

Better Local Government

- Proposed reforms are collectively significant for local government
 - Reforms being introduced before the effects of TAFM reforms can be assessed
- Reforms are to be introduced in 2 stages
 - Stage 1: introduced by legislation in May, adopted by September 2012. Timing aimed at measures being introduced for 2013 elections
 - Stage 2: is further work, largely a 2013 and onwards timetable and non-legislative
- Given implications an immediacy of Stage 1, most of the focus is on that for now

Stage 1: May to Sept 2012

1. New purpose statement for local government
2. Fiscal Responsibility requirements
3. Strengthen governance provisions
4. 'Streamline Council reorganisation procedures'

Refocus purpose of local government

- Four wellbeing's are removed, replaced by:
 - “providing good quality local infrastructure, public services and regulatory functions at least possible cost”
- This definition is still wide open to interpretation
 - Minister on record saying galleries, economic development and fireworks and events are OK
 - Perhaps a signal about refocusing priorities

Fiscal responsibility requirements

- Aim is to mimic central government's new fiscal responsibility – inflation plus population growth only, except special circumstances. Also prudent debt levels etc
- New benchmarks will be introduced by regulation, done in consultation with LGNZ
- 'Soft' caps – but linked to sliding scale of interventions from central government
- This area is of direct relevance to Wellington City Council's Financial Sustainability Working Party

Strengthen governance provisions

- Elected members can set staff number limits and remuneration policy. CEO remains sole employee of Council.
- Mayoral powers – Rollout of Auckland Council powers
 - Gets an office budget
 - appoints Deputy Mayor and establishes Committees, leadership of plans, policies and budgets.
- Power for government to intervene – sliding scale of interventions is provided
 - Very similar to Education system interventions

Amalgamation process

- Major changes to reform proposals. Burden of change now lies with the community to resist, rather than proponents of change
- Council or community can lodge proposal to LGC. LGC considers proposal, where new criteria are weighted to supported 'big' over small, and unitary over non-unitary
- LGC, if it likes the proposal, will call for submissions. If its considers that there is sufficient public support, will become law
- For a poll to be held requires 10% of affected area to sign up – although individual Councils could potentially hold a poll that would be persuasive for LGC and central government

Overview of Stage 2

- Local government efficiency taskforce
 - Focus on planning, consultation and reporting requirements
- Develop a framework for central/local government regulatory roles
 - Productivity Commission lead
- Investigate efficiency of local government infrastructure provision
 - Procurement; scale; local v national
- Review the use of development contributions

Key issues

- New amalgamation process
 - High probability that a proposal/s will be submitted to LGC
 - Means if this Council (and/or others in the region) wish to be involved in the conversation, speed is now important
 - Councillors have agreed to consider an options paper and process for public engagement
 - Aimed at being ready with a preferred proposal by October 2012 for submitting to LGC, if public feedback and analysis suggests that is the right thing to do

Key issues

- Fiscal responsibility requirements
 - Given that the Minister has watered down ‘core services’ provisions, next best tool for constraining rates lies in this area
 - Currently stated as a ‘soft cap’ but will need to understand what this means in practise
 - Blunt rates caps have led to very poor outcome in international experience
- Select Committee will be the formal channel for submitting views, but equally important will be overall reaction government receives from different sectors