

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: Monday, 8 March 2021 4:24 PM

To: climatechangesubmission@gmail.com

Subject: Electric cars

I am not in favour of this...

I am a country dweller and travel long distances.

Too long to charge up

Cannot afford to change

Whilst trying to clean up our back yard

Someone else is mining for the batteries so effectively fouling up other countries back yard

Deemed toxic for disposal

Fire Hazzard

Quiet and may run animals and people over as not hearing vehicles coming

When the power goes out our cars are useless....

Queues to power up causing much impatience and frustration

Green party not in favour of further electricity generation plants and stopping these from going ahead

[REDACTED]

Contact Name: [REDACTED]
 Organisation: Active West Coast
 Email: [REDACTED]
 Phone: [REDACTED]
 Greymouth 7805



Kia Ora

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to He Pou a Rangī: Climate Change Commission’s draft advice for Consultation.

Active West Coast

Active West Coast (AWC) is a network of agencies and groups committed to improving the health of West Coasters through the promotion of healthy lifestyles and the creation of healthy social and physical environments. To support our aims we have made submissions to relevant documents at both a local and national level. This includes support for transition towards more active transport-friendly environments, the promotion of the Warmer Kiwi Homes programme and, more recently, the Amendments to the National Environmental Standards on Air Quality consultation, as well as the ‘Reducing the impact of plastic on our environment: moving away from hard-to-recycle and single-use items’.

The Dahlgren and Whitehead 1991 model below is a useful illustration of factors that affect the wellbeing of individuals, whānau, communities, our country and the world. The model highlights the broad nature of wellbeing which ranges from personal health to global sustainability. Active West Coast members work towards making the healthy choice the easy choice for individuals, whānau and communities. We attempt to positively influence as many spheres of the model as possible. As described in the model, climate stability is a central contributing factor to the health and wellbeing of the global ecosystem on which humans and all species depend for survival.



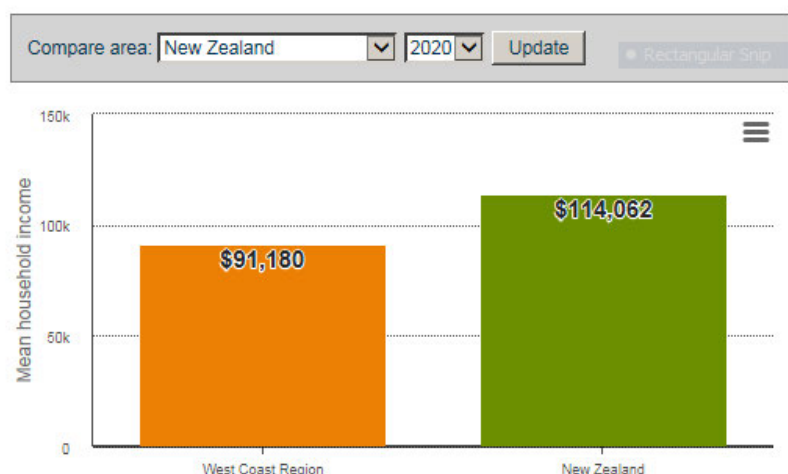
While member organisations were involved in preparing this submission, the recommendations, in their entirety, do not necessarily reflect the views of each individual agency.

Information about the West Coast

The West Coast region is, by area, the third largest in Aotearoa New Zealand. It extends over 600kms from north to south: bounded by the Southern Alps to the east descending via forested hills to the Tasman Sea to the west. The resulting high rainfall feeds waterways that converge into rivers that transport significant volumes of water to the sea.

The region is home to less than one percent of New Zealand’s usually resident population, many of which live along the coastline. There is a higher proportion of people aged 65 years and older, and a higher percentage of people with one or more disability. The West Coast has high levels of deprivation which, in some areas, has increased significantly between the Deprivation Index 2013 and Deprivation Index 2018.

Mean household income, 2020

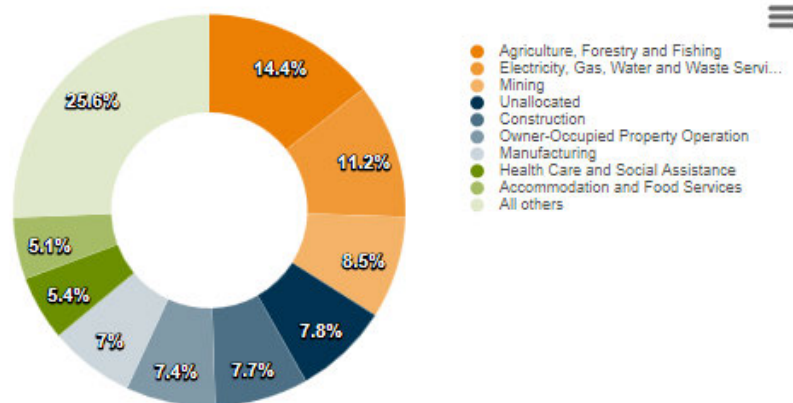


https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/West%20Coast%20Region/StandardOfLiving/Household_Income

As shown above the mean household income for the West Coast region is significantly below the rest of New Zealand. Additionally, because of its low population there is a low-rating base within districts and the rating funds collected are constantly stretched due to the geographic spread of our communities.

All areas on the West Coast experience high rainfall and, according to the 2018 Census, a fifth of residential dwellings are at least ‘sometimes damp’.

Proportion of GDP by ANZSIC 1-digit industries, 2020



<https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/West%20Coast%20Region>

The natural environment is the primary driver of the West Coast's economic base with agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining being predominant industries as shown in the graph above. However, mining has been in decline on the West Coast since the 1950s with a more rapid decline in recent years.

Dairying has grown markedly since 2000 with the number of dairy cows increasing from 84,300 to 150,040 (in 2020), on an extra 25,878 hectares, although the number of farms has fallen from 366 to 363.

Our natural environment is also a draw card for tourism, however, as with the rest of Aotearoa, COVID-19 has had a severe negative impact on tourist-related business and activities.

The West Coast has already experienced the effects of climate change with an increased number of extreme rain events, resulting in landslides, damage to bridges and roads, coastal erosion, inundation of homes and uncovering of old landfills. These events are a potential threat to life and have an ongoing effect on livelihoods and wellbeing. If we want to have a future where communities on the West Coast flourish, we need to be part of the effort to address climate change.

Active West Coast therefore:

- Shares the Commission's vision of a thriving, climate-resilient and low emissions Aotearoa where our children thrive.
- Agrees that the transition needs to be steady, fast enough to make a difference and build momentum but also at the same time support all people through the change. We agree with the Commission's commitment to an equitable transition that makes sure the benefits of climate action are shared across society and that the costs of the climate transition do not fall unfairly/unequally on certain groups of people. We strongly advocate that those with the lowest median household incomes are provided with adequate assistance and financial support to make the transition.

- Supports the Commission's 'One Planet One Health' approach to addressing climate change as human health and wellbeing is predicated on the health of our home planet Earth. We particularly support the Commission taking an inclusive approach and its commitment to tiakitanga - being a good guardian or steward, while considering the wellbeing of both current and future generations of New Zealanders.
- Supports the Commission's emissions budget levels and the pathways to achieving our commitment to the global goal of limiting warming to within 1.5°C of pre-industrial levels by 2050. The time to act is now and we agree that we need to avoid pushing the burden on to future generations. We also have a responsibility to think globally and ensure that we 'do our bit' to assist other nations that will potentially unfairly share the cost of climate change risks.
- Supports the recommendation for cross-party support for the emissions budgets. We also support the advice that central, regional and local governments must work with local communities to achieve our climate change obligations. It will take a coordinated effort to address climate change and ensure there is a socially just transition.
- We particularly support the recommendation that there is a genuine, active and enduring partnership with iwi Māori.
- We recommend that funds collected from the ongoing sales of the Emissions Trading Scheme units are used to enable a just transition in communities across Aotearoa.

With respect to ensuring a just transition across New Zealand we make the following comments regarding the potential impacts of the key transitions on communities across the West Coast.

Transport (including freight)

The West Coast depends on transport and freight movement for its economic and social wellbeing. For example, the region imports around 90% of its food supply. Route security for our transport network is therefore critical on both a daily basis and in times of emergency.

In recent years the West Coast transport network has suffered the damaging effects of climate change-related events, such as storms, ex-tropical cyclones and exceptionally high rainfall. This has resulted in major road and rail closures which consequently negatively affects both economic activity and community wellbeing. These climate change-related events are predicted to increase both in volume and intensity on the West Coast as global temperatures rise. There are serious consequences for our communities if we do not address climate change, however, there are a range of considerations that need to be addressed to enable the West Coast to have a fair transition with respect to transport movements.

- The State Highway network into and across the West Coast is narrow and windy with many one-way bridges. In recent years (prior to COVID 19) the roads have become busier and more congested with increased numbers of freight trucks, milk tankers and independent tourists in campervans or large SUVs. Most of our freight is moved on-road. Significant investment would be required to enhance both the rail and shipping network on the West Coast to make them viable transport options for freight movement.
- Because of the spread-out nature of the region, our demography, and to some extent our rainfall, there is a high reliance on travel by private vehicle. There is almost zero public transport and a declining number of taxi operators. The lack of access to an effective public transport system is often highlighted as a barrier to social and economic participation. This is particularly so with respect to people accessing education and employment opportunities, and engagement with health and social services.
- COVID-19 has placed another burden on travel as commercial bus services and the Tranz Alpine train service have been severely cut. This lack of choice increases reliance on private vehicles for travel both within and out of the region.
- The urban roading network is generally fairly poor quality and complaints about footpaths are common. In recent years there has been significant investment in off-road cycle trails to encourage tourism and, in a few areas, cycle lanes have been painted on roads to support local cyclists. In addition, recent changes in central government support have resulted in increased investment in footpath upgrades, however, the backlog of work required means most of the footpath network is still considered to be in an unsatisfactory condition. In feedback to the West Coast Roding Survey 2019, the quality of local footpaths and the desire for improved pedestrian and cycling facilities featured significantly in the responses to several questions, particularly for urban dwellers and people between the ages of 18 to 34 years. There is clearly a desire within West Coast communities for people to walk and cycle but there is also a need for better infrastructure to support this desire.

Significant investment in active transport infrastructure, public transport, and support to increase uptake of low-emission vehicles and/or a modal shift to rail or coastal freight will therefore be required to assist West Coast populations in a just transition. This will not only assist in reducing emissions, it will also assist in improving air and noise pollution and support increased community and personal safety and wellbeing.

Energy

As acknowledged in the consultation document the cost of electricity on the West Coast is high. Furthermore, our supply is unstable, especially in times of bad weather. This, along with the impact of our wet climate and the accessibility of coal, means the West Coast has a heavy reliance on coal burning as a source of domestic heating with all three districts (Buller 35%, Grey 41%, Westland 24%) well above the 1.2 percent national level. Burning wood for heating is also high at 60% on the West Coast compared with the national 32%; again, cost

and availability are factors.

However, while it is common practice for people to utilise both wood and coal on their domestic fires there is a commitment by many in the region to transition to cleaner heating sources. We acknowledge the emissions budgets are to focus on eliminating coal as a source of energy for commercial heat processing in the first instance. However, this along with the potential changes to the regulations for air quality, will mean a significant shift away from coal for the domestic user. As pointed out in the section under building below, many West Coast homes are of low quality and are damp and cold. To assist in addressing the impact of a shift away from coal it will be necessary to ensure that electricity supply is both secure and affordable.

The recent increase in the wholesale price of electricity resulting from low lake levels will mean many whānau in our West Coast communities will continue to struggle to pay their power bills this year. This is also an indication of the need to invest in future-proofing our electricity supply.

There is potential for more localised electricity generation across the West Coast. Health, social and environmental impact assessments could be useful tools in determining the viability of any proposed development. At a more local level there will also be a need to ensure that vulnerable households on the West Coast have access to support to purchase and install high-quality, efficient and affordable electrical heat and/or power units throughout the transition period.

Housing and the built environment

Housing stock on the West Coast is generally old, cold and often described as sub-standard. Accommodation is increasingly harder to get and the cost of both purchasing and renting is increasing to a level of unaffordability for many on the Coast. The Warm Up New Zealand (WUNZ) scheme has been operating on the Coast. However, it was late starting here and initially required landlord or owner funding which means accessing the scheme has been fraught. The West Coast Regional Council provided a targeted rate for people to install insulation and/or clean heating under the WUNZ scheme, however, this only lasted a short while and was then confined to homes under the Reefton air-shed. We are not sure if it's still operational.

Additionally, many of our older commercial buildings are earthquake prone and require upgrading. Although this is slowly being done many building owners are struggling. There are a lot of "gap-toothed" areas within our CBDs.

Changes to the building codes to ensure we build high quality homes and commercial building that are energy efficient, warm and dry, and incorporate universal design are required to support a commitment to decreasing climate emissions. There is also a need to restructure how housing is done in New Zealand so that everyone has an affordable home that meets their needs and promotes wellbeing. This should also be a goal within the climate change response.

Waste

There is a noticeable trend towards more sustainable practices across the West Coast with each of the three districts now providing some level of recycling, and a growing number of people trying to make good choices with respect to consumer products. However, existing landfills are under pressure and much of our rubbish is transported off the Coast.

There is also a lack of consistency across the three districts as to the types of products able to be recycled. This creates confusion and often leads to bins being contaminated and refused for recycling, resulting in recyclable products being sent to landfills for disposal.

AWC supports the role of re-use and recovery of waste within a circular economy. We also support the goal of decreasing the total amount of organic waste (including food) going to landfills. The West Coast has a growing issue with food security and this approach may provide an incentive for local government, businesses, and the community to work together to develop more effective and comprehensive food rescue and redistribution processes.

The World Health Organisation, as part of its Healthy Communities initiative, has stated that people in a healthy community enjoy a clean, safe physical environment. It is clear that if we don't start taking significant climate action now that the effects on the global ecosystem and natural environment on which we all rely will become increasingly stressed and broken. Investing in appropriate and effective climate action now, while ensuring a just transition, is central to the health and wellbeing of current and future generations within Aotearoa and across the world.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback to the Commission's He Pou a Rangī draft advice. We do not wish to speak to our submission.

 , Active West Coast
March 2021

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: Monday, 8 March 2021 1:51 PM

To: Climatechangesubmission@gmail.com

Subject: Elect cars

How the fk are pensioners going to be able to afford one of these ? and how the fk do you charge 2-3 million cars on a grid that is unreliable ?????

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: Monday, 1 March 2021 11:08 PM

To: climatechangesubmission@gmail.com

Subject: CHANGE TO GAS SUPPLIES

Dear Sir/Madame

Our household changed to LPG for hot water and cooking about 5 years ago. Our hot water cylinder had come to the end of its life and LPG was a cost effective alternative. We bought an expensive stove with a gas hob. We pulled our hot water cupboard out to create more space in our kitchen. To revert back to electricity would mean re-modelling our house at a time when my husband will be on a pension and our income limited. It would mean replacing our stove....again. For people who have built a new house that is connected to gas there is no space in their house plan to install a hot water cylinder.

We picked LPG because its instant heat when cooking. Food cooks quicker. We picked gas for hot water because the gas is heating the water to the right temperature unlike a hot water cylinder which gives you hot water at a set temperature that then needs to be cooled down by adding cold water.

Banning LPG will cost us a very large amount of money at a time when we will be on a low income. I also worry about the power companies having everyone dependent on only electricity. Will this mean they will have a "captive audience" and will then increase prices? The Govt is always talking about reining in power prices but we have seen no progress on that issue.

Fair enough banning new builds from connecting to gas but for those of us who have re-modelled our houses to connect to gas these new laws are something we never even thought about happening.

We also have a caravan with gas hot water, heating and refrigeration. How are people with caravans and motor homes supposed to get on. What about the people who live in their caravans? If these changes come in does that make our vans and motor homes obsolete and not able to be sold on for a fair price?

A lot more thought has to go into a GRADUAL transition away from gas to other energy so as not to force a lot of people into hardship trying to meet the new requirements.

Yours sincerely

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: Monday, 1 March 2021 9:33 PM

To: Climatechangesubmission@gmail.com

Subject: Gas in my home

I use gas for cooking and for heating my water. I do not have room in my home for a hot water cylinder so gas is my only option. I also prefer to cook with gas as it is instant heat reduction unlike eclectic elements that cool down slowly forcing someone to lift a boiling saucepan out of the way if it is about to boil over. Gas reduces immediately so far more suitable for people of my age and older who do not react as quickly or have wrist strength to suddenly lift something away from the heat source.

Any change away from gas would not be affordable to me and not an option space wise. Banning gas would be extremely distressing for my living conditions, space and my budget as gas water heating is far cheaper than electricity.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: Tuesday, 2 March 2021 3:53 PM

To: climatechangesubmission@gmail.com

Subject: yes to gas

Gas is vital to me being able to live with such a small carbon footprint.

I don't use a heap of hot water. So I had gas put on for that as I live alone.

It would be a waste of electricity to buy a hot water system and have that heating everyday even when I'm not home. I could set up a pot belly outside and burn wood and coal and connect a wet back to that as a second best option just to have the odd shower but that seems silly and a waste of natural resources just to avoid using gas.

Please don't remove our most cost effective and resource friendly options.

Sent from my Sprint Samsung Galaxy S9.

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: Sunday, 7 March 2021 9:37 PM

To: Climatechangesubmission@gmail.com

Subject: Leave coal alone

My husband is a Locomotive Engineer - it's quite simple, if they end coal then it will end his career on the West Coast, a career he has worked so hard to achieve - a place we call home and a place we want to bring up our children.

My [REDACTED] sells and carries coal to the community for their heating.... he also will be without an income. My [REDACTED] also carts truckloads of coal to businesses and his job also would be lost. They all have children and families to provide for.

We use coal to heat our house as it is the most affordable option and also the warmest.

Regards

[REDACTED]

Sent from my iPhone

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, 1 March 2021 8:52 PM
To: Climatechangesubmission@gmail.com
Subject: using gas

I changed to gas because of the need to replace a hot water cylinder. I use it to heat my hot water.

If I had to change back it would impact me financially. Electricity is more expensive than gas here therefore i would have more money to pay, not only initially for the change over, but every month. Possibly up to \$1000 more in the first year.

[REDACTED]

PS. I also use gas in my barbeque. That is my other source for cooking in a disaster as electricity would not be available.

Sent from my Galaxy

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, March 2, 2021 9:39:41 PM
To: climatechangessubmission@gmail.com <climatechangessubmission@gmail.com>
Subject: Vote no

We are a middle aged couple who have scripted and saved all our lives to finally buy our first home. 5 years later we had saved up to get the kitchen renovated. We now have gas hot water and cooking. We live on the west coast which will have a huge earthquake at some point. Gas is how we will cook and clean. How are we meant to do this without our gas then we have to put a new hot water cylinder in and pay for plumbing which we should not have to do we have solar panels there for reducing our energy consumption and we feed in to the grid. This legislation will make the poor poorer. I apposed to this.

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From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, 5 March 2021 11:53 PM
To: climatechangesubmission@gmail.com
Subject: Latest Climate Change Commission Draft Recommendations

Kia Ora All,

As a concerned member of the public, I would like to address the Climate Change Commission regarding the latest draft recommendations to support the Zero Carbon Act.

I have long been passionate about protecting our beautiful environment and reducing climate change. I grew up in the beauty of the West Coast region with nature on our doorstep and have already witnessed many changes to our coastline just in my short 23 years. I absolutely support the hard and necessary work that your committee does.

However, I do not support the recent draft recommendation to phase out coal. The West Coast community would not be able to continue the current environmental efforts without the local economy to back it up -which is largely driven by coal mining. Many great initiatives would no longer be able to run, people would be having to turn to cheaper, less sustainable food and materials, and a large part of our identity would be destroyed.

I have long believed that impactful changes to reduce climate change can only happen when everyone on every level is on board. Not just scientists and policy makers- impactful change cannot happen without the people themselves supporting it. And our people can certainly not support it while we struggle to support ourselves financially because a large proportion of our families have lost jobs.

The recommendation to phase out coal very much appears to be a hasty idea that realistically needs to happen over a longer time frame. The West Coast in its current state cannot cope without coal mining. I would hope that members of the commission would visit our beautiful region, tour our mine sites, and see the restorative work carried out by these companies to get a complete picture of how coal mining fits into our daily lives.

Thank you for the chance to submit my thoughts,

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: Tuesday, 2 March 2021 10:46 AM

To: climatechangesubmission@gmail.com

Subject: Gas

Hi there. This no gas thing will impact us as we use gas in our home for cooking and hot water also our motorhome uses gas for cooking, hot water, heating and freezing. We also have bbq's that obviously run on gas. Please rethink on how this will impact on us all.

Both my daughters also run gas hot water in their respective homes and they also have bbq's. Please stop messing with how we live.

Kind regards

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, 6 March 2021 3:29 PM
To: climatechangesubmission@gmail.com
Subject: My submission against climate change commission

[REDACTED]

06/03/2021

To whom it may concern,

I am writing to put my say in against what the climate change commission is thinking of doing with phasing out coal. I live on the West Coast, so I use coal for all of my heating. What would cost \$600 roughly for a years worth of coal, which is 24 seven heating. If I were to change over to power, e.g. heat pump. That would probably cost me nearly \$600 a month in heating. Plus the cost of changing from a coal burner to some other form of heating would cost hundreds if not thousands of dollars. Plus with myself being a high level tetraplegic, I have to keep my place nice and warm for my own health, and the health of the caregivers who look after me 24 seven. So phasing out coal would be detrimental not only to my cost, but also to my health.

Cheers [REDACTED]



Virus-free. www.avg.com

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: Monday, 1 March 2021 5:33 PM

To: climatechangesubmission@gmail.com

Subject: Climate change commission



01/03/2021

I have just seen a call for people of the West Coast who use gas regularly to reply/submission about how having no gas will impact my life. I use gas for hot water, and because of my high disability, I need hot water instantly when I need it. If the climate change commission were to get rid of gas from the people of New Zealand, I would have to pay a lot more to heat hot water. And I would have to do pay a substantial amount to convert back using any other method. I have been on a invalids benefit for 23 years, I cannot afford to convert and go gas free.



Virus-free. www.avg.com

From: [REDACTED]

Sent: Monday, 1 March 2021 2:19 PM

To: climatechangesubmission@gmail.com

Subject: Fw: Failure Notice

Hello Sir/Madam

I am writing to offer my concerns about the plans to phase out gas and fossil fuelled vehicles under the upcoming proposed Zero Carbon Act.

Many of the proposed changes will create difficulties for our day to day living, as listed below.

- We live rural so therefore as part of our emergency supply kit we have included gas an important component of our back up for cooking and hot water.
- We have unreliable power due to old above ground and aged power poles so when stormy weather hits the Coast we can guarantee the power will go out and at times for a significant amount of time. Gas is again out back up for cooking and hot water.
- Diesel Generators are another important back up for pumping water from water tanks to the house and pumping water to farm sheds for stock and in the event of a fire.
- Diesel is used in all our personal and farm vehicles and farm machinery, tractors, ride on mower, which are used daily on the property, from clearing fallen timber, firewood, moving stock, feeding out animals, stock recovery when animals become unwell, fence post drivers, log splitter. All these vehicles are vital to managing our property and to date I see no option for electric conversions.

Thank you for your time.

[REDACTED]

Hokitika 7882

[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone](#)

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, 3 March 2021 9:44 PM
To: climatechangesubmission@gmail.com
Subject: Don't ban gas!

To whom it may concern,

I'm writing this email in regards to the NO GAS proposal!

I'm mad at this proposal and the potential time frame that it would be implemented.

What happens to people that are medium income who always seem to miss out on government help??? We live in a house that is over 100 years old. Up till 5 years ago all we had was a coal range to heat our hot water and to cook on. We have already gone from a coal range that heated our hot water and paid for the conversion of gas within the last 5 years. The cheapest option was to put gas on. We now don't have and coal range to cook on or an oven as the conversion to change our single phase electricity is out of our price range. We are middle income and seem to miss out on any government support. We cannot afford to do this on our own. Especially living on the West Coast where my husband is currently working in a coal mine. And if the government bans coal then we don't have an income to do anything!

If you take gas away we have no hot water. Who would pay to get a hot water cylinder? Electricity company's do not want to deal with single phase and most respond with you will need to get your house converted. That price 5 years ago was \$10,000.00 so I imagine that it would be more expensive now. Our next plan was to eventually get a gas oven so we would have an oven to cook on. Again we have to save for this and this is a lot cheaper than getting the house converted with a gas oven only needing a power point which is already available.

We are currently using little camping stoves with gas canisters to cook. If you take those away we have NO way to cook our food. This would be absolutely devastating. We want to keep using gas. We use 45kg bottles that get delivered to our house. This also keeps the truck driver delivering them and other staff employed.

I feel as though before anything is implemented you need to make sure the ones who are most vulnerable are not going to be left high and dry.

Thank you

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Greymouth 7802

[REDACTED]