

ATTACHMENTS

Ordinary Regulatory Committee Meeting

17 March 2026

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25 Voting systems for certain appointments

- (1) This clause applies to—
 - (a) the election or appointment of the chairperson and deputy chairperson of a regional council; and
 - (b) the election or appointment of the deputy mayor; and
 - (c) the election or appointment of the chairperson and deputy chairperson of a committee; and
 - (d) the election or appointment of a representative of a local authority.
- (2) If this clause applies, a local authority or a committee (if the local authority has so directed) must determine by resolution that a person be elected or appointed by using one of the following systems of voting:
 - (a) the voting system in subclause (3) (**system A**);
 - (b) the voting system in subclause (4) (**system B**).
- (3) System A—
 - (a) requires that a person is elected or appointed if he or she receives the votes of a majority of the members of the local authority or committee present and voting; and
 - (b) has the following characteristics:
 - (i) there is a first round of voting for all candidates; and
 - (ii) if no candidate is successful in that round there is a second round of voting from which the candidate with the fewest votes in the first round is excluded; and
 - (iii) if no candidate is successful in the second round there is a third, and if necessary subsequent, round of voting from which, each time, the candidate with the fewest votes in the previous round is excluded; and
 - (iv) in any round of voting, if 2 or more candidates tie for the lowest number of votes, the person excluded from the next round is resolved by lot.
- (4) System B—
 - (a) requires that a person is elected or appointed if he or she receives more votes than any other candidate; and
 - (b) has the following characteristics:
 - (i) there is only 1 round of voting; and
 - (ii) if 2 or more candidates tie for the most votes, the tie is resolved by lot.

Compare: 1974 No 66 s 114K

Schedule 7 clause 25(2): substituted, on 7 July 2004, by section 26(8) of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act 2004 (2004 No 63).

Schedule 7 clause 25(3): substituted, on 7 July 2004, by section 26(8) of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act 2004 (2004 No 63).

Schedule 7 clause 25(4): added, on 7 July 2004, by section 26(8) of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act 2004 (2004 No 63).

Extract from the Taupō District Council – Terms of Reference and Delegations from Council to Committees 2025-2028

Regulatory Committee

Standing Committee

Objective	To exercise a range of functions relating to roading and reserves throughout the Taupō district (excluding those functions within the Mana Whakahono boundary)
Membership	Mayor One (1) Te Papamārearea Māori Ward councillor Five (5) other councillors
Quorum	Four (4)
Meeting frequency	Every two months
Reporting	Reports to Council

Scope of activity

- Exercising Council's statutory regulatory functions under the following Acts and Regulations (and any amendments) that are not elsewhere delegated to staff and that relate to matters within the Taupō district, but with the exception of matters within the Mana Whakahono boundary:
Local Government Act 1974 ("LGA 1974"), Part 21, including:
 - Road naming (section 319A of the LGA 1974);
 - Decisions on pedestrian malls (section 336 of the LGA 1974);
 - Licences to occupy roads (section 341(3) of the LGA 1974); and
 - Decisions on stopping and closing roads (section 342 of the LGA 1974).Reserves Act 1977
- Considering resident and ratepayer appeals to decisions made in accordance with Council's Tree and Vegetation policy (excluding decisions relating to trees and vegetation within the Mana Whakahono boundary).
- Making changes to the Asset Management Data Standard relating to roads and public spaces throughout the Taupō district, except for roads and public spaces within the Mana Whakahono boundary (e.g. no stopping, parking signs and times, road markings etc) and in accordance with bylaws made under the Land Transport Act 1998.
- Developing and, if requested, making decisions in relation to specific regulatory strategies or policies as delegated by Council, for example reserve management plans, reserve encroachment policies etc.

Power to act

- Council delegates powers and duties under the Acts, Regulations and policies specified above, except where they may not be delegated, or where they are elsewhere delegated.
- If any matter is of such strategic or policy importance or urgency, then, with the endorsement of the appropriate Chairperson or His Worship the Mayor, the matter shall be referred direct to Council.

Power to recommend to Council

The Committee has the power to resolve only on matters relating to the Acts, Regulations and policies specified above.

Delegation of powers

This Committee has no powers to sub-delegate.

Limits on authority

The Committee's 'power to act' pursuant to these delegations is subject to:

- Matters being related solely to the functions specified above.
- An overriding responsibility to ensure that its actions and decisions are always within the law.

Extract from the Taupō District Council – Terms of Reference and Delegations from Council to Committees 2025-2028

3. An overriding responsibility to ensure that its actions and decisions are within Council policy, or if in conflict with a Council policy, that this is explicitly identified in a report to Council and any relevant resolutions.

Extracts from Standing Orders 2022-2025

15. Public Forums | Ngā Matapakinga a te Marea

Public forums are a defined period of time, usually at the start of an ordinary meeting, which, at the discretion of a meeting, is put aside for the purpose of public input. Public forums are designed to enable members of the public to bring matters of their choice, not necessarily on the meeting's agenda, to the attention of the local authority.

In the case of a committee, subcommittee, local or community board, any issue, idea, or matter raised in a public forum, must fall within the terms of reference of that body.

15.1 Time limits | Ngā tepenga wā

A period of up to 30 minutes, or such longer time as the meeting may determine, will be available for the public forum at each scheduled local authority meeting. Requests must be made to the chief executive (or their delegate) at least one clear day before the meeting; however this requirement may be waived by the chairperson. Requests should also outline the matters that will be addressed by the speaker(s).

Speakers can speak for up to 5 minutes. Where the number of speakers presenting in the public forum exceeds 6 in total, the chairperson has discretion to restrict the speaking time permitted for all presenters.

15.2 Restrictions | Ngā Herenga

The chairperson has the discretion to decline to hear a speaker or to terminate a presentation at any time where:

- A speaker is repeating views presented by an earlier speaker at the same public forum;
- The speaker is criticising elected members and/or staff;
- The speaker is being repetitious, disrespectful or offensive;
- The speaker has previously spoken on the same issue;
- The matter is subject to legal proceedings; and
- The matter is subject to a hearing, including the hearing of submissions where the local authority or committee sits in a quasi-judicial capacity.

15.3 Questions at public forums | Ngā pātai i ngā matapakinga a te marea

At the conclusion of the presentation, with the permission of the chairperson, elected members may ask questions of speakers. Questions are to be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by a speaker.

15.4 No resolutions | Kāore he tatūnga

Following the public forum, no debate or decisions will be made at the meeting on issues raised during the forum unless related to items already on the agenda. (See the LGNZ Guide to Standing Orders for suggestions of good practice in dealing with issues raised during a forum).

15.5 Application of restrictions | Te hāngaitanga o ngā Herenga

Clause 15.2 above applies to members of the public addressing meetings at any time, not just as part of a scheduled public forum session.

Extracts from Standing Orders 2022-2025**9.1 Items of business not on the agenda which cannot be delayed | Ngā take kāore i runga i te rārangi take e kore e taea te whakaroa**

A meeting may deal with an item of business that is not on the agenda where the meeting resolves to deal with that item and the chairperson provides the following information during the public part of the meeting:

- (a) The reason the item is not on the agenda; and
- (b) The reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

LGOIMA, s 46A(7).

Items not on the agenda may be brought before the meeting through a report from either the chief executive or the chairperson.

Please note, that nothing in this standing order removes the requirement to meet the provisions of Part 6 of the LGA 2002 with regard to consultation and decision-making.

9.2 Discussion of minor matters not on the agenda | Te kōrerorero i ngā take iti kāore i runga i te rārangi take

A meeting may discuss an item that is not on the agenda only if it is a minor matter relating to the general business of the meeting and the chairperson explains at the beginning of the public part of the meeting that the item will be discussed. However, the meeting may not make a resolution, decision, or recommendation about the item, except to refer it to a subsequent meeting for further discussion.

LGOIMA, s 46A(7A).



