

REGULATORY AND PLANNING COMMITTEE 29. 3. 2012

4. SUBMISSION ON THE MANUKAU CITY COUNCIL (REGULATION OF PROSTITUTION IN SPECIFIED PLACES) BILL

General Manager responsible:	General Manager Regulation and Democracy Services
Officer responsible:	Legal Services Manager
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PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. To seek the Committee's approval of a submission on behalf of the Council on the Manukau City Council (Regulation of Prostitution in Specified Places) Bill ("the Bill") (a copy of the Bill is attached as **Appendix 1** of this report).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. The Bill had its first reading in Parliament on 8 September 2010, and the submissions period for the Bill closed on 5 November 2010. The Christchurch City Council did not make a submission on the Bill at that time as a result of the September earthquakes. The Bill has now been taken over by the new Auckland Council, and the Local Government and Environment Select Committee has issued an interim report on the Bill (attached as **Appendix 2**).
3. The interim report notes that the Auckland Council has released a supplementary order paper with proposed amendments to the Bill to make the new Auckland Council the promoter of the Bill and to change the definition of "district" in the Bill. The Select Committee has noted in its interim report that as the new "district" (the Auckland Council district) could apply to a much wider area it may affect more people than the original Bill and they have decided to call for additional submissions on the Bill and the supplementary order paper. The supplementary order paper does not suggest any other changes to the bill. The closing date for the submissions is 29 February 2012.
4. The Regulatory and Planning Committee was given a delegation by Council on 23 February 2012 to approve a submission on the Bill on behalf of the Council. A submission must be approved and sent to the Select Committee immediately following this meeting in order to meet the submissions closing date.
5. In brief the aim of the Bill is to provide for a specific local bylaw-making power to control the location of prostitutes who work on the street, and not in a brothel or a small owner-operated brothel. The business of prostitution in private premises carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Prostitution Reform Act 2003 will not be affected.
6. The power to make bylaws can be used only if the Council is first satisfied that it is necessary to do so to prevent activities or behaviour in a public place that are likely to cause a nuisance or serious offence to ordinary members of the public using the area, or because the activities or behaviour are incompatible with the existing character or use of that area. No bylaw may be made that has the effect of prohibiting street prostitution in all public places in the district.
7. The Bill, as drafted/amended by the Supplementary Order Paper (SOP), will only apply within the Auckland district. If the Council wanted the provisions in the Bill to apply to its district, it will have to make a submission that the Government should take over the Bill. The Government would need to include provisions in the Bill that would allow any Council to use the bylaw making power, as considered necessary for their districts.
8. Such provisions could be similar to the "opt in" power to make bylaws that was provided for in the Land Transport Act 1998 (as amended by the Land Transport (Enforcement Powers) Amendment Act 2009) in relation to bylaws to control cruising. At the time those provisions were included in the Act the problems associated with cruising were not a significant issue for every Council in New Zealand (only the Christchurch and Manukau Councils were mentioned in the regulatory impact statement for the Bill).

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9. There are, however, a number of provisions in the Bill that need to be amended so that the Bill provides for an effective bylaw-making power to control the location of street prostitutes. The issues in the Bill identified as requiring rectification include:
 - There is no clear definition in the Bill that means the bylaw-making power can apply to the solicitation side of the street prostitution activity. It is presently unclear in the Bill because there is no definition of “business of prostitution” in the Bill, even though this phrase is used in the Bill, and there is a definition of “business of prostitution” in the Prostitution Reform Act 2003.
 - It is not clear whether the Council has to apply the section 155 Local Government Act (LGA) tests in making the bylaw, in addition to the tests in clause 7 of the Bill. The suggested submission is that it be made clear that section 155 does not apply. If section 155 did apply it would require that the Council be satisfied the bylaw is the most appropriate way to address the perceived problems. As most of the “problems” arising from the street prostitution activity are already illegal and could be enforced by the Police through the Crimes Act, Summary Offences Act, Litter Act etc, it is difficult for the Council to be satisfied that a bylaw made under the Bill is the most appropriate way to address the issues.
 - The use of the phrase “reasonably necessary” in clause 5 of the Bill. Greater clarity is needed as to how the Council is to assess whether or not a bylaw is reasonably necessary.
 - Clause 6 states a Council “must, where reasonably practicable,” signpost specified places (the places it specifies in a bylaw. As there is no penalty if the Council does not signpost a specified place, this requirement should be the Council “may” signpost a specified place.
 - Clause 12 needs to be amended so that prostitution activity occurring in hotels and motels is not caught and it needs to be made clear whether pimps and minders will be committing an offence under the Bill if they are in a specified place.
 - Clauses 13 & 14 provide reasonably wide powers to the Police. The Council should discuss whether or not those powers are appropriate, or whether it is a matter for the Police rather than the Council.
10. The matters that require amendment in the Bill are discussed in greater detail in the draft submission (appendix 3 – the draft submission will be tabled at the meeting).
11. The Council also has the option of not making a submission in respect of the Bill. It could decide that there is no need for it to make a submission on the Bill, given that the Bill does not currently apply to the Council’s district. It could take steps to promote its own local Bill to deal with issues arising from street prostitution. It has established a working party to deal with the issues presented by the street prostitutes currently located in the residential part of Manchester Street, north of Bealey Avenue so it may also prefer to wait until the working party has completed its terms of reference before taking any other steps.
12. On the other hand, making a submission for the Government to take over the Bill and provide a bylaw-making power for any Council in New Zealand to use, while also recommending improvements to the Bill, does not mean the Council would necessarily use any powers that might be provided. It may, however, result, in better legislation being enacted.
13. The Council would still have to make a separate decision, if a New Zealand wide bylaw making power was provided for, on the need to make a bylaw to control street prostitution in its district. That decision would need to consider the current state of matters within the Councils district, and the effect of other measures the Council may have adopted. Therefore, making a submission on the Bill now, seeking a New Zealand-wide bylaw-making power, does not pre-determine any future Council decision on whether or not it would seek to enact a bylaw, or what form such a bylaw would take.

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14. If the Council does not make a submission at this time, and it did wish to consider making a bylaw in the future, then it would have no choice but to promote its own local bill (or attempt to use existing bylaw-making powers, which the Council has been advised could be difficult to use and provide for an effective bill with effective means of enforcement). A local bill would be significantly more costly for the Council than making a submission on this Bill and attempting to persuade the Government that a national bylaw-making power should be provided.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

15. This report recommends a submission to be made to a Parliamentary Select Committee. If the Council wishes to speak to its submission before the Committee and the Committee allows for that then there may be a cost in having a Councillor and/or staff attend on the Committee.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

16. No legal considerations are involved with this information report.

ALIGNMENT WITH LTCCP AND ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT PLANS

17. Not applicable.

ALIGNMENT WITH STRATEGIES

18. Not applicable.

CONSULTATION FULFILMENT

19. The report and draft submission have been reviewed by the Strategy and Planning Unit, and the Inspections and Enforcement Unit. A workshop with Councillors on the submission will take place on 24 February 2012.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

That the Committee:

- (a) Resolve to approve the draft submission
- (b) Advise whether it wishes to appear in support of its submission before the Select Committee, and if so, which Councillor should appear.

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BACKGROUND

20. The policy statement for the Bill states that the Bill:

“... provides for local bylaw control over the locations where the business of prostitution or commercial sexual services may occur when that business or those services take place or are conducted other than in a brothel or a small owner-operated brothel in Manukau City.

The purpose of the Bill is to authorise the Manukau City Council to make bylaws prohibiting the business of prostitution or commercial sexual services in specified public places in Manukau City. The business of prostitution in private premises carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Prostitution Reform Act 2003 will not be affected.

The Bill gives the Manukau City Council the power to make bylaws for this purpose only if it is first satisfied that it is necessary to do so to prevent activities or behaviour in a public place that are likely to cause a nuisance or serious offence to ordinary members of the public using the area, or because the activities or behaviour are incompatible with the existing character or use of that area. No such bylaw may have the effect of prohibiting the conduct of the business of prostitution or commercial sexual services in all public places in the district.”

21. The Bills Digest (prepared for Parliament to assist it in its consideration of the Bill) explains more about the Bill and the history behind the Bill, including the earlier local bill promoted by Manukau City Council: the Manukau City Council (Control of Street Prostitution) Bill 2005 (the 2005 Bill).
22. The 2005 Bill had the aim of prohibiting street prostitution by making it an offence to solicit for prostitution in a public place in Manukau City, and the offence was applicable to both sex worker and client. The bill also sought to create offences for conduct associated with prostitution, such as “loitering”, and provided police with the powers to require information and to arrest suspected offenders.
23. The current Bill also proposes that the Police will exercise powers of enforcement in respect of any Bylaws that might be made by the Council (if the Bill is passed in its current form). This removes the need for the Council to undertake the difficult task of enforcement. It is much easier for the Police to carry out effective enforcement of such activities as the Police powers are greater than Councils’ powers. An example of the Police effectively enforcing a Council bylaw is the enforcement of liquor bans in place under the Council’s Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw 2009.
24. The 2005 Bill was referred to the Local Government and Environment Committee which reported back on the Bill on 24 February 2006, recommending that it not be passed. The 2005 Bill was negated at its second reading on 11 October 2006. The Select Committee acknowledged that the Council had problems but stated: “In our view, there are various options available to Manukau City Council to increase street safety for all people which are more likely to be effective than the passing of a local Act.”
25. The Select Committee also believed the 2005 Bill presented enforcement and jurisdictional difficulties. In effect it would be a localised amendment to the Prostitution Reform Act 2003. That Act decriminalised soliciting in New Zealand, but the 2005 Bill sought to re-criminalise street soliciting within the geographical boundaries of Manukau City. Allowing a local Act to amend a public statute in this way would set a significant and undesirable precedent. There was also a concern that clause 12 of the 2005 Bill was inconsistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

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26. The report also noted that the review of the Prostitution Reform Act 2003 may recommend that further support for communities be developed at a national level, including in relation to street prostitution issues. The Select Committee noted that it was keen to see the intent of the 2005 Bill and its report included in the Prostitution Law Review Committee's consideration, and that it would welcome any action that enhances the efficacy of the Act. The Prostitution Law Review Committee presented its report on 14 May 2008. The executive summary of that report included the following statement about street based sex workers, and the following four recommendations:

"Street-Based Sex Workers

The Committee endorses the findings of the CSOM [Christchurch School of Medicine] study that 'the numbers of street-based sex workers have remained stable since the enactment of the PRA, with comparable numbers on the streets to estimates done prior to decriminalisation'. The CSOM survey found that the street-based sector made up 11% of the sex industry in 2006, making it by far the smallest sector.

Complaints about street-based sex workers have predominantly been made about the Christchurch and Manukau street prostitution areas. The Committee concludes the effects of street-based prostitution can be managed through proactive measures taken by local councils (the provision of lighting and street cleaning), Police (Police presence to discourage disorderly or anti-social behaviour), and NGOs (providing support services). Further, because under age people are more likely to work in the street sector, a Police presence is necessary to discourage clients seeking contact with under age people. Such Police action should be used in conjunction with other child protection measures.

The Committee considers that the purpose of the PRA, particularly in terms of promoting the welfare and occupational health and safety of sex workers, cannot be fully realised in the street-based sector. The Committee recognises the danger street work poses to sex workers, and acknowledges the concern and upset it causes communities. The Committee considers street-based sex workers should be encouraged to either move to a safer, indoor setting, or leave sex work altogether.

Street-Based Sex Workers

- *Legislative approaches that aim to criminalise street-based sex workers should be avoided.*
- *Street-based sex workers should be supported to work safely and with consideration for local communities.*
- *Street-based sex workers should be encouraged to find alternatives to street-based sex work. NGOs should be adequately funded to facilitate this.*
- *Local government should adopt practical solutions to manage areas used by street-based sex workers and their clients."*

27. The current Bill is quite different from the 2005 Bill as it does not seek to completely prohibit and criminalise street prostitution but seeks a bylaw-making power so that the Council can specify particular public places where the activity is prohibited on the basis of nuisance and/or serious offence to members of the public. The Bill also states that the Council cannot prohibit the conduct of the business of prostitution or commercial sexual services in all public places in the district. In the first reading debate on the new Bill George Hawkins stated that the Council needed this new Bill being proposed because:

"...It has used all the options we would expect a council to use. It has used better street lighting, closed-circuit television, Māori wardens and ambassadors, and of course the police have been directed to look at the problem. But prostitution is just one of many social problems that are impacting on South Auckland. ... we have a lot of people who are very upset that there is a mix of alcohol abuse and street prostitution going on at the same time. Last time, I said it was a plea from Manukau City Council for help. This bill is also a plea for help from Manukau City Council..."

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Options

28. The Council has options to make a submission or not. If it chooses to make a submission now, including a submission that the Government should take over the Bill and provide a national bylaw-making power to regulate the location of street prostitutes, which the Government acts on, the Council still has to make a further decision on whether or not to make a bylaw. If the Council does not make a submission on the Bill then the Government may not pass the Bill, as either a local Bill or a Government Bill. The Council then has no opportunity to make a bylaw unless it pursues its own local bill.

Manukau City Council (Regulation of Prostitution in Specified Places) Bill

Local Bill

Explanatory note

General policy statement

This Bill provides for local bylaw control over the locations where the business of prostitution or commercial sexual services may occur when that business or those services take place or are conducted other than in a brothel or a small owner-operated brothel in Manukau City. The purpose of the Bill is to authorise the Manukau City Council to make bylaws prohibiting the business of prostitution or commercial sexual services in specified public places in Manukau City. The business of prostitution in private premises carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Prostitution Reform Act 2003 will not be affected.

The Bill gives the Manukau City Council the power to make bylaws for this purpose only if it is first satisfied that it is necessary to do so to prevent activities or behaviour in a public place that are likely to cause a nuisance or serious offence to ordinary members of the public using the area, or because the activities or behaviour are incompatible with the existing character or use of that area. No such bylaw may have the effect of prohibiting the conduct of the business of prostitution or commercial sexual services in all public places in the district.

Clause by clause analysis

Clause 1 is the Title clause.

Clause 2 provides that the Bill comes into force on the day after the date on which it receives the Royal assent.

Clause 3 states that the purpose of the Bill is to authorise the Manukau City Council to make bylaws specifying places in the district where the business of prostitution or commercial sexual services may not occur otherwise than in a brothel or a small owner-operated brothel.

Clause 4 contains interpretation provisions. Where appropriate, the definitions are the same as those in the Prostitution Reform Act 2003.

Clause 5 allows the Council to make bylaws designating any public place as a specified place. The business of prostitution or commercial sexual services may not be conducted or take place in a specified place, except in a brothel or a small owner-operated brothel. Before such a bylaw can be made the Council must be satisfied that it is necessary to prevent activities or behaviour in a public place that are likely to cause a nuisance or serious offence to ordinary members of the public using the area, or are incompatible with the existing character or use of that area. A bylaw must not have the effect of prohibiting the taking place or the conduct of the business of prostitution or commercial sexual services in all public places in the district.

Clause 6 requires the Council to signpost specified places where it is reasonably practicable to do so.

Clause 7 applies the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 as to the public notice and availability of the bylaw to any bylaw made under this Act.

Clause 8 requires the Council to review a bylaw made under the Act within 5 years.

Clause 9 requires the Council to undertake a review of the bylaw 10 years after its initial review.

Clause 10 describes the procedure for and the nature of a review of any bylaw made under the Act.

Clause 11 states that a bylaw made under the Act, if not reviewed, will be revoked after 2 years as required.

Clause 12 prohibits the conduct of the business of prostitution or the supply or receipt of any commercial sexual service in a specified

place. Contravention of this provision is an offence carrying a fine of up to \$2,000.

Clause 13 gives a constable the power to arrest without warrant a person who he or she has good cause to suspect has committed an offence under *clause 12*.

Clause 14 gives a constable the power to stop a vehicle in order to make an arrest. The constable must be readily identifiable as a constable either by uniform or by the nature of the vehicle used to stop the car, and must provide identification and information to establish the reason the vehicle has been stopped. The constable is authorised to search the vehicle, require any person in the vehicle to give their name and address, and to require the vehicle to remain stopped while exercising the powers in the Act. Failure to stop or comply carries a fine of up to \$1,000.

Clause 15 states only a constable may lay an information under the Act.

Hon George Hawkins

**Manukau City Council (Regulation
of Prostitution in Specified Places)
Bill**

Local Bill

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The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:**1 Title**

This Act is the Manukau City Council (Regulation of Prostitution in Specified Places) Act **2010**.

2 Commencement

5

This Act comes into force on the day after the date on which it receives the Royal assent.

3 Purpose

The purpose of this Act is to authorise the Council to make bylaws specifying places in the district where the business of prostitution or commercial sexual services may not occur otherwise than in a brothel or a small owner-operated brothel. 10

4 Interpretation

(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

brothel has the same meaning as in the Prostitution Reform Act 2003 15

Council means—

(a) from the date of commencement of this Act until 31 October 2010, the Manukau City Council:

(b) from 1 November 2010 the Auckland Council 20

district means the district of the Manukau City Council as at the date of commencement of this Act

prostitution has the same meaning as in the Prostitution Reform Act 2003

public place has the same meaning as in the Prostitution Reform Act 2003 25

small owner-operated brothel has the same meaning as in the Prostitution Reform Act 2003

specified place means a public place designated as a specified place for the purpose of this Act in a bylaw made under **section 5**. 30

(2) Without limiting the definition of the term **public place** or **specified place** in **subsection (1)**, for the purposes of this

Act, a person is in a **specified place** if he or she is in or on a vehicle that is in a **specified place**.

5 Power to make bylaws designating specified places

- (1) The Council may, from time to time, make bylaws designating any public place as a specified place for the purposes of this Act. 5
- (2) In making a bylaw under **subsection (1)**, the Council must use the special consultative procedure set out in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- (3) Section 86(2)(a) and (b) of the Local Government Act 2002 apply to the making of a bylaw under **subsection (1)** as if it were an activity described in section 86(1) of that Act. 10
- (4) The Council may make a bylaw under this section only if it is satisfied that the bylaw is reasonably necessary in order to prevent activities or behaviour in a public place that— 15
 - (a) are likely to cause a nuisance or serious offence to ordinary members of the public using the area; or
 - (b) are incompatible with the existing character or use of that area.
- (5) A bylaw must not be made under **subsection (1)** if the effect of the bylaw, either by itself or in conjunction with other bylaws made under **subsection (1)**, would be that all the public places in the district are specified places. 20

6 Signposting of specified places

- (1) The Council must, where reasonably practicable, indicate the location of a specified place, designated by a bylaw made under **section 5**, by 1 or more clearly legible notices affixed in 1 or more conspicuous places on, or adjacent to, the place to which the notice relates. 25
- (2) No prosecution under **section 12**, and no arrest or seizure under **section 13**, may be challenged on the ground that a notice was not affixed in accordance with **subsection (1)**. 30

- 7 Public notice of bylaws and availability of copies**
Section 157 of the Local Government Act 2002 applies to a bylaw made under **section 5** as if the bylaw had been made under that Act.
- 8 Review of bylaws** 5
The Council must review a bylaw made by it under **section 5** no later than 5 years after the date on which the bylaw was made.
- 9 Further reviews of bylaws every 10 years** 10
The Council must review a bylaw made by it under **section 5** no later than 10 years after it was last reviewed as required by **section 8** or this section.
- 10 Procedure for and nature of review**
- (1) The Council must review a bylaw to which **section 8 or 9** applies by making the determinations required by **section 5(4)**. 15
- (2) For the purposes of **subsection (1)**, **section 5(4)** applies with all necessary modifications.
- (3) If, after the review, the Council considers that the bylaw—
- (a) should be amended, revoked, or revoked and replaced, it must act in accordance with **section 5(2) and (3)**: 20
- (b) should continue without amendment, it must use the special consultative procedure in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002, and **section 5(3)** does not apply.
- (4) For the purposes of **subsection (3)(b)**, the statement of proposal referred to in section 83(1)(a) of the Local Government Act 2002 must include— 25
- (a) a copy of the bylaw to be continued; and
- (b) the reasons for the proposal.
- 11 Bylaw not reviewed within specified time frame revoked** 30
A bylaw that is not reviewed as required under **section 8 or 9**, if not earlier revoked by the Council, is revoked on the date that is 2 years after the last date on which the bylaw should have been reviewed under that section.

- 12 Prohibition of business of prostitution or commercial sexual services** 5
- (1) Except within the confines of a brothel or small owner-operated brothel, no person may conduct the business of prostitution or supply or receive any commercial sexual service or services at any time in a specified place in the district.
- (2) Every person who, without reasonable excuse, contravenes **subsection (1)** commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000.
- 13 Powers of arrest** 10
- A constable may, without a warrant, arrest a person who the constable has good cause to suspect has committed an offence against **section 12(2)**.
- 14 Power to stop vehicle to exercise powers of arrest or seizure** 15
- (1) A constable may stop a vehicle without a warrant to exercise the power in **section 13** in relation to a person if the constable has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is in or on the vehicle.
- (2) A constable who stops a vehicle under **subsection (1)** must be— 20
- (a) wearing a uniform or distinctive cap, hat, or helmet with a badge of authority affixed to that cap, hat, or helmet; or
- (b) following immediately behind the vehicle in a motor vehicle displaying flashing blue lights, or flashing blue and red lights, and sounding a siren. 25
- (3) A constable exercising the stopping power conferred by **subsection (1)** must, immediately after the vehicle has stopped,— 30
- (a) identify himself or herself to the driver of the vehicle; and
- (b) tell the driver that the stopping power is being exercised under this section for the purpose of exercising powers under **section 13**; and 35
- (c) if not in uniform and if so required, produce evidence that he or she is a constable.

- (4) Without limiting **section 13**, a constable exercising the stopping power conferred by **subsection (1)** may do any 1 or more of the following:
- (a) search the vehicle to locate a person referred to in **subsection (1)**: 5
 - (b) require any person in or on the vehicle to state his or her name, address, and date of birth, or any of those particulars that the constable may specify:
 - (c) require the vehicle to remain stopped for as long as is reasonably necessary to exercise the powers in— 10
 - (i) **paragraphs (a) and (b)**; and
 - (ii) **section 13**, in relation to a person referred to in **subsection (1)** of this section.
- (5) Every person commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 who, without reasonable excuse, fails— 15
- (a) to stop as soon as practicable when required to do so by a constable exercising the power conferred by this section; or
 - (b) to comply with a requirement made by a constable 20 under **subsection (4)(b) or (c)**.
- (6) A constable may, without warrant, arrest any person who the constable has good cause to suspect has committed an offence against **subsection (5)**.
- 15 Laying of information for offence** 25
- An information for an offence under this Act may be laid only by a constable.



Manukau City Council (Regulation of Prostitution in Specified Places) Bill

(197—1)

Interim report of the Local Government
and Environment Committee

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Manukau City Council (Regulation of Prostitution in Specified Places) Bill

Recommendation

The Local Government and Environment Committee is considering the Manukau City Council (Regulation of Prostitution in Specified Places) Bill, and recommends that the House take note of its interim report.

Introduction

The Manukau City Council (Regulation of Prostitution in Specified Places) Bill is a local bill sponsored by H V Ross Robertson. Its purpose is to authorise the Manukau City Council to make bylaws prohibiting the business of prostitution or commercial sexual services in specified public places in Manukau City.

The bill was referred to the Local Government and Environment Committee of the 49th Parliament on 8 September 2010. While this committee was considering the bill, the Manukau City Council was disestablished as the multiple councils covering the Auckland region were replaced by a single authority. The committee received a submission from its successor, the Auckland Council, advising the committee that it intended to replace the Manukau City Council as the bill's promoter.

The Auckland Council has since released a supplementary order paper with proposed amendments to make the council the promoter of the bill and change the definition of "district". The council has notified the public of these proposed amendments. On 5 September 2011 the council sent the supplementary order paper to the committee for consideration.

At our meeting on 21 December 2011, we agreed to consider these amendments to the original bill. Because the amendments proposed by the council on the supplementary order paper could apply to a much wider area than that previously governed by the Manukau City Council and affect many more people than the original bill, we decided to call for further submissions on the bill, and on the supplementary order paper.

Appendix

Committee procedure

The Manukau City Council (Regulation of Prostitution in Specified Places) Bill was referred to the Local Government and Environment Committee of the 49th Parliament on 8 September 2010. The bill was reinstated as business before the 50th Parliament on 21 December 2011. We received advice from the Department of Internal Affairs.

Committee members

Nicky Wagner (Chairperson)
Maggie Barry
Hon Chester Borrows
Jacqui Dean
Paul Goldsmith
Gareth Hughes
Dr Paul Hutchison
Hon Annette King
Moana Mackay
Eugenie Sage
Andrew Williams
Dr Megan Woods