply to a company as if it were a council-controlled organisation if the company is a related company (within the meaning of section 2(3) of the Companies Act 1993) of a council-controlled organisation.

Subpart 4—Finance and funding*Financial arrangements and funding***69 Funding of multiply owned council-controlled organisation**

(1) The shareholders of a multiply owned council-controlled organisation must agree and adopt a funding allocation formula.

(2) The formula must specify how each shareholder's contribution to any operating revenue that is required to be paid by shareholders to the council-controlled organisation in any year is to be determined.

(3) The formula must be adopted, and may be amended, by unanimous agreement of all shareholders.

(4) If the shareholders are unable to reach unanimous agreement, 1 or more of the shareholding local authorities may refer the matter to the Commission for resolution in accordance with **section 31H**.

- (5) For the purposes of this section, **operating revenue** does not include—
- (a) revenue received from development contributions; or
 - (b) revenue or funds received in accordance with a development agreement.
- 69A Borrowing by multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation**
- (1) A multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation must not incur debt except as provided in its service delivery plan or, if there is no service delivery plan, as provided in its shareholders' participants' agreement or with the approval of the joint committee established under **section 63A**. 5
- (2) If a multiply owned council-controlled organisation has a service delivery plan that provides for the organisation to borrow from 1 or more of its shareholding local authorities, those local authorities must lend money to the organisation in accordance with that service delivery plan. 10
- (3) **Subsection (2)** does not prevent—
- (a) a shareholding local authority lending a lesser amount than that specified in the service delivery plan, with the agreement of the board of the multiply owned council-controlled organisation; or 15
 - (b) 1 or more shareholding local authorities lending a greater amount than that specified in the service delivery plan, with the unanimous agreement of all shareholders.
- 69B Financial management of substantive council-controlled organisation** 20
- (1) A substantive council-controlled organisation must manage its finances in a manner that will enable long-term continuity of service delivery at the levels of service—
- (a) set out in its planning document; and
 - (b) required by or under any enactment. 25
- (2) If a substantive council-controlled organisation's planning document provides for the shareholding local authority or authorities of the organisation to contribute to the organisation's operating revenue, that local authority or those local authorities must contribute funding to the organisation in accordance with—
- (a) that planning document; and 30
 - (b) any funding allocation formula adopted under **section 69**.
- (3) **Subsection (2)** does not prevent—
- (a) the shareholding local authority or authorities from contributing a lesser amount than that specified in the planning document, with the agreement of the board of the council-controlled organisation; or 35
 - (b) the shareholding local authority or authorities from contributing a greater amount than that specified in the planning document, with the unanimous agreement of all shareholders; or

	(c) <u>a shareholding local authority from contracting to purchase additional services from the council-controlled organisation.</u>	
(4)	<u>In this section, planning document means the substantive council-controlled organisation's current service delivery plan or, if the organisation does not have a current service delivery plan, its current statement of intent.</u>	5
69C	<u>Limitation on capital charges</u>	
(1)	<u>A substantive council-controlled organisation must not impose a capital charge for connection to infrastructure or services provided by that organisation, or for authority to use that infrastructure or those services, other than—</u>	10
	(a) <u>a development contribution authorised in a development contributions policy,—</u>	
	(i) <u>in the case of a water services council-controlled organisation, adopted by that organisation in accordance with section 71; or</u>	
	(ii) <u>in the case of any other substantive council-controlled organisation, adopted by its shareholding territorial authority under section 102, in accordance with section 71A; or</u>	15
	(b) <u>a capital charge provided for in a development agreement entered into in accordance with section 71D.</u>	
(2)	<u>In this section, capital charge—</u>	20
	(a) <u>means a charge that is wholly or principally to meet the costs of capital expenditure to provide new or additional assets, or to increase the capacity of existing assets, in order to accommodate growth in demand; but</u>	
	(b) <u>does not include a toll set or levied under Part 2 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003.</u>	
(3)	<u>This section does not prevent a substantive council-controlled organisation from requiring payment of a fee to meet the reasonable costs of establishing a physical connection between a property and any infrastructure, and any associated administrative costs.</u>	25
69D	<u>Prohibition on council-controlled organisations borrowing in foreign currency</u>	30
(1)	<u>No council-controlled organisation may borrow or enter into incidental arrangements, within or outside New Zealand, in currency other than New Zealand currency.</u>	
(2)	<u>Subsection (1) does not apply to an incidental arrangement in relation to an investment in currency other than New Zealand currency.</u>	35
(3)	<u>In this subpart, borrow and incidental arrangement have the meanings given in section 112.</u>	

69E Prohibition on guarantees, etc

A local authority must not give any guarantee, indemnity, or security in respect of the performance of any obligation by a council-controlled trading organisation.

Compare: 1974 No 66 s 594ZP

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69F Restriction on lending to council-controlled trading organisation

A local authority must not lend money, or provide any other financial accommodation, to a council-controlled trading organisation on terms and conditions that are more favourable to the council-controlled trading organisation than those that would apply if the local authority were (without charging any rate or rate revenue as security) borrowing the money or obtaining the financial accommodation.

Compare: 1974 No 66 s 594ZPA

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*Dividends to shareholders***70 Prohibition on water services council-controlled organisation distributing surplus**

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A water services council-controlled organisation—

- (a) must not pay any dividend or distribute any surplus in any way, directly or indirectly, to any owner or shareholder; and
- (b) is not required to comply with **section 68C(b)**.

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*Development contributions to fund capital expenditure by council-controlled organisations***71 Water services council-controlled organisation may develop, adopt, and administer development contributions policy and require contributions**

(1) A water services council-controlled organisation may develop, adopt, and administer a development contributions policy that provides for a development contribution to be made to the organisation when an authorisation for a service connection is granted.

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(2) A water services council-controlled organisation may require a development contribution provided for in a policy adopted under **subsection (1)**, if—

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- (a) the policy is consistent with section 201; and
- (b) the policy was in force at the time that the application for authorisation for a service connection was submitted, accompanied by all required information.

(3) Section 106 and the provisions of subpart 5 of Part 8 (other than section 198) apply, with all necessary modifications, to the development, adoption, and administration of a development contributions policy by a water services council-controlled organisation, as if references to—

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- (a) a territorial authority were references to a water services council-controlled organisation; and
- (b) a development contributions policy under section 102(1) were references to a policy adopted under this section.
- (4) The council-controlled organisation— 5
- (a) must consult on a draft policy in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82 before adopting a policy under **subsection (1)**; and
- (b) may amend a policy adopted under **subsection (1)** at any time after consulting on the proposed amendments in a manner that gives effect to section 82. 10
- (5) A development contributions policy under **subsection (1)** may require a development contribution to fund capital expenditure on assets transferred to the water services council-controlled organisation from a shareholding territorial authority, if development contributions to meet the cost of that capital expenditure were provided for in the shareholding territorial authority's development contribution policy at the date on which the assets were transferred. 15
- (6) **Subsection (5)** does not limit section 200(4).
- 71A Other substantive council-controlled organisations may develop and adopt development contributions policy** 20
- (1) This section applies to a substantive council-controlled organisation, other than a water services council-controlled organisation.
- (2) The organisation may develop and adopt a development contributions policy that provides for development contributions to fund capital expenditure if—
- (a) the organisation has adopted a service delivery plan under **section 65D** and the development contributions policy is consistent with the key features identified in that plan in accordance with **section 65A(5)**; and 25
- (b) the capital expenditure is of a type specified in **subsection (3)**.
- (3) The types of capital expenditure that may be funded by a substantive council-controlled organisation's development contributions policy are: 30
- (a) capital expenditure by the organisation, if that expenditure could be funded under a development contributions policy if it were incurred by a shareholding territorial authority; or
- (b) capital expenditure by a shareholding territorial authority in respect of assets that have been transferred to the organisation, if development contributions for the cost of that capital expenditure were provided for in the territorial authority's development contributions policy at the date on which the assets were transferred. 35
- (4) A development contributions policy under this section may provide for a development contribution to be required to be made when— 40

- (a) a resource consent is granted under the Resource Management Act 1991 by a shareholding territorial authority for a development within its district;
- (b) a building consent is granted under the Building Act 2004 for a building work situated in the district of a shareholding territorial authority (whether by the territorial authority or a building consent authority); 5
- (c) an authorisation for a service connection is granted by a shareholding territorial authority.
- (5) Before adopting a development contributions policy, the council-controlled organisation must— 10
- (a) develop a draft policy that contains the information required by sections 106, 201, 201A, and 202 in respect of the proposed development contributions; and
- (b) consult on the draft policy in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82 (as if the organisation were a local authority). 15
- (6) If, after complying with **subsection (5)**, the council-controlled organisation adopts a development contributions policy, it must submit that policy to each of its shareholding territorial authorities.
- (7) A council-controlled organisation may amend a policy adopted under this section at any time after consulting on the proposed amendments in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82 (as if the organisation were a local authority). 20
- 71B Shareholding territorial authorities must administer development contributions policy adopted by council-controlled organisation**
- (1) If a substantive council-controlled organisation adopts a development contributions policy under **section 71A**,— 25
- (a) the provisions of subpart 5 of Part 8 apply to the policy, with all necessary modifications, as if it were a development contributions policy adopted by the territorial authority; and
- (b) the provisions of Schedule 13A (which relates to development contribution objections) must be read as requiring all documents, including briefs of evidence, notices, and the commissioners' decision, to be served on the council-controlled organisation as well as on the territorial authority. 30
- (2) Each shareholding territorial authority of a council-controlled organisation that adopts a development contributions policy must— 35
- (a) administer that policy in accordance with subpart 5 of Part 8 as if it were a development contributions policy adopted by the territorial authority; and

	(b) <u>pay the amount of all development contributions received in accordance with the policy, less the reasonable costs of administering the policy, to the organisation.</u>	
71C	<u>Substantive council-controlled organisation's responsibilities in respect of development contributions policy</u>	5
(1)	<u>This section applies to a council-controlled organisation that adopts a development contributions policy under section 71A.</u>	
(2)	<u>Subpart 5 of Part 8 applies, with any necessary modifications, to the development contributions policy.</u>	
(3)	<u>The council-controlled organisation must review the development contributions policy at least once every 3 years using a consultation process that gives effect to the requirements of section 82.</u>	10
(4)	<u>To enable a shareholding territorial authority to comply with section 209(1) or 210(1), if the circumstances in either of those sections apply, the council-controlled organisation—</u>	15
(a)	<u>must, on request, refund or return to the territorial authority any development contribution paid or land transferred to the organisation by the territorial authority in accordance with section 71B(2)(b); and</u>	
(b)	<u>may retain any portion of the development contribution or land in accordance with section 209(2) or 210(2), as the case may be, as if the council-controlled organisation were the territorial authority.</u>	20
71D	<u>Substantive council-controlled organisation may enter development agreement</u>	
(1)	<u>If a substantive council-controlled organisation is involved in the provision of network infrastructure, a development agreement may be entered into between—</u>	25
(a)	<u>a developer and the organisation; or</u>	
(b)	<u>a developer, a territorial authority, and the organisation.</u>	
(2)	<u>Sections 207A to 207F apply, with all necessary modifications, to a development agreement entered into under subsection (1).</u>	30
71E	<u>Consultation</u>	
	<u>For the purposes of sections 71(3), 71A(5)(b) and (7), and 71C(3), the board of the council-controlled organisation may delegate the responsibility to undertake consultation in accordance with section 82 to a committee, an officer, or an independent advisor.</u>	35

Subpart 5—Regulatory powers of transport services and water services council-controlled organisations

Acquisition and disposal of land

72 Acquisition and disposal of land by transport services or water services council-controlled organisation

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(1) This section applies to a transport services council-controlled organisation or water services council-controlled organisation that is approved as a requiring authority under section 167 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

(2) Sections 185 and 186 of the Resource Management Act 1991 apply as if—

(a) every reference to a network utility operator were a reference to the council-controlled organisation; and

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(b) every reference to the Minister of Lands or to the Crown were a reference to the territorial authority in whose district the land is situated; and

(c) every reference to a government work were a reference to a local work.

(3) Any land acquired or taken on behalf of a transport services council-controlled organisation by operation of sections 185 and 186 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as applied by **subsection (2)) vests in the territorial authority that acquired it or took it.**

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(4) For the purposes of section 186(7) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as applied by **subsection (2)),—**

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(a) the council-controlled organisation must notify the territorial authority in whose district the land is situated of its decision to dispose of the land; and

(b) the territorial authority must dispose of the land in accordance with the requirements of the Public Works Act 1981 and any other relevant enactment.

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72A Limitation on acquisition and disposal of land by shareholding local authority for transport-related purposes

A shareholding local authority may exercise its powers as a local authority under the Public Works Act 1981 to acquire, take, or dispose of land, in relation to any component of the transport system or for any transport-related purpose for which a council-controlled organisation has responsibility under an Order in Council under **section 25, only if the council-controlled organisation has agreed to the acquisition, taking, or disposal of that land.**

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*Powers of transport services council-controlled organisation***73 Statutory powers of transport services council-controlled organisation**

(1) A transport services council-controlled organisation may perform or exercise any of the responsibilities, duties, and powers listed in **Schedule 8B** that are conferred on it by an Order in Council under **section 25**.

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(2) Nothing in this section authorises the transfer of ownership of any road, land, or other property to a council-controlled organisation or affects the operation of section 316(1) of the Local Government Act 1974.

(3) A shareholding local authority must not perform or exercise any responsibility, duty, or power that is conferred on a transport services council-controlled organisation by an Order in Council under **section 25**.

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(4) This section does not prevent a transport services council-controlled organisation from delegating to a shareholding local authority any responsibility, duty, or power conferred on the council-controlled organisation by an Order in Council under **section 25**.

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(5) Nothing in this section prevents a shareholding local authority from performing or exercising, for a purpose that is not transport-related, any responsibility, duty, or power that is conferred on a transport services council-controlled organisation (for example, to regulate the use of a footpath, public space, or road reserve for alcohol control purposes, or to designate a corridor that passes through a road).

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(6) **Subsection (5)** applies whether the local authority is performing or exercising the responsibility, duty, or power as the owner of a road or other land, or otherwise.

73A Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 applies to transport services council-controlled organisations that make bylaws

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(1) **Subsection (2)** applies if a transport services council-controlled organisation has the powers of a local authority to make, review, and enforce bylaws under subparts 1 and 2 of Part 8 of this Act (see **clause 6 of Schedule 8B**).

(2) Part 7 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 applies to the transport services council-controlled organisation as if it were a local authority named in Schedule 2 of that Act, but only in relation to any meeting or part of a meeting at which the council-controlled organisation intends to make, or will make, a bylaw.

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Powers of water services council-controlled organisations

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74 Statutory powers of water services council-controlled organisation

(1) A water services council-controlled organisation may perform or exercise any of the responsibilities, duties, and powers listed in **Schedule 8A** that are con-

	ferred on that council-controlled organisation by an Order in Council under section 25.	
(2)	<u>A shareholding local authority must not perform or exercise any responsibility, duty, or power that is conferred on a water services council-controlled organisation by an Order in Council under section 25.</u>	5
(3)	<u>This section does not prevent a water services council-controlled organisation from delegating to a shareholding local authority any responsibility, duty, or power conferred on the council-controlled organisation by an Order in Council under section 25.</u>	
74A	<u>Liability for damage by wilful or negligent behaviour towards water supply or wastewater work</u>	10
	<u>A person who wilfully or negligently destroys, damages, stops, obstructs, or otherwise interferes with any water supply or wastewater works or property owned, constructed, acquired, or used by a water services council-controlled organisation is liable for, as the case may be,—</u>	15
	(a) <u>the amount of the destruction or damage; or</u>	
	(b) <u>the cost incurred by the organisation in removing the stoppage or obstruction; or</u>	
	(c) <u>any loss or expenses incurred by the organisation because of the stoppage, obstruction, or interference.</u>	20
74B	<u>Bylaws and enforcement for multiply owned water services council-controlled organisation</u>	
(1)	<u>The shareholding local authorities of a multiply owned water services council-controlled organisation must appoint a joint committee to perform or exercise the responsibilities and powers of a local authority under sections 74C and 74D in respect of proposed bylaws that affect more than 1 district.</u>	25
(2)	<u>The joint committee may be—</u>	
	(a) <u>the joint committee that is established under section 63A; or</u>	
	(b) <u>a separate joint committee that is established for the purposes of this section.</u>	30
(3)	<u>The shareholders may determine the procedures for a joint committee established for the purposes of subsection (1), which may include—</u>	
	(a) <u>voting rights that are weighted to take into account the proportion of shares held by each shareholder;</u>	
	(b) <u>the right of shareholders to appoint alternate committee members.</u>	35
(4)	<u>The joint committee must consult each affected local authority for the purposes of making a decision under section 74C(2).</u>	
(5)	<u>The shareholding local authorities must delegate to a joint committee responsibility for exercising the enforcement powers of the local authority set out in</u>	

	<u>Part 8, insofar as they relate to the activities undertaken by the organisation, including responsibility for—</u>	
	(a) <u>the appointment of enforcement officers with jurisdiction over the districts of all the shareholding local authorities; and</u>	
	(b) <u>the approval of enforcement actions; and</u>	5
	(c) <u>the delegation of enforcement powers to appointed officers.</u>	
	(6) <u>Despite clause 30(7) of Schedule 7, a joint committee established for the purposes of subsection (1) is not deemed to be discharged on the coming into office of members of the shareholding local authorities elected or appointed at, or following, a triennial general election of members.</u>	10
	74C Water services council-controlled organisation may propose bylaw	
	(1) <u>A water services council-controlled organisation may propose to a shareholding local authority, in writing, that a bylaw relating to the management or supply of water supply, wastewater, or stormwater services be made by the local authority under a specified enactment.</u>	15
	(2) <u>As soon as practicable after receiving a proposal under subsection (1), the local authority must decide whether the proposed bylaw meets the following requirements:</u>	
	(a) <u>the proposed bylaw is a bylaw relating to the management or supply of water supply, wastewater, or stormwater services; and</u>	20
	(b) <u>the specified enactment under which the bylaw is proposed to be made authorises the making of the bylaw; and</u>	
	(c) <u>the proposed bylaw complies with the applicable statutory requirements of that enactment and any other relevant enactment; and</u>	
	(d) <u>the proposed bylaw is not inconsistent with any strategy, policy, plan, or bylaw of the local authority; and</u>	25
	(e) <u>the proposed bylaw can be implemented and enforced in a cost-effective manner.</u>	
	(3) <u>If the local authority decides that a proposed bylaw—</u>	
	(a) <u>meets the requirements of subsection (2), it must give written notice of its decision to the organisation;</u>	30
	(b) <u>does not meet the requirements of subsection (2), it must give written notice of its decision, with reasons, to the organisation.</u>	
	74D Water services council-controlled organisation must consult on proposed bylaw	35
	(1) <u>This section applies if a water services council-controlled organisation has received notice under section 74C(3)(a) from a shareholding local authority in respect of a bylaw that the organisation has proposed.</u>	

- (2) The organisation must confirm the proposed bylaw and, for that purpose, section 156(1) applies, with any necessary modifications, as if the organisation were a local authority and the bylaw were a bylaw being made under this Act.
- (3) If, after acting under **subsection (2)**, the organisation confirms the proposed bylaw, it must give written notice of its decision to the local authority and the local authority must adopt the bylaw by resolution. 5
- (4) If, after acting under **subsection (2)**, the organisation modifies the proposed bylaw, it must give written notice of its decision to the local authority and the local authority must,—
- (a) if satisfied that the proposed bylaw meets the requirements of **section 74C(2)**, adopt the bylaw by resolution; or 10
- (b) if not satisfied that the proposed bylaw meets the requirements of **section 74C(2)**, give notice to the organisation under **section 74C(3)(b)**.
- (5) Where the local authority adopts a bylaw under **subsection (3) or (4)(a)**, the requirements of sections 86, 155, and 156 are deemed to be satisfied in respect of that bylaw. 15
- 74E Water services council-controlled organisation may propose amendment to bylaw**
- (1) A water services council-controlled organisation may propose to a shareholding local authority, in writing, that a bylaw that relates to the management or supply of water supply, wastewater, or stormwater services be amended. 20
- (2) For the purposes of **subsection (1)**, **sections 74C and 74D** apply with any necessary modifications.
- 74F Water services council-controlled organisation may propose revocation of bylaw** 25
- (1) A water services council-controlled organisation may propose to a shareholding local authority, in writing, that a bylaw that relates to the management or supply of water supply, wastewater, or stormwater services be revoked.
- (2) As soon as practicable after receiving a proposal under **subsection (1)**, the governing body must decide whether— 30
- (a) the bylaw proposed for revocation is a bylaw that relates to the management or supply of water supply, wastewater, or stormwater services; and
- (b) the proposed revocation complies with all applicable statutory requirements; and
- (c) the proposed revocation is not inconsistent with any strategy, policy, or plan of the local authority. 35
- (3) If the local authority decides that a proposed revocation—
- (a) meets the requirements of **subsection (2)**, it must give written notice of its decision to the water services council-controlled organisation:

(b) does not meet the requirements of **subsection (2)**, it must give written notice of its decision, with reasons, to the water services council-controlled organisation.

(4) If the council controlled organisation receives notice under **subsection (3)(a), section 74D(2), (3), and (5)** applies, with any necessary modifications, as if the proposed revocation were a proposed bylaw.

22 New sections 56A to 56W and cross headings inserted

After section 56, insert:

56A Establishment of water services council-controlled organisation or transport services council-controlled organisation

(1) ~~If a local authority is proposing to become a shareholder in a multiply owned council-controlled organisation for the purposes of delivering water, wastewater, stormwater, or transport services, or any combination of those, the local authority must obtain the written agreement of the Commission before commencing the consultation required in section 56(1).~~

(2) ~~**Subsection (1)** does not prevent a local authority from holding initial discussions with other local authorities or any other party in the context of deciding whether to support a proposal to which that subsection would apply.~~

56B Establishment of multiply owned council-controlled organisation

(1) ~~This section applies if 2 or more local authorities have resolved to establish a multiply owned council-controlled organisation or 1 or more local authorities have resolved to become shareholders in a multiply owned council-controlled organisation.~~

(2) ~~Each of the local authorities, and any local authority that is already a shareholder in the council-controlled organisation, is responsible for ensuring compliance with the provisions of this Act in respect of the establishment of the council-controlled organisation.~~

(3) ~~In the event of any dispute between the local authorities about how to comply with **subsection (2)**, the local authorities must make reasonable efforts to reach a mutually acceptable and timely resolution of the dispute, having regard to—~~

(a) ~~the requirements of this Act; and~~

(b) ~~the current and future well-being of the communities of their districts, and the interests and preferences of the communities within the districts.~~

(4) ~~If the dispute is still unresolved after acting under **subsection (3)**, 1 or more local authorities may refer the matter to the Commission for resolution in accordance with **section 31H**.~~

~~*Service delivery plan and infrastructure strategy of council-controlled organisation*~~

56C Content of service delivery plan

- (1) ~~If a council-controlled organisation is required to have a current service delivery plan, that plan must cover a period of at least 10 consecutive financial years.~~ 5
- (2) ~~The service delivery plan must—~~
- (a) ~~describe how the organisation intends to—~~
 - (i) ~~manage, maintain, and invest in its assets; and~~
 - (ii) ~~achieve the intended service levels; and~~ 10
 - (iii) ~~respond to demographic change and other changing environmental factors; and~~
 - (iv) ~~give effect to the shareholders' strategy, plans, and priorities; and~~
 - (b) ~~include, for each of the financial years covered by the plan, forecast financial statements for the organisation; and~~ 15
 - (c) ~~include the following statements, at the level of detail specified in **subsection (3)**, in relation to each group of activities of the organisation:~~
 - (i) ~~a statement of the intended levels of service provision, including identification of any intended changes to the level of service that was provided in the year before the first year covered by the plan and the reasons for those changes; and~~ 20
 - (ii) ~~a funding impact statement in the prescribed form that identifies—~~
 - (A) ~~the sources of funding to be used by the organisation; and~~
 - (B) ~~the amount of funds expected to be produced from each source; and~~ 25
 - (C) ~~how the funds are to be applied.~~
- (3) ~~The statements required under **subsection (2)(c)** must be provided—~~
- (a) ~~in detail, in relation to each of the first 3 financial years covered by the plan; and~~ 30
 - (b) ~~in outline, in relation to each of the subsequent financial years covered by the plan.~~
- (4) ~~In the case of a multiply owned council-controlled organisation, the service delivery plan must also identify—~~
- (a) ~~the amount of any operating revenue to be contributed by the shareholding local authorities in any year, in accordance with **section 61C(2)**; and~~ 35

- (b) ~~any amount to be borrowed from shareholding local authorities in any year, in accordance with **section 61B(2)**.~~

56D Content of infrastructure strategy

- (1) ~~If a council controlled organisation is required to have a current infrastructure strategy, that strategy must cover a period of at least 30 consecutive financial years.~~ 5
- (2) ~~The infrastructure strategy must —~~
- (a) ~~identify significant infrastructure issues for the council controlled organisation during the period covered by the strategy; and~~
 - (b) ~~identify the principal options for managing those issues and the implications of those options; and~~ 10
 - (c) ~~describe how the organisation intends to reliably deliver the services that it provides in a financially sustainable manner.~~
- (3) ~~Subsections (3) and (4) of section 101B (which relate to the content of a local authority's infrastructure strategy) apply to a council controlled organisation's infrastructure strategy as if every reference in those subsections to a local authority were a reference to the council controlled organisation.~~ 15

56E Adoption of service delivery plan and infrastructure strategy

- (1) ~~A council controlled organisation may not adopt a service delivery plan or an infrastructure strategy unless the plan or strategy has been approved by the shareholders.~~ 20
- (2) ~~A service delivery plan must be adopted before the commencement of the first year to which it relates and continues in force until the close of the third consecutive year to which it relates.~~
- (3) ~~An infrastructure strategy must be adopted before the first year of the period to which it relates and continues in force until the close of the third consecutive year of that period.~~ 25

~~Water services council controlled organisation~~

56F Shareholding in water services council controlled organisation

~~Local authorities must hold and exercise their ownership interest in a water services council controlled organisation directly, and not through a holding company or other subsidiary of the local authority.~~ 30

56G Water services council controlled organisation must have service delivery plan and infrastructure strategy

- (1) ~~A water services council controlled organisation must, at all times, have a current service delivery plan and infrastructure strategy in accordance with **sections 56G to 56E**.~~ 35

- (2) ~~The first service delivery plan under this section must relate to the period commencing with the first full financial year after the establishment of the water services council controlled organisation.~~
- (3) ~~The first infrastructure strategy under this section must relate to the period commencing with the second full financial year after the establishment of the water services council controlled organisation.~~ 5
- (4) ~~The second service delivery plan and infrastructure strategy under this section must relate to the period commencing with the second financial year to which the next long term plans of the shareholding local authorities relate.~~
- (5) ~~**Subsection (1)** is subject to **subsections (2) and (3)**.~~ 10
- 56H ~~Prohibition on water services council controlled organisation distributing surplus~~**
- ~~A water services council controlled organisation —~~
- (a) ~~must not pay any dividend or distribute any surplus in any way, directly or indirectly, to any owner or shareholder; and~~ 15
- (b) ~~is not required to comply with section 68(b).~~
- 56I ~~Statutory powers of water services council controlled organisation~~**
- (1) ~~A water services council controlled organisation may perform or exercise any of the responsibilities, duties, and powers listed in **Schedule 8A** that are conferred on that council controlled organisation by an Order in Council under **section 25**.~~ 20
- (2) ~~A shareholding local authority must not perform or exercise any responsibility, duty, or power that is conferred on a water services council controlled organisation by an Order in Council under **section 25**.~~
- (3) ~~This section does not prevent a water services council controlled organisation from delegating to a shareholding local authority any responsibility, duty, or power conferred on the council controlled organisation by an Order in Council under **section 25**.~~ 25
- 56J ~~Bylaws and enforcement for multiply owned water services council controlled organisation~~** 30
- (1) ~~The shareholding local authorities of a multiply owned water services council controlled organisation must establish a joint committee for the purposes of this section.~~
- (2) ~~A joint committee under this section must perform or exercise the responsibilities and powers of a local authority under **sections 56K and 56L** in respect of proposed bylaws that affect more than 1 district.~~ 35
- (3) ~~A joint committee to which **subsection (2)** applies must consult each affected local authority for the purposes of making a decision under **section 56K(2)**.~~

- (4) ~~The shareholding local authorities must delegate to a joint committee responsibility for —~~
- ~~(a) the appointment of enforcement officers with jurisdiction over the districts of all the shareholding local authorities; and~~
 - ~~(b) the approval of enforcement actions; and~~
 - ~~(c) the delegation of enforcement powers to appointed officers.~~

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~~56K Water services council-controlled organisation may propose bylaw~~

- (1) ~~A water services council-controlled organisation may propose to a shareholding local authority, in writing, that a bylaw relating to the management or supply of water supply, wastewater, or stormwater services be made by the local authority under a specified enactment.~~

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- (2) ~~As soon as practicable after receiving a proposal under **subsection (1)**, the local authority must decide whether the proposed bylaw meets the following requirements:~~

- ~~(a) the proposed bylaw is a bylaw relating to the management or supply of water supply, wastewater, or stormwater services; and~~
- ~~(b) the specified enactment under which the bylaw is proposed to be made authorises the making of the bylaw; and~~
- ~~(c) the proposed bylaw complies with the applicable statutory requirements of that enactment and any other relevant enactment; and~~
- ~~(d) the proposed bylaw is not inconsistent with any strategy, policy, plan, or bylaw of the local authority; and~~
- ~~(e) the proposed bylaw can be implemented and enforced in a cost-effective manner.~~

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- (3) ~~If the local authority decides that a proposed bylaw —~~

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- ~~(a) meets the requirements of **subsection (2)**, it must give written notice of its decision to the organisation;~~
- ~~(b) does not meet the requirements of **subsection (2)**, it must give written notice of its decision (with reasons) to the organisation.~~

~~56L Water services council-controlled organisation must consult on proposed bylaw~~

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- (1) ~~This section applies if a water services council-controlled organisation has received notice under **section 56K(3)(a)** from a shareholding local authority in respect of a bylaw that the organisation has proposed.~~

- (2) ~~The organisation must confirm the proposed bylaw and, for that purpose, section 156(1) applies, with any necessary modifications, as if the organisation were a local authority and the bylaw were a bylaw being made under this Act.~~

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- (3) ~~If, after acting under **subsection (2)**, the organisation confirms the proposed bylaw, it must give written notice of its decision to the local authority and the local authority must adopt the bylaw by resolution.~~
- (4) ~~If, after acting under **subsection (2)**, the organisation modifies the proposed bylaw, it must give written notice of its decision to the local authority and the local authority must,—~~ 5
- (a) ~~if satisfied that the proposed bylaw meets the requirements of **section 56K(2)**, adopt the bylaw by resolution; or~~
- (b) ~~if not satisfied that the proposed bylaw meets the requirements of **section 56K(2)**, give notice to the organisation under **section 56K(3)(b)**.~~ 10
- (5) ~~Where the local authority adopts a bylaw under **subsection (3) or (4)(a)**, the requirements of sections 86, 155, and 156 are deemed to be satisfied in respect of that bylaw.~~

~~Transport services council controlled organisation~~

56M Shareholding in transport services council controlled organisation 15

~~Local authorities must hold and exercise their ownership interest in a transport services council controlled organisation directly and not through a holding company or other subsidiary of the local authority.~~

56N Transport services council controlled organisation must have service delivery plan and infrastructure strategy 20

- (1) ~~A transport services council controlled organisation must, at all times, have a current service delivery plan and infrastructure strategy in accordance with **sections 56G to 56E**.~~
- (2) ~~The first service delivery plan under this section must relate to the period commencing with the first full financial year after the establishment of the transport services council controlled organisation.~~ 25
- (3) ~~The first infrastructure strategy under this section must relate to the period commencing with the second full financial year after the establishment of the transport services council controlled organisation.~~
- (4) ~~The second service delivery plan and infrastructure strategy under this section must relate to the period commencing with the second financial year to which the next long term plans of the shareholding local authorities relate.~~ 30
- (5) **Subsection (1)** is subject to **subsections (2) and (3)**.

56O Statutory powers of transport services council controlled organisation 35

- (1) ~~A transport services council controlled organisation may perform or exercise any of the responsibilities, duties, and powers listed in **Schedule 8B** that are conferred on it by an Order in Council under **section 25**.~~

- (2) ~~Nothing in this section authorises the transfer of ownership of any road, land, or other property to a council controlled organisation or affects the operation of section 316(1) of the Local Government Act 1974.~~
- (3) ~~A shareholding local authority must not perform or exercise any responsibility, duty, or power that is conferred on a transport services council controlled or organisation by an Order in Council under **section 25**.~~ 5
- (4) ~~This section does not prevent a transport services council controlled organisation from delegating to a shareholding local authority any responsibility, duty, or power conferred on the council controlled organisation by an Order in Council under **section 25**.~~ 10
- (5) ~~Nothing in this section prevents a shareholding local authority from performing or exercising, for a purpose that is not transport related, any responsibility, duty, or power that is conferred on a transport services council controlled or organisation (for example, to regulate the use of a footpath, public space, or road reserve for liquor control purposes, or to designate a corridor that passes through a road).~~ 15
- (6) **Subsection (5)** applies whether the local authority is performing or exercising the responsibility, duty, or power as the owner of a road or other land, or otherwise.
- 56P Designations relating to acquisition and disposal of land** 20
- (1) ~~A transport services council controlled organisation performing or exercising all of the responsibilities, duties, and powers set out in **Schedule 8B** in respect of 1 or more whole regions is deemed to be approved as a requiring authority, as a network utility operator, under section 167 of the Resource Management Act 1991, for the following purposes:~~ 25
- (a) ~~constructing or operating, or proposing to construct or operate, roads in the region or regions; and~~
- (b) ~~the carrying out of an activity or a proposed activity (other than an activity described in **paragraph (a)**) in relation to a transport related project or work for which the council controlled organisation has responsibility under an Order in Council under **section 25**.~~ 30
- (2) ~~A transport services council controlled organisation performing or exercising all of the responsibilities, duties, and powers set out in **Part 1 of Schedule 8B** and no other statutory responsibilities, duties, or powers, in respect of 1 or more whole regions, is deemed to be approved as a requiring authority, as a network utility operator, under section 167 of the Resource Management Act 1991, for the purposes of constructing or operating, or proposing to construct or operate, roads in the region or regions.~~ 35
- (3) ~~For the purposes of **subsections (1) and (2)**, Part 8 of the Resource Management Act 1991 applies —~~ 40

- (a) ~~with any necessary modifications (and despite the fact that an activity described in **subsection (1)(b)** is not a network utility operation within the meaning of section 166 of that Act); but~~
- (b) ~~subject to **subsection (6)** and **section 56Q**.~~
- (4) ~~A shareholding local authority must not act as a requiring authority in relation to any matter for which a transport services council controlled organisation has requiring authority status conferred on it in accordance with this section.~~ 5
- (5) ~~**Subsection (4)** applies unless the council controlled organisation transfers the designation concerned to the local authority under **subsection (6)**.~~
- (6) ~~If section 180(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991 applies to a project or work that is described in **subsection (1)(b)**, the organisation may exercise the power under that section only by transferring the relevant designation to —~~ 10
- (a) ~~a Minister of the Crown; or~~
- (b) ~~the New Zealand Transport Agency; or~~
- (c) ~~Kiwirail Holdings Limited; or~~ 15
- (d) ~~the relevant shareholding local authority.~~
- (7) ~~The New Zealand Transport Agency and Kiwirail Holdings Limited may not transfer any designation that they receive under **subsection (6)**.~~
- Compare: 2009 No 32 s 47*
- 56Q Acquisition and disposal of land by council controlled organisation or shareholding local authority** 20
- Acquisition of land by transport services council controlled organisation*
- (1) ~~**Subsection (2)** applies if —~~
- (a) ~~a transport services council controlled organisation, exercising requiring authority status conferred on it by **section 56P**, decides to acquire or take land that is required for a project or work in accordance with section 186 of the Resource Management Act 1991; or~~ 25
- (b) ~~by operation of sections 185(5) and (6) and 186 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Minister of Lands is deemed to have entered into an agreement on behalf of a council controlled organisation to acquire or lease land subject to a designation or requirement.~~ 30
- (2) ~~The council controlled organisation must notify the territorial authority or territorial authorities in whose district the land is situated, in writing, of its decision to apply for the compulsory acquisition of the land, or the deemed agreement, as the case may be.~~ 35
- (3) ~~**Subsection (2)** prevails over sections 185 and 186(2) and (4) of the Resource Management Act 1991.~~

Disposal of land by transport services council-controlled organisation

- (4) ~~If a transport services council-controlled organisation, exercising powers under Part 21 of the Local Government Act 1974 that are referred to in **section 56O(1)**, decides to dispose of land not required for a road under section 345 of that Act, the organisation must, in writing, notify the local authority in which the land is vested of its decision, and the local authority must dispose of the land in accordance with the requirements of that Act.~~

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Acquisition or disposal of land by shareholding local authority

- (5) ~~A shareholding local authority must exercise its powers as a local authority under the Public Works Act 1981 to acquire or dispose of land, as the case may be, if the local authority receives notice from a transport services council-controlled organisation under **subsection (2) or (4)** in relation to that land.~~
- (6) ~~Any land acquired or taken as a result of a council-controlled organisation giving notice under **subsection (2)** vests in the territorial authority or territorial authorities, as the case may be.~~
- (7) ~~A shareholding local authority may exercise its powers as a local authority under the Public Works Act 1981 to acquire, take, or dispose of land, in relation to any component of the transport system or for any transport-related purpose for which a council-controlled organisation has responsibility under an Order in Council under **section 25**, only if the council-controlled organisation has agreed to the acquisition, taking, or disposal of that land.~~

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*Substantive council-controlled organisation***56R Constitution of substantive council-controlled organisation**

~~The constitution of a substantive council-controlled organisation must not preclude the council-controlled organisation from using any particular form of charging or source of revenue that would otherwise be available to the council-controlled organisation.~~

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56S Accountability policy for substantive council-controlled organisation

- (1) ~~This section applies to a local authority that, at the commencement of any financial year, is the sole shareholder in 1 or more substantive council-controlled organisations.~~
- (2) ~~The local authority must, before the commencement of that financial year and after consulting on the proposed policy in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82, adopt a policy on the accountability of each substantive council-controlled organisation.~~
- (3) ~~The policy must —~~
- (a) ~~include a statement of the local authority's expectations in respect of each substantive council-controlled organisation's contributions to, and alignment with, the local authority's objectives and priorities;~~

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- (b) ~~include a statement of the local authority's expectations in respect of each substantive council controlled organisation's contributions to, and alignment with, any relevant objectives and priorities of central government:~~
- (c) ~~specify any reporting requirements that each substantive council controlled organisation must comply with in addition to those required under Part 5:~~ 5
- (d) ~~specify any planning requirements that each substantive council controlled organisation must comply with in addition to those required under Part 5:~~ 10
- (e) ~~identify or define any strategic assets in relation to each substantive council controlled organisation and set out any requirements in relation to the organisation's management of those assets, including the process by which the organisation may approve major transactions in relation to them.~~ 15
- (4) ~~A policy under this section —~~
- (a) ~~must be published on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the local authority:~~
- (b) ~~may be amended only after consulting on the proposed amendments in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82.~~ 20
- 56F Accountability policy for multiply owned substantive council controlled organisation**
- (1) ~~This section applies to local authorities that, at the commencement of any financial year, are shareholders in a multiply owned substantive council controlled organisation.~~ 25
- (2) ~~The shareholders must, before the commencement of that financial year and after consulting on the proposed policy in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82, adopt a policy on the accountability of the council controlled organisation.~~
- (3) ~~The policy must —~~ 30
- (a) ~~include a statement of the shareholders' expectations in respect of the substantive council controlled organisation's contributions to, and alignment with, the objectives and priorities of each shareholder:~~
- (b) ~~include a statement of the shareholders' expectations in respect of the substantive council controlled organisation's contributions to, and alignment with, any relevant objectives and priorities of central government:~~ 35
- (c) ~~specify any reporting requirements that the substantive council controlled organisation must comply with in addition to those required under this Act:~~

- (d) ~~specify any planning requirements that the substantive council controlled organisation must comply with in addition to those required under this Act:~~
- (e) ~~identify or define any strategic assets relevant to the substantive council controlled organisation and set out any requirements in relation to the organisation's management of those assets, including the process by which the organisation may approve major transactions in relation to them:~~ 5
- (4) ~~A policy under this section —~~
- (a) ~~must be published on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of each local authority that is a shareholder in the multiply owned substantive council controlled organisation:~~ 10
- (b) ~~may be amended only after consulting on the proposed amendments in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82:~~
- 56U Shareholders may impose additional accountability requirements on substantive council controlled organisation** 15
- (1) ~~The shareholders of a substantive council controlled organisation may require the council controlled organisation to —~~
- (a) ~~describe in its statement of intent how the organisation will contribute to the shareholders' and, where appropriate, the Government's objectives and priorities:~~ 20
- (b) ~~deliver to each shareholder, no later than 1 month after the end of the first and third quarter of each financial year, a report on the organisation's operations during each quarter that includes the information that is required to be included by its statement of intent:~~
- (c) ~~prepare and adopt a service delivery plan in accordance with **sections 56G and 56E:**~~ 25
- (d) ~~prepare and adopt an infrastructure strategy in accordance with **sections 56D and 56E:**~~
- (2) ~~If the shareholders require a service delivery plan that is required under **subsection (1)(c)** or an infrastructure strategy that is required under **subsection (1)(d)** to be reviewed and replaced at times or intervals other than those specified in **section 56E(2) and (3)**, those different times and intervals apply:~~ 30
- (3) ~~Each shareholding local authority of a substantive council controlled organisation that has a service delivery plan or an infrastructure strategy must publish those documents, and maintain them for a period of no less than 7 years, on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the local authority:~~ 35
- (4) ~~This section does not limit or affect the application of any other section in this Part to a substantive council controlled organisation:~~

~~56V Substantive council-controlled organisations must give effect to long-term plans and act consistently with other specified plans and strategies of shareholding local authorities~~

- (1) ~~Each substantive council-controlled organisation must give effect to the relevant aspects of the long-term plan of each shareholding local authority.~~ 5
- (2) ~~In the case of a multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation, any inconsistency between the requirements of **subsection (1)** in respect of the long-term plans of different shareholders must be resolved—~~
 - (a) ~~by the joint committee established under **section 56W**, if such a committee exists; or~~ 10
 - (b) ~~by unanimous agreement between the shareholders, in any other case.~~
- (3) ~~Each substantive council-controlled organisation must act consistently with the relevant aspects of any other plan (including a local board plan) or strategy of a shareholding local authority to the extent specified in writing by the shareholders.~~ 15

Governance of multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation

~~56W Governance of multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation~~

- (1) ~~Except as provided in **subsection (2)**, the shareholders of a multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation must establish and maintain a joint committee for the purpose of collectively managing their interests in performing or exercising their responsibilities, duties, and powers as shareholders of the council-controlled organisation.~~ 20
- (2) ~~**Subsection (1)** does not apply in respect of a financial year if, before 1 March immediately preceding that financial year, each of the shareholding local authorities resolves to separately perform or exercise its responsibilities, duties, and powers as a shareholder of the council-controlled organisation in respect of that financial year.~~ 25
- (3) ~~The shareholders of a multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation that establishes a joint committee under **subsection (1)** must delegate to that joint committee the following responsibilities, duties, and powers:~~ 30
 - (a) ~~the adoption of a policy on the appointment of directors under section 57(1); and~~
 - (b) ~~the approval of the service delivery plan or infrastructure strategy for the purposes of **section 56E(1)**; and~~
 - (c) ~~the adoption of an accountability policy under **section 56T**; and~~ 35
 - (d) ~~the specification of shareholder requirements and expectations under **sections 56T and 56U**.~~
- (4) ~~In respect of any year to which **subsection (2)** applies, the responsibilities, duties, and powers listed in **subsection (3)** must be performed and exercised~~

~~by unanimous agreement of the shareholders of the council-controlled organisation.~~

- (5) ~~A joint committee established under **subsection (1)** is responsible for making recommendations to shareholding local authorities of persons to be appointed as directors of the council-controlled organisation in accordance with section 57(2) and the policy adopted under **subsection (3)(a).**~~

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23 Section 57 amended (Appointment of directors)

~~After section 57(2), insert:~~

- (3) ~~A local authority must not appoint a person to be a director of a multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation if the person is, at the time of the appointment,~~
- (a) ~~a member of the governing body of a shareholding local authority; or~~
- (b) ~~a member of a local board or community board of a shareholding local authority.~~
- (4) ~~A director of a multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation who is elected to be a member of the governing body, a local board, or a community board, of a shareholding local authority must resign from his or her position as a director of the council-controlled organisation before taking up his or her position as an elected member.~~

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24 New sections 61A to 61E and cross-heading inserted

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~~After section 61, insert:~~

~~Financial arrangements and funding~~

61A Funding of multiply owned council-controlled organisation

- (1) ~~The shareholders of a multiply owned council-controlled organisation must agree and adopt a funding allocation formula.~~
- (2) ~~A formula adopted under **subsection (1)** must specify how each shareholder's contribution to any operating revenue that is required to be paid by shareholders to the council-controlled organisation in any year is to be determined.~~
- (3) ~~The formula under **subsection (1)** must be adopted, and may be amended, by unanimous agreement of all shareholders.~~
- (4) ~~If the shareholders are unable to reach unanimous agreement, 1 or more of the shareholding local authorities may refer the matter to the Commission for resolution in accordance with **section 34H.**~~

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61B Borrowing by multiply owned council-controlled organisation

- (1) ~~A multiply owned council-controlled organisation must not incur debt except as provided in its service delivery plan or, if there is no service delivery plan, as unanimously agreed by its shareholders.~~

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~~(2) If a multiply owned council controlled organisation has a service delivery plan that provides for the organisation to borrow from 1 or more of its shareholding local authorities, those local authorities must lend money to the organisation in accordance with that service delivery plan.~~

~~(3) **Subsection (2)** does not prevent—~~

~~(a) a shareholding local authority lending a lesser amount than that specified in the service delivery plan, with the agreement of the board of the multiply owned council controlled organisation; or~~

~~(b) 1 or more shareholding local authorities lending a greater amount than that specified in the service delivery plan, with the unanimous agreement of all shareholders.~~

~~61C Financial management of substantive council controlled organisation~~

~~(1) A substantive council controlled organisation must manage its finances in a manner that will enable long term continuity of service delivery at the levels of service—~~

~~(a) set out in its planning document; and~~

~~(b) required by or under any enactment.~~

~~(2) If a substantive council controlled organisation's planning document provides for the shareholding local authority or authorities of the organisation to contribute to the organisation's operating revenue, that local authority or those local authorities must contribute funding to the organisation in accordance with—~~

~~(a) that planning document; and~~

~~(b) any funding allocation formula adopted under **section 61A**.~~

~~(3) **Subsection (2)** does not prevent—~~

~~(a) the shareholding local authority or authorities from contributing a lesser amount than that specified in the planning document, with the agreement of the board of the council controlled organisation; or~~

~~(b) the shareholding local authority or authorities from contributing a greater amount than that specified in the planning document, with the unanimous agreement of all shareholders; or~~

~~(c) a shareholding local authority from contracting to purchase additional services from the council controlled organisation.~~

~~(4) In this section, **planning document** means the substantive council controlled organisation's current service delivery plan or, if the organisation does not have a current service delivery plan, its current statement of intent.~~

~~61D Limitation on capital charges~~

~~(1) A substantive council controlled organisation must not impose a capital charge for connection to infrastructure or services provided by that organisation, or for authority to use that infrastructure or those services, other than a development~~

~~contribution authorised in a development contributions policy adopted by its shareholding territorial authority under section 102, in accordance with **sections 63A to 63C**.~~

(2) ~~In this section, **capital charge**—~~

(a) ~~means a charge that is wholly or principally to meet the costs of capital expenditure to provide new or additional assets, or to increase the capacity of existing assets, in order to accommodate growth in demand; but~~

(b) ~~does not include a toll set or levied under Part 2 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003.~~

(3) ~~This section does not prevent a substantive council-controlled organisation from requiring payment of a fee to meet the reasonable costs of establishing a physical connection between a property and any infrastructure, and any associated administrative costs.~~

61E ~~Prohibition on council-controlled organisations borrowing in foreign currency~~

(1) ~~No council-controlled organisation may borrow or enter into incidental arrangements, within or outside New Zealand, in currency other than New Zealand currency.~~

(2) ~~**Subsection (1)** does not apply to an incidental arrangement in relation to an investment in currency other than New Zealand currency.~~

(3) ~~In this section, **borrow** and **incidental arrangement** have the meanings given in section 112.~~

25 ~~New sections 63A to 63E and cross-headings inserted~~

~~After section 63, insert:~~

~~*Development contributions to fund capital expenditure by council-controlled organisations*~~

63A ~~Substantive council-controlled organisation may require amendment to shareholding territorial authority's development contributions policy~~

(1) ~~A substantive council-controlled organisation may require a shareholding territorial authority to include, in its development contributions policy adopted under section 102(2)(d), a requirement for development contributions to fund capital expenditure by the council-controlled organisation.~~

(2) ~~**Subsection (1)** applies only if the capital expenditure is capital expenditure that could be funded by development contributions if it were incurred by the territorial authority.~~

(3) ~~The council-controlled organisation must—~~

- (a) ~~develop a draft amendment to the development contributions policy that contains the information required by sections 106, 201, 201A, and 202 in respect of the proposed development contributions; and~~
- (b) ~~consult in accordance with section 102(4) on that draft amendment; and~~
- (e) ~~after complying with **paragraph (b)**, submit the draft amendment to the territorial authority, together with a summary description of—~~ 5
- (i) ~~the consultation undertaken; and~~
- (ii) ~~the feedback received and outcomes of that consultation.~~
- (4) ~~A multiply owned substantive council controlled organisation must—~~
- (a) ~~prepare a single draft amendment under **subsection (3)** that relates to the districts of all shareholding territorial authorities; and~~ 10
- (b) ~~submit that draft amendment to each shareholding territorial authority.~~
- 63B Process where draft amendment to development contributions policy proposed**
- (1) ~~As soon as practicable after receiving a draft amendment to a development contributions policy under **section 63A(3)(c)**, the territorial authority must decide whether that draft amendment and the process by which it was developed meet the requirements of **section 63A(2) to (4)**.~~ 15
- (2) ~~If the territorial authority decides that the draft amendment meets the requirements of **section 63A(2) to (4)**, it must—~~ 20
- (a) ~~give written notice of that decision to the council controlled organisation; and~~
- (b) ~~as soon as practicable, amend its development contributions policy under section 106 to incorporate and give effect to the draft amendment; and~~
- (e) ~~pay the amount of all development contributions received in respect of the capital expenditure by the council controlled organisation that are to be funded by the amendments to the policy, less the reasonable costs of administering those aspects of the policy, to the council controlled organisation.~~ 25
- (3) ~~For the purposes of **subsection (2)(b)**, the territorial authority may amend its development contributions policy under the authority of this subsection without further consultation or formality, and without a review of any other content of the development contributions policy.~~ 30
- (4) ~~If the territorial authority decides, under **subsection (2)**, that a proposed amendment to its development contributions policy does not meet the requirements of **section 63A(2) to (4)**, it must give written notice of its decision (with reasons) to the council controlled organisation.~~ 35

~~63C Effect of amendment to development contributions policy~~

- (1) ~~A substantive council-controlled organisation that requires a shareholding territorial authority to amend its development contributions policy to include development contributions to fund capital expenditure by that council-controlled organisation is responsible for complying with section 106(6) in respect of so much of that policy as relates to that capital expenditure.~~ 5
- (2) ~~Subpart 5 of Part 8 applies, with any necessary modifications, to amendments to a development contributions policy authorised under **section 63B(3)**.~~

~~63D Substantive council-controlled organisation may enter development agreement~~ 10

- (1) ~~If a substantive council-controlled organisation is involved in the provision of network infrastructure, a development agreement may be entered into between —~~
- ~~(a) a developer and the council-controlled organisation; or~~
 - ~~(b) a developer, a territorial authority, and the council-controlled organisation.~~ 15
- (2) ~~Sections 207A to 207F apply, with all necessary modifications, to a development agreement entered into under **subsection (1)**.~~

*~~Engagement on long-term plans~~***~~63E Shareholding local authority must discuss proposed long-term plan~~** 20

~~Before commencing consultation on the proposed content of its long-term plan under section 93(2), a local authority that is a shareholder in a council-controlled organisation must allow the board of that council-controlled organisation a reasonable opportunity to comment on the proposed content of the long-term plan, including, without limitation, any aspects of the proposed content that are likely to affect or be of interest to the council-controlled organisation.~~ 25

~~26 Section 64 replaced (Statements of intent for council-controlled organisations)~~

~~Replace section 64 with:~~

~~64 Statements of intent for council-controlled organisations~~ 30

- (1) ~~Every council-controlled organisation must prepare and adopt a statement of intent in accordance with **Part 1 of Schedule 8**.~~
- (2) ~~The purpose of a statement of intent is to —~~
- ~~(a) state publicly the activities and intentions of the council-controlled organisation for the year and the objectives to which those activities will contribute; and~~ 35

- (b) ~~provide an opportunity for shareholders to influence the direction of the organisation; and~~
- (c) ~~provide a basis for the accountability of the directors to their shareholders for the performance of the organisation.~~
- (3) ~~The statement of intent —~~ 5
- (a) ~~must not be inconsistent with the constitution of the council controlled organisation; and~~
- (b) ~~may include and apply to 2 or more related council controlled organisations.~~
- (4) ~~Every statement of intent of a council controlled organisation must comply with **Part 2 of Schedule 8.**~~ 10
- (5) ~~Every statement of intent of a council controlled trading organisation must comply with **Part 3 of Schedule 8.**~~
- (6) ~~Every statement of intent of a council controlled organisation that is not a council controlled trading organisation must comply with **Part 4 of Schedule 8.**~~ 15
- (7) ~~All information that is included in a statement of intent under this section must be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice if that information is of a form or nature for which generally accepted accounting practice has developed standards.~~ 20
- (8) ~~Despite this section, an organisation that becomes a council controlled organisation not more than 6 months before the end of a financial year is not required to prepare a statement of intent for that financial year.~~
- (9) ~~Each shareholding local authority must publish the adopted statement of intent on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the local authority and must maintain the statement on that site for a period of no less than 7 years.~~ 25
- (10) ~~A failure by a council controlled organisation to comply with any requirement of this section, or with any statement in the organisation's statement of intent, does not affect the validity or enforceability of any deed, agreement, right, or obligation entered into, obtained, or incurred by that organisation.~~ 30
- 27 Section 65 amended (Performance monitoring)**
- (1) ~~In section 65(1)(b), after “intent”, insert “, service delivery plan, and infrastructure strategy”.~~
- (2) ~~Repeal section 65(2).~~
- 28 Section 67 amended (Annual report)** 35
- ~~After section 67(2), insert:~~
- (3) ~~If a council controlled organisation has undertaken to obtain or has obtained compensation from its shareholders in respect of any activity, the undertaking~~

~~or the amount of compensation obtained must be recorded in the annual report of the council-controlled organisation.~~

- (4) ~~Each shareholding local authority must publish the annual report on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the local authority and must maintain the statement on that site for a period of no less than 7 years.~~

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29 Section 68 amended (Content of reports on operations of council-controlled organisations)

After section 68(a)(ii), insert:

- (iii) ~~if the organisation has a service delivery plan, a report on the achievement of the objectives in that plan; and~~
- (iv) ~~if the organisation has an infrastructure strategy, a report on progress towards implementing that strategy.~~

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29A Section 93 amended (Long-term plan)

After section 93(2), insert:

- (2A) Before commencing consultation on the proposed content of its long-term plan under subsection (2), a local authority that is a shareholder in a council-controlled organisation must allow the board of that organisation a reasonable opportunity to comment on the proposed content of the long-term plan, including, without limitation, any aspects of the proposed content that are likely to affect or be of interest to the organisation.

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29B Section 97 amended (Certain decisions to be taken only if provided for in long-term plan)

Replace section 97(3) with:

- (3) Nothing in this section applies to a decision of a local authority—
- (a) to adopt a local authority-led reorganisation plan under **clause 22A of Schedule 3**; or
- (b) that is required in order to implement a reorganisation in accordance with an Order in Council under **section 25 or 25A**; or
- (c) to fund a capital project by lump sum contributions, if the local authority has complied with section 117B(3)(c)(i) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

25

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30 Section 137 amended (Joint local government arrangements and joint arrangements with other entities)

In section 137(1), definition of **joint local government arrangement**, after “water service”, insert “, but does not include a multiply owned water services council-controlled organisation”.

35

31A New crossheadings and sections 198B and 198C inserted

After section 198A, insert:

*Transfer of responsibilities for which development contributions are collected
to council-controlled organisations*

198B When territorial authority may require development contributions for transferred responsibilities

- (1) Except as provided in this section, and **section 71B**, a shareholding territorial authority in a council-controlled organisation must not require development contributions in respect of any past or planned capital expenditure if responsibility for that expenditure has been transferred to the council-controlled organisation.
- (2) **Subsection (3)** applies if—
- (a) the development contributions policy of the shareholding local authority provides for development contributions to be required in respect of the capital expenditure; and
 - (b) responsibility for the capital expenditure has been transferred to a substantive council-controlled organisation; and
 - (c) the council-controlled organisation has not adopted a development contributions policy.
- (3) If this subsection applies, the shareholding territorial authority—
- (a) may continue to require development contributions in respect of the capital expenditure for which responsibility has been transferred to the council-controlled organisation until the earlier of—
 - (i) the date on which the council-controlled organisation's first development contributions policy take effect; or
 - (ii) 1 year after the date on which the council-controlled organisation's first service delivery plan takes effect; and
 - (b) must provide the following information to the council-controlled organisation:
 - (i) a schedule of all completed works in respect of which development contributions were being collected immediately before the transfer;
 - (ii) the amount of the total cost of the capital expenditure that is still to be recovered through development contributions at the date on which the territorial authority ceases to require development contributions for that capital expenditure; and
 - (iii) a definition of the part of the district in respect of which the development contributions for each work were being collected.

198C	<u>Amendment of territorial authority development contributions policy where responsibilities transferred</u>	
(1)	<u>Each shareholding territorial authority in a council-controlled organisation must amend its development contributions policy to remove provision for the territorial authority to require development contributions in respect of any past or planned capital expenditure for which responsibility has been transferred to the council-controlled organisation.</u>	5
(2)	<u>The territorial authority must comply with subsection (1) by the earlier of—</u>	
	<u>(a) the date on which the first development contributions policy adopted by the council-controlled organisation comes into force; or</u>	10
	<u>(b) one year after the date on which responsibility for the capital expenditure is transferred to the organisation.</u>	
(3)	<u>Despite section 102(4), an amendment under subsection (1) may be made by resolution of the territorial authority without public consultation.</u>	
	<i>Provisions applying to requirements for development contributions</i>	15
31	Section 259 amended (Regulations)	
(1)	In section 259(1)(d), replace “petitions and polls in relation to final proposals for local government reorganisation” with “polls in relation to reorganisation plans”.	
(2)	In section 259(1)(da), after “a financial statement”, insert “of a local authority or substantive council-controlled organisation”.	20
(3)	In section 259(1)(db), after “and annual report”, insert “of a local authority and the service delivery plan and annual report of a substantive council-controlled organisation”.	
(3A)	<u>In section 259(1)(dc), replace “parameters” with “financial performance measures”.</u>	25
(4)	After section 259(1)(dc), insert:	
	(dca) <u>prescribing parameters financial performance measures or benchmarks for assessing whether a substantive council-controlled organisation is managing its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments, and general financial dealings prudently and in a manner that will facilitate continuity of service:</u>	30
(4A)	<u>In section 259(1)(dd)(i) and (ii), replace “parameters” with “financial performance measures”.</u>	
(5)	After section 259(1)(dd), insert:	35
	(de) <u>prescribing the manner in which a substantive council-controlled organisation must state, in 1 or more of its service delivery plan, statement of intent, and annual report,—</u>	

- (i) the planned performance of the organisation against ~~parameters~~ financial performance measures and benchmarks prescribed in regulations made under **paragraph (dca)**:
- (ii) the actual performance of the organisation against ~~parameters~~ financial performance measures and benchmarks prescribed in regulations made under **paragraph (dca)**: 5
- ~~(df) prescribing the corporate accountability information that a local authority must disclose in 1 or more of its long term plan, annual plan, and annual report:~~
- (6) In section 259(3), replace “subsection (1)(dc)” with “subsection (1)(dc) or **(dca)**”. 10
- (7) In section 259(3)(b), after “local authority”, insert “or substantive council-controlled organisation”.
- (7A) In section 259(3)(a) and (b), replace “parameters” with “financial performance measures”. 15
- (8) Replace section 259(3)(c) with:
- (c) prescribe ~~parameters~~ financial performance measures or benchmarks in a way that includes or excludes subsidiaries (including council-controlled organisations, council-controlled trading organisations, and council organisations) of a local authority or of a substantive council-controlled organisation. 20
- 32 Section 261A amended (Purpose of rules specifying performance measures)**
- (1) In section 261A, after “applicable to local authorities”, insert “and substantive council-controlled organisations”. 25
- (2) In section 261A, after “different local authorities”, insert “and substantive council-controlled organisations”.
- 33 ~~Section 261B amended (Secretary must make rules specifying performance measures)~~**
- ~~After section 261B(2), insert:~~ 30
- ~~(2A) The Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, direct the Secretary—~~
- ~~(a) to make rules specifying performance measures in relation to groups of activities that are additional to those described in subsection (1);~~
- ~~(b) to review the effectiveness of specified rules made under this section.~~
- ~~(2B) A notice under **subsection (2A)** may specify that the Minister must approve the content of specified rules before they are made.~~ 35
- ~~(2C) A notice under **subsection (2A)** is not a disallowable instrument for the purposes of the Legislation Act 2012 and does not have to be presented to the House of Representatives under section 41 of that Act.~~

33A New section 261CA inserted (Review and replacement of rules specifying performance measures)

After section 261C, insert:

261CA Review and replacement of rules specifying performance measures

- (1) The Secretary may revoke and replace a rule made under section 261B, at any time, by following the process set out in section 261B(2) to (5). 5
- (2) The Secretary must commence a review of the effectiveness of a rule made under section 261B within 7 years after the later of— 10
- (a) the date on which the rule came into force under section 261B(5); and
- (b) the date on which the rule was last reviewed under this section.
- (3) The Minister may, at any time, by notice in the *Gazette*, direct the Secretary to review the effectiveness of 1 or more specified rules made under section 261B.
- (4) A notice under **subsection (3)** is not a disallowable instrument for the purposes of the Legislation Act 2012 and is not required to be presented to the House of Representatives under section 41 of that Act. 15

34 Schedule 1AA amended

- (1) Replace the Schedule 1AA heading with:

Schedule 1AA
Transitional, savings, and related provisions

s 8A 20

Part 1
Provisions relating to Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act 2014

- (2) In Schedule 1AA, after clause 13, insert the **Part 2** set out in **Schedule 1** of this Act. 25

35 Schedule 3 amended

Amend Schedule 3 as set out in **Schedule 2** of this Act.

36 Schedule 4 amended

Amend Schedule 4 as set out in **Schedule 3** of this Act.

36A Schedule 5 amended

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In Schedule 5, in clause 1(2)(b), replace “section 10 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908” with “section 34 of the Inquiries Act 2013”.

36B Schedule 7 amended

- (1) In Schedule 7, repeal clause 6(8).
- (2) In Schedule 7, insert after clause 23(3):
- (4) For the purposes of subclause (3),—
- (a) a mayor who is an appointed member of a committee of a territorial authority is counted as a member of that committee for the purposes of determining quorum requirements; but 5
 - (b) a mayor who is a member of the committee solely by operation of section 41A(5) is not counted as a member of the committee for the purposes of determining— 10
 - (i) the number of members required to constitute a quorum; or
 - (ii) whether a quorum exists at a meeting.
- (3) In Schedule 7, in clause 30A(7), replace “this clause” with “subclauses (1) to (4)”.

37 Schedule 8 replaced 15

Replace Schedule 8 with the **Schedules 8 to 8B** set out in **Schedule 4** of this Act.

38 Schedule 10 amended

- (1) ~~In Schedule 10, replace clause 4(a) with:~~ 20
- (a) ~~any performance measures specified in a rule made under section 261B for each group of activities—~~
 - (i) ~~described in clause 2(2); or~~
 - (ii) ~~in relation to which the Minister directed, under **section 261B(2A)(a)**, that the Secretary must make rules specifying performance measures.~~ 25
- (2) ~~In Schedule 10, after clause 6, insert:~~

6A Disclosure of corporate accountability information

~~A long term plan must include any corporate accountability information relating to the local authority that is required by regulations made under **section 259(4)(df)**.~~ 30

Amend Schedule 10 as set out in **Schedule 4A** of this Act.

38A Schedule 13A amended

In Schedule 13A, after clause 3(2)(b), insert:

- (ba) not be board members or employees of a council-controlled organisation, if a requirement under that organisation’s development contribution policy is the subject of the objection; and 35

Part 2

Amendments to other enactments

Amendment to Income Tax Act 2007

38B New section CW 39B inserted (Council-controlled organisations: tax exempt status for core services)

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After section CW 39, insert:

CW 39B Council-controlled organisations: tax exempt status for core services

When this section applies

(1) This section applies when—

- (a)** a multiply owned council-controlled organisation or a substantive council-controlled organisation as defined in section 6(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 (the **organisation**) is established pursuant to a reorganisation that is effected by an Order in Council under **section 25** of the Local Government Act 2002; and
- (b)** at least 50% of the assets of the organisation, on the date of its establishment, were previously owned or used by 1 or more local authorities to derive exempt income; and
- (c)** after the reorganisation, the performance and exercise of responsibilities, duties, and powers of local authorities to provide 1 or more of the core services listed in section 11A of the Local Government Act 2002 are delegated or transferred to the organisation; and
- (d)** the only activities of the organisation are providing those core services, including activities incidental to providing those core services.

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Local authority

(2) From the date on which it is established, the organisation is treated as a local authority to which section CW 39 applies and not as a council-controlled organisation for income tax purposes.

25

Election that income not exempt

(3) Despite **subsection (2)**, the organisation may make an election that income derived by it is not exempt income, making the election in a return of income for the first income year in which the organisation derives an amount of income. The election is irrevocable.

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Defined in this Act: amount, exempt income, income, income year, local authority, return of income

Amendments to Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009

39 Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 amended

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Sections ~~40~~ 39A to 43 amend the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009.

39A Section 40 amended (Operating principles)

In section 40, replace “section 59” with “**section 56**”.

39B Section 42 amended (Auckland Transport’s status as council-controlled organisation and application of Part 5 of Local Government Act 2002)

- (1) In section 42(2), replace “Section 60” with “**Section 61**”. 5
- (2) In section 42(2), renumber the paragraphs numbered “(c)” and “(d)” as paragraph numbers “(e)” and “(f)”. 5
- (3) In section 42(3), replace “Section 74” with “**Section 57**”. 5

39C Section 57 amended (Obligations of Auckland water organisation)

In section 57(1)(c), replace “section 68(b)” with “**section 68C(b)**”.

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40 New section 59A inserted

After section 59, insert:

59A Capital charging by Auckland water organisations

Sections ~~61D and 63A to 63D~~ 69C, 71, and 71D of the Local Government Act 2002 apply to an Auckland water organisation that is a council-controlled organisation, and to the Council, as if the Auckland water organisation were a substantive council-controlled organisation under that Act.

15

41 Section 97 amended (Disputes about allocation of decision-making responsibilities or proposed bylaws)

Replace section 97(3) and (4) with:

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- (3) If, after acting under subsection (2), the dispute is still unresolved, 1 or more local boards may refer the matter to the Commission for resolution in accordance with **section 31H** of the Local Government Act 2002.
- (4) For the purposes of **section 31H(5)(b)(i)** of that Act, matters that the Commission must have regard to are— 25
 - (a) the requirements of this Act; and
 - (b) the current and future well-being of the communities of Auckland, and the interests and preferences of the communities within each affected local board area.

42 Section 98 amended (Local Government Commission to determine disputes)

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- (1) Replace the heading to section 98 with “**Effect of Commission determination of dispute as to content of LTP**”.
- (2) Repeal section 98(1) to (5).

43 Section 99 repealed (Local Government Commission may delegate duty to determine dispute)

Repeal section 99.

Amendments to other enactments

44 Consequential amendments to other enactments

5

Amend the enactments specified in **Schedule 5** as set out in that schedule.

Schedule 1

New Part 2 inserted in Schedule 1AA

s 34

Part 2	
Provisions relating to Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (No 2) 2016	
14	Transitional provision relating to scope of local government reorganisations
(1)	In this clause,—
	relevant amendments means the amendments to subpart 2 of Part 3 and to Schedule 3 made by sections 8 to 14 and 35 of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (No 2) 2016
	relevant provisions means the provisions in subpart 2 of Part 3 and Schedule 3.
(2)	The relevant amendments do not apply to a local government reorganisation for which a final proposal was publicly notified under clause 22 of Schedule 3 before the repeal of that clause and the commencement of the relevant amendments. The relevant provisions continue to apply as if the relevant amendments had not been made.
(3)	Subclause (4) applies if, before the commencement of the relevant amendments, the Local Government Commission—
	(a) had given notice of a draft proposal under clause 20 of Schedule 3; but
	(b) had not made a decision under clause 21(1) of that Schedule in respect of that draft proposal.
(4)	If this subclause applies,—
	(a) the relevant amendments apply to consideration of the draft proposal as if it were a reorganisation investigation under subpart 2 of Part 1 of Schedule 3; but
	(b) the Commission must complete the consultation required by clause 20 of Schedule 3 as if that clause had not been repealed, before taking any action under Part 2 of Schedule 3.
(5)	Subclause (6) applies if, before the commencement of the relevant amendments, the Local Government Commission—
	(a) had notified its decision to assess an application under clause 6 of Schedule 3; and
	(b) had not completed a draft proposal under clause 14 of that schedule for the affected area.

- (6) If this subclause applies,—
- (a) the relevant amendments apply to the application, and to any alternative applications relating to the application received under clause 10 of Schedule 3, as if each application were a reorganisation initiative under **subpart 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 3**; but
 - (b) the Commission must undertake 1 or more investigations covering the proposals in the application or applications, and **clause 5 of Schedule 3** does not apply.
- 14A Transitional provision relating to transfer of staff from Department of Internal Affairs to Commission**
- (1) The person who, immediately before 1 July 2018, holds the office of chief executive officer of the Commission is deemed to have been appointed under **clause 29 of Schedule 4** from 1 July 2018, on the same terms and conditions on which that person was employed immediately before that date.
 - (2) Before 1 July 2018, the employment of the chief executive officer of the Commission, and other staff of the Commission, must continue as if the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (**No 2**) 2016 had not been enacted.
 - (3) The Chief Executive of the Department of Internal Affairs must, before 1 July 2018, consult with all permanent employees of the Department who are proposed to be appointed to positions within the Commission.
 - (4) After the consultation under **subclause (3)**, the Chief Executive of the Department must identify all permanent employees who accept appointment to a position within the Commission and who are to be transferred to the Commission under **subclauses (5) to (7)**.
 - (5) The employment of a transferred employee must be on terms and conditions no less favourable to the transferred employee than those applying to the employee immediately before 1 July 2018.
 - (6) **Subclause (5)—**
 - (a) continues to apply to the terms and conditions of employment of a transferred employee until those terms and conditions are varied by agreement between the transferred employee and the Commission;
 - (b) does not apply to a transferred employee who receives any subsequent appointment with the Commission.
 - (7) Every transferred employee becomes an employee of the Commission on 1 July 2018. However, for the purposes of this Act and every enactment, law, determination, contract, and agreement relating to the employment of the transferred employee,—
 - (a) the contract of employment of the employee is deemed to be unbroken;
and

- (b) the employee's period of service with the Department, and every other period of service of the employee that is recognised as continuous service by the Department, is deemed to have been a period of service with the Commission.
- (8) If an employee who is transferred to the Commission under this clause is covered by a collective agreement with the Department immediately before the employee is transferred,— 5
- (a) the employee continues to be bound by the collective agreement and may enforce the collective agreement against the Commission; and
- (b) the Commission is bound by the collective agreement only to the extent that it relates to the transferred employee. 10
- (9) **Subclause (8)** does not apply to a collective agreement to the extent that the Commission and the employee agree otherwise.
- (10) An employee is not entitled to receive any payment or other benefit on the ground that the employee's position with the Department has ceased to exist, if— 15
- (a) the employee's position ceases to exist as a result of the transfer of functions from the Department to the Commission; and
- (b) in connection with that transfer of functions,—
- (i) the employee is offered equivalent employment with the Commission (whether or not the employee accepts that offer); or 20
- (ii) the employee is offered and accepts other employment with the Commission.
- (11) In **subclause (10)**, employment with the Commission is equivalent to the employee's employment with the Department if the employment with the Commission is— 25
- (a) in substantially the same position; and
- (b) in the same general locality; and
- (c) on terms and conditions of employment no less favourable than those that apply to the employee immediately before the offer of equivalent employment (including any service-related, redundancy, and superannuation conditions). 30
- (12) **Subclauses (10) and (11)** override Part 6A of the Employment Relations Act 2000.
- (13) If a person is an employee transferred to the Commission under this Act and, immediately before becoming an employee of the Commission, was a contributor to the Government Superannuation Fund under Part 2 or 2A of the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956,— 35
- (a) the person is, for the purpose of the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956, to be treated as if he or she continues to be employed in the 40

	<u>Government service while the person is an employee of the Commission for the purposes of that Act, and that Act applies to the person as if the person's service as an employee of the Commission were Government service:</u>	
	(b) <u>however, if the person ceases to be a contributor to the Government Superannuation Fund after becoming an employee of the Commission, the person may not resume making contributions to the Fund:</u>	5
	(c) <u>for the purposes of applying the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956 to this clause, controlling authority, in relation to the person, means the Commission.</u>	10
(14)	<u>The employment of an employee who becomes an employee of the Commission under this Act does not constitute new employment for the purposes of the KiwiSaver Act 2006.</u>	
14B	<u>Transitional provision relating to the transfer of non-employment contracts, assets, records, liabilities, and debts from Department of Internal Affairs to Commission</u>	15
(1)	<u>The Chief Executive of the Department of Internal Affairs must identify all assets, records, liabilities, and debts of the Department that, immediately before 1 July 2018, are assets, records, liabilities, and debts used or incurred by the Commission.</u>	20
(2)	<u>On 1 July 2018, the assets, records, liabilities, and debts identified by the Chief Executive of the Department of Internal Affairs under subclause (1) vest in the Commission.</u>	
(3)	<u>The following paragraphs apply from 1 July 2018 to a contract, other than an employment agreement, that was made between the Chief Executive of the Department of Internal Affairs and another person and that relates solely or principally to a function or power of the Commission:</u>	25
	(a) <u>the contract must be treated as if the Commission were the party to the contract instead of the Chief Executive of the Department of Internal Affairs:</u>	30
	(b) <u>unless the context otherwise requires, every reference in the contract to the Chief Executive of the Department of Internal Affairs, or a delegate of the chief executive, is to be read as a reference to the Commission:</u>	
	(c) <u>all rights, liabilities, and entitlements of the Chief Executive of the Department of Internal Affairs under the contract become the rights, liabilities, and entitlements of the Commission:</u>	35
	(d) <u>anything done, or omitted to be done, or that is to be done, by, or in relation to, the Chief Executive of the Department of Internal Affairs, is to be treated as having been done, or omitted to be done, or to be done, by, or in relation to, the Commission:</u>	40

	(e) <u>the commencement, continuation, or enforcement of proceedings by or against the Chief Executive of the Department of Internal Affairs may instead be carried out by or against the Commission without amendment to the proceedings.</u>	
14C	<u>Transitional provision relating to section 34(2)</u> <u>Before 1 July 2018, section 34(2) (as inserted by section 18A of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (No 2) 2016) must be read as if the reference to an employee of the Commission were a reference to an officer of the Public Service.</u>	5
14D	<u>Transitional provision relating to Public Audit Act 2001</u> <u>Despite the insertion of a reference to the Local Government Commission in Schedule 2 of the Public Audit Act 2001 by section 44 of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (No 2) 2016, the Commission is not to be treated as a public entity for the purposes of that Act at any time before 1 July 2018.</u>	10 15
15	<u>Transitional provision relating to Commission's first statement of intent</u> The Commission must prepare its first statement of intent under section 31B in relation to the period commencing on 1 July 2017 <u>2018</u> .	
16	<u>Transitional provision relating to Commission's annual work programme</u>	
(1)	The Commission must prepare its first annual work programme under section 31C <u>within 4 months after the date of Royal assent to the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (No 2) 2016 in relation to the remaining period of the financial year commencing on 1 July 2017.</u>	20
(2)	<u>Section 31C(4) does not apply to the Commission's first annual work programme.</u>	25
17	<u>Transitional provision relating to Commission's annual report</u>	
(1)	The Commission must prepare its first annual report under section 31F in relation to the financial year commencing on 1 July 2017 <u>2018</u> .	
(2)	The Commission must prepare its annual report for the financial year <u>years</u> commencing on 1 July 2016 <u>and 1 July 2017</u> as if the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (No 2) 2016 had not been enacted.	30
18	<u>Transitional provision relating to local board disputes</u> Section 48S applies to any application under section 48R(3) that is received by the Commission before the commencement of sections 17 and 20 of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (No 2) 2016 as if that Act had not been enacted.	35

19	Transitional provision applying to contents of constitution of substantive council-controlled organisation	
(1)	This clause applies to a substantive council-controlled organisation that was in existence immediately before the commencement of section-22 21A of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (No 2) 2016 .	5
(2)	The shareholders of the organisation must take any actions that are necessary to ensure that the constitution of the organisation complies with section-56R 62 (as inserted by section 21A of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (No 2) 2016) by 30 June-2018 2019.	
20	Transitional provision applying to accountability policy for substantive council-controlled organisation	10
(1)	This clause applies to a local authority that was the sole shareholder in 1 or more substantive council-controlled organisations immediately before the commencement of section-22 21A of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (No 2) 2016 .	15
(2)	The local authority is not required to adopt an accountability policy under section-56S 62B before the financial year commencing on 1 July-2017 2018.	
21	Transitional provision applying to governance of multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation	
(1)	This clause applies to a multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation that was in existence immediately before the commencement of section 2221A of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (No 2) 2016 .	20
(2)	The shareholders of the organisation are not required to establish a joint committee under section-56W 63A earlier than 1 July-2017 2018.	25
(3)	The shareholders of the organisation are not required to adopt an accountability policy under section 56S before the financial year commencing on 1 July 2017.	
22	Transitional provision relating to development contributions policy of Auckland water organisation	30
(1)	Despite section 69C of this Act and section 59A of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009, an Auckland water organisation—	
(a)	<u>may continue to apply infrastructure growth charges until the earlier of—</u>	
(i)	<u>the date on which a development contributions policy developed and adopted by the organisation in accordance with section 71 (as inserted by section 21A of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (No 2) 2016) comes into effect; and</u>	35
(ii)	<u>30 June 2018; and</u>	

- (b) may assess, charge, and complete the collection of infrastructure growth charges in respect of a connection application lodged with the organisation before the earlier of those dates.
- (2) In this clause, **Auckland water organisation** has the meaning in section 4(1) of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009.

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Schedule 2

Amendments to Schedule 3

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Clause 1

In Schedule 3, replace clause 1(3) and (4) with:

- (3) **Part 1** contains 2 subparts, as follows: 5
- (a) **subpart 1**—
 - (i) provides that any person, body, or group may submit to the Commission—
 - (A) a reorganisation initiative; or 10
 - (B) a request for an investigation; and
 - (ii) specifies what a reorganisation initiative and a request for an investigation must contain; and
 - (iii) empowers the Commission to decide whether to undertake an investigation in response to a reorganisation initiative or request for an investigation; and 15
 - (b) **subpart 2**—
 - (i) empowers the Commission to undertake an investigation of its own motion; and
 - (ii) authorises the Commission to develop, document, and publish the process for an investigation; and 20
 - (iii) authorises the Commission to issue reports, with recommendations to which a local authority must respond, in the course of an investigation.
- (4) Part 2 contains 5 subparts, as follows: 25
- (a) **subpart 1** empowers the Commission to develop and adopt reorganisation plans; and
 - (b) **subpart 1A**—
 - (i) prescribes what a reorganisation plan may contain; and
 - (ii) provides for the Commission to issue and notify a reorganisation plan; and 30
 - (c) **subpart 1B** empowers 1 or more local authorities to—
 - (i) develop and publicly consult on a reorganisation plan; and
 - (ii) submit the reorganisation plan to the Commission for approval; and 35
 - (d) subpart 2 provides for the holding of a poll on plans for major reorganisations; and

Clause 1—continued

- (e) subpart 3 places restrictions on advertising by a local authority to promote or oppose a reorganisation plan in the period from the issue of the plan to when a poll is held. This subpart contains an exception for publication of material that is factual or referential.

In Schedule 3, replace clause 1(6) with:

- (6) Part 4 contains 4 subparts, as follows:
 - (a) subpart 1 requires the Commission to prepare a reorganisation implementation scheme if no poll is required on a reorganisation plan, or if a poll has been held and has not defeated the reorganisation plan; and
 - (b) subpart 2 specifies the matters the Commission must and may include in a reorganisation implementation scheme; and
 - (c) subpart 3 contains provisions that apply to a reorganisation implementation scheme unless amended or declared not to apply by the scheme; and
 - (d) **subpart 4** contains provisions that establish the tax treatment of assets transferred in a reorganisation.

In Schedule 3, clause 1(6)(b) and (c), replace “reorganisation scheme” with “reorganisation implementation scheme”.

Clause 2

In Schedule 3, clause 2, replace the definition of **affected area** with:

- affected area,—**
- (a) in relation to a reorganisation investigation, means an area affected, or potentially affected, by 1 or more of the matters to be investigated; and
- (b) in relation to a reorganisation initiative or plan, means—
 - (i) an area that would be included in the district or region of a new or different local authority if local government in relation to the area were to be reorganised in accordance with the initiative or plan;
 - (ii) an area that would remain in the district or region of a local authority with changed responsibilities, duties, or powers, if local government in relation to the area were to be reorganised in accordance with the initiative or plan;
 - (iii) an area to which local authority activities or services would be provided by a different local authority organisation if local government in relation to the area were to be reorganised in accordance with the initiative or plan;
 - (iv) if the initiative or plan relates solely to 1 or more matters described in **section 24(1)(o) to (s)**, the area comprising the district of the unitary authority; and

Clause 2—*continued*

- (c) in the case of a plan to which **clause 23(1)(e)** applies (which relates to the transfer from one local authority to another of responsibilities, duties, and powers under the Resource Management Act 1991 or in relation to water services or transport services) means the districts or regions of both local authorities

5

~~In Schedule 3, clause 2, definition of **implementation date**, replace “final proposal” with “Order”.~~

In Schedule 3, clause 2, replace the definition of **implementation date** with:

implementation date means the date specified in an Order in Council made under **section 25(1)** as the date on which the local government reorganisation described in the order takes effect

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In Schedule 3, clause 2, repeal the definitions of **local board reorganisation application** and **reorganisation application**.

In Schedule 3, clause 2, definition of **public notice**, replace “reorganisation application, draft proposal, or final proposal” with “reorganisation investigation or reorganisation plan”.

15

In Schedule 3, clause 2, insert in their appropriate alphabetical order:

affected iwi or hapū means an iwi or a hapū with interests within the affected area and includes any entity or organisation identified by Te Puni Kōkiri as representing those interests

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investigation request means a request to the Commission by a person, body, or group, including a local authority or the Minister, in accordance with **clause 3**, to conduct a reorganisation investigation into an issue or a matter but without proposing a particular reorganisation

reorganisation implementation scheme means a scheme prepared under Parts 3 and 4 of this schedule to give effect to a reorganisation plan

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reorganisation order means an Order in Council made under **section 25 or 25A**

reorganisation initiative or **initiative** means a request to the Commission by a person, body, or group, including a local authority or the Minister, to consider a proposed reorganisation

30

reorganisation investigation or **investigation** means an investigation by the Commission under ~~section 31(1)~~ **Part 1 of this schedule**, of its own motion or in response to a reorganisation initiative or an investigation request, that may result in the development and adoption of a reorganisation plan

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~~**reorganisation plan** means a plan adopted by the Commission, during or after an investigation, that includes 1 or more of the matters in **section 24**~~

reorganisation plan means a plan that includes 1 or more of the matters in **section 24** and that is—

Clause 2—continued

- (a) adopted by the Commission, during or after an investigation; or
- (b) adopted by 1 or more local authorities in accordance with **clause 22A**.

Part 1

In Schedule 3, replace Part 1 with:

Part 1		5
Reorganisation investigations		
Subpart 1—Reorganisation initiatives and investigation requests		
3	Who may propose reorganisation initiative or make investigation request	
(1)	A reorganisation initiative may be proposed, or an investigation request may be made, to the Commission by any person, body, or group, including (but not limited to)—	10
	(a) 1 or more affected local authorities;	
	(b) the Minister.	
(2)	The reorganisation initiative or an investigation request must be submitted to the chief executive officer of the Commission.	15
4	Contents of reorganisation initiative or investigation request	
(1)	A reorganisation initiative or investigation request must include the following:	
	(a) the name and address of the person submitting the initiative or request; and	
	(b) if more than 1 person is submitting the initiative or request, the name and address of the person who is the representative of those persons; and	20
	(c) in the case of an initiative, a description of the proposed changes, including (but not limited to)—	
	(i) which of the matters listed in section 24(1) is being sought; and	
	(ii) a plan or other description sufficient to identify the affected area or affected areas concerned; and	25
	(iii) an explanation of the outcome that the proposed changes are seeking to achieve; and	
	(d) in the case of an investigation request, a description of the matter, issue, problem, or opportunity to be investigated.	30
(2)	A reorganisation initiative may include—	
	(a) any information requested or recommended in any guidelines issued by the Commission; and	

Part 1—continued

	(b) information that demonstrates that the initiative has community support in the affected area; and	
	(c) any other information that the person submitting the initiative considers relevant to the Commission's consideration of the initiative.	
5	Action on receipt of reorganisation initiative or investigation request	5
(1)	As soon as practicable after receiving a reorganisation initiative or an investigation request, the Commission must—	
	(a) decide whether to undertake an investigation, having regard to the factors listed in clause 7 ; and	
	(b) notify the person who submitted the initiative or request, or that person's representative, of its decision; and	10
	(c) if the Commission decides not to undertake an investigation, explain the reasons for that decision in the notice under paragraph (b) ; and	
	(d) if the Commission decides to undertake an investigation, notify the affected local authorities of that decision.	15
(2)	<u>Before making a decision under subclause (1)(a), the Commission must consult the local authorities that would be affected by the reorganisation initiative or the requested investigation.</u>	
Subpart 2—Reorganisation investigations		
6	Commission may initiate reorganisation investigation	20
(1)	The Commission may, at any time, of its own motion, decide to undertake a reorganisation investigation in relation to any issue or matter affecting 1 or more local authorities that—	
	(a) <u>affects 1 or more local authorities; and</u>	
	(b) <u>relates to an issue, problem, opportunity, or objective that is specified in the Commission's annual work programme under section 31C.</u>	25
(1A)	<u>Before deciding to undertake an investigation under subclause (1), the Commission must consult the local authorities that would be affected by the reorganisation investigation.</u>	
(2)	If the Commission decides to undertake a reorganisation investigation under subclause (1) , it must notify the affected local authorities of that decision.	30
7	Factors Commission must have regard to when deciding whether to undertake reorganisation investigation	
	When deciding whether to undertake a reorganisation investigation under clause 5(a) or 65(1)(a) or 6(1) , the Commission must have regard to—	35
	(a) the purpose of reorganisation set out in section 24AA ; and	

Part 1—continued

- (b) the potential scale and scope of improvements to local governance and services that might result from the investigation; and
 - (ca) the potential costs, disruption, and other negative effects on affected local authorities and their communities that may be caused by the investigation; and 5
 - (c) any time or other constraints that apply to the opportunity to achieve potential improvements to local governance and services; and
 - (d) the need for urgent resolution of any problem identified by the Commission, or in the investigation request or reorganisation initiative; and
 - (e) the priority issues and objectives set out in the Commission's annual work programme developed under **section 31C**; and 10
 - (f) the resources available to the Commission to undertake the investigation in a timely manner; and
 - (g) the likelihood of significant community opposition to any reorganisation that might result from the investigation. 15
- 8 Commission must adopt reorganisation investigation process**
- (1) As soon as practicable after it makes a decision under **clause 5(a) or 65(1)(a) or 6(1)** to undertake a reorganisation investigation, the Commission must determine and adopt a process for the investigation and record that process in writing. 20
 - (2) The process document must set out how the Commission intends to undertake the investigation, including—
 - (a) the matters to be investigated; and
 - (b) the affected area and the local authorities affected by the investigation; and
 - (c) the procedure and timetable for the investigation; and
 - (ca) each affected iwi or hapū, and how and when they will be given an opportunity to engage with the investigation; and 25
 - (d) the key stakeholders, and how and when they will be given an opportunity to engage with the investigation; and 30
 - (e) how and when members of the public will be consulted on the investigation and any proposed recommendations or reorganisation plans that may result; and
 - (f) any other matter that the Commission considers relevant.
 - (3) In determining the matters referred to in **subclause (2)**, and in undertaking an investigation, the Commission must have regard to the following principles: 35

Part 1—*continued*

- (a) early information should be available to the public and stakeholders about the issues to be investigated, the process to be followed, and the opportunities for public input; and
- (b) the process should be in proportion to the scale, scope, and potential impact of the identified issues and of any reorganisation plan that may result from the investigation; and 5
- (c) the process should recognise the relevant evidence and information that the Commission already holds; and
- (ca) the process should recognise and reflect the nature and extent of the interests of affected iwi or hapū in the outcome of the investigation; and 10
- (cb) the process should provide persons, entities, and organisations who wish to have their views on the subject matter of the investigation considered by the Commission with a reasonable opportunity to present those views to the Commission; and
- (d) the extent and nature of public and stakeholder engagement should— 15
 - (i) reflect the degree of public interest (including of ~~iwi~~each affected iwi or hapū) in the issues and in any reorganisation plan that may result from the investigation; and
 - (ii) reflect the importance of— 20
 - (A) stakeholder input; and
 - (B) community engagement; and
 - (C) public acceptance of the process and the potential outcome; and
 - (iii) appropriately balance the costs and benefits of different processes.
- (3A) Before adopting a process document under **subclause (1)**, the Commission must— 25
 - (a) consult affected local authorities on the proposed process or amendment; and
 - (b) consult all affected iwi or hapū about whether, and how, the proposed reorganisation investigation, or any reorganisation plan that may result from the investigation, may affect their relationship with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga, or affect their relationships with local authorities. 30
- (4) The Commission may adopt an amendment to a process document under **subclause (1)** at any time and must do so if there is a significant departure from the process. 35
- (5) The Commission must, as soon as practicable after adopting or amending a process document,—

Part 1—continued

	(a) publish the process document in full on its Internet site; and	
	(b) give public notice within the affected area of the publication and location of the process document; and	
	(c) notify all affected local authorities, <u>affected iwi or hapū</u> , and other key stakeholders identified by the Commission of the publication and location of the process document.	5
9	Commission may require assistance and undertake inquiries when conducting investigations and preparing reorganisation plan	
(1)	In conducting an investigation or preparing a reorganisation plan, the Commission may require a local authority or a council-controlled organisation that is affected by the investigation or the plan to provide information to assist the Commission.	10
(2)	In conducting an investigation or preparing a reorganisation plan, the Commission may undertake inquiries and consultation in relation to the investigation or plan with any persons, bodies, and groups that it considers appropriate.	15
10	Commission may issue report	
(1)	The Commission may, at any time during a reorganisation investigation, or at the completion of the investigation, issue a report and make recommendations to any local authority on any matter arising in the course of, or ancillary to, the investigation.	20
(2)	Section 26A applies to a report and recommendations under this clause.	
11	Objectives that Commission must consider in reorganisation investigation	
	In assessing the desirability of options for the reorganisation of local government within the affected area, the Commission must consider how best to achieve—	25
	(a) better fulfilment of the purpose of local government as specified in section 10; and	
	(b) productivity improvements within the affected local authorities; and	
	(c) efficiencies and cost savings; and	
	(d) assurance that any local authority established or changed has the resources necessary to enable it to effectively perform or exercise its responsibilities, duties, and powers; and	30
	(e) effective responses to the opportunities, needs, and circumstances of the affected areas; and	
	(f) enhanced effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of local government services; and	35

Part 1—continued

- (g) better support for the ability of local and regional economies to develop and prosper; and
- (h) enhanced ability of local government to meet the changing needs of communities for governance and services into the future; and
- (i) effective provision for any co-governance and co-management arrangements ~~between local government and iwi or Māori organisations~~ that are established by legislation (including Treaty of Waitangi claim settlement legislation) and that are between local authorities and iwi or Māori organisations.

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11A Completion of investigation

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As soon as practicable after completing an investigation, the Commission must—

- (a) give public notice of the completion of the investigation; and
- (b) notify all affected local authorities, affected iwi or hapū, and ~~other~~ key stakeholders of the completion of the investigation; and
- (c) record the completion of the investigation on its Internet site.

15

Part 2 heading

In Schedule 3, replace the Part 2 heading with:

Part 2
Reorganisation plans

20

New subpart 1 of Part 2 and subpart 1A heading

In Schedule 3, after the Part 2 heading (as amended by this Schedule), insert:

Subpart 1—Adoption and notification of reorganisation plan

12 Commission may adopt reorganisation plan

- (1) The Commission may, during or at the completion of a reorganisation investigation,—
 - (a) develop 1 or more reorganisation plans in accordance with the provisions of **clause 11 and subpart 1A of this Part**; and
 - (b) adopt 1 or more reorganisation plans.
- (2) In deciding whether to adopt a reorganisation plan, the Commission must have regard to—
 - (a) the scale of the potential benefits of the proposed changes to users of local government services in that area, and the likelihood of those benefits being realised; and

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New subpart 1 of Part 2 and subpart 1A heading—continued

- (b) the financial, disruption, and opportunity costs of implementing the proposed changes at the proposed time; and
 - (c) the risks and consequences of not implementing the proposed changes at the proposed time; and
 - (d) existing communities of interest and the extent to which the proposed changes will maintain linkages between communities (including iwi and hapū) and sites and resources of significance to them; and
 - (da) the degree and distribution of demonstrable public support for the proposed changes within communities in the affected area; and
 - (e) the degree and distribution of any public opposition to the proposed changes within communities in the affected area.
- (2A) The Commission must not adopt a reorganisation plan under this clause that provides for the establishment of, or modification of the shareholding of, a multiply owned council-controlled organisation unless it has first received the written agreement of each affected local authority to that proposed establishment or modification.
- (3) The Commission must not adopt a reorganisation plan under this clause that affects the application of any Act ~~enacted to give effect to a deed of settlement of a claim under the Treaty of Waitangi~~ that establishes co-governance or co-management arrangements between local authorities and iwi or Māori organisations (including Treaty of Waitangi claim settlement legislation), without first consulting all-affected iwi or Māori organisations to whom that Act applies, the Attorney-General, and the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations.
- (4) A reorganisation plan to which **subsection subclause (3)** applies must provide for ~~at least~~ the same level and scope of participation in decision making by iwi or Māori organisations as the arrangement specified in the Act ~~that gives effect to the deed of settlement~~ referred to in that subclause.
- 13 Notification of reorganisation plan**
- (1) As soon as practicable after adopting a reorganisation plan, the Commission must—
- (a) give public notice of the plan and, in the notice, specify where copies of the plan may be inspected; and
 - (b) take any other action that it considers necessary to inform persons, bodies, and groups that the Commission identifies as having an interest in the plan.
- (2) The Commission must attach to the reorganisation plan a full and detailed statement that—
- (a) explains how the plan will achieve the objectives set out in **clause 11**; and

New subpart 1 of Part 2 and subpart 1A heading—continued

- (b) provides a balanced assessment of the reorganisation plan and outlines the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal ~~in respect of including, but not limited to, the advantages and disadvantages of—~~
- (i) ~~a proposed new or altered district or region~~ the creation or alteration of any district or region; and 5
 - (ii) the exclusion of any remaining area of a district or region affected by the proposal; and
 - (iii) any changes to the responsibilities of each affected local authority; and
 - (iv) any change to how a local government service is managed and provided. 10

Subpart 1A—Content of reorganisation plans**Clause 14**

In Schedule 3, replace clause 14 with:

- 14 Content of reorganisation plan** 15
- (1) Before adopting a reorganisation plan under **clause 12**, the Commission must ensure that the plan complies with the requirements in this clause.
 - (2) The reorganisation plan must describe, for each affected local authority proposed to be continued,—
 - (a) the type of local authority; and 20
 - (b) the name of the district or region of the local authority; and
 - (c) the nature and extent of any proposed changes to—
 - (i) the boundaries of the district or region; and
 - (ii) the representation arrangements of the local authority; and
 - (iii) the extent to which the areas of interest of affected iwi or hapū ~~and hapū~~ are included in the district or region; and 25
 - (iv) in the case of a unitary authority, any local board areas and any local boards of the local authority; and
 - (v) any communities and any community boards of the local authority; and 30
 - (vi) the committees of the local authority; and
 - (vii) the council-controlled organisations of which the local authority is a shareholder; and
 - (viii) the statutory obligations of the local authority; and

Clause 14—*continued*

- (ix) any constraints imposed on the local authority's exercise of the discretion conferred by **section 12(2)**; and
 - (d) any other matters the Commission considers necessary or desirable.
- (3) The reorganisation plan must describe, for each local authority proposed to be established,— 5
 - (a) the type of local authority; and
 - (b) the name of the district or region of the local authority; and
 - (c) the boundaries of the district or region; and
 - (d) the representation arrangements of the local authority; and
 - (e) the names and areas of interest of all affected iwi or hapū~~iwi and hapū in the district or region~~; and 10
 - (f) the council-controlled organisations of which the local authority will be a shareholder; and
 - (g) any local board areas and any local boards of the local authority; and
 - (h) any communities and any community boards of the local authority; and 15
 - (i) any other matters the Commission considers necessary or desirable.
- (4) However, the Commission may, if it considers it more appropriate to do so, defer including in a reorganisation plan the representation arrangements or community board arrangements, or both, and include them in the reorganisation implementation scheme. 20
- (5) The reorganisation plan must also—
 - (a) contain information about the role, powers, and composition of the transition body, including—
 - (i) whether the transition body will include a transition board; and
 - (ii) if a transition board will be included in a transition body, how 25
 - each affected local authority will be represented on the transition board and whether the transition board will include other persons; and
 - (iii) whether an interim chief executive will be appointed for any local authority under clause 38; and 30
 - (iv) if an interim chief executive will be appointed, which of the powers listed in clause 39(1) may be exercised by the interim chief executive; and
 - (b) have attached to it a full and detailed explanation of the advantages and disadvantages of the plan and of how it will promote good local government. 35

Clause 15

In Schedule 3, replace clause 15(1) with:

- (1) Before adopting a reorganisation plan under **clause 12** that proposes the continuation or constitution of a unitary authority, the Commission must ensure that the plan complies with the requirements in this clause.

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In Schedule 3, clause 15(2), replace “a draft proposal in relation to the affected area” with “the reorganisation plan”.

In Schedule 3, clause 15(4), replace “A draft proposal” with “If a reorganisation plan includes provision for local boards, that plan”.

In Schedule 3, clause 15(6), replace “draft proposal” with “reorganisation plan”.

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In Schedule 3, clause 15(7), replace “clauses 14(3)(f)” with “**clauses 14(3)(h)**”.

In Schedule 3, clause 15(7), replace “draft proposal” with “reorganisation plan”.

Clause 16

In Schedule 3, clause 16, replace “draft proposal” with “reorganisation plan”.

Clause 17

15

In Schedule 3, clause 17, replace “draft proposal” with “reorganisation plan”.

Clause 18

In Schedule 3, clause 18, replace “draft proposal” with “reorganisation plan”.

In Schedule 3, clause 18, replace “reorganisation scheme” with “reorganisation implementation scheme”.

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Clause 19

In Schedule 3, clause 19, replace “draft proposal” with “reorganisation plan”.

In Schedule 3, clause 19, replace “reorganisation scheme” with “reorganisation implementation scheme”.

Clauses 20 to 22

25

In Schedule 3, replace clauses 20 to 22 with:

20 Council-controlled organisations

- (1) Before adopting a reorganisation plan under **clause 12** that proposes the establishment or disestablishment of a council-controlled organisation or a modification of the shareholding of a council-controlled organisation, the Commission must ensure that the plan complies with the requirements in this clause and **clause 20A**.

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- (2) If the reorganisation plan includes the establishment of a new council-controlled organisation, the plan must specify whether it is to be—

- (a) a multiply owned council-controlled organisation:

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Clauses 20 to 22—continued

- (b) a council-controlled trading organisation:
- (c) a water services council-controlled organisation:
- (d) a transport services council-controlled organisation.
- (3) If the reorganisation plan includes a modification of the shareholding of an existing council-controlled organisation, the plan must specify— 5
 - (a) the current shareholders; and
 - (b) the local authorities that are to become shareholders; and
 - (c) any transfers of funds, assets, or resources that will be effected or required by the plan.
- (4) If the reorganisation plan includes the disestablishment of a council-controlled organisation, the plan must specify how any assets and liabilities of that organisation are to be allocated. 10
- (4A) If the reorganisation plan includes the establishment of a council-controlled organisation or a modification of the shareholding of an existing council-controlled organisation, the plan may specify a date after which that organisation may be disestablished, or the shareholding of the organisation may be further modified, by the shareholders without following a further reorganisation process under this schedule. 15
- ~~(5) If the reorganisation plan includes the establishment or continued existence of a water services council-controlled organisation, the plan must specify the responsibilities, duties, and powers set out in **Schedule 8A** that are conferred on that council-controlled organisation.~~ 20
- (6) If the reorganisation plan includes the establishment of a new ~~water services council-controlled organisation or transport services council-controlled organisation~~, the plan must provide for ~~a transition body to develop a draft the appointment of directors and the development~~ of the initial statement of intent for that organisation required by **clause 1 of Schedule 8** before the organisation is established. 25
- 20A Conferring responsibilities, duties, and powers on water services and transport services council-controlled organisations** 30
- (1A) If a reorganisation plan includes the establishment or continued existence of a water services council-controlled organisation, the plan must specify the responsibilities, duties, and powers set out in **Schedule 8A** that are conferred on that council-controlled organisation.
- (1) If a reorganisation plan includes the establishment or continued existence of a transport services council-controlled organisation, the plan may specify— 35
 - (a) the responsibilities, duties, and powers set out in **Schedule 8B** that are conferred on that council-controlled organisation; and

Clauses 20 to 22—continued

- (b) the districts or regions in respect of which those responsibilities, duties, and powers must be exercised.
- (2) Unless **subclause (3)** applies, the Commission must obtain the written approval of the Minister of Transport before adopting a reorganisation plan that confers responsibilities, duties, and powers on a transport services council-controlled organisation. 5
- (3) Written approval of the Minister of Transport is not required if—
- (a) a reorganisation plan confers on a transport services council-controlled organisation—
- (i) all of the responsibilities, duties, and powers set out in **Schedule 8B**; or 10
- (ii) all of the responsibilities, duties, and powers set out in **Part 1 of Schedule 8B** and no other statutory responsibilities, duties, or powers; and
- (b) the transport services council-controlled organisation will perform or exercise responsibilities, duties, and powers in respect of 1 or more whole regions. 15
- ~~(4) The Commission must, for the purposes of **section 56P**, notify the Minister for the Environment of the adoption of a reorganisation plan to which **subclause (3)** applies.~~ 20
- (5) If a reorganisation plan confers the responsibilities, duties, and powers of a Regional Transport Committee on a transport services council-controlled organisation, the plan must provide for the board of directors of the organisation to include 1 non-voting director nominated by the New Zealand Transport Agency (who may be a person who is the holder of an identified office or position within the New Zealand Transport Agency). 25
- 21 Transfer of functions**
- (1) Before adopting a reorganisation plan under **clause 12** that proposes the transfer of a responsibility, duty, power, or ~~non-statutory~~ discretionary function, the Commission must ensure that the plan complies with the requirements in this clause. 30
- (2) Without limiting **section 24(1)(e)**, a reorganisation plan may provide for the transfer of a responsibility, duty, power, or ~~non-statutory~~ discretionary function—
- (a) from a regional council to a territorial authority or from a territorial authority to a regional council; or 35
- (b) from one regional council to another; or
- (c) from one territorial authority to another.

Clauses 20 to 22—continued

- (3) The transfer of a responsibility, duty, power, or ~~non-statutory~~ discretionary function may apply in respect of all or part of the region or territory of the transferring regional council or territorial authority.
- (4) Before adopting a reorganisation plan that provides for the transfer of a responsibility, duty, or power, the Commission must consult the Minister responsible for the enactment that confers the responsibility, duty, or power on the affected local authorities. 5
- (5) If a reorganisation plan includes the transfer of a ~~non-statutory~~ discretionary function, the plan may—
- (a) prohibit the local authority from which the ~~non-statutory~~ discretionary function is to be transferred from undertaking any specified activity or incurring expenses for any specified purpose; and 10
- (b) require the local authority to which the ~~non-statutory~~ discretionary function is to be transferred to achieve specified service levels in the provision of that function. 15
- (6) If the reorganisation plan includes the transfer of a responsibility, duty, power, or ~~non-statutory~~ discretionary function to a territorial authority or regional council outside the district or region to which the transferred matter relates, the plan must prescribe the constitution of committees or other governance arrangements that will ensure that— 20
- (a) persons and communities in each district or region to which the responsibility, duty, power, or ~~non-statutory~~ discretionary function relates are represented in decision making that relates to that responsibility, duty, power, or ~~non-statutory~~ discretionary function; and
- (b) the territorial authority or regional council is accountable to all persons and communities affected by the performance or exercise of the responsibility, duty, or power, or by the provision of the ~~non-statutory~~ discretionary function. 25

21A Committees and joint committees

- (1) Before adopting a reorganisation plan under **clause 12** that proposes the establishment of 1 or more committees of a local authority, or 1 or more joint committees, the Commission must ensure that the plan complies with the requirements in this clause. 30
- (2) ~~Without limiting section 24(1)(m), the~~ The reorganisation plan may provide for the establishment of 1 or more— 35
- (a) committees and joint committees that are permanent committees; or
- (b) committees and joint committees that must not be disestablished before a date specified in the plan.
- (3) The reorganisation plan may specify—

Clauses 20 to 22—continued

- (a) the membership of a committee:
 - (b) the terms of reference of a committee:
 - (c) any delegations to the committee:
 - (d) when and how the matters in **paragraphs (a) to (c)** may be varied.
 - (4) If the reorganisation plan provides for a joint committee of an affected local authority, with 1 or more other local authorities or other public bodies, it may specify—
 - (a) the membership of the joint committee:
 - (b) the terms of reference of the joint committee:
 - (c) any delegations to the joint committee by the affected local authority:
 - (d) when and how the matters in **paragraphs (a) to (c)** may be varied:
 - (e) any other matter relating to the appointment, operation, or responsibilities of the joint committee.
 - (5) The Commission must not adopt a reorganisation plan that includes provision for a joint committee without first obtaining the written agreement of every public body, other than an affected local authority, that is to be a party to the joint committee.
- 22 Local authorities with joint roles**
- (1) This clause applies if a reorganisation plan under **clause 12** provides for the performance and exercise by a local authority of both—
 - (a) the responsibilities, duties, and powers of a regional council in respect of a region; and
 - (b) the responsibilities, duties, and powers of a territorial authority in respect of a district that constitutes a part only of that region.
 - (2) Before adopting the reorganisation plan, the Commission must ensure that it prescribes the constitution of committees or other governance arrangements that will ensure that—
 - (a) persons and communities in the region and the district to which the roles relate are represented in the performance or exercise of the responsibilities, duties, and powers of the regional council and the territorial authority respectively; and
 - (b) the bodies performing and exercising the responsibilities, duties, and powers of the regional council and territorial authority respectively are each accountable to all affected persons and communities.

New subpart 1B of Part 2

In Schedule 3, Part 2, before subpart 2, insert:

New subpart 1B of Part 2—*continued*

Subpart 1B—Local authority-led reorganisation applications

22A Local authorities may develop and adopt reorganisation plan

- (1) One or more local authorities may develop and adopt a reorganisation plan in accordance with this clause.
- (2) Except as provided in **subclause (3), clause 11 and subparts 1 and 1A of this Part** apply to every reorganisation plan developed under **subclause (1)** as if references to the Commission in that clause and those subparts were references to the local authority or local authorities developing the plan. 5
- (3) **Clause 14(4)** does not apply to a reorganisation plan under this clause.
- (4) A local authority intending to develop a reorganisation plan under this clause must ensure that written notice of that intention is given to the Commission as soon as is reasonably practicable. 10

22B Application to Commission

- (1) One or more local authorities may submit a reorganisation plan—~~developed~~ adopted under **clause 22A** to the Commission in accordance with this clause (a **local authority-led reorganisation application**). 15
- (2) The reorganisation plan must be accompanied by—
 - (a) a statement that complies with **clause 13(2)**; and
 - (b) a report from each affected local authority, adopted by that local authority, that records— 20
 - (i) that local authority's unconditional support for the plan; and
 - (ii) the public consultation undertaken by that local authority; and
 - (iii) the themes and outcomes of that consultation.

22C Commission review of local authority-led reorganisation application

- (1) As soon as practicable after receiving a local authority-led reorganisation application submitted in accordance with **clause 22B**, the Commission must review that application. 25
- (2) The Commission must approve the reorganisation plan to which the local authority-led reorganisation application relates unless—
 - (a) the reorganisation plan is not accompanied by the documentation required by **clause 22B**; or 30
 - (b) the Commission considers, on reasonable grounds, that—
 - (i) the provisions in **clause 11 and subpart 1 of this Part** were not complied with in developing the plan, as required by **clause 22A(2)**; or 35
 - (ii) the plan does not have the support of affected communities.

New subpart 1B of Part 2—continued

- (3) The Commission must not approve the reorganisation plan to which the local authority-led reorganisation application relates if **subclause (2)(a) or (b)** applies.
- (4) If the Commission approves a reorganisation plan under this clause,—
- (a) subparts 2 and 3 of this Part do not apply; and 5
 - (b) Parts 3 and 4 of this schedule apply as if the plan had been adopted under **clause 12**.
- (5) As soon as practicable after the Commission approves a reorganisation plan under this clause,—
- (a) the Commission must notify each affected local authority of its decision; and 10
 - (b) the Minister must determine whether to recommend the making of an Order in Council under **section 25**.
- (6) If the Commission does not approve a reorganisation plan under this clause, the Commission— 15
- (a) must notify each affected local authority of its decision and the reasons for it; and
 - (b) may undertake an investigation into any matter related to the content of the local authority-led reorganisation application.

Clause 23 20

In Schedule 3, replace clause 23 with:

23 Application of this subpart

- (1) This subpart applies to a reorganisation plan adopted under **clause 12** that provides for any of the following matters: 25
- (a) the union of districts or regions;
 - (b) the constitution of a new district or region, including the constitution of a new local authority for that district or region;
 - (c) the abolition of a district or region, including the dissolution or abolition of the local authority for that district or region;
 - (d) the assumption by a territorial authority of the powers of a regional council as a unitary authority; and 30
 - (e) the transfer from one local authority to another of—
 - (i) responsibilities, duties, and powers in relation to water services or transport services; or
 - (ii) responsibilities, duties, and powers under the Resource Management Act 1991. 35

Clause 23—*continued*

- (2) Despite **subclause (1)(e)**, this subpart does not apply to a transfer of responsibilities, duties, and powers described in that subclause if the Commission is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that the transfer—
- (a) is not a major transfer; or
 - (b) has the support of all affected local authorities. 5
- (3) For the purposes of **subclause (2)**, a transfer of responsibilities, duties, and powers is a **major transfer** if the responsibilities, duties, or powers to be transferred—
- (a) represent 50% or more of the transferring local authority’s operational expenditure, or assets, or staff, in respect of water services, transport services, or resource management functions (as the case may be); or 10
 - (b) include responsibility for preparing a policy statement, plan, variation, or plan change under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Clause 24

In Schedule 3, repeal clause 24. 15

Clause 25

In Schedule 3, replace clause 25(1) with:

- (1) A poll of electors on the reorganisation plan must be held in the affected area.

Clause 26

In Schedule 3, clause 26(4)(b), replace “final proposal” with “reorganisation plan”. 20

Clause 28

In Schedule 3, in the heading to clause 28, replace “**proposal**” with “**reorganisation plan**”.

In Schedule 3, clause 28(1) and (2), replace “final proposal” with “reorganisation plan”. 25

Clause 29

In Schedule 3, clause 29, replace the definition of **specified period** with:

specified period means the period commencing on the day after the date on which public notice of the plan is first given under **clause 13** and ending with the close of the day on which the poll is held 30

Clause 30

In Schedule 3, clause 30, replace “final proposal” with “reorganisation plan” in each place.

Clause 31

In Schedule 3, clause 31, replace “final proposal” with “reorganisation plan” in each place.

In Schedule 3, clause 31(1)(b)(ii), delete “promoting or signing a petition for the purposes of subpart 2 or”.

5

Clause 32

In Schedule 3, clause 32(1), replace “final proposal” with “reorganisation plan” in each place.

Clause 33

In Schedule 3, clause 33, replace “final proposal that is issued under clause 21 and notified under clause 22” with “reorganisation plan that is adopted under **clause 12** and notified under **clause 13**”.

10

In Schedule 3, replace clause 33(a)(i) with:

- (i) has not been held because subpart 2 of Part 2 of this schedule does not apply to the reorganisation plan; or

15

In Schedule 3, clause 33(a)(ii), replace “final proposal” with “reorganisation plan”.

In Schedule 3, clause 33(b), replace “final proposal is to be” with “reorganisation plan has been”.

Clause 34

In Schedule 3, clause 34, replace “final proposal” with “reorganisation plan” in each place.

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In Schedule 3, clause 34, replace “reorganisation scheme” with “reorganisation implementation scheme” in each place.

In Schedule 3, clause 34(3)(a), replace “final reorganisation proposal” with “reorganisation plan”.

25

In Schedule 3, clause 34(3)(a), replace “under section 25(4)” with “under **section 25A(1)**”.

Clause 35

In Schedule 3, clause 35(2), replace “draft proposal” with “reorganisation plan”.

In Schedule 3, clause 35(3), replace “final proposal” with “reorganisation plan”.

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Part 4 heading

In schedule 3, in the Part 4 heading, replace “**Reorganisation schemes**” with “**Reorganisation implementation schemes**”.

Subpart 1 heading in Part 4

In schedule 3, Part 4, in the subpart 1 heading, replace “reorganisation schemes” with “reorganisation implementation schemes”.

Clause 41

In Schedule 3, in the heading to clause 41, replace “**reorganisation scheme**” with “**reorganisation implementation scheme**”. 5

In Schedule 3, clause 41, replace “reorganisation scheme” with “reorganisation implementation scheme” in each place.

In Schedule 3, clause 41(1) and (2)(a) and (b), replace “final proposal” with “reorganisation plan”. 10

Subpart 2 heading in Part 4

In Schedule 3, Part 4, in the subpart 2 heading, replace “reorganisation schemes” with “reorganisation implementation schemes”.

Clause 42

In Schedule 3, in the heading to clause 42, replace “**reorganisation schemes**” with “**reorganisation implementation scheme**”. 15

In Schedule 3, in clause 42(1) and (2), replace “reorganisation scheme” with “reorganisation implementation scheme”.

In Schedule 3, clause 42(1)(f) and 42(2), replace “proposal” with “reorganisation plan”. 20

Clause 42A

In Schedule 3, replace clause 42A with:

42A Content of reorganisation implementation scheme in respect of local boards

Without limiting clause 42, a reorganisation implementation scheme in respect of a reorganisation plan to which clause 15(2) applies— 25

- (a) must make, in accordance with section 48L, an initial allocation between the unitary authority’s governing body and the local board of decision-making responsibility for the non-regulatory activities of the unitary authority within each local board area; and 30
- (b) may specify delegations to any local board in accordance with clause 36C of Schedule 7.

Clause 43

In Schedule 3, clause 43(1) and (2), replace “reorganisation scheme” with “reorganisation implementation scheme”. 35

In Schedule 3, replace clause 43(1)(b) with—

Clause 43—*continued*

- (b) provisions that are necessary for the effective transition and future carrying out of responsibilities, duties, powers, or discretionary functions that are to be transferred—
- (i) from one local authority to another local authority; or
 - (ii) from 1 or more local authorities to a council-controlled organisation; or
 - (iii) from 1 or more local authorities to a joint committee; or
 - (iv) from a council-controlled organisation or joint committee to 1 or more local authorities or council-controlled organisations;

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In Schedule 3, after clause 43(1)(h), insert:

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- (haa) if the reorganisation plan or reorganisation implementation scheme provides for the establishment of a multiply owned council-controlled organisation, provisions for—
- (i) the appointment of the joint committee required by **section 63A**; and
 - (ii) the development of a participants' agreement under **section 63**;
- (hab) if the reorganisation plan or reorganisation implementation scheme provides for the establishment of a council-controlled organisation, provisions for—
- (i) the appointment of directors in accordance with this Act; and
 - (ii) the development of the initial statement of intent for the organisation;

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In Schedule 3, clause 43(1)(j), replace “the local authorities” with “local authorities or council-controlled organisations”.

Clause 44

25

In Schedule 3, clause 44(1)(a), replace “reorganisation scheme” with “reorganisation implementation scheme”.

In Schedule 3, clause 44(1)(a), replace “section 25(4)” with “**section 25A(1)**”.

In Schedule 3, clause 44(1)(b), replace “final proposal” with “reorganisation plan”.

~~In Schedule 3, clause 44(2), replace “section 25(4)” with “**section 25A(1)**”.~~

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In Schedule 3, repeal clause 44(2).

Clause 45

In Schedule 3, in the heading to clause 45, replace “reorganisation scheme” with “reorganisation implementation scheme”.

In Schedule 3, clause 45(1), replace “reorganisation scheme” with “reorganisation implementation scheme” in each place.

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Clause 46

In Schedule 3, clause 46(1), replace “reorganisation scheme” with “reorganisation implementation scheme” in each place.

New clause 46A

In Schedule 3, after clause 46, insert:

46A Bylaws of transport services council-controlled organisation

(1) **Subclauses (2) to (8)** apply to a bylaw if—

- (a) the bylaw is in force in all or part of a district or region in the jurisdiction of a transport services council-controlled organisation; and
- (b) the power to make bylaws is conferred on that organisation by an Order in Council under **section 25** in accordance with **clause 20A(1)**; and
- (c) the bylaw is in force immediately before the implementation date of the local government reorganisation to which the order in paragraph (b) relates; and
- (d) the bylaw is identified in the order as a bylaw for which responsibility is transferred to the transport services council-controlled organisation.

(2) On and from the implementation date of the local government reorganisation, the bylaw must be treated as having been made by the transport services council-controlled organisation.

(3) The bylaw must be reviewed by the transport services council-controlled organisation—

- (a) in accordance with the requirements of the enactment pursuant to which it was made; and
- (b) at the time required by the enactment pursuant to which it was made, based on when it was made or last reviewed by the local authority that made it.

(4) The bylaw remains in force, in the area to which it applied immediately before the implementation date of the local government reorganisation, for a period of 5 years.

(5) At the end of the period of 5 years referred to in **subclause (4)**, the bylaw is revoked unless, before the period ends, the transport services council-controlled organisation—

- (a) confirms the bylaw; or
- (b) amends the bylaw; or
- (c) revokes the bylaw.

(6) Section 156 applies, with any necessary modifications, to a proposal by a transport services council-controlled organisation to confirm, amend, or revoke a

New clause 46A—continued

- bylaw under **subclause (5)**, as if the organisation were a local authority and the bylaw were a bylaw being made under this Act.
- (7) If section 159 applies to a bylaw confirmed or amended under **subclause (5)**, the date of the confirmation or amendment of the bylaw must be treated as the date of the last review of the bylaw for the purposes of that section. 5
- (8) In this clause, **bylaw** includes—
- (a) a set of bylaws; and
 - (b) an individual bylaw in a set of bylaws; and
 - (c) a provision within an individual bylaw.

Clause 47

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In Schedule 3, replace clause 47(1) with:

- (1) If provision is made in a reorganisation order for a responsibility, duty, power, or discretionary function to be transferred to, or assumed by, a local authority, council-controlled organisation, or joint committee, provision may not be made for the payment of compensation to the local authority from which that responsibility, duty, power, or discretionary function is transferred or assumed. 15

Clause 49

In Schedule 3, clause 49(1)(a) and (b), replace “reorganisation scheme” with “reorganisation implementation scheme”.

In Schedule 3, replace clause 49(1) with:

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- (1) This clause applies where—
- (a) a local authority (**entity A**) ceases to exist under a reorganisation plan and its district or region is included in the district or region of another local authority (**entity B**); or
 - (b) a reorganisation implementation scheme provides, under clause 43(j), for the transfer of employees— 25
 - (i) from a local authority (**entity A**) to another local authority (**entity B**); or
 - (ii) from a local authority (**entity A**) to a council-controlled organisation (**entity B**); or 30
 - (iii) from a council-controlled organisation (**entity A**) to a local authority (**entity B**); or
 - (iv) from one council-controlled organisation (**entity A**) to another council-controlled organisation (**entity B**).

In Schedule 3, clause 49(2), (3)(b), (4)(a), and (5), replace “local authority A” with “entity A”. 35

Clause 49—continued

In Schedule 3, clause 49(2), (3)(b), (4), and (5), replace “local authority B” with “entity B”.

Clause 53

~~In Schedule 3, repeal clause 53(6).~~

New subpart 4 of Part 4 inserted

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In Schedule 3, after clause 54, insert:

Subpart 4—Tax treatment of assets transferred in reorganisation

55 Application

- (1) This subpart applies for the purposes of the Inland Revenue Acts when, in a reorganisation described in **section 24** of this Act,— 10
- (a) the assets and liabilities of a terminating entity (the **transferring entity**) become the assets and liabilities of a receiving entity (the **receiving entity**):
 - (b) some or all of the assets and liabilities of a continuing entity (the **transferring entity**) become the assets and liabilities of another entity (the **receiving entity**): 15
 - (c) the voting interests and market value interests of a notional single person in a local authority (the **transferring entity**) become the voting interests and market value interests of a notional single person in another entity (the **receiving entity**). 20
- (2) In this clause and in **clauses 56 to 60**,—
- date of transfer** means the date on which assets and liabilities, or voting interests and market value interests, of a transferring entity become assets and liabilities, or voting interests and market value interests, of a receiving entity
- Inland Revenue Acts** has the meaning given by section 3(1) of the Tax Administration Act 1994 25
- transfer** means a method of conveying assets and liabilities, or voting interests and market value interests, to a receiving entity so that the assets and liabilities, or voting interests and market value interests, that the transferring entity has before the date on which the conveyance takes place become the assets and liabilities, or voting interests and market value interests, of the receiving entity on and after that date. 30
- (3) In ~~this clause and clauses 56 to 60~~ **subpart**, terms defined in the Inland Revenue Acts have the meanings given by those Acts.
- (4) If there is a conflict between a provision of **this subpart** and clause 6 of Schedule 9, the provision in **this subpart** prevails. 35

New subpart 4 of Part 4 inserted—*continued***56 General treatment**

- (1) ~~A receiving entity is treated from the date of transfer as if they were the same person as the transferring entity.~~
- (2) ~~A thing done by a transferring entity before the date of transfer is treated as if it had been done by the receiving entity on the date on which it was done by the transferring entity.~~ 5
- (3) ~~A receiving entity is treated as having held the voting interests and market value interests without interruption from the date on which the transferring entity acquired them.~~

56 General treatment 10

For tax purposes, and in relation to a transfer,—

- (a) a receiving entity is treated from the date of transfer as the same person as the transferring entity;
- (b) a thing done by a transferring entity before the date of transfer is treated as done by the receiving entity on the date on which it was done by the transferring entity; 15
- (c) a receiving entity is treated as having held the voting interests and market value interests without interruption from the date on which the transferring entity acquired them.

57 Income and expenditure 20

An amount of income derived or expenditure incurred by a transferring entity before the date of transfer does not become income or expenditure of the receiving entity merely because the assets and liabilities of the transferring entity have become the assets and liabilities of the receiving entity.

57B Holding companies 25

- (1) When an asset other than shares of a transferring entity becomes the asset of a receiving entity, the difference between the market value of the asset and any attributed liability is available subscribed capital of the receiving entity.
- (2) An amount arising from a sale or transfer of shares of a transferring entity is not assessable income of the receiving entity when— 30
- (a) the shares have become the asset of the receiving entity through a reorganisation under **section 24**; and
- (b) the receiving entity—
- (i) sells the shares and distributes the proceeds to or through a holding company of the entity; or 35
- (ii) transfers the shares to a holding company of the entity.

New subpart 4 of Part 4 inserted—continued**58 Valuation of assets**

- (1) For an asset that is a financial arrangement, trading stock, or revenue account property, the value is established as follows:
- (a) if income derived from the asset is exempt income of a transferring entity and is not exempt income of a receiving entity, the receiving entity is treated as having acquired the asset on the date of transfer at its market value on that date: 5
 - (b) if income derived from the asset is not exempt income of a transferring entity and is exempt income of a receiving entity, the transferring entity is treated as having disposed of the asset on the date of transfer at its market value on that date. 10
- (2) For an asset that is an item of depreciable property, the value is established as follows:
- (a) if income derived from the asset is exempt income of a transferring entity and is not exempt income of a receiving entity, the receiving entity is treated as having acquired the property on the date of transfer at its accounting carrying value on that date: 15
 - (b) if income derived from the asset is not exempt income of a transferring entity and is exempt income of a receiving entity, the transferring entity is treated as having disposed of the property on the date of transfer at its adjusted tax value on that date. 20

58B Apportionment on transfers to multiple receiving entities

- (1) This clause applies when the assets and liabilities of, or interests in, a transferring entity are transferred to more than 1 receiving entity. For these purposes, a transferring entity that continues in existence after the date of the transfer is treated as a receiving entity. 25
- (2) A tax loss, loss balance, or credit in a memorandum account of the transferring entity is apportioned among the receiving entities on the basis of the percentage of assets or interests, as applicable, that are transferred to each receiving entity, measured on the date of transfer. 30
- (3) In relation to the grouping of tax losses and credits, the tax loss, loss balance, or credit is treated as arising on the date of transfer.

59 Continuity

- (1) ~~The continuity provisions of the Income Tax Act 2007 (which relate to tax losses and memorandum accounts) apply as if the transferring entity did not exist before the transfer and was instead the receiving entity for the purposes of determining, among other things, whether —~~ 35
- (a) ~~a tax loss or loss balance —~~

New subpart 4 of Part 4 inserted—continued

	(i) may be used or is carried forward to the next tax year:	
	(ii) may be subtracted from the entity's net income:	
	(b) an amount that is a credit in a memorandum account may be carried forward from a credit date to a later time:	
	(c) a debit for loss of shareholder continuity arises in a memorandum account.	5
(2)	When the assets and liabilities of a trustee become the assets and liabilities of an entity, a tax loss of the trustee as transferring entity becomes the tax loss of the entity as receiving entity.	
60	Goods and services tax	10
(1)	When the assets and liabilities of a transferring entity become the assets and liabilities of a receiving entity, the transfer is treated as a taxable supply of the assets and liabilities that is charged with tax at the rate of 0%.	
(2)	Subject to subclause (1), for the purposes of calculating the amount of tax payable, or input tax deductible, on the transfer of assets and liabilities described in subclause (1), the transferring entity and receiving entity are treated on and after the date of transfer as if they were the same person.	15
(2)	<u>For the purposes of calculating the amount of output tax to be charged or input tax deductible on the date of transfer, the transferring entity and receiving entity are treated for the period up to the date of transfer as if they were the same person.</u>	20
(3)	<u>If, in relation to a supply of the assets and liabilities of a transferring entity, it is necessary for a tax invoice, credit note, or debit note to be issued before the date of transfer by or to the transferring entity, the invoice or note may be issued by or to a receiving entity. For this purpose, the transferring entity and the receiving entity are treated as if they were the same person in relation to any requirement that the transferring entity holds, has previously been issued with, or has issued to a person an invoice or note for the supply.</u>	25
(4)	<u>If, in relation to a supply of the assets and liabilities of a transferring entity, a document purporting to be a tax invoice, credit note, or debit note is issued by or to a transferring entity in relation to a supply made by or to a receiving entity on or after the date of transfer, the document is treated as if it were a tax invoice, credit note, or debit note, as applicable, that is issued by or to the receiving entity.</u>	30
60B	Associated persons	35
	<u>A person is not associated with another person for the purposes of sections CB 6A to CB 15 of the Income Tax Act 2007 merely through the application of this subpart.</u>	

Schedule 3 Amendments to Schedule 4

s 36

Clause 3

In Schedule 4, replace clause 3(2) with:

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- (2) A member may, at any time, be removed from office, by written notice from the Minister, for any reason that, in the Minister's opinion, justifies the removal.
- (2A) The notice referred to in **subclause (2)** must—
- (a) state the date on which the removal takes effect, which must not be earlier than the date on which the notice is received; and
 - (b) state the reasons for the removal.
- (2B) The Minister must notify the removal in the *Gazette* as soon as practicable after giving the notice under **subclause (2)**.

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Clause 29

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In Schedule 4, replace clause 29 with:

29 Chief executive officer

- (1) The Commission may appoint a suitably qualified person to act as the chief executive officer to enable the Commission to perform or exercise its functions, responsibilities, duties, and powers.
- (2) The chief executive officer is appointed on the terms and conditions agreed between the Commission and the chief executive officer.
- (3) The chief executive officer is responsible to the Commission for employing staff, and negotiating their terms of employment, on behalf of the Commission.
- (4) Sections 118 and 119 of the Crown Entities Act 2004 apply to the Commission as if it were a Crown entity.

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Clause 30

In Schedule 4, clause 30(1) and (2), replace “member” with “member, office holder, or employee of the Commission” in each place.

Clause 31

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In Schedule 4, repeal clause 31.

Schedule 4
Schedule 8 replaced and new Schedules 8A and 8B inserted

s 37

Schedule 8
Statements of intent for council-controlled organisations

5

s 64

Part 1
Adoption of statement of intent

1 Draft statement of intent

The board of a council-controlled organisation must deliver to its shareholders a draft statement of intent on or before 1 March in the year preceding the financial year to which the draft statement of intent relates.

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2 Consideration of shareholder comments

(1) The board must—

(a) consider any comments on the draft statement of intent that are made by the shareholders, or by any of them, on or before 1 May in the year preceding the year to which the draft statement relates; and

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(b) in the case of a substantive council-controlled organisation, give effect to those comments, unless—

(i) to do so would be unlawful; or

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(ii) to do so would be contrary to the organisation's constitution; or

(iii) the comments propose conflicting priorities for the organisation.

(2) **Subclause (1)(b) applies to a statement of intent of a substantive council-controlled organisation of the Auckland Council that relates to the 2018/19 financial year or to a later financial year.**

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3 Final statement of intent

The board must deliver the completed statement of intent to the shareholders before the commencement of the financial year to which it relates.

4 Modifications of statements of intent

(1) The board may, by written notice, modify a statement of intent at any time if the board has first—

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(a) given written notice to the shareholders of the proposed modification; and

- (b) considered any comments made on the proposed modification by the shareholders or by any of them within—
- (i) 1 month after the date on which the notice under **paragraph (a)** was given; or
 - (ii) any shorter period that the shareholders may agree; and
- (c) in the case of a substantive council-controlled organisation, ~~given~~ give effect to those comments unless—
- (i) to do so would be unlawful; or
 - (ii) to do so would be contrary to the constitution; or
 - (iii) the comments propose conflicting priorities for the organisation.
- (2) **Subclause (1)(c) applies to a statement of intent of a substantive council-controlled organisation of the Auckland Council that relates to the 2018/19 financial year or to a later financial year.**
- 5 Modifications of statements of intent by resolution of shareholders**
- (1) The shareholders of a council-controlled organisation may, by resolution, require the board to modify the statement of intent in the manner specified in the resolution.
- (2) Every modification that is required by a resolution under **subclause (1)** must be—
- (a) consistent with the objectives of the constitution; and
 - (b) lawful.
- (3) Before making a resolution under **subclause (1)**, the shareholders must consult the board as to the proposed content of the resolution.
- (4) As soon as practicable after receiving a resolution that complies with **subclause (2)**, the board must—
- (a) prepare and adopt a revised statement of intent that incorporates the modifications in the resolution; and
 - (b) deliver the revised statement of intent to each shareholder within 1 month of the date of its adoption; and
 - (c) make the revised statement of intent publicly available within 1 month of the date of its adoption.
- (5) **Subclause (1)** applies despite any other provision of this Act or of the constitution of the council-controlled organisation.

Part 2

Content of statements of intent: all council-controlled organisations

6 Content of statement of intent

- (1) The statement of intent for a council-controlled organisation must include the information described in **subclause (2)**— 5
- (a) for the group comprising the council-controlled organisation and its subsidiaries (if any); and
 - (b) in respect of the financial year to which it relates and each of the immediately following 2 financial years.
- (2) The information required by **subclause (1)** is— 10
- (a) the objectives of the group; and
 - (b) a statement of the board's approach to the governance of the group; and
 - (c) the nature and scope of the activities to be undertaken by the group; and
 - (d) the non-financial performance targets and other measures by which the performance of the group may be judged in relation to its objectives; and 15
 - (e) any additional information that is required to be included in the statement of intent.

7 Additional content of statement of intent

- (1) This clause applies to a council-controlled organisation that provides services, other than under a contract or similar arrangement, in relation to the following groups of activities: 20
- (a) water supply;
 - (b) sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage;
 - (c) stormwater drainage;
 - (d) flood protection and control works: 25
 - (e) the provision of roads and footpaths;
 - ~~(f) any other group of activities for which the Secretary has made rules in accordance with a direction under **section 261B(2A)(a)**.~~
- (2) The council-controlled organisation's statement of intent must state the matters in **subclause (3)** in relation to each group of activities described in **subclause (1)(a)**. 30
- (3) The matters required by **subclause (2)** are—
- (a) any performance measures specified in a rule made under section 261B in relation to a group of activities described in **subclause (2)**; and
 - (b) the performance target or targets of the council-controlled organisation 35 for each performance measure.

Part 3

Additional content of statements of intent of council-controlled trading organisations

- 8 Additional content of statement of intent of council-controlled trading organisations** 5
- The statement of intent for a council-controlled trading organisation must include, as well as the information required by **Part 2** of this Schedule, the following information:
- (a) the major accounting policies of the organisation or group; and
 - (b) the ratio of consolidated shareholders' funds to total assets, and the definitions of those terms; and 10
 - (c) an estimate of the amount or proportion of accumulated profits and capital reserves that is intended to be distributed to the shareholders; and
 - (d) the board's estimate of the commercial value of the shareholders' investment in the group and the manner in which, and the times at which, that value is to be reassessed. 15

Part 4

Additional content of statements of intent of council-controlled organisations that are not trading organisations

- 9 Additional content of statement of intent of council-controlled organisations that are not trading organisations** 20
- The statement of intent for a council-controlled organisation that is not a council-controlled trading organisation must include, as well as the information required by **Part 2** of this Schedule, the following information:
- (a) the major accounting policies of the organisation or group; and 25
 - (b) forecast financial statements of the organisation for the financial year to which the statement of intent relates, and each of the 2 following financial years.
 - ~~(b) what prospective financial information is to be provided to the shareholders by the organisation or group during the course of the financial years covered by the statement, including the information to be included in each half yearly report.~~ 30

Schedule 8A

Statutory responsibilities, duties, and powers that may be conferred on water services council-controlled organisations

ss 24(1)(k), ~~56(4)~~ 74

The responsibilities, duties, and powers that the Commission may include in a re-organisation plan that includes the establishment of, or continued existence of, a new water services council-controlled organisation (*see ~~clause 20(5)~~ 20A of Schedule 3*) are—

- (a) the powers of a local authority ~~council~~ under the following sections of the Local Government Act 1974 in relation to wastewater services (and those sections apply accordingly, with any necessary modifications):
 - (i) section 446 (council may cover in watercourse so as to make it a public drain):
 - (ii) section 451 (diversion, etc, of drainage works):
 - (iii) section 459 (council may require owners of land in certain cases to provide private drains):
 - (iv) section 460 (construction of private drains through adjoining premises):
 - (v) section 461 (further provisions with respect to private drains):
 - (vi) section 462 (council may declare private drain to be public drain):
 - (vii) section 467 (unlawful connection of private drain):
 - (viii) section 468 (tree roots obstructing public drains); and
- (b) the powers of a local authority under the following sections of this Act in relation to its services (and those sections apply accordingly, with any necessary modifications):
 - (i) section 171 (general power of entry):
 - (ia) section 172 (power of entry for enforcement purposes):
 - (ii) section 173 (power of entry in cases of emergency):
 - ~~(iii) section 175 (power to recover for damage by wilful or negligent behaviour):~~
 - (iv) section 181 (construction of works on private land):
 - (v) section 182 (power of entry to check utility services):
 - (vi) section 186 (local authority may execute works if owner or occupier defaults); and
- (c) the responsibilities, duties, and powers of a local authority under the following sections of this Act in relation to its services (and those sections apply accordingly, with any necessary modifications):
 - (i) section 191 (local authority not authorised to create nuisance):
 - (ii) section 195 (discharge of sewage):

- (iii) section 196 (discharge of trade wastes); and
- (d) ~~the responsibilities, duties, and powers of a local authority under the Public Works Act 1981; and~~
- (e) the responsibilities, duties, and powers of a utility operator under the Utilities Access Act 2010 and any code or regulations under that Act.

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Schedule 8B

Statutory responsibilities, duties, and powers that may be conferred on transport services council-controlled organisations

ss 24(1)(l), ~~560(4)~~ 73(1)

The responsibilities, duties, and powers that the Commission may include in a re-organisation plan that includes the establishment of, or continued existence of, a new transport services council-controlled organisation (*see ~~clause 20(6)~~ 20A of Schedule 3*) are set out in Part 1 and Part 2 below.

Part 1

- | | | |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | The responsibilities, duties, and powers of a local authority and an enforcement authority under the Land Transport Act 1998 for the purposes of prosecuting stationary vehicle offences | 10 |
| 2 | The responsibilities, duties, and powers of a territorial authority under Part 21 of the Local Government Act 1974, except the responsibilities, duties, and powers under sections 316(2), 319(1)(j), 319A, 319B, and 347 to 352 of that Act | 15 |
| 3 | The responsibilities, duties, and powers of a local authority, a territorial authority, and a controlling authority under Part 4 of the Government Roadway Powers Act 1989 | |
| 4 | The responsibilities, duties, and powers of an enforcement authority under the Land Transport Act 1998 in relation to prosecuting infringement offences under that Act that relate to the use of special vehicle lanes (including the appointment of enforcement officers in accordance with sections 5(1) and 177 of this Act) | 20 |
| 5 | The responsibilities, duties, and powers of a road controlling authority and a local authority under the Land Transport Act 1998 and any regulations or rules made under that Act | 25 |
| 6 | The responsibilities, duties, and powers of a local authority to make and enforce bylaws under subparts 1 and 2 of Part 8 of this Act (except the power conferred by section 147) | 30 |
| 7 | The responsibilities, duties, and powers of a public road controlling authority under Part 2 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003 in relation to road tolling schemes | |

Part 2

- | | | |
|---|---|----|
| 8 | The responsibilities, duties, and powers of a regional transport committee under Part 2 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003 | 35 |
|---|---|----|

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- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 9 | The responsibilities, duties, and powers of a regional council under Part 5 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003 in relation to public transport planning and regulation | |
| 10 | The responsibilities, duties, and powers of a territorial authority under section 591 of the Local Government Act 1974 (except the power conferred by section 591(1)(a) of that Act) | 5 |
| 11 | The responsibilities, duties, and powers of an enforcement authority under the Land Transport Act 1998 in relation to prosecuting infringement offences under that Act that relate to a failure to pay a public transport service fare | |

Schedule 4A

Amendments to Schedule 10

s 38**Clause 7**

In Schedule 10, clause 7, replace “in relation to each council-controlled organisation” with “in relation to each council-controlled organisation in which the local authority is a shareholder”.

New clause 7A

In Schedule 10, after clause 7, insert:

7A Additional information to be included in long-term plan of local authority shareholder in multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation

A local authority that is a shareholder in a multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation must, in addition to the information to be provided under clause 7,—

- (a) disclose the following projected local authority funding for that organisation for each of the financial years covered by the local authority’s long-term plan:
 - (i) the shareholder’s contribution to the organisation’s operating revenue under **section 69(2)**; and
 - (ii) the shareholder’s lending to the organisation under **section 69A(2)**; and
- (b) identify the significant projects contained in the multiply owned council-controlled organisation’s service delivery plan that will contribute to the local authority’s community outcomes; and
- (c) explain the contribution to be made by each of those projects.

Clause 28

In Schedule 10, clause 28, replace “in relation to each council-controlled organisation” with “in relation to each council-controlled organisation in which the local authority is a shareholder”.

New clause 28A

In Schedule 10, after clause 28, insert:

New clause 28A—continued**28A Additional information to be included with annual report of local authority shareholder in multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation**

A local authority that is a shareholder in a multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation must, in addition to the information to be provided under clause 28,—

- (a) disclose separately the following actual local authority funding provided to that council-controlled organisation for the financial year:
 - (i) the shareholder's contribution to the organisation's operating revenue under **section 69(2)**; and
 - (ii) the shareholder's lending to the organisation under **section 69A(2)**; and
- (b) report on progress in relation to the significant projects contained in the multiply owned council-controlled organisation's service delivery plan that will contribute to the local authority's community outcomes; and
- (c) explain the implications of any significant variation between planned progress and actual progress in respect of each project.

New Part 5

In Schedule 10, after clause 37, insert:

Part 5
Provisions applying to local authority shareholders in council-controlled organisations

38 Treatment of wholly owned substantive council-controlled organisations

- (1) This clause applies to a local authority that is the sole shareholder in a substantive council-controlled organisation.
- (2) The local authority may—
 - (a) describe the services provided by the organisation as local authority activities in its long-term plans, annual plan, and annual reports;
 - (b) prepare a combined infrastructure strategy for inclusion in its long-term plan that incorporates both the local authority's infrastructure strategy described under section 101B and the organisation's infrastructure strategy under **section 65C**.

39 Treatment of multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisations

- (1) This clause applies to a local authority that is a shareholder in a multiply owned substantive council-controlled organisation.

New Part 5—continued

- (2) The local authority may not describe a service provided by the organisation as local authority activity in its long-term plans, annual plan, or annual reports.
- (3) The local authority may include relevant information from the organisation's infrastructure strategy under **section 65C** in the local authority's infrastructure strategy under section 101B to identify the contribution to be made by the organisation to managing the infrastructure issues of the local authority over the period covered by the strategy.

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Schedule 5

Consequential amendments to other enactments

s 44

Freedom Camping Act 2011 (2011 No 61)

In section 6(1)(a)(ii), after “managed by”, insert “or on behalf of”.

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Goods and Services Tax Act 1985 (1985 No 141)

After section 5(7E), insert:

(7F) For the purposes of this Act, in relation to a water services council-controlled organisation (as defined in **section 6(1)** of the Local Government Act 2002),—

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(a) the organisation is to be treated as supplying goods and services to a person if the person is required to make a development contribution to the organisation under that Act;

(b) a person who makes a contribution to the organisation is treated as supplying goods and services to the organisation to the extent to which the contribution—

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(i) consists of land; and

(ii) is a development contribution under that Act.

After section 11B(1C), insert:

(1F) For the purposes of subsections (1B) and (1C), a local authority includes a water services council-controlled organisation (as defined in section 6(1) of the Local Government Act 2002).

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Greater Christchurch Regeneration Act 2016 (2016 No 14)

In section 134(3), replace “Section 56” with “**Section 58**”.

Land Transport Management Act 2003 (2003 No 118)

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In section 5(1), definition of **regional council**, replace paragraph (b)(iii) with:

(iii) Part 5, includes—

(A) Auckland Transport:

(B) a unitary authority except the Auckland Council:

(C) any territorial authority to which the regional council has transferred the functions, powers, and duties of a regional council under that Part:

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(D) a council-controlled organisation on which an Order in Council under **section 25** of the Local Government Act 2002 has conferred the functions, powers, and duties of a regional council under that Part

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Land Transport Management Act 2003 (2003 No 118)—continued

In section 5(1), definition of **regional transport committee**, paragraph (b)(ii), after “member”, insert “; or”.

In section 5(1), definition of **regional transport committee**, after paragraph (b), insert:

- (c) the governing body of a council-controlled organisation on which an Order in Council under **section 25** of the Local Government Act 2002 has conferred the functions, powers, and duties of a regional transport committee under Part 2

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Local Government Act 1974 (1974 No 66)

Repeal section 318.

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Local Government Borrowing Act 2011 (2011 No 77)

In section 9(2), replace “section 62” with “**section 69E**”.

In section 9(3), replace “section 63” with “**section 69F**”.

In section 11, insert as subsection (2):

- (2) **Section 69D** of the Local Government Act 2002 does not apply to the Funding Agency.

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Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainlayers Act 2006 (2006 No 74)

In section 17(1) and (2), replace “section 25” with “**section 25A**”.

In section 17(2), replace “reorganisation scheme” with “reorganisation implementation scheme”.

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Ombudsmen Act 1975 (1975 No 9)

In Schedule 1, Part 2, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order:

Local Government Commission

Public Audit Act 2001 (2001 No 10)

In Schedule 2, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order:

Local Government Commission

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Legislative history

9 June 2016
15 June 2016

Introduction (Bill 144–1)
First reading and referral to Local Government and Environment Committee