

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

Date:	Tuesday, 30 June 2020
Time:	1.00pm
Location:	Council Chamber 107 Heuheu Street Taupō

AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson Mayor David Trewavas
Deputy Chairperson Cr Christine Rankin

Members

- Cr John Boddy
- Cr Kathy Guy
- Cr Tangonui Kingi
- Cr Kylie Leonard
- Cr John Mack
- Cr Anna Park
- Cr Kevin Taylor
- Cr Kirsty Trueman
- Cr Yvonne Westerman
- Cr John Williamson

Quorum 6

Gareth Green
Chief Executive Officer

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3.1 ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - 26 MAY 2020

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 26 May 2020 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Council Meeting Minutes - 26 May 2020

4.1 RECEIPT OF THE LAKE TAUPO PROTECTION PROJECT JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES - 24 APRIL 2020

Author: Tanya Wood, Policy Advisor

Authorised by: Alan Menhennet, Head of Finance and Strategy

PURPOSE

To receive the minutes of the Lake Taupō Protection Project Joint Committee meeting which was held on 24 April 2020.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council receives the minutes of the Lake Taupō Protection Project Joint Committee meeting held on 24 April 2020.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Minutes of the Lake Taupo Protection Project Joint Committee Meeting - 24 April 2020

4.2 CONSIDERATION OF MANGAKINO/POUAKANI REPRESENTATIVE GROUP RECOMMENDATION - 16 JUNE 2020 - CHANGES TO THE MANGAKINO-TOKOROA WEEKLY PUBLIC BUS SERVICE

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

Authorised by: Gareth Green, Chief Executive Officer

PURPOSE

To consider a recommendation from the Mangakino/Pouakani Representative Group.

DISCUSSION

At its meeting held on 16 June 2020, the Mangakino/Pouakani Representative Group made the following recommendation:

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION**MP202006/06 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Mayor David Trewavas

Seconded: Mrs Lisa de Thierry

That the Mangakino/Pouakani Representative Group recommends to Council that the weekly public bus service from Mangakino to Tokoroa is reduced to Tuesday and Friday and that \$19,000 is included in the Transportation budget for 2020/21.

CARRIED

CONCLUSION

It is recommended that Council adopts the Mangakino/Pouakani Representative Group recommendation MP202006/06.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council adopts Mangakino/Pouakani Representative Group recommendation MP202006/06 and therefore reduces the weekly public bus service from Mangakino to Tokoroa to Tuesday and Friday and includes \$19,000 (plus GST) in the Transportation budget for 2020/21.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

4.3 CONSIDERATION OF TAUPŌ AIRPORT AUTHORITY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION - 22 JUNE 2020 - AMENDMENT TO THE TAUPŌ AIRPORT AUTHORITY COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

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

Authorised by: Gareth Green, Chief Executive Officer

PURPOSE

To consider a recommendation from the Taupō Airport Authority Committee.

DISCUSSION

At its meeting held on 22 June 2020, the Taupō Airport Authority Committee made the following recommendation:

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION**TAA202006/01 RESOLUTION**

Moved: Cr Christine Rankin

Seconded: Mr Chris Johnston

That the Taupō Airport Authority Committee recommends to Council the following amendments to the Terms of Reference to the Taupō Airport Authority.

- The removal of representatives from the Taupō Airport Safety Committee (1) and the Taupō Airport User Group (1) and include an additional business representative.

CONCLUSION

It is recommended that Council adopts Taupō Airport Authority Committee recommendation TAA202006/01.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council adopts Taupō Airport Authority Committee recommendation TAA202006/01 and therefore amends the Terms of Reference for that Committee to remove representatives from the Taupō Airport Safety Committee (1) and the Taupō Airport User Group (1) and include an additional business representative.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Extract from the minutes of the Taupo Airport Authority Committee meeting held on 22 June 2020 - Amend Terms of Reference

4.4	ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE WITH TŪWHARETOA MĀORI TRUST BOARD AND SCOPE OF JMA WITH TŪWHARETOA MĀORI TRUST BOARD
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Author: Sue Mavor, Senior Policy Advisor

Authorised by: Dylan Tahau, Head of Community, Culture and Heritage

PURPOSE

To:

- convene a joint committee to begin the process for finalising a joint management agreement (JMA) between Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board and Taupō District Council under s 50(1) of the Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010;
- appoint elected members to the committee;
- adopt the committee's terms of reference; and
- determine whether, in principle, Taupō Waters is included for the negotiation of the scope the JMA.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council already has existing joint management agreements with the Raukawa Settlement Trust and another with Te Arawa River Iwi Trust with the purpose of co-management and governance over the Waikato River to restore and protect the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River for present and future generations under the Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010 (the Act). The Act also requires a joint management agreement (JMA) between the Council and Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board (TMTB) to provide for them to work together in carrying out duties, functions and exercising powers under the Resource Management Act 1991 to restore and protect the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River for present and future generations.

Council and TMTB staff have been formally working together to formulate a JMA since September 2019 (informal discussions have occurred in the past). Taupō District Council received notice, on 13 February 2020, from TMTB under s 50(1) of the Act to enter into a joint management agreement. The Act requires the Council and TMTB to convene a joint committee to oversee the development of the JMA within 30 business days of Council receiving notice from TMTB. The first step in this process is to establish the committee, by each party appointing three representatives to the committee and approving the terms of reference. As all the JMAs have the same purpose, it would be beneficial to use the same elected members for this new governance committee with TMTB as on the Raukawa Settlement Trust and Te Arawa River Iwi Trust JMA committees.

The draft terms of reference (Attachment 1) have been agreed with officers from TMTB.

It is anticipated that the joint committee will meet at least twice in the year. Firstly, to agree the final scope of the JMA and secondly, to recommend the final wording of the JMA to the Board and the Council for their final approval.

The legislation enables the inclusion, in the JMA, of matters for the waterways within Taupō Waters if the Council and TMTB agree to them being included. TMTB has recently included Taupō Waters within the scope of their JMA with the Waikato Regional Council. The inter-agency staff working group has been progressing on the principle that Taupō Waters will be included in the discussions during the formulation of the JMA. TMTB staff have provided some examples as to how they think this might apply within a JMA but the precise details of these matters have not been confirmed at this stage. The working group needs to further explore these matters, ensure that they are within the Council's RMA statutory functions and undertake an assessment of the effect their inclusion will have on the Council's statutory governance and management arrangements for the Taupō Catchment. Only then can a final decision be made on whether to include matters for the waterways of Taupō Waters within the JMA. Therefore, it is recommended that the Council agrees, in principle, to matters within the waterways within Taupō Waters being included in the negotiation of the scope of the JMA.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council

1. Convenes a committee with Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board, called the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board and Taupō District Council Committee;
2. Appoints Councillors _____, _____, and _____ to the Committee;

3. Approves the draft terms of reference for the Committee;
4. Delegates to the Committee the powers described in the attached terms of reference; and
5. Approves, in principle, the inclusion of Taupō Waters in the negotiation of the scope of the Joint Management Agreement.

BACKGROUND

Council already has existing joint management agreements with the Raukawa Settlement Trust and another with Te Arawa River Iwi Trust for the co-management and governance of the Waikato River under the Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010 (the Act). The purpose of these JMAs is to restore and protect the Waikato River's health and wellbeing for present and future generations. The Act also requires a JMA between the Council and TMTB to provide for them to work together in carrying out the duties and functions, and exercising the powers, in the Resource Management Act 1991 as follows:

- monitoring and enforcement, under section 47;
- preparation, review, change, or variation of a Resource Management Act 1991 planning document, under section 48;
- duties, functions, or powers under Part 6 of the Resource Management Act 1991 in relation to applications for resource consents, under section 49;
- processes to explore whether customary activities could be carried out by the iwi on the Waikato River without any authorisation from the Council; and
- processes to explore whether customary activities could be provided for as permitted activities in the district plan.

The JMA must cover these matters for the part of the Waikato River and its tributaries and lakes and wetlands within the area marked B on SO Plan 409144 within the Taupō District.

The JMA may cover these matters for the waterways within Taupō Waters if the Council and TMTB agree to the matters being covered in the agreement. The inter-agency staff working group has been progressing on the principle that Taupō Waters will be included in the discussions during the formulation of the JMA. The parties can also agree to extend the JMA to cover additional duties, functions, or powers to those outlined above.

TMTB staff have requested that the inclusion of Taupō Waters in the JMA negotiations be determined by the Council now, so that negotiation on the inclusion can continue. TMTB staff have provided some examples to Council officers as to how they consider this might apply within a JMA with Taupō District Council. The precise details of these matters have not been confirmed at this stage. The working group needs to further discuss these matters and ensure that they are within the Council's RMA statutory functions to fully explore how Taupō Waters could be included in the JMA.

The legislation (s 50(1)) requires Council and TMTB to convene a joint committee to oversee the formulation of the JMA.

Council and TMTB staff have been working together to formulate a JMA since September 2019. There has been a delay in the commencement of the negotiation of this JMA due to TMTB negotiating and signing their JMA with Waikato Regional Council prior to commencing negotiations with Taupō District Council.

Taupō District Council received notice, on 13 February 2020, from the TMTB under s 50(1) of the Act to enter into a joint management agreement. This marks TMTB's desire to commence formal negotiations for the development of a JMA as required under section 43 of the Act. This legislation requires the Council and TMTB to convene a joint committee to oversee the development of the joint management agreement within 30 business days of Council receiving notice from TMTB. Due to COVID-19 lock down and the joint decision at a staff level to request approval to include Taupō Waters at this stage, the presentation of this paper to the Council has been delayed.

DISCUSSION

Timeframe

Council staff have been working with Trust Board staff on the scope of the joint management agreement since September 2019. The serving of notice to Council by TMTB is provided for under the legislation and means that the timeframes within which to finalise the joint management agreement have commenced. This is 18 months after the Council received notice from TMTB, unless both parties agree otherwise. That date is 13 August 2021. However, TMTB are keen to finalise the JMA by the end of this calendar year.

Committee

Council and TMTB need to appoint equal members to the committee. TMTB has indicated they will be appointing three members so three elected members need to be appointed to this committee. Council already has elected members appointed to two governance committees under the Act with Raukawa Settlement Trust and Te Arawa River Iwi Trust. As all the JMAs have the same purpose it would be beneficial to use these same elected members as representatives for this new governance committee with TMTB.

The draft terms of reference for the committee (Attachment 1) have been agreed with officers from TMTB.

It is anticipated that the joint committee will meet at least twice in the year. Firstly, to agree matters negotiated by the two parties and secondly, to recommend the final wording of the JMA to the Board and the Council for their final approval.

Inclusion of Taupō Waters

Through the August 1992 and September 2007 deeds between the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board and the Crown, it has been confirmed that the Trust Board is the legal owner of Taupō Waters. Taupō Waters means the bed, water column and air space of Lake Taupō and designated portions of the Waihora, Waihaha, Whanganui, Wharetoa, Kuratau, Poutu, Waimarino, Tauranga-Taupō, Tongariro, Waipēhi, Waiotaka, Hinemaiaia and Waitahanui Rivers and the Waikato River to the Te Toka a Tia downstream and inclusive of the Huka Falls, but does not include the water over that land.

Ngā Hapū o Tūwharetoa are the descendants of Tūwharetoa, Tia and other tupuna who have occupied the Taupō Region continuously since the arrival of the Te Arawa waka. Ngāti Tūwharetoa are linked by whakapapa to their lands and their taonga. This connection establishes their mana whenua, kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga, including their right to establish and maintain a meaningful and sustainable relationship between hapū, whanau and their taonga. As kaitiaki, Ngāti Tūwharetoa has an inherent obligation to ensure that the mauri, and the physical and spiritual health of their environment, inclusive of Taupō Waters and the Waikato River, is maintained, protected and enhanced.

There are a range of entities and mechanisms that have responsibilities to the broader Taupō Catchment. There is current overlap between roles and functions between different groups, including amongst Ngāti Tūwharetoa. The inclusion of Taupō Waters in the JMA has the potential to complicate an already complex web of relationships and RMA responsibilities between the Council and various entities in relation to Taupō Waters and the wider Taupō catchment, including Te Kōpu ā Kānapanapa, established under the Ngāti Tūwharetoa Claims Settlement Act 2018, which has responsibility for overseeing, amongst other matters, the restoration, protection and enhancement of the Taupō Catchment. However, until the details of the Taupō Waters matters to be considered in the JMA have been outlined and discussed, a complete assessment of what effect the inclusion of Taupō Waters will have on the Council's other governance and management arrangements under the Act and the Settlement Act cannot yet be undertaken.

Accordingly, officers recommend agreeing, in principle, to the inclusion of Taupō Waters at this early stage in the formulation of the JMA, subject to negotiation of the details of the matters TMTB and Council officers wish to include. Once these details have been determined, the inclusion of Taupō Waters in the JMA can be considered by the new Committee and a formal recommendation, regarding the inclusion of Taupō Waters, can go to the Board and the Council for their final approval.

OPTIONS

There are two matters addressed in this paper:

- The establishment of the committee, the appointment onto the committee and the terms of reference.
- The inclusion of Taupō waters in the discussions during the formulation of the JMA.

1. The establishment of the committee, the appointment of elected members onto the committee and the terms of reference.

There are two options (including the do nothing option) to address this matter

Analysis of Options

There are two options for Council: Form the committee, appoint elected members and adopt the terms of reference or do not form the committee (do nothing).

Option 1. Form the committee, appoint elected members and adopt the terms of reference

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This would assist Council in meeting its legal requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Option 2. Do not form the committee

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This would result in Council breaching legal requirements. • This would detrimentally impact on Council's relationship with Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board.

Analysis Conclusion:

Council has a number of legislative responsibilities including the convening of a committee with TMTB to oversee the development of a JMA. A failure to fulfil these responsibilities contravenes the legislation and will result in the involvement of the Minister. It would also detrimentally affect the relationship that Council has with Tūwharetoa, specifically the TMTB. The recommended option is to form the committee, appoint elected members and adopt the terms of reference.

2. The inclusion of Taupō Waters in the discussions during the formulation of the JMA.

There are three options to address this matter: include Taupō Waters in the scope of the JMA; include Taupō Waters, in principle, in the discussions during the formulation of the JMA; do not include Taupō Waters in the scope of the JMA discussions.

Option 1. Include Taupō Waters, in the scope of the JMA

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help Council better understand how TMTB can be involved with the Council's role and responsibilities over Taupō Waters. • Help to maintain the Council's relationship with the TMTB. • Shows Council has a willingness to work with TMTB. • Allows Council to explore with TMTB how they can work together under the relevant legislation to protect Taupō Waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More staff time required for discussion of detailed matters to possibly be included for Taupō Waters. • Uncertainty regarding the implications for Council's relationships and responsibilities with various entities in relation to Taupō Waters and the wider Taupō catchment.

Option 2. Include Taupō Waters, in principle, in the discussions during the formulation of the JMA

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help Council better understand how TMTB can be involved with the Council's role and responsibilities over Taupō Waters. • Help to maintain the Council's relationship with the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board. • Show Council has a willingness to try to work with TMTB • Allows Council to explore with TMTB how they can work together under the relevant legislation to protect Taupō Waters. • Ability to withdraw the agreement in principle at any time if the details of the matters to be included for Taupō Waters result in additional uncertainty or too complex overlap with Council's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More staff time required for discussion of detailed matters to possibly be included for Taupō Waters.

other statutory responsibilities.	
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Option 3. Do not include Taupō Waters in the discussions during the formulation of the JMA

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would not create additional complexity in relation to Council responsibilities to iwi for the Taupō catchment. • Less staff time involved in negotiating the JMA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A missed opportunity to work in a unique way to protect Taupō Waters. • A missed opportunity to work closer together and strengthen the relationship with TMTB. • Detrimentally impact on Council’s relationship with TMTB.

Analysis Conclusion:

The legislation states that the inclusion of Taupō Waters in the JMA is discretionary. However rather than dismiss the inclusion of Taupō Waters at this early stage in the scope of the JMA, it is preferable to agree to its inclusion, at this stage, in principle, subject to negotiation of the details of the matters TMTB and Council officers wish to include. Once these details have been determined, the inclusion of Taupō Waters in the scope can be discussed and considered by the new Committee and a formal recommendation, regarding the inclusion of Taupō Waters, can go to the Board and the Council for their final approval. This option allows Council the opportunity to explore whether Council and TMTB can work together under this legislation to protect Taupō Waters and strengthen their relationship.

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, and Quality.

Financial Considerations

The financial impact of the proposal will be the cost of servicing the new committee and the costs of additional staff time to negotiate the terms of the JMA.

Legal Considerations

Council is required to work with TMTB to form a joint committee and develop a JMA following notice being given by TMTB to the Council under s 50(1) of the Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Raukawa, and Te Arawa River Iwi Waikato River Act 2010. A failure to do so would result in the Minister becoming involved to resolve the matter. This committee is created under the Act, and so the Local Government Act (LGA) requirements for committees, under Schedule 7 of the LGA do not apply. The Act states that the inclusion of Taupō Waters in the JMA is only required if both parties agree to its inclusion.

Policy Implications

There are no known policy implications of the forming of the committee. There are policy implications of the JMA including matters for Taupō Waters. However, as this is just an agreement in principle, which is subject to negotiation and does not commit the Council to the inclusion of Taupō Waters in the final JMA there are no policy implications at this stage.

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 ahi kaa / resident iwi of our district.

Although good faith does not always 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.

This governance committee will have 3 members of TMTB appointed to it. Staff have been working with TMTB staff on the development of this JMA since last year. During that time TMTB staff have briefed their CEO and Board about this project. This agenda item and the terms of reference have been prepared with input from TMTB staff. There is no requirement to undertake any wider engagement with Māori about this JMA.

Risks

There are no known risks, at this stage, of the agreement in principle to include Taupō Waters, which is subject to negotiation and does not commit the Council to the inclusion of Taupō Waters in the final JMA.

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 Māori 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 is required at this stage. The new Committee, once formed, will decide whether to undertake any media releases and the process it will use to undertake communications.

CONCLUSION

Council and TMTB are required to develop a JMA in accordance with legislation. To guide the development of that agreement the two parties are required to convene a joint committee with three members each from Council and TMTB. Terms of reference for the joint committee have been developed with Trust Board staff.

The next step in the process is the appointment of three elected members to the joint committee and adoption of the terms of reference. Once Council and Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board have both appointed their respective committee members, the joint committee will be convened and development of the joint management agreement can continue under the committee's guidance.

The legislation enables the inclusion, in the JMA, of matters for the waterways within Taupō Waters if the Council and TMTB agree to them being included. As the details of these matters has not been outlined by TMTB or discussed in any detail at this stage it is recommended that the Council agrees, in principle, to matters within the waterways within Taupō Waters being included in the negotiation of the scope of the JMA.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft Terms of Reference for Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board and Taupō District Council Committee

4.5 NEW PUBLIC ROAD NAMES - WHAREWAKA EAST SUBDIVISION

Author: Louise Wood, Senior Resource Consents Planner
Authorised by: Brian Fox, Head of Regulatory and Risk

PURPOSE

This item is being presented to Council to make a decision on new public road names within the Wharewaka East subdivision.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Within Stages 6, 9, 10 and 11 of the Wharewaka East subdivision there are three new public roads that require names. The developer has selected the preferred name in consultation with the Tūwharetoa Maori Trust Board (TMTB). Stage 5 is under construction and nearing completion.

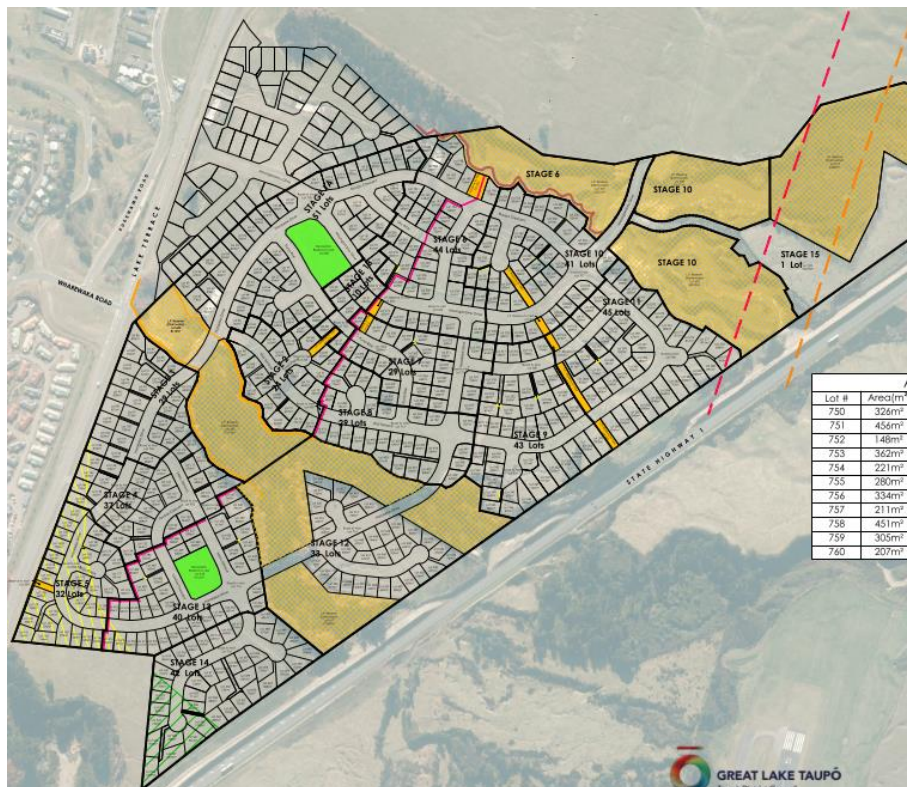


Figure 1: Wharewaka East Subdivision Scheme Plan

Consultation has been undertaken with emergency services and the TMTB.

The proposed road names are considered appropriate given that there are no duplications or similarities to other road names in the Taupō District therefore the preferred option is to approve the road names proposed by the developer.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council approves the following road names for the Wharewaka East Subdivision, Taupō:

- Poroporo Way
- Patete Place
- Kopakopa Crescent

BACKGROUND

This item is being presented to Council to make a decision on three names for roads within the Wharewaka East subdivision. Subdivision consent RM060488 was granted in 2008 (and subsequently varied) for the creation of 530 residential lots on land to the east of Lake Terrace and west of the East Taupō Arterial. Previous Stages 1A, 1B, 2, 3 and 4 are completed and Stage 5 is under construction and nearing completion.

Proposals for other road names within the subdivision have been presented previously.

DISCUSSION

The developers for the Wharewaka East Subdivision have put forward names for three public roads within this subdivision as follows:

- Poroporo Way
- Patete Place
- Kopakopa Crescent

The three names are traditional rongoa (medicine) plants: poroporo – breadfruit tree, patete – seven finger tree, and kopakopa – Chatham Island forget-me-not. The names continue the overall theme of the road names within the subdivision being plant / resource based.

The road names have been put forward to the Emergency Services – New Zealand Fire Service, New Zealand Police and St John Ambulance and the TMTB. No objections were raised by these parties.

Based on this information it is considered that the name presented is appropriate. Council has the following options:

1. Accept the names
2. Reject the names
3. Select an alternative names

OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

The developers have selected their preferred road names and the names are considered to be appropriate given that there are no duplications or similarities to other road names in the Taupō District. It is not considered effective to reject or select alternative road names given the level of acceptance by key parties.

Option 1. Accept the road names

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road names are unique 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of alternative road names would require further consultation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no other similar road names within the District 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has not been any negative feedback on the names 	

Option 2. Reject the road names

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to select potential alternative road names that may be more suitable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of alternative road names would require further consultation

Option 3. Select alternative road names

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to select potential alternative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of alternative road names would require further consultation

road names that may be more suitable	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The item would be required to be presented to Council again

Analysis Conclusion:

It is considered appropriate to accept the road names presented by the developers.

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: Authentic; Charming; Vibrant; Quality.

Financial Considerations

There are no financial impacts associated with the proposed road names.

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 matter assists Council in the performance of Council’s regulatory function.

The proposed road names have been evaluated with regards to the relevant road naming regulations and are consistent with these requirements.

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 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 ō 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 developer has consulted with the TMTB regarding the proposed public road names and no objections were raised. Therefore it is considered meaningful engagement has been undertaken with relevant Iwi.

Risks

There are no known risks associated with the selection of the road names.

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

It is recommended that Council approves the road names as presented.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Road names - WEL Subdivision

4.6	NOTIFIED DECISION ON PLAN CHANGE 1 TO THE WAIKATO REGIONAL PLAN (HEALTHY RIVERS)
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Author: Tanya Wood, Policy Advisor

Authorised by: Alan Menhennet, Head of Finance and Strategy

PURPOSE

To update Council on the notified decision on Plan Change 1 to the Waikato Regional Plan/Healthy Rivers (PC1) and to seek a decision from Council on whether to be involved with the appeal process.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Waikato Regional Council have notified the decision on PC1. The deadline for lodging an appeal is 7 July 2020.

As currently drafted, the wording of the notified decision will have impacts on Council's point source discharges.

Council must decide whether to be involved with the appeal process, and if so, the capacity in which Council should be involved.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council

1. Lodges an appeal to the notified decision on Plan Change 1 to the Waikato Regional Plan and that the appeal relates to the following points:
 - A. That reasonable mixing should be provided for in policy 13
 - B. That a 30-year consent term should be perused for regionally significant infrastructure
 - C. That policy 13 makes clearer reference to the National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity.
 - D. Opposes the removal of the methods on funding and implementation and also questions the support that Waikato Regional Council will provide in implementing PC1.
 - E. -That the stormwater network be included in the definition of regionally significant infrastructure within PC1 and therefore subject to policy 11,
2. Takes a watching brief on the appeals that are made on the notified decision on Plan Change 1 to the Waikato Regional Plan, and authorises the Chief Executive to make decisions on whether to join specific appeals as a party under Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, on the following points:
 - A. The use of the nitrogen leaching rate in lieu of the nitrogen reference point
 - B. The socio-economic implication of moving to 20% within 10 years of becoming operative
 - C. The stock exclusion provisions
 - D. Options for alternatives to reduce the amount of burden on farmers and the wider community
 - E. Ensuring that the ability for offsetting for point source discharges is retained
 - F. Any toughening up on the policy criteria for point source discharges
 - G. The overall timeframe for achieving the water quality targets (2096)
 - H. Improving clarity on how land use change may occur
 - I. How the wider context of the Vision and Strategy is considered in resource consent decision making.
3. Acknowledges that the ongoing expert planning and legal costs related to the appeals process will be managed as unbudgeted expenditure with officers to provide regular updates on anticipated

expenditure.

BACKGROUND

The proposal has been presented to Council at a workshop on 23 June 2020.

Waikato Regional Council publicly notified PC1 in October 2016. The plan change seeks to improve water quality in the Waikato and Waipa River catchments, through reducing the presence of four contaminants – nitrogen, phosphorous, sediment and E.coli. As notified, PC1 was heavily focused on introducing regulation for pastoral farming and horticulture, however the plan change will also impact Council's point source discharges.

Council made a submission to PC1 in March 2017. While overall Council supported the intent of PC1, concerns raised included:

1. The socio-economic impacts of PC1 on the communities affected by it
2. Clarification about what the staged approach means to achieve the 2096 target
3. That the nitrogen reference point system encourages grandparenting; where biggest polluters are rewarded and those demonstrating good behaviour and actions are not
4. There should be an allowance for those who are below an acceptable level of discharge to increase their discharge
5. Whether the Regional Council would provide funding to enable the effective implementation of PC1, particularly for sub-catchment community initiatives
6. That stormwater infrastructure is not covered by the definition of regionally significant infrastructure, and would therefore be penalized by the new point source discharge policies
7. The point source discharge policies should recognize the monitoring undertaken during the operation of wastewater operations when assessing and renewing resource consents. Consideration of reasonable mixing.
8. That offsetting be considered as a mitigating measure, rather than being considered only when all other options have been considered
9. That offsetting be provided for in the Lake Taupō catchment as the FMU above the Waikato River
10. Providing for a 35-year consent term for point source discharges from council infrastructure
11. The need for a new policy that allows for urban growth, as required under the National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity (NPS-UDC)
12. The requirement for FEPs will generate significant compliance costs for landowners. There should be funding available
13. That the rules be simplified
14. There is a large burden on landowners to provide information and evidence, some of which the Regional Council already has
15. Clarity on the interpretation of many of the rules, including the need for definitions
16. The availability of skilled people to implement the provisions (Farm Environment Plans, determining nitrogen reference point)
17. Desire to see the location of monitoring sites on a map

Council was also involved in the PC1 further submission and hearings processes.

WRC adopted the independent hearings panel's decision at their Council meeting on 18 March 2020 and formally notified the decision on 22 April 2020. While the intent of the plan change has remained, there have been some significant changes to the provisions.

Overall, the changes that have been made are significantly improved from the provisions in the plan change which were notified in October 2016. While the changes have addressed most of the issues that Council raised in its submission, there are some points, which, in the opinion of officers have not been adequately addressed. These points are:

- Submission point 4 – that there should be an allowance for those who are below an acceptable level of discharge to increase their discharge
- Submission point 5 - whether the Regional Council would provide funding to enable the effective implementation of PC1, particularly for sub-catchment community initiatives
- Submission point 7 – that the point source discharge policies should recognize the monitoring undertaken during the operation of wastewater operations when assessing and renewing resource consents. Consideration of reasonable mixing.

- Submission point 10 - providing for a 35-year consent term for point source discharges from council infrastructure
- Submission point 11 - the need for a new policy that allows for urban growth, as required under the National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity (NPS-UDC)

DISCUSSION

Council must decide whether to lodge an appeal on elements of the notified decision. There are two ways in which Council can be involved an appeal: either by lodging a notice of appeal with the Environment Court, or advising the Environment Court that Council would like to “join an appeal” as a s274 party.

As a territorial authority, Council has the ability to “join an appeal” as a s274 party. Section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991 recognises that as a territorial authority, Council has greater interests than the general public. This means that if Council does not decide to appeal a point, Council can still become involved in an appeal process as an interested party. If Council decided to join as a s274 party, notice must be given to the Environment Court within 15 working days after 7 July 2020.

Lodging an appeal provides Council with the ability to seek change on specific matters. We would deal directly with Waikato Regional Council on how best to resolve the issues. If a resolution was not able to be achieved through mediation, then Council could proceed to an Environment Court hearing.

Conversely, Council can only become a s274 party to someone else’s appeal. That means we would be reliant on someone making an appeal on points we were concerned about. If that primary appellant subsequently withdrew their appeal, then Council would also be knocked out of the process. Council’s normally use the provisions of s274 when an appellant has raised something that is contrary to the council position. By being involved in the mediation process Council can ensure that its position doesn’t get eroded by compromises between the Regional Council and the appellants.

Council officers have been provided with advice from Sweetman Planning Services and Barrister Lachlan Muldowney relating to the best approach. This advice is attached as Appendix 1 to this report.

The policies relating to point-source discharges will have most direct impact on the Council. If Council decides to lodge an appeal, appeal points should relate to the following aspects of PC1:

1. That reasonable mixing should be provided for in policy 13, rather than being a consideration as to whether it is acceptable or not. Reasonable mixing is conventional practice in the context of point source discharges where water quality targets only need to be achieved after the discharge has been assimilated into the water body; as the policy applies now, water quality targets would need to be met at the point of discharge, which is far more onerous
2. That a 30-year consent term should be pursued for regionally significant infrastructure, as the policy is now less certain about what terms may be achievable, impacting on certainty and investment for the Councils
3. Clearer reference in policy 13 to the requirements of the National Policy Statement – Urban Development Capacity (NPS-UDC) to provide for growth; or at least recognition and consideration of growth requirements under s31 of the RMA. As it stands, territorial authorities would be faced with needing to improve the quality of their discharges while also accommodating further growth in their districts.
4. That the stormwater network be included in the definition of regionally significant infrastructure within PC1 and therefore subject to policy 11, which requires that the continued operation and development of regionally significant infrastructure is provided for.

In addition, any appeal should oppose discussion on the removal of the methods on funding and implementation and question the support that Waikato Regional Council will provide to the Council and sub-catchment groups in implementing PC1.

Points where Council should take a “watching brief” and consider “joining the appeal” as a s274 party include:

- The use of the nitrogen leaching rate in lieu of the nitrogen reference point
- The socio-economic implication of moving to 20% within 10 years of becoming operative
- The stock exclusion provisions
- Options for alternatives to reduce the amount of burden on farmers and the wider community
- Ensuring that the ability for offsetting for point source discharges is retained

- Any toughening up on the policy criteria for point source discharges
- The overall timeframe for achieving the water quality targets (2096)
- Improving clarity on how land use change may occur
- How the wider context of the Vision and Strategy is considered in resource consent decision making.

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

OPTIONS

Analysis of Options

Option 1 – do not lodge an appeal and do not join an appeal as a s274 party

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cost for Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is the potential that through the mediation and appeal process, some provisions could change substantially. Depending on the extent to which the provisions are changed, this may result in significant impacts for Council's point source discharges. By not lodging an appeal, or not acting as a s274 party, Council would be forgoing any opportunity to have a say during this process.

Option 2 – do not lodge an appeal, but join appeal as a s274 party.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to result in lower cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliant on an appeal being lodged on the relevant points for those aspects Council wants changed.

Option 3 – lodge an appeal on the points raised in this report, and join as a s274 party on the points raised in this report.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows Council to be involved in the mediation and appeal processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will result in additional costs over the 2020/21, 2021/22 and possibly the 2022/23 financial years. • It is difficult to estimate what the costs of involvement will be.

Analysis Conclusion:

Option 3 is the preferred option, as it will allow Council to be involved in the appeal process. Council has significant investments in a suite of wastewater and stormwater infrastructure that is critical to the ongoing wellbeing of the district's communities. Officers believe that it is important that Council protects the ability to continue operating that infrastructure in a cost-effective manner.

Significant changes are likely to be made to the provisions of PC1 through the mediation process. It is critical that Council is involved to protect its position during the mediation.

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; Resilient and Value.

Financial Considerations

It is standard practice that Council does not budget for appeal/legal costs during Annual Planning and Long-term Planning processes. The reason for this is because it is difficult to predict when and if Council may need to be involved in an appeal process and to what extent.

If Council were to lodge an appeal, Council officers would require external assistance from experts who are well practiced in navigating mediation, appeal and Environment Court processes. This external assistance would be from a consultant planner and legal representative. Plan Change 1 is a very complex change to the Regional Plan involving national policy direction and has its roots in Treaty legislation. It is much more efficient to utilise experts experienced in this field rather than try to bring Council officers up to speed.

Any costs associated with an appeal would need to be approved by Council as unbudgeted expenditure.

It is difficult to provide an estimate of what costs are likely to be, however, given the complexity of PC1, it is anticipated that most of the appeal work would be completed through the 2021/22 financial year, and this is where the bulk of the costs would fall.

As a rough estimation, it is expected that the costs associated with lodging an appeal for the 2020/21 financial year would be \$50,000. As the appeal and mediation process unfolds officers will be able to provide more defined costs.

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. That section of the Act states that the purpose of local government is (a) to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and (b) to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future. It is considered that all of the well-beings are of relevance to this particular matter.

The proposal has been evaluated with regards to a range of legislation. The proposal has been evaluated against the Resource Management Act 1991, which is the key piece of legislation which is applicable.

Policy Implications

The provisions of the Regional Plan guide how the Waikato Regional Council considers resource consent applications for wastewater and stormwater infrastructure. That infrastructure can be worth many millions of dollars and is critical to community growth and wellbeing. If those planning provisions are not set right Council can face real difficulties securing resource consent in terms of both time and cost. For example, a consent might only be granted for a period of 5 years meaning Council has to go through the process all over again, or a consent might be processed as a publicly notified consent rather than as a simple non-notified consent.

Council should strive for a flexible but fair planning framework in place that ensures critical infrastructure can be provided in a cost-effective manner.

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 ō 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.

Plan Change 1 partly arose out of a need to give effect to the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River that was agreed between the Crown and the River iwi. Iwi understand that Council may sometimes have a position that differs from them. During the preparation of Council's submission officers communicated with iwi to explain why a position was being taken. It is important that Council continue to communicate why it is involved in the appeals process.

Risks

If Council does decide to lodge an appeal, the element of risk involved comes from the difficulty in the ability to estimate costs. However, Council could always decide to cease being involved with the appeal process, at any time.

If Council does not decide to become involved with the appeal process, then there is a risk that provisions may change, which could significantly impact on Council's point source discharges and drive up consenting and compliance costs.

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 medium importance.

ENGAGEMENT

Council does not need to engage with the community or stakeholders before making this decision. This is particularly the case as the issues in contention revolve around reducing the risk of excessive ongoing compliance and monitoring costs associated with infrastructure provision.

COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

It is expected that if Council did decide to lodge an appeal, then this would be communicated to the public through Council's usual methods, such as a media release and through social media.

CONCLUSION

Council should lodge an appeal on the notified decision on Plan Change 1 to the Waikato Regional Plan, as it will allow Council to be involved in any changes to the points of the appeal, which may be made through the mediation and appeal process. Being a section 274 party to appeals by others will also enable Council to present its position during mediation processes. Council will be able to monitor the ongoing costs of the appeals and may make a decision in the future to withdraw from the process.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Memo - Recommended Approach for Appeal

4.7 ADOPTION OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 2020/21

Author: Tanya Wood, Policy Advisor
Authorised by: Alan Menhennet, Head of Finance and Strategy

PURPOSE

To adopt the Annual Plan 2020/21.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council adopts the Annual Plan 2020/21.

BACKGROUND

The proposal has been presented to Council at a series of workshops held over the period March to June 2020.

Section 95 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires councils to have an Annual Plan and the plan must include all the information as per Part 2 of Schedule 10.

DISCUSSION

Council can either adopt the Annual Plan 2020/21, or not. If Council does not adopt the Annual Plan 2020/21, it will not be meeting its legal 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 particular proposal: World Class; Authentic; Charming; Vibrant; Quality; Resilient and Value.

Financial Considerations

The financial considerations and implications associated with the final Annual Plan 2020/21 are included in the suite of financial statements and the funding impact statement of the Annual Plan 2020/21.

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. That section of the Act states that the purpose of local government is (a) to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and (b) to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future. It is considered that all of the well beings are of relevance to this particular matter.

The Annual Plan 2020/21 has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the LGA. Council is required to adopt the Annual Plan 2020/21 prior to 1 July 2020.

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 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 ō 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 Council chooses not to adopt the Annual Plan 2019/20, it will not be able to meet its legal obligations under the LGA.

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.

There have been changes to the Annual Plan 2020/21 from what was anticipated in Year 3 of the Long-term Plan 2018-28 (LTP). In particular, changes have been made which reflect Council's response to the Covid-19 pandemic, which were not anticipated when Council adopted the LTP.

Council is only required to consult on the Annual Plan, if the changes are considered "significantly or materially different" from what was in the LTP. The following changes have been noted in the Annual Plan:

- Operational costs have been reduced across the council. While substantial, the reductions are not expected to significantly affect the delivery of services or the capital works programme.
- Some service levels have changed, in particular the hours of operation at the AC Baths on weekends, the provision of the swim squads and the hours of operation for the Mangakino service centre. These changes are not considered to be significant in terms of the quality of service that continues to be provided or the number of people potentially affected.
- The operational grant to Destination Great Lake Taupō has been reduced to reflect the likely shift from international to domestic marketing. This has resulted in cost savings and is not expected to materially alter the delivery of the service.
- Capital projects will continue to be progressed. However, work on the new Council Administration Centre will be deferred.

The changes noted above are not considered to be "significantly or materially different" from what was included in the LTP and therefore consultation on the Annual Plan 2020/21 would not be required.

It is worth noting that although Council has not consulted on the draft Annual Plan 2020/21, Council has informed the community, on an ongoing basis, about the outcomes that Council intends to achieve through the preparation of the Annual Plan 2020/21.

ENGAGEMENT

Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the changes to the Annual Plan 2020/21 are not materially different or significant, officers are of the opinion that no engagement is required prior to Council making a decision.

COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

The Annual Plan 2020/21 will be published on the Council website. In addition, adoption of the Annual Plan 20/21 will be communicated through Council's usual communication forums, including preparation of a media release and promotion through social media.

CONCLUSION

Section 95 of the LGA requires Council to have an Annual Plan and the plan must include all the information as per Part 2 of Schedule 10. It is recommended that Council adopt the Annual Plan 2020/21.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Annual Plan 2020/21 (under separate cover 1) [⇒](#)

4.8 RATES RESOLUTION 2020-21

Author: Toni Wilkinson, Revenue Manager
Authorised by: Alan Menhennet, Head of Finance and Strategy

PURPOSE

This report recommends for the Council to set rates for 2020-21 in accordance with section 23 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, the due dates for payment in accordance with section 24 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, and to authorise the addition of penalties in accordance with sections 57 and 58 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That, pursuant to section 23 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, and in accordance with the Taupō District Council’s Annual Plan 2020-21, including the Funding Impact Statement the Taupō District Council hereby sets the rates and charges as set out in this resolution; (and in accordance with sections 24 and 57 states the due dates for payment of rates and authorises the addition of penalties to unpaid rates) for the period commencing on 1 July 2020 and ending on 30 June 2021:

The rates and charges are as follows:

1. General Rate

A General Rate, set under section 13 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on every rating unit in the district and calculated on the capital value of each rating unit. This rate is set on a differential basis as follows:

Rating Unit Category	Rate per \$ of CV 2020/21 GST incl
Residential	0.0022885/\$
Rural	0.0022885/\$
Utility Assets and Networks	0.0022885/\$
Electricity generators	0.0022885/\$
Industrial/Commercial	0.0041193/\$
Accommodation	0.0041193/\$
Other	0.0022885/\$

Uniform Annual General Charge

A Uniform Annual General Charge set under section 15 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 assessed on every separately used or inhabited part (SUIP) of a rating unit in the district.

Per SUIP	2020/21 GST incl
Uniform Annual General Charge	\$250.00

2. Sewage Disposal

A targeted rate for sewage disposal, set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, assessed on every rating unit connected or available to be connected (serviceable) to an accessible Council scheme on the basis of one charge per pan or urinal (with the exception of the residence of a single household – which shall be assessed only one charge). For the avoidance of doubt the words ‘a single household’ do not restrict the charge to one pan/urinal in the situation where a rating unit has separately used or inhabited parts. In such a situation each separately used or inhabited part is regarded as a separate household, and a charge applied, at the sliding scale, for each separately used or inhabited part of the rating unit. (Serviceable - rating units within 30 meters of an accessible sewage drain).

The sewer schemes are: Taupō Township, Acacia Bay, Kinloch, Whakamaru, Mangakino, Atiamuri, Turangi Township/Tokaanu, Omori/Kuratau/Pukawa, Motutere, Whareroa and Motuoapa.

Targeted Sewer Disposal charges per SUIP are:

Factor	2020/21 GST incl
Connected (1st pan/urinals) per pan/urinal	\$720.24
Connected (2 - 10 pans/urinals) per pan/urinal	\$540.18
Connected (10 + pans/urinals) per pan/urinal	\$360.12
Connected (schools 10 + pans/urinals) per pan/urinal	\$180.06
Serviceable (available to be connected) per rating unit	\$360.12

3. Targeted Rates for water supply

Water Schemes with fixed charge targeted rates.

A targeted rate for water supply, set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act, assessed on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit, and being a rating unit which is connected, or is available to be connected (serviceable), to an accessible Council scheme. A full charge will be made for each connected separately used or inhabited part of the rating unit and a half charge for serviceable separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit (those within 100 meters of any part of the water scheme).

The water schemes and targeted water charges on any separate part of a rating unit described above are:

Water Scheme	2020/21 GST incl Serviceable (available to be connected)	2020/21 GST incl Connected
Taupō (includes Taupō township, Waitahanui, Wairakei Village, Acacia Bay and the wider Mapara area.	\$246.55	\$493.10
Kinloch	\$301.23	\$602.46
River Road	\$426.56	\$853.12

Mangakino Township	\$257.65	\$515.30
Atiamuri	\$553.52	\$1,107.04
Whakamaru	\$635.90	\$1,271.80
Turangi Township/Tokaanu	\$188.43	\$376.86
Motuoapa	\$313.64	\$627.28
Omorī/Kuratau/Pukawa	\$173.47	\$346.94
Hatepe	\$488.88	\$977.76
Whareroa	\$250.04	\$500.08

Water schemes with charges based on land value.

All rating units within the water supply areas listed below (whether connected or not) are assessed on the basis of land value without differentials. These are targeted rates, set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The water schemes and targeted water rates are:

Water scheme	Rate of land value per \$ 2020/21 GST incl
Whakaroa	0.0015093/\$
Rakaunui Road	0.0025307/\$
Centennial Drive (untreated)	0.0057409/\$
Bonshaw Park	0.0030696/\$
Whakamoenga Point	0.0015213/\$
Waihaha	0.0030932/\$
Tirohanga	0.0013186/\$

4. Metered Water Supply

Targeted rates for metered water supply, set under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, and assessed on the volume of water supplied to every rating unit with a water meter. These metered water charges apply for supply over and above the equivalent supply allocation provided under the relevant fixed charge for water schemes, where the equivalent supply allocation is the amount of the relevant fixed charge, divided by the relevant rate per m³.

The targeted water meter rates are:

Water Scheme	2020/21 GST incl
	cents/m ³
Taupō (includes Taupō township, Waitahanui, Wairakei Village, Acacia Bay and the wider Mapara area.	227
Kinloch	173
Whakaroa	229
Bonshaw Park	291
Whakamoenga Point	161
River Road	194
Mangakino Township	178
Tirohanga	93
Turangi Township	69
Motuoapa	110
Tokaanu	131
Hatepe	259
Omori/Kuratau/Pukawa	148
Whakamaru	152
Atiamuri	178
Rakaunui Road	63
Centennial Drive (untreated)	51

5. District Refuse Disposal Charge

A targeted rate for district refuse disposal, solid waste operations and waste minimization initiatives, set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and assessed on each separately used or inhabited part (SUIP) of each rateable rating unit in the district on the basis that properties categorized as residential, rural or other shall be assessed with one charge per SUIP, and industrial/commercial, accommodation, electricity generator and utility assets and network rating units shall be assessed with twice the charge per SUIP. For the avoidance of doubt, where a rating unit is divided into separate parts for rating purposes, each separate part is treated as if it were a separate rating unit for the application of this District Refuse Disposal Charge.

The targeted District Refuse Disposal Charge is:

	2020/21 GST incl Accommodation, Industrial/Commercial, Electricity Generators, Utility Assets & Networks	2020/21 GST incl Residential, Rural or Other
District Refuse Disposal Charge	\$98.64	\$49.32

6. Whakamaru Fire Protection Rate

A targeted Whakamaru Fire Protection Rate, set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, assessed on specified rating units within the Whakamaru Village as a fixed amount per rating unit.

The targeted Whakamaru Fire Protection Rate is:

	2020/21 GST incl
Whakamaru Fire Protection	\$168.40

7. Whareroa Refuse Rate

A targeted Whareroa Refuse Rate, set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, assessed on all rating units in the Whareroa rating area as a fixed amount per rating unit.

The targeted Whareroa Refuse Rate is:

	2020/21 GST incl
Whareroa Refuse Rate	\$90.90

8. Town Centre Taupō Management Rate

A targeted Town Centre Taupō Management Rate, set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, assessed on each separately used or inhabited part of industrial/commercial rating units within the defined central business district of Taupō town.

The targeted Town Centre Taupō Management Rate is:

	2020/21 GST incl
Town Centre Taupō Management	\$365.42

9. Turangi Tongariro Community Board Rate

A targeted Turangi Tongariro Community Board Rate, set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, assessed on each separately used or inhabited part of all rateable rating units within the Turangi-Tongariro ward.

	2020/21 GST incl
Turangi Tongariro Community Board Rate	\$17.24

10. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

15% GST is included in the rates.

11. Due dates for payment

The due dates for the four instalments for rates assessed (excluding rates for metered water supply) are set out in the table below:

Instalment	Due Dates
One	20 August 2020
Two	20 November 2020
Three	22 February 2021
Four	20 May 2021

The due dates for the targeted rates for metered water supply are set out in the table below:

Meter area	A/c numbers	Due dates from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021
Taupō Town	015115 - 015970	22 February & 20 August
Taupō Town	017950 - 018910	
Taupō Town	012375 - 015100	22 March & 21 September
Wairakei	018915 - 018955	
Taupō Town	019000 - 019999	
Acacia Bay	020000 - 029999	
Taupō Town	015985 - 017640	20 April & 20 October
Turangi	050015 - 055000	
Mapara	100000 - 109999	
Tokaanu	130000 - 130482	
Omorī/Kuratau/Pukawa	160015 - 160355	
Broadlands Rd/TMP	301000 - 399999	
Mangakino	040000 - 040580	20 May & 20 November
Centennial Drive/Rakaunui Road	080000 - 089999	
Bonshaw Park	120000 - 129999	
Waitahanui/Hatepe/Motuopa	140000 - 159999	
River Road	170000 - 179999	
Serenity Cove	400010 - 400510	21 June & 21 December
Taupo Town	017650 - 017935	
Kinloch	030000 - 039999	
Whakaroa	060000 - 069999	
Tirohanga/Atiamuri/Whakamaru	110000 - 119999	20 July & 20 January
Taupō Town	010015 - 012325	
Ashwood Park	300000 - 300999	20th of each month (or next working day)
Various (read monthly)	090000 - 099999	
Various (read monthly)	200000 - 299999	22 March, 21 June, 21 September, 21 December
Various (read quarterly)	180000 - 189999	

(unless otherwise noted in the table, meters are read six monthly)

12. Penalty Charges

A 10% penalty will be added to any part of the rates instalment that remains unpaid by the due date as shown in the table below as provided for in Section 57 and 58(1)(a) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Due Date	Penalty added
20 August 2020	27 August 2020
20 November 2020	27 November 2020
22 February 2021	1 March 2021
20 May 2021	27 May 2021

A further 10% penalty on any rates that are unpaid from previous years on 1 July 2020 will be added on 8 July 2020 being 5 working days after this resolution is made, as provided in Section 58(1)(b)(ii) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

BACKGROUND

Council reviewed the Annual Plan 2020/21; being year 3 of the 2018 – 28 Long Term Plan, on 17 June 2020. In a prior item today Council adopted the Annual Plan 2020/21 including the Funding Impact Statement.

OPTIONS

The two options Council has are to either set the rates, set the due dates and authorise penalties in accordance with the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, or not. If Council chose not to do so Council would not have the ability to assess and collect rates for 2020/21.

CONSIDERATIONS

Financial Considerations

The rates resolution sets the rates to be assessed.

Legal Considerations

The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 provides Council with the mandate to set and collect rates. Section 23 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 requires the Council to set rates by a resolution of the local authority.

Policy Implications

The rates resolution is a complete statement of the rates to be set and is in accordance with the Funding Impact Statement.

Risks

There are no risks identified.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECISION OR PROPOSAL

Officers have undertaken an assessment of the matters in clause 11 of the Significance and Engagement Policy (2016) and are of the opinion that the decision to set the rates, set the due dates for payment and authorise the addition of penalties to unpaid rates for 2020/21, is a significant decision.

ENGAGEMENT

The 2020/21 Annual Plan does not include significant or material differences from the content of the 2018-28 Long Term Plan and therefore was not part of a consultation process.

COMMUNICATION/MEDIA

The Annual Plan and the revised rates will be published on the Council website and in hard copy.

CONCLUSION

The Annual Plan 2020/21 has been adopted, including the Funding Impact Statement. Under Section 23 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, rates need to be set for 2020/21 as set out in this resolution.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

4.9 HEALTH AND SAFETY REPORT

Author: Michelle McGill, Health & Safety Business Manager

Authorised by: Brian Fox, Head of Regulatory and Risk

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide a deep dive approach to the Health and Safety (H&S) performance currently in place with Taupō District Council. Safety due diligence is paramount to the officers for council and this report provides an analysis of the current status across the organisation.

This report is covering the first quarter of 2020 prior to the introduction of COVID-19 into New Zealand. Some strong health and safety initiatives were in progress and are covered in this report with an update of these initiatives now business continuity is resumed.

DISCUSSION

The scope of this report is to continually address the KPI's (Key Performance Indicators) set for the organisation and understanding the metrics supporting these KPI's that can be effectively measured as they cascade down the structure of the organisation.



Health and Safety KPI for CEO- (2019-2020)

- Demonstrate how the organisation has taken all necessary steps to ensure that it is a safe workplace, as measured by new initiatives, accident and near miss trends, and employee engagement in health and safety programmes

Three KPI's are set for SLT as officers in these areas.

- **Safe Systems** -Ensure safe systems are in place to report of incidents, risks and safety metrics through the Health and Safety Management System is managed and implemented by all departments across council.
- **Risk Management** -Ensure there are robust processes are in place for managing health and safety risks within their respective org structure.
- **Worker Participation Practices**-Ensure that the business has effective worker engagement and participation practices

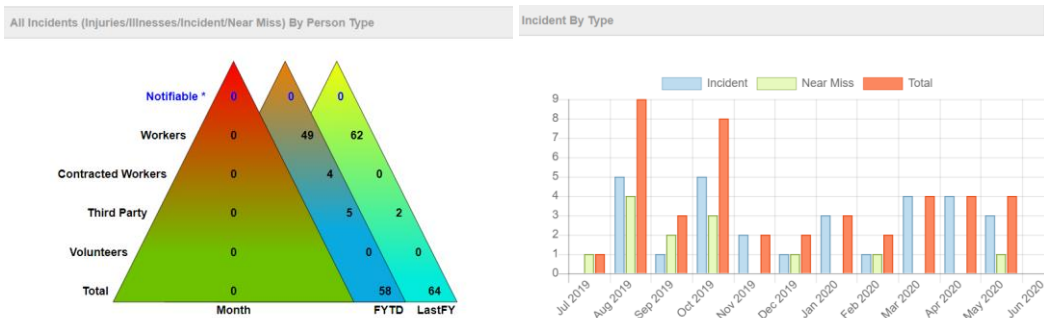
Safe Systems

Vault – Health and Safety software

With Project Quantum launching the payroll module to CI Anywhere in December 2019, an issue became apparent with the fields within the organisational structure in Vault did not align to the coding in CI Anywhere Payroll module. This issue presented as an unsuccessful automatic synchronisation occurring on a 24-hr cycle, and consequently no new employee details were transferred into the Vault system affecting the incident management data and training records stored in the software. This has since been resolved.

Incident Management

Based on the data loaded into Vault, there has been no medical injuries reported for the first quarter of 2020, and the graph is indicative of incidents being reported with no treatment or just on-site first-aid treatment. An expected drop in incidents is reflective of personnel working remotely during Covid-19 alert levels and limited operational activities. With the operational activities recently resuming back to BAU, there are pending and unclosed incidents requiring close-out in Vault, impacting on the currency of data visible in these graphs.



Internal Incidents – serious

On the 11 January, 2020 a spontaneous fire occurred during nightfall at the Broadlands Rd Landfill. A notification to WorkSafe NZ was completed, however, it did not meet the criteria of a workplace notifiable incident as no personnel were on site at the time of incident. Investigation findings did not provide a conclusive cause of the fire. Recommendations for improvements around managing spontaneous combustible materials is under review with the Solid Waste Management team.

Aggressive behaviours by members of the community was trending at the end of 2019, particularly in our public libraries. Additional security has been implemented, offset with resilience training for staff on managing difficult clients. Since the presence of COVID-19 in NZ, with welfare support provided through civil defence to the homeless and vulnerable groups, the numbers of difficult personnel on premises has significantly reduced. Note-the libraries and museums were also closed for the 2 months through level 4 and level 3 of the Covid -19 alert levels.

Contractor incidents.

All medical treatment and significant near misses involving critical risks are reported through to council and captured into our Vault H&S management system. There is continued education and awareness with our contractors to report on these incidents as the numbers recorded into our system is potentially not reflective of actual contractor incidents.

The key critical risks with our contractors that are being reported on are;

- Service strikes
- Traffic Management Plans
- Working at Heights

These have been reported as near misses or unsafe observations as no personal harm has occurred. The TDC Contract Managers and H&S Manager are involved in the review of the corrective actions from all contractor incident reports involving critical risks.

Risk Management

Covid -19

As Covid-19 is a H&S risk to personnel in all environments including the workplace, Covid -19 strategies and procedures were put in place by TDC management including health and safety. These are outlined below;

Before Lockdown

- During the week prior to lockdown all staff were issued Covid-19 packs with hand sanitiser, wipes and Covid -19 information available from the MOH website.
- Pool vehicles had a Covid -19 management plan in place.
- Facilities purchased 200 Hand Sanitiser at 70 % strength for all TDC venues and facilities.
- COVID-19 Posters were distributed to all offices / facilities & venues on protocols for safe hygiene.
- Council Flu vaccination programme in place.

Level 4

- Essential Services and the EOC were operating under level 4. TDC - H&S Manager compiled a level 4 check sheet based on the Ministry of Health guidelines and information from the United against Covid website. (WorkSafe had no guidelines or templates available until level 3)
- TDC stocks of hand sanitiser made available for Civil Defence EOC with distribution to local Food outlets that could not purchase due to no stock available during level 4.
- EOC and Essential Services were vaccinated for common flu as MOH included essential services to the existing allocation to high risk vulnerable groups.

Level 3

- Government directive for mandatory COVID-19 H&S Management Plans required. Guidelines and templates made available through external organisations; CHASNZ, WorkSafe and Aon
- Guidance and templates distributed to TDC business units and the contractors working under level 3 with a support process in place from H&S.
- Resources and posters available on the government Covid-19 websites and displayed at all operational workplaces.

Level 2

- TDC Safety Management Plan for Covid-19/ level 2 developed for office environments as more staff transitioning back into offices.
- Assessments of all office spaces completed to allow for the social distancing between work desks/ stations.
- Museums, Libraries and Pools developed COVID-19 plans for Level 2.
- A Power Point Induction completed by managers to all TDC staff returning to work under level 2.
- QR Contact tracing introduced to 25 TDC venues/ workplaces.
- Implementation of the appropriate posters /resources to all sites for awareness and education.
- Most office-based staff continued working remotely as recommended under level 2.
- Chambers – Covid-19 packs distributed to the councillors / H&S completed a verbal induction based on the protocols for level 2.
- Flu Vaccination programme for staff completed.

Level 1

- BAU resumes with most staff working back in office environments.
- Good hygiene practices promoted to reduce flu virus spread within workplaces.
- Contact tracing no longer required to access buildings and visitor restrictions lifted.

Health and Wellbeing

The senior management team arranged a range of motivational presentations to support employees during the potentially difficult and challenging period of lockdown. Webinars from Dr Tom, Jo Davies, Paul Woods and Nigel Latte were scheduled weekly focusing on wellbeing. Financial wellbeing was included with a BNZ presentation and additionally, Ian Brown on Kiwi Saver.

KYND wellness programme has been partially implemented based around the limitations in the Covid -19 phase.

Health Monitoring

- Waikato Occupational Health Consultancy (WOHC) are our providers for the mandatory workplace health monitoring. All monitoring has now been rescheduled to pick up from the cancelled schedules over the last 2 months due to Covid-19.
- The 2019-20 Mole mapping programme picked up some underlying and potential skin cancers with employees.

Training

Only mandatory training required under legislation for health and safety is occurring. All discretionary training is currently on hold.

The organisational health and safety to continue into 2020 is;

- First Aid training
- Fire Warden training
- Health & Safety Representative (HSR) training

Role or task specific health and safety training that is a requirement for an employee's role will continue. This includes but not limited to;

- Confined Space Entry
- STMS
- Working at Heights

Options for online training are being explored as a more cost effective and smarter way of delivery (where applicable).

Emergency Preparedness

A review of all our workplace offices and venues was being undertaken prior to Covid-19. This was a collaborative involvement from Facilities, Health and Safety Business Manager and the expertise from NZ Fire Services.

Fire Warden training is to commence on the 3rd week of June with an online module and a practical assessment.

Worker Participation Practices

The HSR (Health & Safety Representative) meetings are rescheduled to commence in late June picking up on the programme in place for review of inductions and risk registers across council organisations. Four HSR's require training as new appointments to the role.

The *Worker Engagement, Participation and Representation Agreement 2020* was given to our two union delegates for their consideration in 2019. Neither have responded, initiating further correspondence from TDC to finalize the agreement.

Resources

Taupō District Council Senior Leadership Team are committed to looking after their employees and indirect workers (contractors and volunteers and community) associated to the organisation. The provision to allocate resources to ensure continuous improvements in the health and safety performance is represented in the initiatives and proactive decisions outlined in this report.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the June 2020 Health and Safety Report.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

4.10 COUNCIL'S MAY 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 May 2020.

Our response to COVID-19 continued through the month of May and alert level one allowed us to reinstate the majority of our services and activities without restriction. However, while it may have seemed pretty much business as usual to our community following that announcement, a lot of hard work was happening behind the scenes to prepare us for recovery in the months to come.

The most significant piece of work was reworking the 2020/21 Annual Plan. Prior to COVID-19, we were heading towards a rate increase in the vicinity of 4 per cent, driven by an increase in costs in some areas that are unavoidable, such as insurance, cost of chemicals and waste disposal. With the impacts of COVID-19 on our income levels (a reduction in revenue of approximately \$2 million is projected for the next financial year), this would have been much higher if we did not intervene. We were one of the first councils in the country to come out and guarantee a zero percent general rates increase for next year, as a result of the impact COVID-19 has had on our community. We also responded to a strong desire to ensure that we spend as much (or more) in the capital projects area (physical works) as possible as it is this work that keeps locals employed. This has resulted in us needing to completely rework the Annual Plan and make some significant changes to how we do business.

It also meant we had to leave no stone unturned as we moved to find savings and as a result we have reduced or removed almost every discretionary budget line in the organisation. I must stress that while this has helped us achieve this result for the next financial year, it is not sustainable for the organisation on an ongoing basis and will need to be reviewed again for the first year of the next LTP. This has certainly had an impact on our levels of service and what we are going to be able to deliver to the community, and some of this may be noticeable to the community in the next financial year (e.g. grass may be left longer in the growth season). Unfortunately, this is unavoidable as we cannot reduce the operational costs this way without a corresponding impact on the service we provide.

We also had to take a good look at the services we were offering where they were being subsidised by ratepayer funding. As a result, under your guidance, the delivery of iSite services was brought inhouse and the grant provided to Destination Great Lake Taupō was reduced by \$500k. The decision was also made to no longer provide swim squad services or group classes at the Fitness Studio. These were not easy decisions to make but necessary for us to realise the goal of at least a zero per cent general rates increase.

My understanding is that Taupō District is the only Council in the country to have achieved a zero rates increase including targeted rates (most have continued with increases to targeted rates). The fact this has come through real savings, as opposed to what some Councils have done around borrowing for operational costs, puts this Council as "best in class".

The draft Annual Plan also continues with an aggressive capital works programme, given that it is this work that creates and support jobs in our community. The capital spend will be \$24.7M, \$13.9M of renewals, and a spend of approximately \$25M which has been carried over from previous years. Management went through each of these projects with you and ensured that they are essential, that they can be delivered in the next financial year, and that they will create jobs in the contracting sector. In an early response to COVID, you introduced a 15% loading for local contractors in our procurement processes to help ensure we are using local contractors wherever possible, and this will remain in place for an undefined period. While this large capital works programme does result in a projected debt of \$173.4M at 30 June 2021, and I acknowledge this is a high number, it is manageable from a cost of finance perspective. As the Minister of Finance keeps saying – this is our 1 in 100-year event, and so we need to be realistic about the impacts of such.

The complicating factor, however, is that this year we are also legally required to implement our three yearly district revaluations carried out late last year. As you know, this is where every property in the district is revalued, and the slice of the rate pie they pay changes according to their value. We tried unsuccessfully to have the Government agree to delay this due to the impacts of COVID-19 as during these revaluations for the Taupō District, the residential sector increased in value a lot more than the other sectors (rural, commercial, electricity etc), and so the percentage of the rate requirement paid by the residential sector will increase correspondingly. Conversely, the productive sectors will have a reduction in the amount of the rates that they pay, which is obviously a positive thing at this point of time when we are trying to protect and create jobs.

A key to more job creation will be the realisation of some of the applications we submitted to the Crown Infrastructure Partners for government funding. At the time of writing this report, we are still to hear on the outcome of those applications but given 15 of our 16 projects worth an estimated \$300 million have been placed on the list to Ministers we are hopeful of at least some funding to help kick start the economy, given the hard hitting effect the reduction in tourism has had on our communities.

We are also continuing to take an active role in the Regenerate Taupō District - He Tupu Ururoa project. Those involved have moved on to stage two of the project in which they have identified some short-term actions that can occur between now and October. While we have tried hard to make this project community-led, as a council we will have a key part to play in its success. It is natural for the community to look at its local authority for leadership, but we will certainly be encouraging others to step up and take a leading role where we can. By having a solid plan for the future across our key sectors we will be setting our district up for success.

ATTACHMENTS

1. May Project and Service Council Performance Report (A2695339)
2. Treasury Report May2020

4.11 COUNCIL ENGAGEMENTS JULY 2020**Author:** Tina Jakes, Head of Democracy, Governance and Venues**Authorised by:** Gareth Green, Chief Executive Officer**Engagements**

ENGAGEMENT	DAY	DATE	TIME
Turangi/Tongariro Community Board public forum (Boardroom, Turangi Service Centre)	Wednesday	1	1.30pm-2pm
Turangi/Tongariro Community Board meeting (Boardroom, Turangi Service Centre)	Wednesday	1	2pm-4pm
Performance Monitoring Group meeting (closed) (Council Chamber)	Thursday	2	9.30am-10.30am
Taupō East Rural Representative Group meeting (River Road Hall)	Friday	3	10am-11.30am
Public forum (Council Chamber)	Tuesday	28	12.30pm-1pm
Council meeting (Council Chamber)	Tuesday	28	1pm-4pm
Kinloch Representative Group public forum (Kinloch Community Hall, Mata Place, Kinloch)	Thursday	30	2.30pm-3pm
Kinloch Representative Group meeting (Kinloch Community Hall, Mata Place, Kinloch)	Thursday	30	3pm-4.30pm
Te Kōpu ā Kānapanapa hui	Friday	31	10am-1pm

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council receives the information relating to engagements for July 2020.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

4.12 MEMBERS' REPORTS

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

Authorised by: Gareth Green, Chief Executive Officer

PURPOSE

This item permits members to provide any updates relating to their particular wards or portfolios and report on recent meetings/functions/conferences they have attended as Council's representative. Portfolios are as follows:

- Economic and Business – Deputy Mayor Christine Rankin and Cr Kathy Guy
- Sport and Recreation – Cr Kevin Taylor
- Youth – Cr Anna Park
- Older Persons – Cr John Boddy
- Arts & Culture – Cr Yvonne Westerman
- Environment – Crs John Mack and John Williamson
- Mangakino – Cr Kirsty Trueman
- Community Safety – Crs Tangonui Kingi and Kevin Taylor
- International Relations – Cr Anna Park

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

5 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: 5.1 Confirmation of Confidential Portion of Ordinary Council Minutes - 26 May 2020</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]*.