

**I give notice that
an Ordinary Meeting of Council will be held on:**

Date:	Tuesday, 26 March 2019
Time:	1.30pm
Location:	Council Chamber 107 Heuheu Street Taupō

AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson Mayor David Trewavas

Deputy Chairperson Cr Rosie Harvey

Members

- Cr John Boddy
- Cr Barry Hickling
- Cr Rosanne Jollands
- Cr Tangonui Kingi
- Cr Anna Park
- Cr Christine Rankin
- Cr Maggie Stewart
- Cr Kirsty Trueman
- Cr John Williamson

Quorum 6

Gareth Green
Chief Executive Officer

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3.1 ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - 26 FEBRUARY 2019

Author: Shainey James, Democratic Services Officer

Authorised by: Tina Jakes, Head of Democracy, Governance and Venues

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the public and confidential portions of the minutes of the Council meeting held on Tuesday 26 February 2019 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Council Meeting Minutes - 26 February 2019
2. Council Meeting Minutes - 26 February 2019 (confidential portion)

3.2 ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - 19 MARCH 2019

Author: Shainey James, Democratic Services Officer

Authorised by: Tina Jakes, Head of Democracy, Governance and Venues

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the minutes of the Council meeting held on Tuesday 19 March 2019 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Council Meeting Minutes - 19 March 2019

4.1 ORDINARY TAUPŌ AIRPORT AUTHORITY COMMITTEE MEETING - 18 FEBRUARY 2019

Author: Shainey James, Democratic Services Officer

Authorised by: Tina Jakes, Head of Democracy, Governance and Venues

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council receives the minutes of the Taupō Airport Authority Committee meeting held on Monday 18 February 2019.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Taupō Airport Authority Committee Meeting Minutes - 18 February 2019

4.2 ORDINARY KINLOCH REPRESENTATIVE GROUP MEETING - 28 FEBRUARY 2019

Author: Raeleen Rihari, Democratic Services Support Officer

Authorised by: Tina Jakes, Head of Democracy, Governance and Venues

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council receives the minutes of the Kinloch Representative Group meeting held on Thursday 28 February 2019.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Kinloch Representative Group Meeting Minutes - 28 February 2019

4.3 ORDINARY AUDIT & RISK COMMITTEE MEETING - 11 MARCH 2019

Author: Shainey James, Democratic Services Officer

Authorised by: Tina Jakes, Head of Democracy, Governance and Venues

RECOMMENDATION(S)

1. That Council receives the minutes of the Audit & Risk Committee meeting held on Monday 11 March 2019.
2. That Council approves Audit & Risk Committee recommendation AR201903/09 “that the proposed Asset Disposal Policy 2019 (A2376362) be adopted”.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Audit & Risk Committee Meeting Minutes - 11 March 2019

5.1 MINUTES OF LAKE TAUPO PROTECTION PROJECT JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING - 30 NOVEMBER 2018

Author: Tanya Wood, Policy Advisor

Authorised by: Alan Menhennet, Head of Finance and Strategy

PURPOSE

To receive the public minutes of a meeting of the Lake Taupō Protection Project Joint Committee held on 30 November 2018.

DISCUSSION

A meeting of the Lake Taupo Protection Joint Committee was held on 30 November 2018.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council receives the minutes of the Lake Taupō Protection Joint Committee meeting held on 30 November 2018

ATTACHMENTS

1. Minutes of the Lake Taupo Protection Project Joint Committee meeting held on 30 November 2018

5.2 NORTHERN CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENTS

Author: Claire Sharland, Asset Manager Transportation

Authorised by: Kevin Strongman, Head of Operations

PURPOSE

This report is to seek unbudgeted expenditure of \$238,000.00 to enable the construction of the Northern Corridor improvements and to seek Council's approval to award the tender for the project (Taupō Northern Corridor Improvements TDC/1819/270).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The contract tender for the installation of the improvements for the Northern Corridor which included, Traffic calming, widening of the existing footpath north from Huka Falls Road to the existing widened path and minor changes to the Poihipi Road intersection, closed on 1 February 2019 with no tenders received during this first tender period. It was decided to extend the tender closing date to 22 February 2019, following discussions with the invited tenders. Two tenders were received. The tender does not include the signals. This is specialized work which was undertaken as separate procurement process and is within the CEO's delegated authority.

There is insufficient funding in the current budget to award this tender (TDC/1819/270) and complete the project.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

1. That Council approves the additional budget of \$233,000+GST to complete the full project scope of the Northern Corridor improvements including the signalisation of Norman Smith Street and Wairakei Drive intersection.
2. That Council accepts the Tender for Contract TDC/1819/270 for Northern Corridor Improvements submitted by Higgins for the sum of \$669,723.30 [excl. GST] and authorises His Worship the Mayor and the Chief Executive to sign the Contract Document(s) and attach the Council's Common Seal to them.
3. That Council accepts the quote of \$180,000 [excl. GST] received from Traffic Signals Ltd (TSL) for the installation of the signals received on 29 January 2019.

BACKGROUND

An earlier council workshop presented the project scope, risks and benefits, for both for and against the project. Council decided to continue with the project. The project included traffic signals at Norman Smith Street, traffic calming measures to assist with the reduction of the speed limit from 80km to 50km, installing an on road cycle lane (uphill section only) and completing the widening of the shared path along Control Gates Hill and minor improvements to the intersection of Poihipi Road and Wairakei Drive.

At the Council meeting in 26 February 2019 a petition with over 1000 signatures was received for the traffic lights to be stopped and a roundabout be installed.

DISCUSSION

Following that workshop we went out to procurement for the works in two packages, one for traffic signals and the other for traffic calming measures to assist with the reduction of the speed limit from 80km to 50km, installing an on road cycle lane (uphill section only) and completing the widening of the shared path along Control Gates Hill and minor improvements to the intersection of Poihipi Road and Wairakei Drive.

We received a quote from Traffic Signals Ltd (TSL) for the installation of traffic signals on 29 January 2019. As this is a specialised field of expertise we have only procured one quote.

For the traffic calming measures, we received no tenders during the tender period which closed on 1 February 2019. Following discussions with the invited tenderers, it was decided to extend the tender closing date to 22 February 2019. Two tenders were then received.

TENDERS RECEIVED

Tender documents were issued for a proposed contract on 21 December 2018. Tenders closed on 22 February 2019 and two conforming tenders were received from the following organisations:

- Higgins
- TSL

The tender price of \$669,723.30 submitted by Higgins does not include the signal component of the project which was a separate tender.

The works were estimated at \$562,000.

TENDER EVALUATION

Tenders were evaluated using the lowest price conforming method.

RECOMMENDED CONTRACT PRICE

The tender submitted by Higgins being \$669,723 over the 60 days contract term.

OPTIONS

Council may choose to accept the preferred tender or not.

Option 1 – Approve unbudgeted expenditure and accept the tender

Advantages	Disadvantages
Project can be completed	Council has only received two tenders for the work Requires additional unbudgeted capital expenditure of \$233,000 to complete the project.

Option 2 – negotiate with the tenderer for a revised scope of works

Advantages	Disadvantages
Some of the project outcomes will be achieved	Will not achieve all the desired outcomes of the original project scope for Northern Corridor May still require to use the budget assigned for the signal component

Option 3 – not approve the tender

Advantages	Disadvantages
Unbudgeted expenditure will not be required.	The original project outcomes will not be achieved

CONSIDERATIONS

Financial Considerations

The total allocated budget for the projects in the Long Term Plan

- for the signals component was \$479,000 and
- for the traffic calming component \$238,000

Total budget allocated in the Long Term Plan equates to \$717,000.

The tender price of \$669,723 exceeds what has been allocated in the 2018-2019 annual plan budget for traffic calming measures.

For the signalised component we received a quote/price for this from only one contractor for this work. The reason for only one price is we require specialised expertise for signal work and the price received falls well within the allocated budget and the delegated authority of the CE.

The financial impact of the proposal for the traffic calming measures and signal work is approximately \$850,000. This is made up of \$670K (tender price for traffic calming) + \$180K (for signal component) = \$850,000.

We have already spent/committed \$100,000 to date, which results in a shortfall of \$233,000 to complete the full project.

Long-term Plan/Annual Plan

Currently we have \$717,000 allocated in the Long Term Plan to complete the Northern Corridor Improvements which included the widening of the shared path, minor improvements at Poihipi Road and Wairakei Drive, gateway threshold treatments, traffic calming measures on Control Gates Hill, signage and markings. We have already minimised the threshold treatments to signs and landscaping so by removing this portion would not reduce the total cost significantly.

Legal Considerations

Local Government Act 2002

The matter comes within scope of the Council's lawful powers, including satisfying the purpose statement of Section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002. The matter will enable the Council to meet the current and future needs of communities for good quality local infrastructure. (i.e. efficient, effective and appropriate to present and anticipated future circumstances).

Policy Implications

There are no known policy implications.

Risks

Community not in support of the total cost of the project or for the project to require further funding.

Speed reduction from 80km to 50km will not be adhered to by just signage.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECISION OR PROPOSAL

Council's Significance and Engagement policy identifies the following matters that are to be taken into account when assessing the degree of significance of proposals and decisions:

- a. The level of financial consequences of the proposal or decision;
- b. Whether the proposal or decision will affect a large portion of the community or community of interest;
- c. The likely impact on present and future interests of the community, recognising Maori cultural values and their relationship to land and water;
- d. Whether the proposal affects the level of service of an activity identified in the Long Term Plan;
- e. Whether community interest is high; and
- f. The capacity of Council to perform its role and the financial and other costs of doing so.

Officers have undertaken a rounded assessment of the matters in clause 11 of the Significance and Engagement Policy (2016), and are of the opinion that the proposal under consideration is of low importance.

ENGAGEMENT

Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the decision is of a low degree of significance, officers are of the opinion that no further engagement is required prior to Council making a decision.

COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

A communications plan has been prepared in consultation with the communications team.

CONCLUSION

Following a Council workshop last year it was decided to continue with the project including the Norman Smith Street and Wairakei Drive intersection however due to the prices received from two tenderers in February, we require further budget to complete the full Northern Corridor Improvements.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

5.3 FINANCIAL AND RATING ANALYSIS TURANGI

Author: Brian Fox, Head of Regulatory and Risk

Authorised by: Gareth Green, Chief Executive Officer

PURPOSE

To receive the Terms of Reference for the Financial and Rating Analysis – Turangi project; and to approve unbudgeted expenditure of \$16,500 (excl. GST) for the project.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As a result of concerns raised by Turangi residents earlier this year, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC) have been asked to provide a Terms of Reference for analysis of Council’s finances and rates, with a specific focus on Turangi. The Terms of Reference are attached. The cost for PWC to undertake this piece of work will be \$16,500 (excl. GST), therefore Council approval is sought for this unbudgeted expenditure.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council approves unbudgeted expenditure of \$16,500 (excl. GST) for the Financial and Rating Analysis – Turangi project.

BACKGROUND

The proposal has not been presented previously.

Earlier this year, Turangi residents raised concerns about Council expenditure in their part of the district. They asked for an independent, external expert to be engaged to undertake an analysis of Council’s finances and rates, with a specific focus on Turangi. PWC have provided a Terms of Reference for this piece of work, which will cost \$16,500 (excl. GST). The independent Chairperson of Council’s Audit & Risk Committee, Mr Anthony Byett, has reviewed and approved the Terms of Reference.

OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

Council could decide to approve the unbudgeted expenditure, or not.

Option 1 – approve unbudgeted expenditure of \$16,500 (excl. GST) for the Financial and Rating Analysis – Turangi project.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turangi residents’ request will be met Clarification of financial and rating information by an independent party will be available to Council and the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unbudgeted expenditure will be incurred

Option 2 – do not approve unbudgeted expenditure of \$16,500 (excl. GST) for the Financial and Rating Analysis – Turangi project.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No financial impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turangi residents’ request will not be met

Analysis Conclusion:

It is recommended that the unbudgeted expenditure be approved.

CONSIDERATIONS

Alignment with Council's Vision

Council's vision is 'to be the most prosperous and liveable district in the North Island by 2022'. This is accompanied by a core set of values to underpin decision-making, the following of which are relevant to this particular proposal: World Class; Authentic; Charming; Vibrant; Quality; and Value.

Financial Considerations

The financial impact of the proposal is estimated to be \$16,500 (excl. GST).

Long-term Plan/Annual Plan

The expenditure outlined is unbudgeted, hence the request for Council approval to proceed.

Legal Considerations

Local Government Act 2002

The matter comes within scope of the Council's lawful powers, including satisfying the purpose statement of [Section 10](#) of the Local Government Act 2002. The matter will enable the Council to meet the current and future needs of communities for good quality local public services. (i.e. efficient, effective and appropriate to present and anticipated future circumstances).

Policy Implications

There are no known policy implications.

Māori Engagement

Council is bound by various Acts to consult and/or engage with Māori, including a duty to act reasonably and in good faith as a Te Tiriti o Waitangi partner. Equally, Council has a responsibility to develop and proactively foster positive relationships with Māori as key stakeholders in our district, and to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi including (but not limited to) the protection of Māori rights and their rangatiratanga over tāonga. While we recognise Māori in general, we also need to work side by side with the three ahi kaa / resident iwi of our district.

Although good faith does not necessarily require consultation, it is a mechanism for Council to demonstrate its existence and commitment to working together as district partners. Appropriately, the report author acknowledges that they have considered the above obligations including the need to seek advice, guidance, feedback and/or involvement of Māori on the proposed recommendation/s, objective/s, project/s or service/s outlined within this report.

Risks

There are no known risks.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECISION OR PROPOSAL

Council's Significance and Engagement policy identifies the following matters that are to be taken into account when assessing the degree of significance of proposals and decisions:

- a. The level of financial consequences of the proposal or decision;
- b. Whether the proposal or decision will affect a large portion of the community or community of interest;
- c. The likely impact on present and future interests of the community, recognising Maori cultural values and their relationship to land and water;
- d. Whether the proposal affects the level of service of an activity identified in the Long Term Plan;
- e. Whether community interest is high; and
- f. The capacity of Council to perform its role and the financial and other costs of doing so.

Officers have undertaken a rounded assessment of the matters in clause 11 of the Significance and Engagement Policy (2016), and are of the opinion that the proposal under consideration is of low importance.

ENGAGEMENT

Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the decision is of a low degree of significance, officers are of the opinion that no further engagement is required prior to Council making a decision.

COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

Direct communication has been/will be carried out with affected parties/key stakeholders but no wider communication is considered necessary. Turangi residents who asked for this work to be undertaken will be advised of Council's decision.

CONCLUSION

It is recommended that Council approves the request for unbudgeted expenditure.

ATTACHMENTS

1. PricewaterhouseCoopers Terms of Reference - Financial and Rating Analysis Project, dated 20 March 2019 (A2428641)

5.4 WAIORA HOUSE OPTIONS

Author: Garreth Robinson, Facilities Manager
Authorised by: Kevin Strongman, Head of Operations

PURPOSE

To confirm additional unbudgeted expenditure of \$450,000 for the demolition of the main building at Waiora House.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Asbestos containing material (ACM) was found in the main building of Waiora House last year that required the evacuation of the building's tenants. An investigation has been completed to understand the extent of the contamination and workshops have been held, seeking guidance on the future of the building.

The demolition of the building has been agreed and costs now identified.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council approves unbudgeted expenditure of \$450,000 (excl GST) to demolish the main building of Waiora House including contingency of up to \$100,000 (excl GST) for the removal of contaminated soil on the site.

BACKGROUND

Waiora House is the original maternity hospital for Taupō and has been extensively modified and extended over the years using a variety of materials and construction techniques. The building is on land that Taupō District Council is under an appointment to administer on behalf of the Crown.

Asbestos containing material (ACM) was discovered in Waiora House during routine maintenance in August 2018. The tenants were evacuated and further investigations were undertaken.

These investigations revealed extensive use of ACM throughout the building. The investigations also revealed significant historical fire damage.

The site was isolated and new premises were found for the existing tenants.

Work has been carried out to remove the ACM which presented an immediate potential danger. The site is now in a relatively safe state for the time-being, but is unusable for habitation or use.

TDC engaged Ward Demolition, DB Con, Virotech and Stu Tipping Builders to carry out investigations and physical work; and to provide information and advice. Following this work and receipt of advice the options which ranged from \$3.9M to \$600K were prepared and evaluated.

This information is contained in the attached reports.

This information was presented at a Council workshop on 26 February 2019. In addition to elected members' direction, Trustees of the Waiora Community Trust attended a workshop with Council on 12 March 2019. The outcome of the council workshop was that the full demolition option was considered to be the only practicable option.

The extent of the ACM found within the building is indicated in the following diagram.

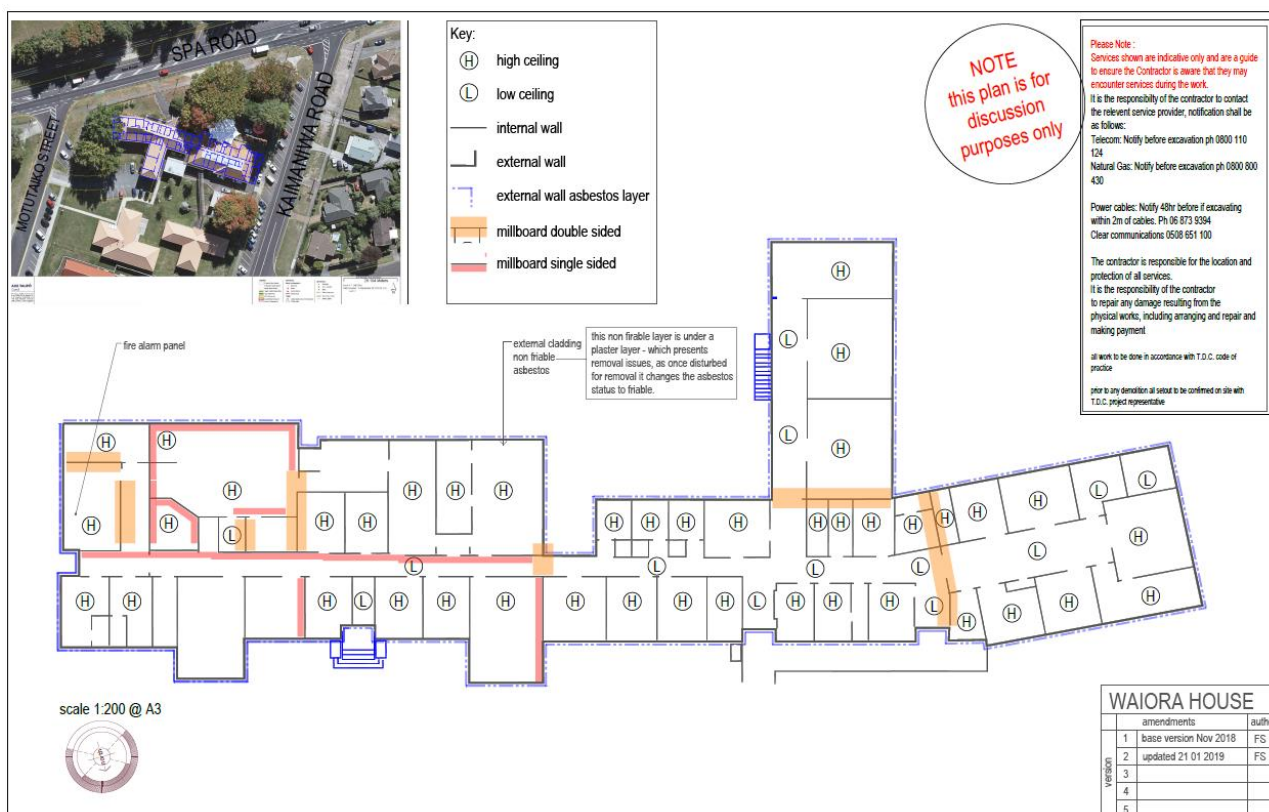


Figure 1 - Extent of discovered ACM at Waiora House

DISCUSSION

Five options were considered; with status quo and removal of ACM only being discarded as options as they would not leave the building and grounds in a usable state.

The removal of ACM that has occurred was necessary to make the building safe. ACM removal methods are the same for all friable and loose ACM regardless of the future building treatment.

Up until now the primary consideration has been public health and safety as it relates to the ACM material contained in the building. Consideration for the future use of the land and the long-term future of the existing tenants does not form part of this report.

Based on this information it is considered that there is only one reasonably practicable option.

1. Full demolition to clean site
 - Full demolition of the existing building leaving a clean site – estimate \$580,000
 - Associated on-site costs such as temporary fencing, building works, relocation of services – estimate \$100,000
 - Contaminated soil removal (based on 400 tonnes) – estimate \$100,000

The testing of the soil will be independently verified. This work will indicate the extent of soil to be removed. If the testing process indicates that a greater amount of soil needs to be removed there is a chance that additional unbudgeted expenditure will need to be applied for in a separate report.

OPTIONS

The only practicable options option is full demolition to a clean site. This would provide a safe site, while still allowing for decisions on future options for the land to be considered at a later time.

CONSIDERATIONS

Financial Considerations

An initial \$1m unbudgeted expenditure was approved in TDC201809/02 and with the total cost now being \$1.45m a further \$450k of currently unbudgeted expenditure is required.

Long-term Plan/Annual Plan

The expenditure outlined is currently unbudgeted and not included in the LTP or Annual plan. It is requested that unbudgeted expenditure is approved to enable urgent demolition of the main building at Waiora House. Unbudgeted expenditure is preferred due to the urgency required to remove the risks identified in the investigation findings.

Council has previously resolved (TDC201809/02) to approve unbudgeted expenditure of \$1,000,000 to resolve the asbestos issues with Waiora House and to use the TEL fund to meet this cost.

It is recommended that the costs associated with the removal of the building is funded from rates and that the costs of the on-going leases will be included in the 2019/20 Annual Plan.

Legal Considerations

Local Government Act 2002

The matter comes within scope of the Council's lawful powers, including satisfying the purpose statement of [Section 10](#) of the Local Government Act 2002. The matter will enable the Council to meet the current and future needs of communities for good quality local public services. (i.e. efficient, effective and appropriate to present and anticipated future circumstances).

Policy Implications

There are no known policy implications.

Māori Engagement

There are no requirements for Māori engagement, though hapū will be engaged as part of the demolition to clean the site.

Risks

The main risks are associated with leaving the building unoccupied. While the immediate danger has been mitigated, and the building is as safe as officers and contractors are able to make it. The longer the building remains boarded up and untenanted the more likely are the risks of vandalism to the building. ACM left behind in the building is contained and unable to enter the air as it now stands, but if damage was done to the walls which encapsulate the ACM there is a risk of ACM becoming airborne. Therefore a quick decision and resolution is desired with respect to this issue.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECISION OR PROPOSAL

Council's Significance and Engagement policy identifies the following matters that are to be taken into account when assessing the degree of significance of proposals and decisions:

- a. The level of financial consequences of the proposal or decision;
- b. Whether the proposal or decision will affect a large portion of the community or community of interest;
- c. The likely impact on present and future interests of the community, recognising Maori cultural values and their relationship to land and water;
- d. Whether the proposal affects the level of service of an activity identified in the Long Term Plan;
- e. Whether community interest is high; and
- f. The capacity of Council to perform its role and the financial and other costs of doing so.

Officers have undertaken a rounded assessment of the matters in clause 11 of the Significance and Engagement Policy (2016), and are of the opinion that the proposal under consideration is of low importance.

ENGAGEMENT

Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the decision is of a low degree of significance, officers are of the opinion that no further engagement is required prior to Council making a decision.

COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

A communications plan has been prepared in consultation with the communications team.

CONCLUSION

The most cost-efficient option which ensures public safety is to demolish the ACM contaminated building and leaving the site in a clean state ready for future use.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Structural Report
2. Asbestos Sampling Report

5.5 SPARK REQUEST FOR INFRASTRUCTURE ON GREAT LAKE CENTRE

Author: Garreth Robinson, Facilities Manager
Authorised by: Kevin Strongman, Head of Operations

PURPOSE

To make a decision to approve the Spark request to install infrastructure on the Great Lake Centre (GLC) building.

DISCUSSION

Spark currently have a licence for infrastructure on the GLC. Spark have informed council that they need to upgrade the infrastructure in order to meet current telecommunication demands. The new infrastructure will have a different design to the existing installation, see attachments. It is necessary to maintain adequate network coverage for the CBD. Officers believe that the effects of the upgrade of the infrastructure will be minimal and not compromise the aesthetics of the GLC.

CONCLUSION

Officers consider the upgrade will be necessary and the affects will be minimal.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council approves the request from Spark to upgrade the infrastructure on the Great Lake Centre building as described in the attached documents.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Concept Plans
2. Visual representation

5.6 APPLICATIONS FOR CLASS 4 GAMBLING VENUES

Author: Scott Devonport, Consents and Regulatory Manager

Authorised by: Brian Fox, Head of Regulatory and Risk

PURPOSE

To assess two applications for gaming venues in accordance with the Class 4 Gambling and TAB Venue Policy.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Two applications have been received for gaming venues, one as an expansion of gaming machines in Turangi and a new venue in Taupō. Neither application can fully meet the Class 4 Gambling and TAB Venue Policy and therefore the decision to grant or approve is put to Council for a resolution.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

1. That Council declines the application for an extension of 5 machines at Tokaanu-Turangi RSA.
2. That Council declines the application for a new gaming venue consisting of 9 machines at Grandeur Thermal Spa Resort.

BACKGROUND

The proposal has not been presented previously.

Two applications have been received for the following:

- a new gaming venue of up to 9 machines at Grandeur Thermal Spa Resort (formerly known as Spa Hotel)
- an extension of machines from 11 to 16 (5 new machines) at the Turangi RSA

Both applications fall outside the parameters of the Class 4 Gambling and TAB Venue Policy [The Policy] due to location and expansion of numbers.

The Policy's objectives are to control the growth of gambling within the District, minimise harm caused by gambling, influence the location of venues and give greater certainty about distribution of funds.

DISCUSSION

The intent of the Policy is to have a cap on new machines to ensure that no more than 191 machines are in place at one time and make sure gambling occurs only in the town centres of Turangi, Mangakino and Taupō.

Currently there are an estimated 151 machines in operation, down from 175 in 2017 (Machines were removed from Taupō RSA and Tongariro Chartered Club while new machines were placed in The Fox and Hounds).

Tokaanu-Turangi RSA

Tokaanu-Turangi RSA have purchased 5 new machines (from Taupō RSA) and have requested that these be added to their existing 11 machines. They see this as crucial to maintaining their viability as an RSA in a current climate where RSA's are shutting their doors. According to the Policy, their limit should not exceed 9 machines, unless they merge with another club which also had machines, in which case the limit is 30 in total. The proposal is not to merge clubs.

Turangi has had a recent reduction in 18 machines from the Tongariro Chartered Club and so overall, even with an increase at the Tokaanu-Turangi RSA of five machines, the total number of machines has been reduced.

It may be considered that approving an increase for this venue would not be objectionable to the Policy given the overall numbers of machines in Turangi has reduced. It would also ensure the RSA could benefit from the increase in income in a time when clubs, in general, are struggling.

But given the Policy’s clear direction to limit new machines in both locational terms and maximum numbers, it is considered that the RSA application is not supported by the Policy.

It should be noted that a new standalone venue could open in Turangi town centre with up to 9 gaming machines and be in accordance with the Policy. Also to note is that the Tokaanu-Turangi RSA is not located within the Turangi town centre, but this is not such a relevant matter given it is an existing authorised venue.

Grandeur Thermal Spa Resort

Grandeur Thermal Spa Resort is located outside of the Taupō Town Centre and while previously a venue that held a Class 4 Gambling approval, the machines have been removed for a number of years and therefore should be considered as a new application.

Given it is outside the town centre it is not within the scope of the Policy. It is not considered to be appropriate to grant a licence to the new venue to operate gaming machines outside of the town centre.

While the Policy is not definitive of the reasoning for the location of gaming machines being within the town centres, it is generally considered higher risk activities that have the potential for harm (such as bars, nightclubs, brothels etc.) are most appropriately located in the town centre. Also there is a tendency for a higher density of machines to be located within lower social decile areas, resulting in increased social issues within those areas. Therefore the direction to only have gaming machines in the town centre takes away this bias towards low decile areas.

While this site was previously used as a gaming venue, and thus an argument could be had that the risk is no greater if this had continued, the rights have been lost and so the decision should focus on the Policy in place at this point in time.

Based on this information it is considered that there are two options to either approve or decline the two applications. These are considered separately below.

OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

Tokaanu-Turangi RSA

Option 1. Approve the application for five new gaming machines

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would provide the RSA with additional income to better enable financial viability. • Meets some of objects of the Policy given the overall reduction that has occurred in Turangi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It may be considered that additional machines in one venue increase the risk of harm caused from problem gambling. • Is not fully supported by the Policy.

Option 2. Decline the application for five new gaming machines

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would be consistent with the Policy and potentially reduce harm from problem gambling • While overall the number of machines has decreased in Turangi, approving a further five would be contrary to the Policy overall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces the ability for the RSA to collect funds and be more financially stable. • May encourage another venue to consider an application for 9 machines if there is seen to be adequate demand.

Grandeur Thermal Spa Resort

Option 1. Approve the application for 9 new gaming machines

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would provide some additional funds to support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is inconsistent with the Policy which clearly

<p>this historic hotel and location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While not located within the town centre, this location is isolated and remote (from residential dwellings, church's, school etc.) so unlikely to create a nuisance or harm to immediate neighbours. 	<p>defines locations for gaming venues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May encourage other locations out of zone to make an application as a gaming venue.
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Option 2. Decline the application for 9 new gaming machines

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would be consistent with the Policy and demonstrate Council's commitment to community aspirations of where gaming venues should be located. • Would send a clear message that gaming venues should only be located in the town centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would reduce the opportunity for collecting funds from gaming to be reinvested into this historical hotel and location.

Analysis Conclusion:

Tokaanu-Turangi RSA the preferred option is **Option 2** to decline the additional 5 machines. It is considered the increase is not supported by the objectives of the Policy. While there has been a recent reduction in 18 machines from Turangi, approving additional machines would create the risk of additional harm, in particular to the low social decile population in Turangi.

Grandeur Thermal Spa Resort the preferred option is **Option 2** to decline the new application for 9 machines. The Policy is clear on where these venues should be located and there is little to support this application based on the overall intent and objectives of the Policy.

CONSIDERATIONS

Alignment with Council's Vision

Council's vision is 'to be the most prosperous and liveable district in the North Island by 2022'. This is accompanied by a core set of values to underpin decision-making, the following of which are relevant to this particular proposal: Vibrant; Quality; and Value.

Financial Considerations

There is not financial impact of the proposal.

Long-term Plan/Annual Plan

There is no impact on the Long-term or Annual Plan

Legal Considerations

Local Government Act 2002

The matter comes within scope of the Council's lawful powers, including satisfying the purpose statement of [Section 10](#) of the Local Government Act 2002. The matter will enable the Council to meet the current and future needs of communities for good quality performance of Council's regulatory functions. (i.e. efficient, effective and appropriate to present and anticipated future circumstances).

The proposal has been evaluated with regards to a range of legislation. The key legislation applicable to the proposal has been reviewed and the relevant matters for consideration are as follows:

Class 4 Gambling and TAB Venue Policy

Authorisations as follows are required for the proposal:

- Resource Consent Building Consent Environmental Health

✓ Liquor Licencing Licence to occupy

Authorisations are required from external parties such as the Department of Internal Affairs.

Policy Implications

The key aspects for consideration with regards to this proposal are as follows:

Class 4 Gambling and TAB Venue Policy

There are no known policy implications other than the risk of setting precedence should an application be approved that is objectionable to the Policy.

Māori Engagement

Council is bound by various Acts to consult and/or engage with Māori, including a duty to act reasonably and in good faith as a Te Tiriti o Waitangi partner. Equally, Council has a responsibility to develop and proactively foster positive relationships with Māori as key stakeholders in our district, and to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi including (but not limited to) the protection of Māori rights and their rangatiratanga over tāonga. While we recognise Māori in general, we also need to work side by side with the three ahi kaa / resident iwi of our district.

Although good faith does not necessarily require consultation, it is a mechanism for Council to demonstrate its existence and commitment to working together as district partners. Appropriately, the report author acknowledges that they have considered the above obligations including the need to seek advice, guidance, feedback and/or involvement of Māori on the proposed recommendation/s, objective/s, project/s or service/s outlined within this report.

Risks

The main risk would be approving an application outside of the scope of the Policy to such a degree it sets a precedent for other application to be made and approved. It is considered that this is a medium risk.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECISION OR PROPOSAL

Council's Significance and Engagement policy identifies the following matters that are to be taken into account when assessing the degree of significance of proposals and decisions:

- a. The level of financial consequences of the proposal or decision;
- b. Whether the proposal or decision will affect a large portion of the community or community of interest;
- c. The likely impact on present and future interests of the community, recognising Maori cultural values and their relationship to land and water;
- d. Whether the proposal affects the level of service of an activity identified in the Long Term Plan;
- e. Whether community interest is high; and
- f. The capacity of Council to perform its role and the financial and other costs of doing so.

Officers have undertaken a rounded assessment of the matters in clause 11 of the Significance and Engagement Policy (2016), and are of the opinion that the proposal under consideration is of low importance.

ENGAGEMENT

Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the decision is of a low degree of significance, officers are of the opinion that no further engagement is required prior to Council making a decision.

COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

No communication/media required.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion there are two applications which are both not supported by the objectives of the Policy.

Tokaanu-Turangi RSA are an existing venue that are requesting some additional machines, while overall the number of machines in Turangi has dropped significantly it is still acknowledged approving any increase will cause harm. It is considered approving this application is contrary to the overall scope and intent of the Policy.

Grandeur Thermal Spa Resort is to be considered as a new application for a gaming venue and is located well outside the town centre, the zone indicated under the Policy as being appropriate for gaming machines. Given the locational issues, it is considered this application is objectionable to the Policy and so should be declined.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Gaming Venues DIA 6 March 2019
2. Class 4 Gambling and TAB Venue Policy

5.7 AOG ELECTRICITY TENDER FOR TDC FOR PERIOD 1 JULY 2019 TO 30 JUNE 2022

Author: Neil Ward, Finance Manager

Authorised by: Alan Menhennet, Head of Finance and Strategy

PURPOSE

This report seeks approval to award the contract from the All of Government (AoG) tender for TDC electricity supply for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2022.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council's current electricity supply agreements expire on the 30 June 2019.

Council has previously signed a Memorandum of Understanding [MOU] with the Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment [MBIE] for the collective procurement of electricity supply.

Through the AoG tender process MBIE aggregate various agencies supply requirements into tranches to provide competitive pricing tension. In addition MBIE have negotiated preferred terms and conditions with all the major electricity supply companies in NZ.

Meridian has provided the lowest tender for time of use and non-time of use sites.

The tender offers are only valid until 29 March 2019.

Option 1 is the preferred option to provide continuity of electricity supply at the lowest price.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the AoG tender for Electricity Supply 2019-2022 submitted by Meridian for time of use and non-time of use sites, for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2022 at an estimated sum of \$5,168,621 [excl. gst] be accepted and that His Worship the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer be authorised to sign the contract documents and attach the Common Seal to them.

BACKGROUND

The proposal has not been presented previously.

This item is being presented to Council to make a decision on approving the AoG tender for Council's electricity supply for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2022.

Council has previously signed a Memorandum of Understanding [MOU] with the Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment [MBIE] for the collective procurement of electricity supply.

DISCUSSION

Council's current electricity supply agreements expire on the 30 June 2019.

Through the AoG tender process MBIE aggregate various agencies supply requirements into tranches to provide competitive pricing tension. In addition MBIE have negotiated preferred terms and conditions with all the major electricity supply companies in NZ.

Tenders were received from:

1. Genesis Energy
2. Trustpower
3. Contact Energy (non Tou only)
4. Meridian

Council's electricity supply requirements have two elements and have been priced as follows:

1. Time of Use sites (exclusive of line fees)

2. Non-Time of use sites (inclusive of line fees)

Tender pricing ranged from \$5,168,621 to \$5,973,711 per annum.

The recommendation from the Utilities centre of excellence team at MBIE was to award the contract to Meridian who provided the most cost effective outcome for Council.

The tender offers are only valid until 29 March 2019.

Based on this information it is considered that there are 2 options.

OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

Option 1. Accept the lowest price conforming tender

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council will have an ongoing electricity supply contract from 1 July 2019 • Council will gain the pricing and level of service benefits of being involved in an aggregated supply contract through AoG • Council can lock in the pricing received from this tender at rates more competitive than would be available now. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Option 2. Do not accept the tender

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council will have no ongoing electricity supply contract from 1 July 2019 • Council will lose the pricing and level of service benefits of being involved in an aggregated supply contract through AoG • Market pricing has increased since this tender prices were received.

Analysis Conclusion:

The preferred option is option 1.

CONSIDERATIONS

Alignment with Council’s Vision

Council’s vision is ‘to be the most prosperous and liveable district in the North Island by 2022’. This is accompanied by a core set of values to underpin decision-making, the following of which are relevant to this particular proposal: Quality and Value.

Financial Considerations

The financial impact of the proposal is estimated to be \$5,168,621.

Long-term Plan/Annual Plan

The expenditure outlined is currently budgeted for in each year’s annual plan. The 2019/20 Annual Plan budgets will be amended to reflect the results of this tender.

Legal ConsiderationsLocal Government Act 2002

The matter comes within scope of the Council's lawful powers, including satisfying the purpose statement of [Section 10](#) of the Local Government Act 2002. The matter will enable the Council to meet the current and future needs of communities for good quality local infrastructure and local public services. (i.e. efficient, effective and appropriate to present and anticipated future circumstances).

Policy Implications

There are no known policy implications.

Risks

There are no known risks.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECISION OR PROPOSAL

Council's Significance and Engagement policy identifies the following matters that are to be taken into account when assessing the degree of significance of proposals and decisions:

- a. The level of financial consequences of the proposal or decision;
- b. Whether the proposal or decision will affect a large portion of the community or community of interest;
- c. The likely impact on present and future interests of the community, recognising Maori cultural values and their relationship to land and water;
- d. Whether the proposal affects the level of service of an activity identified in the Long Term Plan;
- e. Whether community interest is high; and
- f. The capacity of Council to perform its role and the financial and other costs of doing so.

Officers have undertaken a rounded assessment of the matters in clause 11 of the Significance and Engagement Policy (2016), and are of the opinion that the proposal under consideration is of low importance.

ENGAGEMENT

Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the decision is of a low degree of significance, officers are of the opinion that no further engagement is required prior to Council making a decision.

COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

No communication/media required.

CONCLUSION

MBIE have run a competitive AoG tender process on behalf of Council.

Meridian has provided the lowest tender for time of use and non-time of use sites.

Option 1 is the preferred option to provide continuity of electricity supply at the lowest price.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

5.8 TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY AMENDMENT

Author: Neil Ward, Finance Manager

Authorised by: Alan Menhennet, Head of Finance and Strategy

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to amend the Counterparty Credit Risk measurement methodology in the Treasury Management Policy (TMP) from the OEM to FPCE method.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

We are proposing a change to Clause 6.6 of the Treasury Management Policy that measures Counterparty credit risk from the Original exposure method (OEM) to the more accurate Future Potential Credit Exposure (FPCE) method of measuring risk. This method is able to be used by Council as we have a web based system (Hedgebook) which values the mark to market (MTM) value of our interest rate risk instruments on a daily basis. The FPCE method is calculated as follows:

- Interest Rate Risk Management – (e.g.swaps) MTM (if positive) + ((FPCE)(FV*remaining term (years)*Interest Rate Factor % per annum))

The rationale for amending the TMP Counterparty Credit Exposure measurement methodology from the OEM method to the FPCE method is to more accurately reflect Council's actual credit risk exposure and to ensure that Council can maintain competitive pricing for future Interest rate risk instruments.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council amends the Treasury Management Policy (dated June 2018) Clause 6.6. Counterparty credit risk for Interest rate Risk management instruments from the OEM measurement methodology calculated as:

“Interest Rate Risk management (e.g.swaps,FRA's) – Transaction Notional x Maturity (years) x 3%.”

to the FPCE measurement methodology calculated as:

“Interest Rate Risk Management – (e.g.swaps) MTM (if positive) + ((FPCE)(FV*remaining term (years)*Interest Rate Factor % per annum))”

BACKGROUND

The proposal has not been presented previously.

Council's current treasury management policy was last amended and adopted on 30 June 2018. We along with our treasury advisors PWC continually review the effectiveness of the policy and changes in best practice with respect to treasury policies.

We are proposing a minor change to one element of the Treasury Management Policy (TMP) to better reflect actual risk and to ensure we can continue to keep competitive tension in the pricing of interest rate risk management instruments.

DISCUSSION

We are proposing a change to the measurement methodology for counterparty credit risk exposure.

We have two elements and limits to counterparty credit risk exposure being:

1. Interest rate risk management \$20m per counterparty
2. Investments \$35m per counterparty

We are comfortable that these limits are still appropriate, however it is the measurement methodology that is used in calculating the interest rate risk exposure that we are recommending be changed.

We currently use the Original Exposure Method (OEM) to measure counterparty credit exposure. This is shown on page 23 of the current Treasury Management Policy as:

- “Interest Rate Risk management (e.g.swaps,FRA’s) – Transaction Notional x Maturity (years) x 3%.”

Our exposure against this measure is shown on the last page of the treasury report which forms part of our monthly reporting via the Council Performance report. You will note that in the February report we have an exposure to ANZ of \$20.3m which puts us in breach of policy.

We are proposing a change to the more accurate Future Potential Credit Exposure (FPCE) method of measuring risk. This method is able to be used by Council as we have a web based system (Hedgebook) which values the mark to market (MTM) value of our interest rate risk instruments on a daily basis. The FPCE method is calculated as follows:

- Interest Rate Risk Management – (e.g.swaps) MTM (if positive) + ((FPCE)(FV*remaining term (years)*Interest Rate Factor % per annum))

The comparison of credit exposure between the two systems is shown in the table below:

Credit Exposure (Interest rate swaps)			
Counterparty	FPCE (NZDm)	OEM (NZDm)	Difference (NZDm)
ANZ	9.81	20.03	10.22
BNZ	9.34	19.55	10.21
ASB	7.32	14.64	7.33
Total	26.46	54.22	27.76

As can be seen, under the FPCE methodology, Council will have a reduced counterparty credit exposure amount when compared to the conservative OEM methodology.

The rationale for amending the TMP Counterparty Credit Exposure measurement methodology from the OEM method to the FPCE method is to more accurately reflect Council’s actual credit risk exposure and to ensure that Council can maintain competitive pricing for future Interest rate risk instruments. Under our current method we can no longer receive pricing from one counterparty and are very close to our limit on another counterparty. This leaves Council at risk of not being able to secure the best pricing for future Interest Rate Risk management instruments (swaps)

Based on this information it is considered that there are two options.

OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

Option 1. Amend the TMP measurement methodology for counterparty credit risk to FPCE

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More accurate reflection of actual credit risk • Enables more competitive pricing of interest rate risk management instruments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Option 2. Leave the TMP measurement methodology for counterparty credit risk as OEM

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces competitive pricing of interest rate risk management instruments

Analysis Conclusion:

Based on the above options we recommend amending the TMP measurement methodology for counterparty credit exposure to the FPCE method.

CONSIDERATIONS**Alignment with Council's Vision**

Council's vision is 'to be the most prosperous and liveable district in the North Island by 2022'. This is accompanied by a core set of values to underpin decision-making, the following of which are relevant to this particular proposal: World Class; Quality; and Value.

Financial Considerations

The financial impact of the proposal is estimated to be Nil.

Legal ConsiderationsLocal Government Act 2002

The matter comes within scope of the Council's lawful powers, including satisfying the purpose statement of [Section 10](#) of the Local Government Act 2002.

Policy Implications

The proposal has been evaluated against the following plan:

✓ Long Term Plan 2018-2028

This change requires an amendment to the Treasury Management Policy.

Risks

There are no known risks.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECISION OR PROPOSAL

Council's Significance and Engagement policy identifies the following matters that are to be taken into account when assessing the degree of significance of proposals and decisions:

- a. The level of financial consequences of the proposal or decision;
- b. Whether the proposal or decision will affect a large portion of the community or community of interest;
- c. The likely impact on present and future interests of the community, recognising Maori cultural values and their relationship to land and water;
- d. Whether the proposal affects the level of service of an activity identified in the Long Term Plan;
- e. Whether community interest is high; and
- f. The capacity of Council to perform its role and the financial and other costs of doing so.

Officers have undertaken a rounded assessment of the matters in clause 11 of the Significance and Engagement Policy (2016), and are of the opinion that the proposal under consideration is of low importance.

ENGAGEMENT

Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the decision is of a low degree of significance, officers are of the opinion that no further engagement is required prior to Council making a decision.

COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

No communication/media required.

CONCLUSION

We recommend amending the TMP Counterparty Credit Exposure measurement methodology from the OEM method to the FPCE method to more accurately reflect Council's actual credit risk exposure and to ensure

that Council can maintain competitive pricing for future Interest rate risk instruments. Under our current method we can no longer receive pricing from one counterparty and are very close to our limit on another counterparty.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

5.9 RECEIPT OF DRAFT STATEMENTS OF INTENT

Author: Jessica Simpson, Economic Relationship Manager

Authorised by: John Ridd, Head of Economic Development and Business Transformation

PURPOSE

For Council to receive the draft Statements of Intent (SOIs) from its Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs) and instruct staff to undertake a review of these documents (to be supplied to Council for consideration in April).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A number of accountability documents from various CCOs are required to be formally received by Council including draft SOIs.

The purpose of this item is to request Council formally receive these documents as below.

1. Taupō Airport Authority (TAA)
2. Waikato Local Authority Shared Services (WLASS)
3. Bay of Plenty LASS (BOPLASS)
4. Destination (Great) Lake Taupō (DGLT)
5. New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (NZLGFA)

NB: Lake Taupō Protection Trust (LTPT)

The Lake Taupō Protection Project Joint Committee received the LTPT six monthly report and draft SOI at its meeting on 11 March 2019. It will review these under the requirements of the LGA 2002.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

The Council receives the draft SOIs and instructs staff to undertake a review if these documents for the 2019/20 financial year from the:

1. Taupō Airport Authority (TAA)
2. Waikato Local Authority Shared Services (WLASS)
3. Bay of Plenty LASS (BOPLASS)
4. Destination (Great) Lake Taupō (DGLT)
5. New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (NZLGFA)

BACKGROUND

The proposal has not been presented previously.

The LGA 2002 places three accountability requirements from CCOs:

1. A six-monthly report on operations – due by 1 March each year (circulated by CWU)
2. An annual report – due within 3 months of the end of the financial year – 1 September
3. An SOI – draft due by 1 March and finalised by 30 June each year.

The purposes of these reports are as follows:

1. Six monthly report on operations:
 - The report is required to include information relating to the CCOs achievement against its performance targets as stated in its Statement of Intent.
2. Annual report

This report must include the following:

- Information that is required by its Statement of Intent;
 - Information that is necessary to enable an informed assessment of the operations of the organisation, including a comparison of the performance of the organisation with the statement of intent and an explanation of any material variances between the performances and the statement of intent. It must also state the dividend, if any, authorised to be paid or the maximum dividend proposed to be paid by that organisation for its equity securities (other than fixed interest securities) for the financial year;
 - Audited consolidated financial statements for that financial year; and
 - An auditors report on those financial statements and the performance targets and other measurers by which performance was judged in relation to the organisation’s objectives.
3. Statement of Intent – for the following year

The purpose of a statement of intent is to:

- state publicly the activities and intentions of a council-controlled organisation for the year and the objectives to which those activities will contribute; and
- provide an opportunity for shareholders to influence the direction of the organisation; and
- provide a basis for the accountability of the directors to their shareholders for the performance of the organisation.

The draft is due by 1 March to allow Council time to provide feedback and comments by 1 May. Having considered any comments from Council, the CCOs must then deliver their final SOIs to Council before 30 June. The SOI must cover the aspects listed in Attachment 1.

DISCUSSION

Council is receiving the draft SOIs for five CCOs:

- Taupō Airport Authority [TAA];
- Waikato Local Authority Shared Services [WLASS];
- Bay of Plenty LASS [BOPLASS];
- Destination (Great) Lake Taupō [DGLT];
- New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited [LGFA].

The draft Statements of Intent will be reviewed with any proposed recommendations for consideration at the April meeting.

A workshop to review DGLT’s SOI is scheduled for 30 April 2019.

Based on this information it is considered that there are 2 options.

OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

Option 1. Receive the Draft SOIs

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complies with our obligations as a CCO shareholder under the Local Government Act 2002. • Allows Council to progress to reviewing and providing commentary on the draft SOIs within the specified timeframes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIL

Option 2. Do not receive the draft SOIs

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would not comply with our obligations as a CCO shareholder under the LGA 2002. Would not allow Council to progress to reviewing and providing commentary on the draft SOIs within the specified time frames.

Analysis Conclusion:

Option 1 is considered the preferred option as this fulfils Council's requirements under the Local Government Act. Not receiving the draft SOIs would not comply with our obligations as a CCO shareholder under the Local Government Act 2002 and would not allow Council to progress to reviewing and providing commentary on the SOIs within the specified timeframes.

CONSIDERATIONS**Alignment with Council's Vision**

Council's vision is 'to be the most prosperous and liveable district in the North Island by 2022'. This is accompanied by a core set of values to underpin decision-making, the following of which are relevant to this particular proposal: Quality and Value.

Financial ConsiderationsLong-term Plan/Annual Plan

The expenditure outlined is currently budgeted for under the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan.

Legal ConsiderationsLocal Government Act 2002

The matter comes within scope of the Council's lawful powers, including satisfying the purpose statement of [Section 10](#) of the Local Government Act 2002. The matter will enable the Council to meet the current and future needs of communities for good quality performance of Council's regulatory functions. (i.e. efficient, effective and appropriate to present and anticipated future circumstances).

Policy Implications

The proposal has been evaluated against the following plans:

- Long Term Plan 2018-2028
 Annual Plan
 Waikato Regional Plan
 Taupō District Plan
 Bylaws
 Relevant Management Plan(s)

Māori Engagement

Council is bound by various Acts to consult and/or engage with Māori, including a duty to act reasonably and in good faith as a Te Tiriti o Waitangi partner. Equally, Council has a responsibility to develop and proactively foster positive relationships with Māori as key stakeholders in our district, and to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi including (but not limited to) the protection of Māori rights and their rangatiratanga over tāonga. While we recognise Māori in general, we also need to work side by side with the three ahi kaa / resident iwi of our district.

Although good faith does not necessarily require consultation, it is a mechanism for Council to demonstrate its existence and commitment to working together as district partners. Appropriately, the report author acknowledges that they have considered the above obligations including the need to seek advice, guidance, feedback and/or involvement of Māori on the proposed recommendation/s, objective/s, project/s or service/s outlined within this report.

Risks

If not formally received the Council will not be complying with the Local Government Act 2002 obligations as a CCO shareholder.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECISION OR PROPOSAL

Council's Significance and Engagement policy identifies the following matters that are to be taken into account when assessing the degree of significance of proposals and decisions:

- a. The level of financial consequences of the proposal or decision;
- b. Whether the proposal or decision will affect a large portion of the community or community of interest;
- c. The likely impact on present and future interests of the community, recognising Maori cultural values and their relationship to land and water;
- d. Whether the proposal affects the level of service of an activity identified in the Long Term Plan;
- e. Whether community interest is high; and
- f. The capacity of Council to perform its role and the financial and other costs of doing so.

Officers have undertaken a rounded assessment of the matters in clause 11 of the Significance and Engagement Policy (2016), and are of the opinion that the proposal under consideration is of low importance.

ENGAGEMENT

Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the decision is of a low degree of significance, officers are of the opinion that no further engagement is required prior to Council making a decision.

COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

No communication/media required.

CONCLUSION

Council is obliged to receive the draft Statements of Intent from its CCOs in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002.

ATTACHMENTS

1. DGLT SOI 2019-2022 (under separate cover) ⇨
2. BOPLASS SOI 2019-2022 (under separate cover) ⇨
3. NZLFGA SOI 2019-2022 (under separate cover) ⇨
4. TAA SOI 2019-2022 (under separate cover) ⇨
5. WLASS SOI 2019-2022 (under separate cover) ⇨
6. Items to be covered in the CCo Statements of Intent (under separate cover) ⇨

5.10 MAKING PLAN CHANGE 34 - FLOOD HAZARD OPERATIVE

Author: Sue Mavor, Senior Policy Advisor

Authorised by: Alan Menhennet, Head of Finance and Strategy

PURPOSE

For Council to consider making Plan Change 34 – Flood Hazard to the Taupo District Plan operative.

DISCUSSION

Council notified Plan Change 34 – Flood Hazard (PC34) on 20 October 2017. The purpose of PC34 is to update the District Plan to show the spatial extent of the flood hazard areas identified on the planning maps and introduce a new risk-based approach (through the introduction of objectives, policies and rules) to address development in flood hazard areas.

A total of 22 original submissions and 3 further submissions were received on the plan change. Council appointed a Hearings Panel of Dr Jeff Jones (chair), Mr Steven Wilson and Councillor Rosanne Jollands to hear the submissions, deliberate and make a recommended decision on Plan Change 34 – Flood Hazard.

A hearing was held on 23 October 2018 and deliberations on 24 October 2018. The Hearings Panel made their recommended decision and endorsed the planner's further evaluation report for the changes they have proposed for the plan change (Section 32AA report). On 11 December 2018 Council adopted the Commissioners recommended decisions and this was publically notified on 21 December 2018.

Under Clause 14 of the First Schedule of the RMA parties have 30 working days from the date of service of the notice of decision of the local authority in which to lodge their appeal. The appeal period finished on 22 February 2019. No appeals have been received by Taupo District Council or the Environment Court on the decision on Plan Change 34 – Flood Hazard.

Under Clause 20 of the First Schedule the final step in the plan change process is for Council to approve the plan change and make it operative. Council approves a proposed plan change under clause 17 of the First Schedule by affixing the Council's seal to the plan change. Finally, the Council is required to publicly notify the date on which the plan change becomes operative. This public notice must be advertised at least five working days in advance of the operative date.

Once Council has approved this plan change a public notice will be placed in the Taupo and Turangi Weekender and the Taupo Times on 4 and 5 April 2019. The public notice will state that Plan Change 34 - Flood Hazard will become operative on 15 April 2019. A press release will be prepared to ensure that the community is aware of this information.

CONCLUSION

No appeals have been received on Plan Change 34 – Flood Hazard. Therefore this plan change is now beyond challenge and can be approved by Council in accordance with clause 17 of the First Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991. Doing so will make the plan change part of the operative Taupō District Plan.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

1. That Council approves Plan Change 34 - Flood Hazard to the District Plan, in accordance with clause 17 of the First Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991.
2. That in accordance with clause 20 of the First Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991, Plan Change 34 – Flood Hazard will become operative on 15 April 2019.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

5.11 COUNCIL'S FEBRUARY PERFORMANCE REPORT

Author: Gareth Green, Chief Executive Officer

Authorised by: Gareth Green, Chief Executive Officer

PURPOSE

This report provides Council with an overview on the performance of the organisation.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council notes the information contained in the Council Performance report for the month of February 2019.

A busy start to the year has continued throughout February with a variety of projects, both new and ongoing, underway around the district. Several of these have been quite long-term projects and it is fantastic to see the huge amounts of work that have been put in them over time come to fruition.

Firmly in this category is the Waitahanui water reticulation project, which is now nearing completion after several years of planning and implementation. Testing and commissioning of pumps and control systems was carried out in February, and it is projected that the system will be in full operation in the first week of April.

The district-wide wastewater assessment programme that began last year has been another long-term undertaking. This programme has seen a systematic assessment of wastewater pipes using Sewer Line Rapid Assessment Tool (SLRAT) technology to locate blockages and water jetting equipment to improve flow rates. So far just under half of the district's 209 kilometres of pipes have been assessed and in February the focus of this programme shifted to raising and/or exposing all manholes located within 300 metres of the lake. All data collected has been used to create a strategy for future maintenance and condition assessment work that will greatly improve the resilience of the network going forward.

February also saw good progress made on the Locheagles water supply reservoir. Concrete Structures Limited has a \$1.9M contract to construct this two million-litre reservoir, which will improve the security of supply to Kinloch. The reservoir's roof is now complete and in place, and pipework and landscaping are all that remain for its completion.

At the same time, several new works projects were undertaken. In Kuratau silt socks were installed at the river mouth to dissipate wave energy during high lake level storm events and allow grass and other vegetation to establish, an existing Y-intersection between Omori Road, Pihanga Road and Te Puke Road in Omori was upgraded to a T-intersection, and in Turangi repairs began on kerbs and gutters on Te Rangitautahanga Road.

February is the peak of our road resealing programme, with \$1.2 million to be spent this season on roads in Tokaanu, Pukawa, and Taupō, including Poihipi Road and Broadlands Road where seal widening in making these routes safer for all road users. Thanks to long spells of dry weather, 60 per cent of the work has now been completed. Pukawa also played host to this year's district-wide Waitangi Day celebrations with a well-attended and very popular event.

Less visible but equally important was the huge commitment made by staff to produce the audited consultation document for the amendment to the Long-term Plan 2018-28 for a new council administration building. This was adopted by Council on March 19. Consultation with the community begins on April 2 and there will be a number of opportunities for people to share their views until May 3.

Last, but by no means least, we have been carrying out continued engagement with former Waiora House tenants about the developing situation there, and both the AC Baths and Turangi Turtle Pools retained their Poolsafe accreditation in February. The Poolsafe Quality Management Scheme (Poolsafe) is an independent assessment of public pools to ensure that their operations and facilities are safe, and the accreditation is a reflection of the huge amount of work put in by the staff of both these facilities.

ATTACHMENTS

1. February 2019 Project and Service Council Performance Report (A2410686)
2. Treasury Report February 2019 (A2418834)

5.12 ADOPTION OF DRAFT FEES AND CHARGES 2019/20 FOR CONSULTATION

Author: Hadley Tattle, Senior Policy Advisor

Authorised by: Alan Menhennet, Head of Finance and Strategy

PURPOSE

This item seeks Council's adoption of the draft Fees and Charges 2019/20, for consultation using the special consultative procedure in accordance with section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council sets fees and charges for a number of services that it delivers. The fees and charges are set annually, and the community is provided with an opportunity to comment on the proposed fees and charges. The draft Fees and Charges 2019/20 are not attached to this item but will be tabled at the meeting.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council adopts the draft Fees and Charges 2019/20, for consultation using the special consultative procedure in accordance with section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.

BACKGROUND

The draft Fees and Charges 2019/20 were discussed with Council at a workshop on 19 March 2019.

DISCUSSION

Council sets fees and charges for a number of services that it delivers. The fees and charges are set annually, and the community is provided with an opportunity to comment on the proposed fees and charges.

Based on this information it is considered that there are two options.

OPTIONSAnalysis of Options

The two options Council has are to either adopt the draft Fees and Charges 2019/20 for consultation, or not.

It is recommended that Council adopts the draft Fees and Charges 2019/20 to assist it to meet its obligations under the LGA.

CONSIDERATIONS**Alignment with Council's Vision**

Council's vision is 'to be the most prosperous and liveable district in the North Island by 2022'. This is accompanied by a core set of values to underpin decision-making, the following of which are relevant to this consultation document and proposed amendment: World Class; Authentic; Resilient; Charming; Vibrant; Quality; and Value.

Financial Considerations

The revenue to be collected from fees and charges has been included in Council's financial modelling.

Legal ConsiderationsLocal Government Act 2002

This proposal has been assessed against the consultation requirements in the LGA and also the legislation applicable to the different activity of charges for which Council is setting fees i.e. the planning fees have been assessed against the requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991 and the building services fees have been assessed against the requirements of the Building Act 2004.

Policy Implications

There are no known policy implications.

Māori Engagement

Council is bound by various Acts to consult and/or engage with Māori, including a duty to act reasonably and in good faith as a Te Tiriti o Waitangi partner. Equally, Council has a responsibility to develop and proactively foster positive relationships with Māori as key stakeholders in our district, and to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi including (but not limited to) the protection of Māori rights and their rangatiratanga over tāonga. While we recognise Māori in general, we also need to work side by side with the three ahi kaa / resident iwi of our district.

Although good faith does not necessarily require consultation, it is a mechanism for Council to demonstrate its existence and commitment to working together as district partners. Appropriately, the report author acknowledges that they have considered the above obligations including the need to seek advice, guidance, feedback and/or involvement of Māori on the proposed recommendations.

Risks

There is a risk if Council chooses not to follow the process set out in the LGA. This risk has been mitigated through Council's decision making processes to date.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECISION OR PROPOSAL

Council's Significance and Engagement policy identifies the following matters that are to be taken into account when assessing the degree of significance of proposals and decisions:

- a. The level of financial consequences of the proposal or decision;
- b. Whether the proposal or decision will affect a large portion of the community or community of interest;
- c. The likely impact on present and future interests of the community, recognising Maori cultural values and their relationship to land and water;
- d. Whether the proposal affects the level of service of an activity identified in the Long Term Plan;
- e. Whether community interest is high; and
- f. The capacity of Council to perform its role and the financial and other costs of doing so.

Officers have undertaken a rounded assessment of the matters in clause 11 of the Significance and Engagement Policy (2016), and are of the opinion that the proposal under consideration is significant.

ENGAGEMENT

The draft Fees and Charges 2019/20 are considered to be significant because changes may affect the whole community. The draft Fees and Charges will be consulted on via a special consultation procedure. Consultation is proposed to be undertaken from 8 April to 10 May 2019.

COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

The proposed changes in the draft Fees and Charges 2019/20 will be consulted on via a special consultation procedure. Information will also be included in the local paper (including a public notice), on the Council website and on social media.

CONCLUSION

This item allows Council to adopt the draft Fees and Charges 2019/20 for consultation.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

5.13 255 CROWN ROAD PROPOSED VESTING TO ENABLE SALE OF BALANCE LOT

Author: Gemma Mitchell, Strategic Advisor Property & Infrastructure
Authorised by: Alan Menhennet, Head of Finance and Strategy

PURPOSE

To obtain Council authorisation to vest part of 255 Crown Road as Local Purpose Reserve, Stormwater. The proposal will also enable the sale of the balance land parcel as previously authorised under Council resolution TDC201812/C04.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In December 2018, Council approved the disposal of approximately 6500m² of 255 Crown Road for industrial land purposes. At least part of the balance land was envisaged as being appropriate for vesting as local purpose reserve – stormwater. While it was initially envisaged a subdivision consent could achieve this, there are provisions under the Public Works Act that could achieve the same outcome, if the remainder of the land was deemed appropriate to be vested in Council for reserves purposes.

It was the preference of Council’s Infrastructure Team that the balance area be retained as reserve and as such it is considered that the more prudent method for creating separate parcels is to set land apart in accordance with Section 52(4) of the Public Works Act. To enable this process, a formal decision from Council is required and as such this paper seeks to record that formal decision in lieu of a subdivision consents process. Any development of the balance land title will be required to be in accordance with the District Plan as with any other existing land parcel.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council directs officers to undertake the process required to enable the land shown as lot 2 on the attached scheme plan to be vested as local purpose reserve – stormwater – in accordance with Section 52 of the Public Works Act; and that Council authorises the Mayor and Chief Executive to execute the application to set the land apart pursuant to Section 52(4) of the Public Works Act.

BACKGROUND

The proposal has been presented previously and a decision to enable the disposal of proposed lot 1 was made, with acknowledgement at that time being that at least some of the balance land would be retained by council for infrastructure purposes.

As a result of a request for proposal to enable the subdivision consent process to obtain separate title, it was identified that there was the potential to utilise section 52 of the Public Works Act as the balance land not being sold is appropriate to be retained for stormwater purposes.

DISCUSSION

There are two options available to Council:

1. Continue with obtaining a subdivision consent which would allow for the vesting of proposed lot 2 and disposal of proposed lot 1.
2. Obtain approval to set proposed lot 2 apart in accordance with the processes outlined under Section 52(4) of the Public Works Act.

OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

Option 1.Subdivision Consents Process

Advantages	Disadvantages
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not utilise the Public Works Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires Council to obtain a relatively complex subdivision consent given the multiple District Plan layers that apply to the site, which apply only to those areas proposed to be vested
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not require a request to the Minister of Land Information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is anticipated to be more costly with no additional gains

Option 2. Setting the Land Apart under Section 52

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieves the outcomes sought in a simplified process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires a request to the Minister of Land Information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows any consideration of use of the balance land to sit with the direct development of the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is not a standard process for Council to follow

Analysis Conclusion:

It is considered more streamlined to allow the land to be set apart as this does not require an application to be prepared and a resource consent to be processed, to achieve the same outcome as a draft notice, scheme plan and gazette notice would if the public works act was utilised.

CONSIDERATIONS

Alignment with Council’s Vision

Council’s vision is ‘to be the most prosperous and liveable district in the North Island by 2022’. This is accompanied by a core set of values to underpin decision-making, the following of which are relevant to this particular proposal: World Class; Authentic; Charming; Vibrant; Quality; and Value. The proposal is to enable a commercial development on the balance land parcel which is likely to contribute to the values by encouraging investment and may also potentially create additional jobs over time.

Financial Considerations

The financial impact of the proposal is estimated to be \$10,000 including subdivision and legal fees.

Long-term Plan/Annual Plan

The expenditure outlined can as previously outlined be funded from the proceeds of sale.

Legal Considerations

Local Government Act 2002

The matter comes within scope of the Council’s lawful powers, including satisfying the purpose statement of [Section 10](#) of the Local Government Act 2002. The matter will enable the Council to meet the current and future needs of communities for good quality local infrastructure. (i.e. efficient, effective and appropriate to present and anticipated future circumstances).

The proposal has been evaluated with regards to a range of legislation. The key legislation applicable to the proposal has been reviewed and the relevant matters for consideration are as follows:

As noted above the intended outcome for Council could be achieved via subdivision consent under the resource management act or via the public works act. It is considered that both mechanisms are appropriate in this instance.

It is noted that an application must be lodged by Council with the Minister for Land Information for the process to be undertaken, in accordance with the requirements of the Public Works Act in order to obtain separate titles. No other consents are considered necessary under this alternative process.

Policy Implications

There are no known policy implications beyond that previously noted.

Māori Engagement

Council is bound by various Acts to consult and/or engage with Māori, including a duty to act reasonably and in good faith as a Te Tiriti ō Waitangi partner. Equally, Council has a responsibility to develop and

proactively foster positive relationships with Māori as key stakeholders in our district, and to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi including (but not limited to) the protection of Māori rights and their rangatiratanga over tāonga. While we recognise Māori in general, we also need to work side by side with the three ahi kaa / resident iwi of our district.

Although good faith does not necessarily require consultation, it is a mechanism for Council to demonstrate its existence and commitment to working together as district partners. Appropriately, the report author acknowledges that they have considered the above obligations including the need to seek advice, guidance, feedback and/or involvement of Māori on the proposed recommendation/s, objective/s, project/s or service/s outlined within this report.

The process outlined herein does not digress from the fundamental proposal considered in December 2018 and therefore it is not considered necessary to undertake any further engagement at this time.

Risks

The processing time of this approach could mean a slight delay to title being achieved, however the same could apply to a resource consent process.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECISION OR PROPOSAL

Council's Significance and Engagement policy identifies the following matters that are to be taken into account when assessing the degree of significance of proposals and decisions:

- a. The level of financial consequences of the proposal or decision;
- b. Whether the proposal or decision will affect a large portion of the community or community of interest;
- c. The likely impact on present and future interests of the community, recognising Maori cultural values and their relationship to land and water;
- d. Whether the proposal affects the level of service of an activity identified in the Long Term Plan;
- e. Whether community interest is high; and
- f. The capacity of Council to perform its role and the financial and other costs of doing so.

Officers have undertaken a rounded assessment of the matters in clause 11 of the Significance and Engagement Policy (2016), and are of the opinion that the proposal under consideration is of low importance.

ENGAGEMENT

Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the decision is of a low degree of significance, officers are of the opinion that no further engagement is required prior to Council making a decision.

COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

No communication/media required.

CONCLUSION

The request to change the process to enable the land to be set apart under the Public Works Act is not considered to have any material changes to that which was authorised by Council in December 2018. It is indeed considered to be a more streamlined approach to enable the disposal of the balance land area and correctly classify the gully systems that adjoin this balance area as stormwater gullies.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Scheme plan of proposed land to vest and balance lot

5.14 TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS 2019 - ORDER OF CANDIDATES' NAMES

Author: Tina Jakes, Head of Democracy, Governance and Venues

Authorised by: Gareth Green, Chief Executive Officer

PURPOSE

To receive information in relation to arrangements for the 2019 elections to be held on 12 October 2019 and to make a decision regarding the order of surnames of candidates in the voting documents.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Clause 31 [1] of the Local Electoral Regulations allows for Council to determine whether the order of candidates' names are to be arranged on the voting documents in alphabetical order of surname, pseudo-random order or random order.

In the absence of any Council resolution approving another arrangement, candidates' names must be arranged in alphabetical order of surname.

It is recommended that Council determine random order as for the last two triennial elections.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That pursuant to clause 31 [1] Local Electoral Regulations 2001 Council hereby determines that the names of the candidates in the 2019 Taupō District elections shall be arranged on the voting documents in random order.

BACKGROUND

The proposal has not been presented previously.

Elections for Mayor, councillors and community board members in Taupō District, as well as elections for Waikato Regional Council (WRC) and Lakes District Health Board (LDHB) members are held every three years.

This year the elections are being held by postal vote on 12 October 2019 and preparations are underway.

Elections are associated with Council's representation arrangements, which were reviewed recently. At the time of writing, Council is still awaiting the outcome of the Local Government Commission's recent hearing and consideration of representation arrangements for the Taupō district. The voting system for the elections has however been resolved and will be First Past the Post.

Council has contracted electionz.com as its provider for vote processing and electoral services. Warwick Lampp is the Electoral Officer at and Tina Jakes the Deputy Electoral Officer.

Nominations open on 19 July 2019 and close on 16 August 2019. Information for candidates is being reviewed, such as the Candidate Information Handbook. Dates are to be confirmed for any candidate briefing sessions.

DISCUSSION

Council has the option of resolving the order of names and has until June 2019 to exercise the option.

The three options for the order in which candidates' surnames are listed on voting documents are:

- Alphabetical - candidates are listed alphabetically
- Pseudo Random – all voting documents have candidates in the same random order, having been ordered by the drawing of lots – this order was used in 2007 and 2010 elections
- Random – every voting paper will have candidates ordered randomly – this order was used for 2013 elections

Option 1 has not been used for the past three elections and there is an increased probability that that names that appear at the top of the voting paper are more likely to be elected.

Option 2 was the option used in the 2010 elections. There is a perception that those candidates whose names appear at the top [albeit randomly] have an advantage.

Option 3 is becoming the more favoured options by Councils and DHBs. The random order of candidates on each voting paper defrays the perception that those candidates at the top have an advantage.

In terms of cost, there is no difference between any of the three methods.

As part of its inquiry into the 2013 local authority elections, the Justice and Electoral Committee observed that in 2013, 21 local authorities used ballot papers randomly, and 11 used pseudo-random order. That Committee’s recommendation to the Government was that the order of candidate names on all ballot papers in local authority elections be completely randomised.

Based on this information it is considered that there are three options.

OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

Option 1 Alphabetical

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less confusion as the names in the candidate profiles booklet and voting papers are the same 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the 2007 elections, candidates whose names were early in the alphabet (and booklet) and on the voting papers were up to 4% more likely to be elected

Option 2 – Pseudo-Random

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The order of candidates’ names is random and therefore less likely to favour candidates whose names start with A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Candidates in the profile booklet are still listed alphabetically and this could cause some confusion The same random order is used for all voting papers and it is more likely the candidates at the top of the voting paper are elected

Option 3 - Random

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The order of candidates’ names is different for each voting paper and therefore gives no advantage to any candidate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Candidates in the profile booklet are still listed alphabetically and this can cause some confusion

Analysis Conclusion:

The preferred option is Option 3 – Random order as this ensures that there is no advantage or disadvantage to any particular candidate.

CONSIDERATIONS

Alignment with Council’s Vision

Council’s vision is ‘to be the most prosperous and liveable district in the North Island by 2022’. This is accompanied by a core set of values to underpin decision-making, the following of which are relevant to this particular proposal: World Class; Authentic; Vibrant; Quality; and Value.

Financial Considerations

The financial impact of the election process has been provided for within the LTP. There are no additional costs associated with this proposal.

Long-term Plan/Annual Plan

The expenditure outlined is currently budgeted for under Democracy and Planning.

Legal Considerations

The matter comes within scope of the Council's lawful powers, under the Local Electoral Regulations 2001.

Policy Implications

There are no known policy implications.

Māori Engagement

Council is bound by various Acts to consult and/or engage with Māori, including a duty to act reasonably and in good faith as a Te Tiriti o Waitangi partner. Equally, Council has a responsibility to develop and proactively foster positive relationships with Māori as key stakeholders in our district, and to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi including (but not limited to) the protection of Māori rights and their rangatiratanga over tāonga. While we recognise Māori in general, we also need to work side by side with the three ahi kaa / resident iwi of our district.

Although good faith does not necessarily require consultation, it is a mechanism for Council to demonstrate its existence and commitment to working together as district partners. Appropriately, the report author acknowledges that they have considered the above obligations including the need to seek advice, guidance, feedback and/or involvement of Māori on the proposed recommendation/s, objective/s, project/s or service/s outlined within this report. There has been no consultation or engagement as this is legislative requirement.

Risks

There are no known risks. Legislation determines what can and cannot be done.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECISION OR PROPOSAL

Council's Significance and Engagement policy identifies the following matters that are to be taken into account when assessing the degree of significance of proposals and decisions:

- a. The level of financial consequences of the proposal or decision;
- b. Whether the proposal or decision will affect a large portion of the community or community of interest;
- c. The likely impact on present and future interests of the community, recognising Maori cultural values and their relationship to land and water;
- d. Whether the proposal affects the level of service of an activity identified in the Long Term Plan;
- e. Whether community interest is high; and
- f. The capacity of Council to perform its role and the financial and other costs of doing so.

Officers have undertaken a rounded assessment of the matters in clause 11 of the Significance and Engagement Policy (2019), and are of the opinion that the proposal under consideration is of low importance.

ENGAGEMENT

Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the decision is of a low degree of significance, officers are of the opinion that no further engagement is required prior to Council making a decision.

COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

Communication of the decision will be via a press release and update of Council's website.

CONCLUSION

A decision to use random order for candidate surnames on voting documents would ensure that there is no real or perceived advantage to any candidate as the names of each voting paper is generated randomly by computer

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

5.15 COUNCIL ENGAGEMENTS APRIL 2019 AND CONFERENCE OPPORTUNITIES

Author: Tina Jakes, Head of Democracy, Governance and Venues

Authorised by: Gareth Green, Chief Executive Officer

Engagements

ENGAGEMENT	DAY	DATE	TIME
Taupō Airport Authority Committee meeting (Taupō Airport, ANZAC Memorial Drive)	Monday	1	10.30am-noon
Workshop - Taupō CBD intersection upgrades	Tuesday	2	9.30am-10am
Workshop - climate change declaration	Tuesday	2	10am-10.30am
Workshop - Transport Strategy; Water Supply Strategy; Road Encroachment Policy	Tuesday	2	10.30am-11.30am
Workshop - Kiddle / Arrowsmith & Wairakei Drive intersection updates	Tuesday	2	11.30am-12.30pm
Workshop - asset management & project management	Tuesday	2	1pm-2pm
Workshop – Briefing from Electoral Officer – advice on elected member protocols & the pre-election period	Tuesday	2	2pm-3pm
District Plan rural section engagement session (River Road Community Hall)	Thursday	4	10am-noon
Turangi/Tongariro Community Board pre-meeting catch up (Boardroom, Turangi Service Centre)	Tuesday	9	11am-noon
Turangi/Tongariro Community Board meeting (Boardroom, Turangi Service Centre)	Tuesday	9	1pm-4pm
Destination Great Lake Taupō Board recruitment / interviews – closed (Council Chamber, 107 Heuheu Street, Taupō)	Thursday	11	9am-4pm
Closed workshop – Airbiz presentation to Council and the Taupō Airport Authority Committee (Council Chamber, 107 Heuheu Street, Taupō)	Friday	12	1pm-3pm
Fences, Roding, Reserves & Dogs Committee meeting (Council Chamber, 107 Heuheu Street, Taupō)	Tuesday	16	10am-3pm
Mayoral coffee morning / afternoon teas	Thursday	18	10am-11am (Topsy Trout, Kinloch) and 1pm-2pm (Creel Lodge, Turangi)
Workshop – EGLT and DGLT presentations – six month reports (Council Chamber, 107 Heuheu Street, Taupō)	Tuesday	30	10am-11.30am
Workshop – District Plan review (Council Chamber, 107 Heuheu Street, Taupō)	Tuesday	30	11.30am-12.30pm
Public forum (Council Chamber, 107 Heuheu Street, Taupō)	Tuesday	30	1pm-1.30pm

Council meeting (Council Chamber, 107 Heuheu Street, Taupō)	Tuesday	30	1.30pm-5pm
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Conference and Professional Development Opportunities

To approve, either prior or retrospectively, Councillor attendance at conferences and professional development courses – *none received at the time of writing.*

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council receives the information relating to engagements for April 2019.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

5.16 MEMBERS' REPORTS

Author: Tina Jakes, Head of Democracy, Governance and Venues

Authorised by: Gareth Green, Chief Executive Officer

PURPOSE

This item permits members to report on meetings/functions they have attended as Council's representative, or on behalf of Council, since the last Council meeting.

The item also provides an opportunity for members to report back, either verbally or by way of tabled information, specifically on conferences, seminars and professional development courses that they have attended.

No debate and/or resolution is permitted on any of the reports.

CONCLUSION

Members' reports will be presented at the meeting for receipt.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council receives the reports from members.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

6 CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

I move that the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject matter of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the local government official information and meetings act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under Section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
<p>Agenda Item No: 6.1 Receipt of Lake Taupo Protection Joint Committee Publicly Excluded Minutes - 30 November 2018</p>	<p>Section 7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons</p> <p>Section 7(2)(g) - the withholding of the information is necessary to maintain legal professional privilege</p> <p>Section 7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable [the Council] to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)</p>	<p>Section 48(1)(a)(i)- the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 7</p>
<p>Agenda Item No: 6.2 Receipt of Confidential Portion of Minutes - Taupō Airport Authority Committee - 18 February 2019</p>		
<p>Agenda Item No: 6.3 Receipt of Confidential Portion of Minutes - Audit & Risk Committee - 11 March 2019</p>		
<p>Agenda Item No: 6.4 Consideration of lease proposals 2 Ashwood Avenue, Taupo</p>	<p>Section 7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable [the Council] to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities</p> <p>Section 7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable [the Council] to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)</p>	<p>Section 48(1)(a)(i)- the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 7</p>
<p>Agenda Item No: 6.5</p>		

<p>Reappointment of Destination Great Lake Taupo Chairman - Fixed Term</p>	<p>Section 7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons</p>	<p>Section 48(1)(a)(i)- the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 7</p>
<p>Agenda Item No: 6.6 Appointment of Chief Executive Officer</p>	<p>Section 7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons</p>	<p>Section 48(1)(a)(i)- the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 7</p>

I also move that *[name of person or persons]* be permitted to remain at this meeting, after the public has been excluded, because of their knowledge of *[specify]*. This knowledge, which will be of assistance in relation to the matter to be discussed, is relevant to that matter because *[specify]*.