

Candidate	<p>Question 1: An effort is underway to ‘re-package’ the previously rejected Ruataniwha Dam. Some see such a scheme as simply a means to ‘grandfather’ in existing gross misallocation of CHB water, causing more environmental loss than gain in the process; others see it as the essential path to rejuvenating CHB agribusiness. Which is your view?</p>	<p>Question 2: Should ratepayer dollars be spent on water storage schemes that chiefly benefit industrial and agricultural commercial interests?</p>	<p>Question 3: BayBuzz takes for granted your concern for climate change. What are the three most important actions the Regional Council should take to address climate change?</p>	<p>Question 4: Our four territorial councils have often been the region’s worst polluters of our waterways. Would you commit HBRC to a ‘no excuses accepted’ policy when it comes to enforcing our water quality regulations?</p>	<p>Question 5: Official Government policy now requires that in dealing with water management issues, first priority must go to protecting the environmental health of ecosystems, second priority to human needs, third priority to extractive (i.e. economic) uses. This represents an explicit rejection of the previous concept of ‘balancing’ environmental and economic objectives, which most Māori and environmentalists contend has led to obvious degradation of our waterways and aquifers. Do you endorse those priorities, even if adherence in a given situation might constrain economic growth?</p>	<p>Question 6: Do you foresee any limits to growth in Hawke’s Bay, or can we manage to squeeze more and more out of our natural capital?</p>
<p>Hastings Constituency</p>						
<p>Xan Harding</p>	<p>My view is that Council’s role in any Ruataniwha reboot needs to be carefully circumscribed. Last time around, the project failed, costing</p>	<p>Costs of water storage schemes should reflect the most direct benefits. So if a scheme is chiefly for the benefit of</p>	<p>Firstly, quickly develop a region-wide climate resilience strategy & plan, incorporating all key planning documents across the</p>	<p>We simply have to do better with our regional stormwater & wastewater discharges. HBRC has been doing a better job recently of</p>	<p>The newly-appointed fundamental concept of Te Mana o Te Wai has to be a journey, not a destination. The NPS-Freshwater</p>	<p>We are now at a point in Hawke’s Bay where we need to be investing to increase our natural capital (eg. biodiversity) and as a society we are starting to</p>

	<p>ratepayers \$20m, in a large part because there was not sufficient support in the CHB community for it and because of concerns about the effects of land use intensification. Council ownership of the project backfired. This time around, a number of key factors have changed, which bear consideration. Private ownership of the consents for a start. More dairying is not a prospect now. But probably more importantly, the requirement to 'give effect' to Te Mana o Te Wai (which means listening much harder to local mana whenua voices, not just NKII), the greater urgency to take account of climate change and more emphasis on environmental flows. I agree there are real imbalances in CHB water allocation. Fixing that is challenging and we need to look at all available options, not just damming. A careful weighing of competing environmental, social</p>	<p>commercial interests, then those commercial interests should meet their proportional benefit and we should ignore any trickle-down arguments.</p>	<p>region including the proposed Regional Spatial Strategy, ensuring consistency and coordination around the key climate levers we can pull, such as regional transport, public transport, housing development, flood defenses, 3 Waters. Secondly, double down on the commitment to boosting alternatives to private motor vehicle transport – bus/train/cycle/walk. Thirdly, more support and encouragement for Right-Tree-Right-Place & regenerative farming approaches that improve our hill country resilience and store more carbon.</p>	<p>using prosecution as a tool for improving levels of compliance to regional environment rules generally. It works. But I'm not convinced that HBRC prosecuting territorial authorities is the preferred route to compliance around stormwater & wastewater, as this mainly benefits the legal fraternity and is hugely wasteful of time & energy that may be better applied to fixing the underlying problems.</p>	<p>Management 2020 that enshrines it, does not define it, pointedly leaving it up to mana whenua, ie. those Māori with the closest relationship to the water, to do so. How they choose to do so, will dictate the gap between current state and future state for our waterways. But change wrought over 182 years cannot be undone overnight, if ever, so change will always need to balance the needs of current generations against those of future generations. So there is a balancing involved. But more a balancing of the time and measures required to get from where we are now to where we should be. There is no doubt that 30 years 'sustainable development' under the Resource Management Act has led to environmental degradation and that we need a much more ecological approach to managing our environment. Te</p>	<p>be confronted with multiple limits to growth, of which fossil fuel burning is just one. But our current patterns of natural capital use are very inefficient, because we have not acknowledged it in our economic and social models. So there is plenty of opportunity to do better with our existing use of natural capital. Improving water use efficiency in irrigation is just one simple example.</p>
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	and cultural effects is required. And looking really hard at who should pay!				Mana o Te Wai can be that solution for Aotearoa New Zealand. But we need to bring the whole community with us. Te Mana o Te Wai, although based in tikanga (custom), is a modern construct and like all modern constructs, particularly those newly enshrined in law, will take time and precedent to develop. At times this will constrain economic growth. But we are now squarely faced with the need to live within environmental limits, requiring broader measures of societal progress than just economic growth.	
Jock Mackintosh	I am an advocate of water storage and the very wet winter we have just had, reinforces that. But Ruataniwha just seems too hard and too expensive. There are multiple, smaller options that can achieve good environmental and agribusiness outcomes by using stored water to	The storage I am advocating is primarily to keep river flows higher in summer, so it's storage for the environment. If storage is primarily benefitting industrial and commercial interests then those sectors should pay. In fact, the ag and hort	Water, water and water, both quality and quantity. If we collect water in winter we can use it to replenish rivers in summer. This makes for healthier rivers and with that improved biodiversity. Higher summer river levels are also great for recreation including fishing swimming.	It would be easy to just answer "yes" and for the most part, that is the right answer. But there are no free lunches and we need to understand that it is ratepayers who bear the cost, so that needs to be factored in.	It is policy, so we have to get with the programme with our water priorities. We can still have economic growth, but importantly, not growth for growth's sake and the days of growth coming at the expense of the environment are gone. The answer is to be	Yes, there are limits to growth, at least in the way we have traditionally achieved it. Energy and water hungry growth is not sustainable. Growth that is achieved using less energy and less water, is sustainable, so that is where the focus should be. Hawke's Bay is blessed with the best combination

	<p>keep river flows higher in summer.</p>	<p>sector is doing that now through the installation of on-site water storage.</p> <p>Also note that most of the farmers I know are our biggest environmental advocates. They are the ones who are spending tens of thousands fencing off streams, planting river banks and providing alternatives sources of water for their stock. All this for zero increase in income. How many of us invest in the environment on that scale?</p>	<p>Stored water can also boost our underground (aquifer) reserves and this is where most of our drinking and irrigation water comes from.</p> <p>Embrace the community and make it easy for them. The tree planting gangs are showing the way demonstrating that the community wants to help and tens of thousands of trees now line our river banks as a result. The Regional Council can incentivise this. There is a lot more to plant and a lot more to do – (pest control, clearing waterways etc).</p>		<p>smarter, especially with water. This means embracing technology and being more efficient in how we use it and collecting water in winter when it is in abundance.</p>	<p>of soils and climate on the planet. We can be world class in how we manage this natural advantage, including achieving better environmental outcomes.</p>
<p>Craig Foss</p>	<p>HBRC councillors unanimously prioritised water security and climate change as focus areas in the current long term plan. Doing nothing about either of these inter-linked issues is not an option.</p> <p>Regarding the RWSS scheme, I respect and share the view of Dr</p>	<p>The entire region, rate payers and non-rate payers, individuals, business, trusts etc. have already or will, contributed to / gain benefits from the many water storage schemes already in place or planned.</p> <p>“Ratepayer dollars” being spent on water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have had enough of the endless talk; it is time to act, time to walk the endless talk! • Long term, medium term and short-term targets that can be used to hold councils to account. • HBRC is carbon positive, and I will 	<p>Our urban waterways are some of the most polluted in Hawke’s Bay, that’s a total shocker and completely unacceptable. However only the CEO can decide to pursue or not any regulatory action. I am determined that Te Karamū and its tributaries receive the increased protection,</p>	<p>If it is government policy and regulation then so be it. It’s about the right balance.</p>	<p>Innovation continues to enable us to achieve more from less within a sustainable ethos.</p> <p>A case in point is the many new precision apple planting investments across the plains which are much more intensive than in the past. At the same time TANK attempts to lessen the water use and</p>

	<p>Roger Maaka, Chair, Te Taiwhenua o Tamatea who recently wrote: “We are not asking you to endorse, to approve, or to lead on our local issues, only to ensure that you help respect the voices and mana of those who live and work in our rohe, and to help us keep our options open for these vital future-focussed conversations.”</p>	<p>storage schemes is quite normal. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hastings District Council - Waiaroha and Frimley water storage projects. • Napier City Council - invested in approx. 30m3 water storage across seven sites. • HBRC –options for 25m3 water storage at the WhanaWhana and Glazebrook sites. • HBRC - managed aquifer recharge trial. 	<p>continue to push for HBRC to lead all Hawke’s Bay councils to be carbon neutral asap.</p>	<p>guardianship and care that it desperately needs.</p> <p>I believe in holding everyone, every organisation including HBRC to the same level of service and accountability that we expect of others. That is simply right and maintains our social licence.</p>		<p>negative environmental impacts of farming across the Heretaunga plains.</p> <p>Environmental considerations have never been more “front and centre” in business, government and international trade. This is a huge opportunity for Hawke’s Bay and is already our natural point of difference.</p> <p>I look forward to continuing to protect and enhance our environment.</p>
Sophie Siers	<p>As I understand it, “grandfathering” as a practice often leads to entrenched philosophies being given disproportionate regard whether they are economically, socially or environmentally sustainable or not.</p> <p>If our community accepts that a mis-allocation of water has occurred how does our community want to respond to</p>	<p>The private / public good equation requires careful analysis of the service and benefits provided to the ratepayer. Local government has a legislated responsibility to foster economic development in its district. As agriculture and horticulture play a significant role in our economy it’s understandable to argue that water storage schemes could</p>	<p>Climate change is upon us and in my view requires both short and long term thinking and action.</p> <p>Short term needs to address the everyday realities of flooding, drought and weather “events” that will impact on the daily life of our community. Ensuring adequate support of Civil Defence services and empowering</p>	<p>Do we as ratepayers want to continue to fine ourselves for our own breaches? The money would be better spent in fixing the problems. I’m not against policies that help to create change ie. turning off sewerage systems and imposing a composting toilet requirement on any authority who is unable to ensure adequate processing, because it would stop the</p>	<p>My view is that by giving first priority to consideration of environmental health and sustainability, it generally follows on that sustainable outcomes at a social and economic level are arrived at. This to my mind is the “balance” that we want to achieve.</p>	<p>Economic and population growth and natural capital are another example of conflicting issues where a balance must be found. Councils are required to provide for growth of both and are not able to close the door on making land and resources available for the demand. That said, we will have to continue to cut our cloth to fit the needs of the increasing population. This will require us to be more efficient in all our environmental and</p>

	<p>this? Equitable and sustainable allocation and use of our existing resource must be our first goal, and achieving this would put us in a far better position as a community to decide on whether or how we want to store water.</p> <p>My view is that water storage alone is not the panacea to rejuvenating agribusiness in CHB as evidenced by the rise of new crops, methods and technologies, but how water is stored and used is for the community to decide. We gain new understanding everyday around the best ways to ensure primary production, employment and the environment can all flourish in balance and it is this innovative thinking and a connected community that drives these conversations.</p>	<p>be considered in the public interest if promoted as environmental or economic support ie. river flow augmentation or increased employment prospects.</p> <p>My experience of people in agribusiness is that they have a good understanding of their requirements for inputs, including water, and are happy to pay for their needs. I support user pays schemes in the water space as do most farmers I have talked to.</p> <p>So in answer to the question, ratepayer money should only be allocated when there is an acceptable social, environmental, cultural or economic return on investment.</p>	<p>communities to better prepare themselves are key roles of Regional Council. River and stop bank management and maintenance is essential and our public transport network must be improved.</p> <p>Longer term, we need to engage the community in discussions around how we want to live in ways that reduce our impact on climate. I would like to be part of discussions around Hawkes Bay becoming as much as possible a zero waste district , a front runner in bio-diversity restoration and a region with a local self sustaining food management system.</p>	<p>pollution which is actually the issue. However, with no large enough funding mechanism options to fix the problems, many councils are stuck with inadequate infrastructure and no financial way out. Central governments 3 Waters reform is no more than an attempt to create a big enough funding stream to try and resolve decades of under investment in water infrastructure.</p> <p>What I support is conversations with our community to understand the problems rather than treating the community as too ignorant to understand. People are interested and capable of contribution and helping to solve the problems. There is more expertise in the community than local government connects to. Local and central government need to stop dismissing community and engage more to make</p>		<p>production practices in order to support a region in which all people can flourish.</p>
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				significant change together.		
Steve Gibson	I question the need for more intensive farming so am opposed to any dam. I would be keen to see new building consents include a water conservation element ie 1000litre storage units for gardens.	Again I am opposed to any dam regardless of who pays.	We need to protect our native forests and birds from pests through trapping and 1080 poisoning. Encourage farmers to move away from grazing poor hill country and protect our waterways with planting natives in lieu of Pine. Encourage renewable power ie solar and lobby govt to offer financial incentives to low income houses saving them in power costs and reduce demand on the Huntly coal burning power plant.	No. One cannot stop acts of God and it is pointless to fine ratepayers via Councils already doing their best.	I think it's reasonable to expect water quality should not to be jeopardised unnecessarily. So I do agree.	No we need to work smarter not harder. Building up with apartments in central city locations reduces the need for cars and reduces the pressure on land use.
Napier Constituency						
Neal Kirton	The Ruataniwha Dam lingers in the nostrils like some unburied carcass in the back paddock. After the loss of more than \$20million of public money, the community is saying no more should be spent on this folly. A mega	Ratepayer expenditure to support water storage options available for environmental flows can be justified. Solutions that cleanse our rivers during times of environment distress will assist in	I. Communities throughout the Hawke's Bay region face the prospect of devastating floods with increasing storm event frequency. Improving our flood protection infrastructure is the most urgent priority for	Frustration with tardy and negligent councils is fully understood. Each TA in Hawke's Bay is guilty of decades of woeful environmental practices. At the end of the day the same ratepayers will pick up the tab. While	The time is up for exploitative water use. The economic imperative has dominated for 150 years. Change has to occur to restore and reduce environmental impacts of current land use. Environment first	Our natural resources, soil and water, have been squandered and abused. Our landscape is a green and often brown desert. But with much care, for example using regenerative land management approaches, a better balance is possible. If we

	<p>dam of this scale will only generate critical harm to an already distressed environment. The community has moved on from the exploitative thinking of mega dam advocates. Still they persist, like entitled Soviet-era oligarchs. We need to find sustainable solutions and land uses that reduce environmental harm, not increasing them beyond breaking point.</p>	<p>restoring river function and biodiversity. Water quality and environmental wins have to be the overriding purpose ahead of commercial interests.</p>	<p>the region by far. The next big rain, capable of devastating homes and livelihoods is a weather forecast away.</p> <p>II. Responding to rising sea levels requires tough decisions on protecting or retreating from exposed coastal areas.</p> <p>III. More intense storm events will erode the land, sending much more sediment into our rivers and out to sea. Riparian planting and changed land use in exposed areas is a high priority.</p>	<p>advocating a no excuses approach, the regional council can, at the same time, work with councils for better outcomes.</p>	<p>must be the overriding principle of water allocation and management.</p>	<p>balance, understand and use of our natural resources with great care, then nature's bounty can provide for all our needs.</p>
<p>Hinewai Ormsby</p>	<p>I won't be supporting a Frankenstein like re-awakening of the Ruataniwha Dam project. I think this is something we need to move forward from as a Regional Council.</p>	<p>Clearly no. Investment in water storage schemes is outside the mandate of an environmental regulator tasked with both protecting and managing our natural resources for future generations. There's clearly a place for water storage and our teams can form a part of that picture whether it be contributing to the science and knowledge base across</p>	<p>In our responsibility as an organisation we need to show leadership and be taking the practical steps that are targeted towards both preventing and mitigating the potential harms from climate change which includes 2 critical projects that we're accelerating in my first term as a Regional Councillor below:</p>	<p>Where negligence, and disregard for the protection of waterways then most certainly. However Regional Council also has a key role to play in collaborating with Councils to find solutions for improving water quality. A perfect example of this is the Ahuriri Regional Park which sees joint long term planning funding allotted to the development of this</p>	<p>In principle yes. Because you can't eat money when the environment can no longer sustain us. Essentially this is a recalibration so we can lock in the certainty of being able to have healthy people and economies which are entirely dependent on a healthy and balanced eco-system. We need to think intergenerationally when it comes to our</p>	<p>Of course, there are growth limits particularly when it comes to extractive industries for which there are finite resources to extract from whether it be land, water quantity, or environmental limits.</p>

		<p>our Region. However, water storage needs to be sustainable, equitable, and meet the Ministry for the Environment's statutory obligations of Te Mana o Te Wai.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Progressing our "Right Tree, Right Place" program of works which acts to tackle climate change in a number of ways including carbon sequestration, as well as locking sediment into the land when the inevitable flood events occur which smother our waterways and sensitive receiving environments. 2. Implementing the Ahuriri Regional Park which will aim to create almost 300 hectares of a world leading carbon sequestering wetland that will create habitat for sustaining natural ecosystems and will also polish water before it enters the Ahuriri Estuary. <p>We also need to be sure the region is</p>	<p>wetland by both the Napier City Council and the HBRC with support from Mana Ahuriri. The Regional Park will receive the majority of Napier's urban stormwater for filtering and polishing received water and will ensure the chronic discharge of sewage and other contaminants to the Ahuriri Estuary is a thing of the past. Without collaboration and partnership between Councils and Iwi such an initiative would never occur. If you talk the "no excuses accepted" policy in regards to the health of the Ahuriri Estuary we'd still all be at square 1 in terms of environmental health, with the only winners being the lawyers and the losers being us the ratepayers.</p>	<p>natural world and systems and not just concentrate on the here and now.</p>	
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			<p>resilient to the punishing consequences of climate change which includes severe flood events occurring with more intensity and frequency. A critical project we've delivered on in my first term is Point 3:</p> <p>3. Strengthening and upgrading our flood protection schemes protecting our major rivers from flooding.</p> <p>From a personal perspective I think both as a society and as individuals we need to do all in our capacity to prevent against climate change. That is why alongside my husband Cam I've personally grown and planted 12,000 native trees alongside waterways in Napier and have just finished potting up a further 2,000 more ready for planting next year.</p>			

<p>Martin Williams</p>	<p>Neither of these two views reflect my own. The situation is not as binary as presented by the question posed.</p> <p>I would agree that there has been significant overallocation of groundwater in the Ruataniwha basin.</p> <p>We do however need to be realistic as to what can be done about that short of some kind of forced acquisition of the water rights and/or associated land with full compensation (unless one or more of the consent holders is willing to sell), and either way, the ratepayers of Hawke’s Bay would need to be prepared to pay the going rate.</p> <p>It must also be recalled that the Board of Inquiry in 2015, after an extensive hearing and assessment of expert opinion evidence, determined that the environmental ‘gains’ of the dam as originally proposed would be</p>	<p>This question is loaded. As framed the answer is clearly no. The Regional Council’s water security ambition is that water security be achieved <i>for all</i>. Again this would be on an environment first, <i>Te Mana o te Wai</i> platform rather than one whereby any water storage scheme principally benefitted industry and agricultural commercial interests. The water security proposals for the Ngaruroro river as outlined in Hawke’s Bay Today on 17 September are premised on sustaining instream aquatic habitat values and minimum flows to offset the cumulative effects of water takes for existing primary production activity on the Heretaunga Plains (as underpins much of the Hawke’s Bay economy!), rather than to support intensification or expansion of productive use which ‘chiefly benefit</p>	<p>The short answer is everything we do must address climate change, both as to mitigation (reducing greenhouse gas emissions) and adaptation (think flood protection schemes as being upgraded by the Council now to safeguard against more severe rainfall events) .</p> <p>First and foremost for the longer term, we need a regional scale Spatial Plan; literally being a ‘blueprint’ for how the region can achieve net zero carbon status by 2050. The Spatial Plan would provide for projected demand in residential, industrial and business land over the generations ahead, in areas safe from natural hazards including flooding and coastal erosion/storm surge, and clear of the productive soils of the Heretaunga Plains. Transportation and renewable energy generation infrastructure would</p>	<p>The recently confirmed TANK Plan Change contains a comprehensive management framework for urban stormwater management to protect waterways affected by contaminants in stormwater runoff.</p> <p>We have significantly increased resourcing and capacity within our enforcement team, which is taking a much more proactive approach to compliance than have previously been the case.</p>	<p>This hierarchy and relative priority is mandated by the National Policy Statement – Freshwater Management 2020. It will underpin the approach to water management under the new Kotahi plan (being a comprehensive new resource management policy statement and plan addressing all environmental issues and domains, as currently under development for notification in December 2024).</p>	<p>My answer is as above – we must accommodate human needs including for additional housing and business land within environmental limits, and a Spatial Plan is the best way to do that, with the more detailed policy and regulatory framework then delivered through the forthcoming Kotahi Plan.</p>
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	<p>greater than the 'loss'. The comprehensive review subsequently undertaken by (now) CEO of the Regional Council James Palmer landed in a similar place, albeit noting potential risk that not all environmental benefits would eventuate.</p> <p>My understanding is that the "repackaged" scheme in its present form would very much put environmental flows first. Regardless, unless it meets the "river first" bottom line requirement of National Policy Statement- Freshwater Management 2020 (i.e. gives effect to <i>Te Mana o te Wai</i>), the Scheme would not get past first base in any 'repackaged' format requiring variations to the existing consents (nor, in all likelihood, the land exchange situation as also needing to be resolved).</p> <p>If the Scheme can however meet that 'bottom line' requirement with mana</p>	<p>industrial and agricultural commercial interests' .</p>	<p>be fully integrated to support areas planned for intensification (better enabling public transport for example, along with solar farms and self-sustaining subdivisions and new housing).</p> <p>Second, but in the meantime, we are delivering a step change in public transport provision across Hawke's Bay through the Public Transport Plan being adopted by Council this month, along with better planning for and investment in active transport modes (walking and cycling to work, education etc). This intervention can deliver perhaps the greatest reduction in greenhouse gas emissions across the region, in the shortest timeframe. On top of that Farm Environment Plans directed at protecting water quality will have co-benefits for reduced on-farm emissions (with improved more sustainable farming</p>			
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	<p>whenua backing, and sustain (for example) a transition to horticulture in the Ruataniwha plains with consequent relative benefits for water quality and carbon emissions over some forms of existing pastoral farming or dairy, along with significant potential benefits also for social and economic wellbeing and greater resilience to the projected increased frequency and severity of droughts affecting Hawke's Bay over the coming decades, why would we want to rule that out?</p> <p>.</p>		<p>practices equally enhancing the carbon storage potential of rural land).</p> <p>A third essential action is to make the marginal eroding hill country of our region more resilient to the increasingly frequent and severe rainfall events, in order to stem the leaching of the staggering 7 million cubic metres of sediment annually into our waterways and marine environment. This is being progressed through the Council's Right Tree Right Place and erosion control farm investment and financial support schemes.</p>			
Mark Barham	<p>Water is life and if we are to continue growing our economy we need to manage this resource in a way that is beneficial to both the farmers of the region and many of the public who rely on the continuing growth of the HB region for work and employment. Much has</p>	<p>If ratepayers dollars are or have been used in the past then that money paid should be in the form of a loan, with an agreed repayment plan including interest that they must commit to. Ultimately industrial and agriculture will need to consider that</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sell the fleet of diesel powered buses which are totally under utilised, I agree with the Uber style and size of buses being trialled in Hastings. 2. Sell the fleet of diesel powered utes and lease electric / hydrogen powered vehicles. Use the govt 	<p>My short answer is yes, they must be held accountable for polluting the environment.</p>	<p>I agree with the official Govt policy on the first, second and third priorities., If the previous concept has created the degradation of our waterways and aquifers, and If for what ever reason the need is to return to the previous concept due</p>	<p>Growth will continue while we remain entrepreneurial and find better ways to manage the resources. Support the farmers and growers of the region and help them finance and trial new ideas and technologies. Let the HBRC lead the way without constraining those</p>

	<p>been debated and for the HBRC to walk away from this scheme means that they do not have faith in the fact that the dam will not be the answer required for managing the water needed over a long period time, including possibly the eventual cost as being too excessive. If this scheme is ultimately shelved then the HBRC must look at all options that will be required to provide the water capacity needed for long term HB growth, ie smaller and less decisive dams spread over a broader area could be what is required.</p>	<p>they will need to fund these dams and pay for their ongoing maintenance. If the privately owned dams provide water for the urban towns that draw on water for their private use, I support the fact that this would be at a cost.</p>	<p>subsidy to install recharging stations in appropriate HBRC places. If staff take vehicles home, home charge and HBRC compensates the cost of privately charging. 3. HBRC to continue with bringing the community together, taking notice of the feedback from concerned residents and ratepayers and increasing the Sustainable Homes programme to include factories and small to medium business's. Water storage from downpipes could be something that could be considered as essential going forward.</p>		<p>to the constraint of economic growth then a full public debate would need to be had with a unanimous decision from HBRC, Maori, public and environmentalists.</p>	<p>who have the HB economy in their best interests.</p>
Wairoa Constituency						
Api Tapine	<p>The Ruataniwha Dam while a 'dead duck', has left HB with an active water storage discussion in search of solutions.</p> <p>"Repackaging CHB Water" is a value proposition that has good support across</p>	<p>The value and benefit of the Port and Airport are regionally obvious, the same value proposition is there for a Hawkes Bay water storage solution. Better management of our natural essential resources should</p>	<p>Continue to establish the HBRC as the primary organisation to provide appropriate leadership across the region.</p> <p>HBRC should continue with the establishment of the HBRC as the</p>	<p>Together we can achieve more, a future built on collaboration and partnership has greater promise than an alternative of promoting division.</p> <p>Acknowledge the condition of assets,</p>	<p>I acknowledge NZs pioneering and navigating past. Regardless of the version of history we are informed of, Aotearoa, NZ was built on an unknown future, which required faith as much as commitment.</p>	<p>Citizens' ability to acknowledge and adapt to change is the most significant challenge we face as a nation, region, catchment and communities with HB.</p> <p>Acknowledge, Celebrate and Emulate our award</p>

	<p>sectors of the HB Community. The status quo can not sustain the current activity, demands or provide for growth.</p> <p>A water storage is essential for an over allocated water model and where environmental flows are already impacting the life sustaining ability of water in our rivers.</p> <p>A sustainable future for land and water use will require water storage solutions, a new regime of water management from all users of land and water.</p> <p>Past practices and existing land and water use were built around an understanding of environmental that no longer applies, grandparenting those challenges into the future is counter to building a future of transition to new practices.</p> <p>Providing for the sustained infrastructure production and export of Hawkes Bays Business</p>	<p>provide for water under a more appropriate future storage and distribution models.</p> <p>HBRC has an obligation and role on behalf of the ratepayer, to protect and preserve the natural environment and resources for all. A water storage solution is absolutely a part of addressing the current impacts, those forecast and providing for reliable environmental flows for the environment.</p> <p>Current resource consent based activity and the future aspirational direction requires realignment, this is sought from all ratepayers. The benefits are available to all aspects of our community, environment and economic activity. While the market demand is changing, the trickle through effects of sustained employment are</p>	<p>leading organisation for HB.</p> <p>Building a single platform for HB which enables conversation and resourcing around adaptation strategies remains essential.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost vs Benefit or the conversation determining 'Who will pay' is the conversation which has endured through the discussions, workshops and continued work from the 2004 Regional Coastal Hazard Assessment Study. Participants are all looking to government to provide direction in the proposed legislative changes around climate adaptation and cost related relief. <p>HB authorities and participants have been leading the conversation nationally over years of discussion and the formation of</p>	<p>scale of the task and time required to address long standing legacy issues. I am suggesting that a joint, collaborative approach across legislative authorities, could provide for a focus of activity that has the entire region at the centre of achieving outcomes.</p> <p>Who pays? The rate payers!! The premise suggests that we need better accountability in our local authorities, however, operational reality provides evidence that a punitive approach towards Local authorities is felt first and foremost by our ratepayers.</p> <p>Management plan, which HB leads the way in defining, I would invest continued energy in the successes we have achieved and look to secure better decision for the entire region, which reflect the specific needs of our catchments.</p>	<p>Our ancestors recognised that we need to travel to the unknown in order to secure that could be.</p> <p>NZs Transition will impact on industries operating under the status quo, Industries trying to secure what was, industries focussed on protecting outdated regimes of operating, which is no longer socially acceptable in NZ.</p> <p>The business model behind sustaining the old paradigm would be of greater concern to me as a governor when we are facing a future of new challenges, which will required new solutions, and adapting to new ways of generating wealth and income from land and water based operations.</p> <p>Shift the paradigm we have been operating under, it is flawed!</p>	<p>winning environmentalists, future farming operators, Ahuwhenua Awards, individual persons of distinction. Look to profile and draw others to the work and efforts of these heroes of our environment.</p> <p>There is a gap in the regional strategy place for continued gains for all rate payers and authorities. Currently, there are still some key levels of service that would benefit from a regional strategy that can unlock our regions potential and enable a alignment and coordination o activity across the region focussed on a single outcome. A stronger, vibrant and resilient HB.</p>
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	<p>products and concepts continues to leverage off existing Port and land operations and a long standing HB economies.</p> <p>Agri and Hort industries are an essential part of the regions strength and resilience to these changing markets.</p>	<p>evidenced and better data is available.</p> <p>Assigning 'Chiefly Value' is around identifying where to assign recoverable costs. 'Fee for use' is a well established economic principle. The opportunity here for existing business operations to secure assurance from a water storage solution is prudent.</p> <p>Participating in a regional water storage is a community environmental discussion, further evidenced by the 'proposed plan change 9' or TANK plan change.</p> <p>Individual ownership and investment will still be required from the 'chiefly few' and all business models will need to account for Te Mana o Te Wai for all future water provision and service.</p> <p>Residual business practices are still reliant on a water</p>	<p>recommendations to the Ministers in Wellington.</p> <p>Having a plan is critical and HB has established a 'road map'. Persisting from a reactive and ad-hoc position towards adaptation will devour cost efficiency and undermine effectiveness, compounding our problems on top of those already caused by climate change.</p>			
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		<p>resource that will change. It is flawed to think we can repeat the same practices under previous flawed assumptions while expecting different results.</p> <p>The 'Case for Change' dictates business models must and will change and transition. Water storage remains an essential component of any vibrant future.</p> <p>Water storage is required at a minimum for environmental outcomes. This 'dam' discussion allows for scope to consider the ability of a fee for use service for industry entrenched in the region and those entering the economy to meet future markets. All require an ongoing level of service.</p> <p>Many of our farmers, land and water users are adapting and for decades have been leading the industry worldwide in</p>				
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		innovative change, HBRC has been essential to defining our challenges. The tsunami of rural talent continues to inspire!				
Di Roadley	<p>Thank you for the opportunity to highlight the complexities of managing quality water systems. Wairoa has the luxury of having more than half of the regions water resources, we take that responsibility seriously! If I am given the opportunity to represent our Wairoa people, I will work tirelessly to ensure that sensible management is embedded into all water Kaupapa! Landowners and stakeholders across the Wairoa district are already actively working to protect this taonga.</p> <p>"Ehara taku toa i te toa takitahi, engari he toa takitini. Success is not the work of an individual but the work of many." I strongly believe our strength is in working together, across the region and across different stakeholders. The</p>					

	changing climate affects us all, and it is the responsibility of us all to respond to our best ability to generate positive outcomes for the environment and our community.					
Māui ki te Raki Māori Constituency						
Michelle Mclroy	<p>Over-allocation or water mining of our natural resources has occurred because economic development has been given priority over the environment. I support the korero of “mana whenua” of the Makaroro, who do not support the Ruataniwha Dam .</p> <p>Intensified dairy farming will create more emissions, more nitrates – it will be a cancer to the environment and the community. The recent deferral of Section 36 science charges supported by my opponent Cr Lambert is an attempt to keep the RD alive. My</p>	Why should ratepayer dollars be propping up industrial and agriculture commercial interests?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify Te Matau a Maui carbon footprint. 2. Mitigation plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. 3. Educate and prepare community to adapt and best prepare for changing climate. 	<p>Te Mana of Te Wai has clearly set the rules for the health of our wai and our communities. Regional Councils must give effect to TMoTW and its policies.</p> <p>Point discharge is mauri degradation.</p>	You have described Te Mana o Te Wai NPS Freshwater 2020 – I fully endorse the priorities, they are obligations we must live by for our very survival.	How long do you keep squeezing water out of a depleted source. Growth = environmental degradation and depletion.

	Kaupapa is Waiaroha – not wai for sale!!					
Charles Lambert	<p>I would like to see everyone have access to water even Agribusinesses. However, there is a lot of pressure on current resources and water allocation must be prioritized. I applaud the National Policy statements on Freshwater that give regard to “te Mana o te Wai”. Allocation of water resources must ensure that water and the environment are first, next consideration is for the health of our people and lastly economic and social outcomes.</p>	<p>Short answer is no. All water schemes should be established with Te Mana o te Wai in mind.</p>	<p>Lead the way. HBRC needs to be a leader as we head towards zero carbon emissions not just in terms of off setting our carbon use but actual emission reductions. As the regional Transport leader, we have the potential to rethink our whole cultural ethos towards transport. From footpaths to highways from electric and or hydrogen vehicles and perhaps targeting rail across the whole region.</p> <p>Land Use change. We need a concerted efforted to stop erosion and the amount of chemical pollutants we release into our waterways.</p> <p>Urban spatial development. Finally, we are being corralled as a provincial entity to plan together for the good of our communities, our economy, and our future generations.</p>	<p>No excuses, no excuses, no excuses! Time to clean our act up as a region. We talk a clean green image now we need to walk, think and act a clean green image.</p>	<p>Yes, I do. Once again, we need to walk it and not just talk it. Nearly all Maori consider the health of their waterways as the source of their own health. And they have constantly been battling their local District Councils on wastewater discharges and all manner of pollution going into our environment for years. Finally, the government has heard their cries and Te Mana o Te Wai which has guided Maori for so long will now guide the entire country.</p>	<p>I believe Hawkes Bay needs to participate within the overall national economy. Our future lies in how well we stay connected with the rest of NZ. We cannot let Wellington and Auckland command a monopoly on infrastructure. The Bay needs to have a combined approach on increasing the productivity of Hawkes Bay in terms of the national economy, while improving our own.</p>

			<p>Let's use this opportunity to correct past mistakes and realize a better future. How do we hold back the sea? Is that even possible? Are we looking at planned retreat? This is what needs to be sorted.</p>			
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