

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Local Governance Statement 2017

Prepared for

Bay of Plenty Regional Council
5 Quay Street
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NEW ZEALAND



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Part 1:

The Bay of Plenty region

The Bay of Plenty is located on the east coast of the North Island of New Zealand. The region takes in the full sweep of the coastline from Lottin Point in the east, to Waihī Beach in the west. The areas of the region is 21,837 square kilometres, comprising 12,254 square kilometres of land and 9,583 square kilometres of coastal marine area. The region has one of the sunniest climates in the country, especially in coastal areas, and dry spells are common.

The region extends inland, generally to the ridge of the catchments that drain into the Bay of Plenty. Eight major rivers empty into the region – Wairoa, Kaituna, Tarawera, Rangitāiki, Whakatāne, Waioeka, Mōtū and Raukokore.

On the ocean side, the region includes 18 offshore islands including Matakana, Tūhua (Mayor), and Whakaari (White Island) (an active volcano) and extends out to the 12-nautical-mile boundary.

Prominent features include:

- Three mountains - Tarawera, Putauaki (Mt Edgecumbe) and Mauāo (Mt Maunganui).
- Two harbours - Tauranga and Ōhiwa.
- Five estuaries - Maketū, Little Waihī, Whakatāne, Waiotahi and Waioeka/Otara.
- Twelve Rotorua lakes - Ōkāreka, Ōkaro, Ōkātina, Rerewhakaaitu, Rotoehu, Rotoiti, Rotokakahi, Rotomā, Rotomahana, Rotorua, Tarawera, Tikitapu, plus many other regional lakes including Rotokawau and Matahina.
- Eight major rivers - Wairoa, Kaituna, Tarawera, Rangitāiki, Whakatāne, Waioeka, Mōtū and Raukōkore.
- The furthest point from the coast is 139 km from the sea at the top of the Rangitāiki River Catchment.

Population

The Bay of Plenty's population was estimated to be 293,500 as at 30 June 2016. This makes us the fifth most populous region with 6% of New

Zealand's population. The region's population increased by 5% between 2006 and 2013. The districts where population grew were Tauranga and the western Bay of Plenty. The population decreased slightly in Rotorua and Whakatāne, and decreased in Kawerau and Ōpōtiki.

Population projections show that the Bay of Plenty will be faced with a rapidly increasing and proportionally older population over the next 30 years. The proportion of people aged 65 plus is projected to rise from between 1:6 - 1:8 now to around 1:4 by 2031 – about double the 2006 level.

The population of the Bay of Plenty is less ethnically diverse than the national average. In 2013, 25% of the region's population identified as Māori, compared with 13% for New Zealand. Ten percent identified with an ethnic group other than New Zealand European or Māori, lower than the national average of 21%. Apart from English, the next most common language spoken in Bay of Plenty is Māori, spoken by nearly 8% of people in 2013, compared with 3% throughout New Zealand.

Note that only parts of the Rotorua and Taupō districts are within our boundary.

Business

Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2013 was \$11.2 billion, 5.3% of New Zealand's total GDP. The region provides 6% of national employment. From 2007–2013, the region's GDP increased 25.3%, slightly more than the national movement. Economic development is well coordinated between business, the public sector and iwi within the region.

The Bay of Plenty's Regional Economic Development Strategy 2010 identified the primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) as the most significant employers in the region, accounting for 14% of employment in the economy (education, as a single discipline, employs the most). Retail trade accounted for 12% of employment, followed by manufacturing and property and business services (both 11%) and health and community services (10%).

Part 2:

About the Bay of Plenty Regional Council

Bay of Plenty Regional Council was originally established in 1989 with an environmental focus. However, legislative changes, notably the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and Land Transport Management Act 2003, have broadened our purpose and our role.

The LGA sets out the purpose of Local Government in New Zealand. It gives us a framework and powers for us to decide which activities we do and how we do them, and makes us accountable to our communities.

The LGA states that our overall purpose is to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities. We must meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses.

Council continues to build relationships with its partners to deliver a number of major projects, as well as continuing to ensure its ongoing legislative and policy commitments are met.

Core role

Council's work guides and supports the sustainable development of the Bay of Plenty. The Council's Vision of "Thriving together - mō te taiao, mō ngā tāngata" means we want to ensure that both the environment and the people in the region thrive.

Council's role includes:

- Working with Māori and other community stakeholders to understand what's important to the region.
- Managing the effects of using our regional fresh water, land, air, geothermal, coasts and waterways.
- Using science to understand and improve our environment, monitoring and evaluating what's happening in water and on the land.
- Protecting our region from new plant and animal pests, and helping landowners improve how they use land and protect waterways.
- Developing regional policy statements and plans, and issuing consents allowing people to use our resources wisely.
- Managing our river schemes, providing drainage to low lying areas, providing flood protection and minimise soil erosion.
- Coordinating the region's preparation for regional emergencies, like earthquakes and floods.
- Managing navigation safety on our harbours, dealing with oil spills and other pollution hazards.
- Planning regional economic development and helping fund new infrastructure like sewerage systems, road improvement projects, and economic development projects.
- Planning regional land transport and contracting bus services.
- Administering several Treaty co-governance forums.
- Funding hapū and iwi resource management plans.

Part 3:

The legislation that guides us

Local Government is the means by which communities, defined by location, make decisions about their local area and the range of publicly provided and funded services that will be available. Local Government is a creature of statute – it only has those powers and responsibilities that central government provides it through acts of Parliament. These acts are diverse, and together, make up Council's legislative framework.

Council's core purpose and role is legislatively defined in the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). Council's responsibility to sustainably manage the environment is set out in the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). These two Acts provide the basis for Council's core services and responsibilities. Both are currently under review and proposed changes are discussed later in this booklet.

Local Government Act 2002

The LGA provides the general framework under which Council and New Zealand's other 78 democratically elected and accountable local authorities operate. It gives local authorities powers to decide which activities they will do and how they will do them, and makes each accountable to their communities through the Long Term Plan (LTP), Annual Plan and Annual Report documents.

Local Government's basic 'reason for being' is set out in section 10. This section states that the purpose of Local Government is to:

- Enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of communities, and
- Meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses.

Local Government and Māori

Local Government's statutory relationships with Māori are based on a single principle – that Local Government is not a part of the Crown, and as such is not a signatory to the Treaty of Waitangi. Council has legal obligations to Māori to the extent that the Crown specifically assigns responsibilities to it through legislation. This includes general responsibilities that apply to all local authorities, such as in the LGA, the Local Electoral Act 2001, the RMA, and the Land Transport Management Act 2003; as well as responsibilities in specific items of Treaty Settlement legislation.

Sustainable management of the environment - Resource Management Act 1991

The RMA is the main legislation that sets out how local authorities should manage the environment. It is based on the sustainable management of resources and it encourages planning for current and future generations. Section 5 of the RMA sets out the purpose:

- The purpose of this Act is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.
- In this Act, sustainable management means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while:
 - Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations, and

- Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems, and
- Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.

The RMA is the Council's key legislative instrument guiding the way it undertakes its functions to sustainably manage the environment and thereby being enacted through many of Council's day-to-day activities. It covers a wide range of matters including central and Local Government functions, powers and duties, standards, policy statement and plans, resource consents, coastal matters, designations, Environment Court, and enforcement.

Other key components of the legislative framework

There are around 150 other acts of parliament which set out other responsibilities on, and powers of, Local Government. The key ones are:

- Land Transport Management Act 2003 – under which Council operates the Regional Transport Committee, develops regional transport plans and purchases public transport,
- Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 – under which Council unites with all city/district councils in the region to form a CDEM Group and deliver functions in this area,
- Biosecurity Act 1993 – under which Council undertakes pest plant and pest animal management,
- Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 – under which Council undertakes land/catchment management; and rivers and drainage management,
- Maritime Transport Act 1994 and Local Government Act 1974 – under which Council undertake maritime functions, including the making and implementation of the Navigation Safety Bylaw,
- Local Electoral Act 2001 – which sets the rules for conducting elections to Council, and determining representation arrangements, voting systems and the number of elected members,
- Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 – which provides Council with powers to set and assess rates,
- Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 – which sets the rules for the conduct of meetings of Council and provides the public with rights to access Local Government information,
- Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968 – which governs where an elected member has pecuniary interests that may conflict with their role as an elected member.
- In addition to the above, there are a number of legislative items that are specific to the Bay of Plenty and/or the Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC). This includes Treaty settlement legislation and the Māori Constituency Empowering Act 2001.

Part 4:

List of strategies, plans and policies

Bay of Plenty Regional Council has a large number and wide variety of policies, strategies and plans, both statutory and non-statutory. The objectives and actions within the strategies and plans determine the work programmes and projects included in the Long Term Plan.

The Council's strategies and plans are at various stages in their lifecycle. The key public policy lifecycle stages are planning, development, consultation, adoption, implementation and review or evaluation.

Strategies

- Bay of Plenty Energy Strategy – Our Future from Energy.
- Bay of Connections Strategy.
- Kaituna River Ongaroto/Maketu Estuary Strategy.
- Ohiwa Harbour Strategy.
- Regional Land Transport Programme.
- Regional Land Transport Strategy.
- Regional Waste Strategy.
- Rotorua Lakes Strategy.
- Stormwater Strategy for the Bay of Plenty.
- Tauranga Harbour Strategy.
- Tauranga Harbour Recreation Strategy.
- Water Sustainability Strategy (western Bay of Plenty).

Plans

- Long Term Plan 2015-2025.
- Annual Plan.
- Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan.
- Coast Care Ten Year Plan.
- On-Site Effluent Treatment Regional Plan.
- Regional Air Plan.

- Second Generation Regional Air Plan.
- A draft New Regional Air Plan was released for comment on 26 April 2016.
- Regional Coastal Environment Plan.
- Proposed Regional Coastal Environment Plan.
- Regional Land Transport Plan.
- Regional Passenger Transport Plan.
- Regional Pest Management Plan.
- Regional River Gravel Management Plan.
- Regional Water and Land Plan.
- Council Asset Management Plans.
- Rotorua Geothermal Regional Plan.
- Tarawera River Catchment Plan.
- Rotorua Lakes Action Plans.
- Oil Spill Response Plan Tier II.

Policies and protocols

- Infrastructure Funding Policy and Procedures.
- The Operative Regional Policy Statement
 - The second generation RPS became operative on 1 October 2014.
 - Change 1 (Coastal Policy) became operative on 3 June 2015.
 - Change 2 (Natural Hazards) became operative on 5 July 2016.
 - Proposed Change 3 (Rangitaiki River) recognises and provides for the vision, objectives and desired outcomes of the Rangitaiki River Document 'Te Ara Whanui o Rangitaiki' – 'Pathways of the Rangitaiki'. The proposed change includes issues, objectives, policies and methods specific to the Rangitaiki River catchment.

For more information please visit the Proposed Change 3 (Rangitaiki River) page. The submission period for Proposed Change 3 closed on 23 November 2016 and the further submission period is open from 17 January 2017 to 15 February 2017.

- Triennial Agreement.
- Bay of Plenty councils' RMA protocol.
- Dangerous Dams Policy.
- Policy on Regional Parks.
- Section 36 Charges Policy.

Bylaws

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Floodway and Drainage Bylaw 2008

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council Floodway and Drainage Bylaw 2008 was established to protect the scheme assets that have been constructed to prevent damage, danger and distress to the community from river flooding and problems associated with a lack of drainage. It is crucial that these assets are functioning properly when needed.

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council Floodway and Drainage Bylaw 2002 was prepared under the Local Government Act 1974 for the protection of community assets such as drainage works and defences against water, which are owned or are under the control of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council. The Local Government Act 2002 requires that all bylaws adopted prior to July 2003 be reviewed or renewed before 1 July 2008. This "Bay of Plenty Regional Council Floodway and Drainage Bylaw 2008" is the amended and renewed version resulting from that review, and was adopted by Council on 19 June 2008.

Bay of Plenty Regional Navigation Safety Bylaw 2010

Bay of Plenty's harbours, lakes and rivers are used by thousands of people every day for a wide range of activities. To help ensure these activities can co-exist safely, rules are set under the Navigation Safety Bylaw to help manage them.

Regional Council is required to review this bylaw every five years, and this gives us the opportunity to take a closer look at what's working well and what needs to be refined in the existing bylaw. This most recent review started in December 2015. After a lengthy review process, the new bylaw was adopted at a Council meeting on 14 February 2017. The new bylaw will come into effect on 1 July 2017.

Rotorua Air Quality Control Bylaw 2010

The Rotorua Air Quality Control Bylaw 2010 was made by the Rotorua District Council by resolution passed on the 26th day of August 2010. It contains rules that may affect how people in the Rotorua Urban Airshed can heat their homes.

Administration and enforcement of this bylaw was transferred to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

Part 5:

Consultation – your chance to have a say

To make the best decisions about your environment and region, we need to know what you think about what we're doing or planning to do.

We consult with the community to get feedback from interested or affected people on certain decisions we make, or issues we're considering.

Who we consult with is guided by the law and varies depending on the type of issue. The Council must act in the best interests of the region as a whole.

How we consult with you

There are many different ways we use to find out what the community thinks about a particular issue, such as meetings, surveys, doing public displays, putting information in newspapers and on our website and formal submissions.

Our commitment is:

- To provide you with many ways to feedback to us, such as telephone, e-mail, freepost forms, formal and informal submissions and hearings and face-to-face conversations.
- To use our website and social media such as Facebook and Twitter to highlight matters under consultation and allow downloading of electronic proposals and documents.
- To ensure Māori can participate in the decision-making process.
- To provide opportunities for people to present to Council during all major decision-making processes.
- To target consultation to groups and organisations that we know are interested in those issues.

Consulting with Māori

Our region's population is 28 percent Maori, and 38 percent of our land area is in Maori ownership. To ensure we're meeting our consultation requirements, we've established a Māori Policy section and Komiti Māori.

Depending on different issues that we're working on, we'll also consult with Māori as required in accordance with tikanga Māori. This could be through tribal federations, iwi authorities, tribal rūnanga, hapū or whānau.

The Regional Council also has three Māori Councillors. They are elected by Māori electors in three constituency areas: Kōhi (eastern Bay of Plenty), Māuao (Tauranga and Te Puke) and Ōkurei (Rotorua district) to represent Māori who choose to be on the Māori parliamentary electoral rolls.

For Resource Management Act decisions, the Regional Policy Statement states that:

"Guidance on appropriate consultation with iwi may be obtained from iwi management plans but is likely to involve:

- (a) the identification of the tangata whenua who may be affected; and*
- (b) the establishment of an agreed consultation process."*

Such a process is likely to involve a number of meetings, with specific individual iwi authorities and tribal rūnanga if they request them, allowing for:

- The establishment of contact at rangatira level, between kaumatua and councillors (in the case of statements or plans) or the applicant (with respect to resource consent applications).

- The exchange and explanation of information between Council staff or the applicant's representatives as the case may be and tangata whenua representatives.
- Time to appraise the information, and formulate and deliver useful responses.
- Opportunities for ongoing involvement as the statement, plan or proposal (the subject of an application) is drafted, considered and implemented.

More information

The department of internal affairs oversees the implementation of the Local Government Act. For more information on decision making and consultation processes and getting involved with your local council, check out their website www.dia.govt.nz.

Part 6:

Requests for information

Have a question or want to know something?

We're happy to help! Send us an email, give us a call or pop in to our offices with your questions.

Official information

You can request some information from us under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987. Generally, the Regional Council's information is publically available; however, a decision can be made not to give out the information if it would:

- (i) Endanger the safety of any person.
- (ii) Prejudice maintenance of the law.
- (iii) Compromise the privacy of any person.
- (iv) Reveal confidential or commercially sensitive information.
- (v) Cause offence to tikanga Māori or would disclose the location of waahi tapū.

- (vi) Prejudice public health or safety.
- (vii) Compromise legal professional privilege.
- (viii) Disadvantage the local authority while carrying out negotiations or commercial activities.
- (ix) Allow information to be used for improper gain or advantage.

We must answer your request within 20 working days (although depending on the circumstance this may vary).

There may be a charge for some information that's requested. We generally follow the Ministry of Justice guidelines for charging.

If you want to request information under the Act, you should address your request to the:

Chief Executive
Bay of Plenty Regional Council
PO Box 364
Whakatāne 3158.

Part 7:

Governance

Electoral system

Our 14 councillors are elected every three years in a postal vote, by those registered to vote in the Bay of Plenty. We use the First Past the Post electoral system – voters choose their most preferred candidate or candidates. Those with the most votes (depending on the number of seats to be filled) win the election.

Under the Local Electoral Act 2001 the Council can resolve to change the electoral system used. Once changed, an electoral system must be used for at least the next two elections. For example we cannot change our electoral system for one election and then change back for the next election.

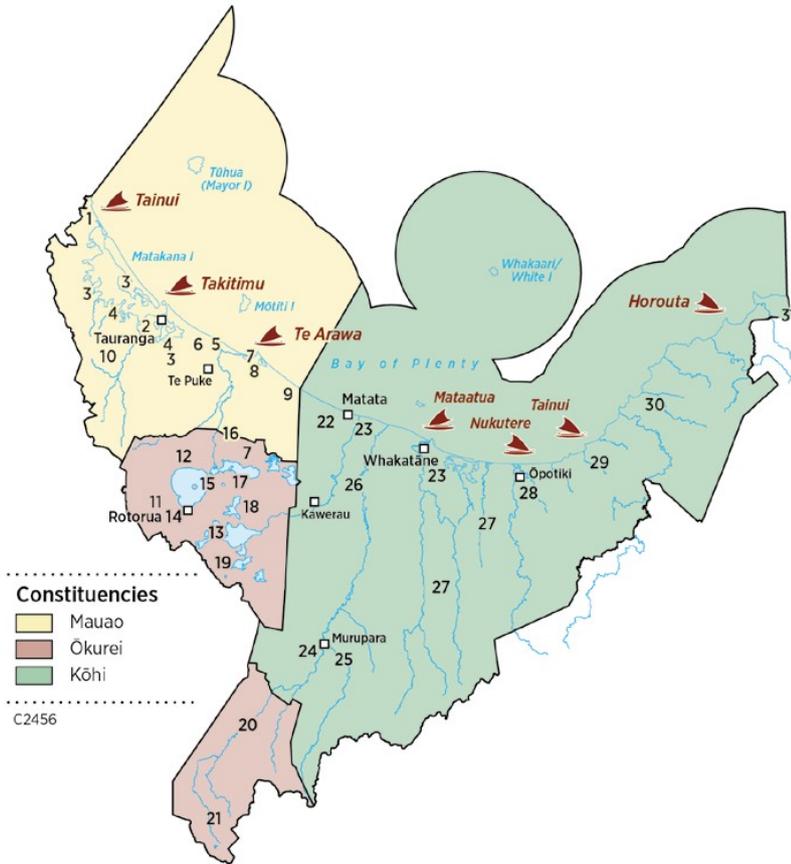
Representation is assessed at least once every six years, to ensure it is a fair representation of population change. Council's last review of electoral systems was in late 2012, when a fifth councillor was added to the Tauranga City constituency.

Bay of Plenty Regional Council's 14 councillors are elected from four general constituencies (Tauranga, Western Bay of Plenty, Rotorua and Eastern Bay of Plenty) and three Māori constituencies (Kōhi, Mauāo and Ōkurei).

Māori representation

In the Bay of Plenty, Māori who are registered on the Māori Roll can vote for their own representatives through the three Māori constituency seats.





MAUAO CONSTITUENCY	
	Iwi
1	Pare Hauraki* (x4 iwi)
2	Ngāti Ranginui
3	Ngāi Te Rangi
4	Ngāti Pukenga
5	Waitaha
6	Tapuika
7	Ngāti Whakaue
8	Ngāti Whakahemo
9	Ngāti Mākino
10	Ngāti Hinerangi

ŌKUREI CONSTITUENCY	
	Iwi
11	Ngāti Kearoa/Ngāti Tuarā
12	Ngāti Rangiwewehi
13	Tuhourangi
14	Ngāti Uenukukōpako
7	Ngāti Whakaue
15	Ngāti Rangiteaorere
16	Ngāti Pikiao
17	Ngāti Rongomai
18	Ngāti Tarawhai
19	Ngāti Tahu/Whaoa (Reporoa)
20	Ngāti Tūwharetoa - Taupō
21	Ngāti Hineuru

KŌHI CONSTITUENCY	
	Iwi
22	Ngāti Rangitihi
23	Ngāti Awa
24	Ngāti Manawa
25	Ngāti Whare
26	Ngāti Tūwharetoa - Bay of Plenty
27	Ngāi Tūhoe
28	Whakatōhea
29	Ngāitai
30	Te Whānau a Apanui
31	Ngāti Porou

* Includes Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Tara Tokanui, Ngāti Tamaterā, Ngāti Whanaunga

Constituency	Councillor	
<p>Eastern Bay of Plenty General</p>		<p>Doug Leeder Chairman</p> <p>160 Gabriels Gully Road RD 2 Ōpōtiki 3198</p> <p>Home ph: 07 315 4839 Mobile ph: 027 292 8048</p> <p>douglas.leeder@boprc.govt.nz</p>
<p>Western Bay of Plenty General</p>		<p>Jane Nees Deputy Chair</p> <p>440B Joyce Road Pyes Pa Tauranga 3173</p> <p>Home ph: 07 579 5150 Work ph: 07 579 5150 Mobile ph: 027 485 9919</p> <p>jane.nees@boprc.govt.nz</p>
<p>Tauranga General</p>		<p>John Cronin</p> <p>16 Fifth Avenue Tauranga 3110</p> <p>Home ph: 07 578 0001 Mobile ph: 021 578 001 Fax: 07 578 0002</p> <p>john.cronin@boprc.govt.nz</p>

Tauranga
General



Stuart Crosby

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Tauranga General



Paula Thompson

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Tauranga General



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Tauranga General



Andrew von Dadelszen

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Rotorua General



Lyall Thurston

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Rotorua General



Kevin Winters

4 Frisken Place
Lynmore
Rotorua 3010

Home ph: 07 345 4776
Mobile ph: 0275 589 947

kevin.winters@boprc.govt.nz

<p>Western Bay of Plenty General</p>		<p>Norm Bruning</p> <p>1245 State Highway 2 RD 2 Ōmokoroa Tauranga 3172</p> <p>Home ph: 07 548 0617 Work ph: 07 548 0617 Mobile ph: 021 125 6958</p> <p>norm.bruning@boprc.govt.nz</p>
<p>Eastern Bay of Plenty General</p>		<p>Bill Clark</p> <p>2752 State Highway 30 Onepū RD2 Whakatāne</p> <p>Home ph: 07 322 8401</p> <p>bill.clark@boprc.govt.nz</p>
<p>Mauao Maori</p>	<p>Photo to come</p>	<p>Matemoana McDonald</p> <p>37 Waikari Road Matapihi RD5 Tauranga 3175</p> <p>Mobile ph: 0274 954 820</p> <p>matemoana.mcdonald@boprc.govt.nz</p>
<p>Okurei Maori</p>		<p>Arapeta Tahana</p> <p>C/O GHA PO Box 1712 Rotorua 3040</p> <p>Mobile ph: 021 348 748</p> <p>arapeta.tahana@boprc.govt.nz</p>

Kohi Maori



Tiipene Perenara Marr

87 Kawaha Point Road
Rotorua 3010

Home ph: 07 348 0851
Mobile ph: 027 370 1126

tiipene.marr@boprc.govt.nz

What do councillors do?

Bay of Plenty Regional Council's elected members:

- Set the policy direction of Council.
- Employ the Chief Executive.
- Represent the interests of the Bay of Plenty's current and future residents.
- Monitor Bay of Plenty Regional Council's performance as a whole.

Their purpose is:

- To enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, Bay of Plenty communities.
- To meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services and regulatory functions in the most cost-effective way for households and businesses.
- To set the overarching strategic direction for Bay of Plenty Regional Council as an organisation.
- To provide strategic oversight of the Council's financial affairs.

How does the Council work?

The Council has a Chairman and Deputy Chair. It meets as a full Council every six weeks, and has several committees and joint committees to help it make decisions.

The Chairman has overall responsibility for leading the Council.

Each committee has a Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson. The Chairperson is responsible for maintaining order at meetings and has the power to remove any member of the public for disorderly conduct, or remove a councillor who does not comply with Standing Orders. Standing Orders are the rules and guidelines for the running of the meetings.

For an ordinary meeting of Council, at least 14 days' notice of the time and place of the meeting must be given. Extraordinary meetings may be called at three working days' notice. Legal requirements for Council meetings are set down in the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987. You can obtain a copy of the Code of Conduct and Standing Orders from any Bay of Plenty Regional Council office.

Core committees

Regional Direction and Delivery Committee

Sets the strategic direction for the region by formulating policy that clearly identifies Council's role and direction on issues. Develops and approves Council strategy and policy.

Sets the operational direction for approved Regional Council policy and strategy, and monitors how it is implemented. Develops specific operational decisions which translate policy and strategy into action.

Membership: Chairman and all councillors.

Audit and Risk Committee

Develops and reviews the Council's funding and financial policies and frameworks, performance monitoring framework and the Council's audit and risk policies and frameworks.

Membership: Five councillors, one independent Council appointee and the Chairman as Ex-Officio.

Komiti Maori

Sets operational direction for the Council's legislative obligations to Māori and monitors how these are implemented. Makes decisions which translate legislative obligations to Māori into action. Tangata whenua and any other member of the public are encouraged to participate at meetings held on marae across the region.

Membership: Three Māori constituency councillors and three general constituency councillors and the Chairman as Ex-Officio.

Public Transport Committee

Determines operational policy and operational matters for public transport.

Develops and approves operational decisions which translate strategy and policy into action.

Membership: Eight Councillors including the Chairman as Ex-Officio and one representative each from Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Rotorua Lakes Council.

Lake Rotorua Incentives Committee

Contributes to the improvement of Lake Rotorua water quality to secure permanent reductions in nitrogen discharges. Promotes and facilitates the uptake of profitable low nutrient land management and land use systems in the Lake Rotorua Groundwater Catchment.

Membership: Minimum of five and a maximum of seven members, one of whom must be a councillor and independent representatives appointed by Council.

Subcommittees

Regional Coastal Environment Plan Appeals Subcommittee

Guides resolution of Environment Court Appeals on the Proposed Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan.

Membership: Three Councillors.

Executive Employment and Remuneration Subcommittee

Acts for and advises the Council on the employment of the Council's Chief Executive Officer.

Membership: Chairman, Deputy Chair and two Councillors.

Statutory Committees

Regional Transport

Prepares a Regional Land Transport Strategy and programme for the region, any variations and any reports.

Approves the Regional Road Safety Action Plan.

Approves submissions to Central Government, local authorities and other agencies on Regional Transport Committee-related matters.

Membership: Two members representing the Regional Council, one each from each territorial authority in the region and one representing the New Zealand Transport Agency.

Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy Group

Set up under the Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006.

A joint committee with Rotorua Lakes Council and Te Arawa Lakes Trust which coordinates policy and actions to improve Rotorua's lakes. The partner organisations work together to protect and restore water quality in 12 Rotorua lakes for the enjoyment and use of present and future generations, while recognising and providing for the traditional relationship of Te Arawa with their ancestral lakes. The Group meets four to five times a year to coordinate policy and actions to improve the Rotorua lakes. It is established in law as part of the Te Arawa Lakes Settlement.

Membership: Two members each from Te Arawa Lakes Trust, Rotorua Lakes Council and Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

Civil Defence and Emergency Management Group Joint Committee

Coordinates and plans programmes and activities related to civil defence emergency management, including reduction, readiness, response and recovery across the region.

Membership: Representatives from Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Kawerau, Ōpōtiki, Rotorua, Western Bay of Plenty and Whakatāne District Councils and Tauranga City Council.

Rangitāiki River Forum

Set up under the Ngāti Manawa Claims Settlement Act 2012 and the Ngāti Whare Claims Settlement Act 2012.

Protects and enhances the environmental, cultural and spiritual health and well-being of the Rangitāiki River and its resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

Prepares and approves the Rangitāiki River Document. Bay of Plenty Regional Council must recognise and provide for the River Document when preparing or changing the Regional Policy Statement.

Membership: One member each appointed by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa, Ngāti Tūwharetoa (Bay of Plenty) Settlement Trust, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa, Ngāti Hineuru, Whakatāne District Council, Taupō District Council and three members appointed by Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

Te Maru o Kaituna

Set up under the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014.

Restores, protects and enhances the environmental, cultural and spiritual health and well-being of the Kaituna River.

Prepares and approves the Kaituna River Document. Bay of Plenty Regional Council must recognise and provide for the River Document when preparing or changing the Regional Policy Statement.

Membership: One member each appointed by Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust, Tapuika Iwi

Authority Trust and Te Kapu o Waitaha jointly, Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa Trust, Te Tahuu o Tawakeheimoa Trust, Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Rotorua Lakes Council, Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council.

Joint Committees

SmartGrowth Implementation Committee

Prioritises, reviews and monitors the implementation of the 2013 SmartGrowth Strategy update.

Membership: Tauranga City Council Mayor and three councillors, Western Bay of Plenty District Council Mayor and three councillors, Bay of Plenty Regional Council Chairman and three councillors, four tangata whenua representatives, SmartGrowth Independent Chairperson.

Eastern Bay of Plenty Joint Committee

A collaboration between Bay of Plenty Regional Council, and Kawerau, Ōpōtiki and Whakatāne District Councils which responds to and manages a range of Eastern.

Bay of Plenty issues. The Committee forms, explores and makes recommendations for strategic collaborative initiatives between the partner councils.

Membership: Two elected members each representing Regional Council, Kawerau, Ōpōtiki and Whakatāne District Councils.

Ōhiwa Harbour Implementation Forum

Oversees and monitors the implementation of the Ōhiwa Harbour Strategy.

Membership: One elected members of Ōpōtiki and Whakatāne District Councils, Bay of Plenty Regional Council and four Tangata Whenua appointees representing Whakatōhea, Upokorehe, Ngāti Awa and Ngāi Tahu.

Eastern Bay Road Safety Committee

Provides strategic direction, oversight and leadership to ensure Eastern Bay roads are increasingly free of death and serious injury.

Membership: One elected members of Ōpōtiki, Whakatāne, Kawerau District Councils, Bay of Plenty Regional Council and one representative each from: NZTA, NZ Police, Road Safety Association, ACC.

What you need to know about our meetings

Can I attend meetings?

Yes – you're welcome to attend all open Council and committee meetings. All matters are discussed in public unless there is a good reason for excluding the public on a certain issue, such as commercial sensitivity.

Meeting agendas and records are available for viewing at Council's offices and on our website www.boprc.govt.nz.

Can I speak at meetings?

Time is set aside near the beginning of each meeting for a public forum. If you wish to speak at a meeting, you need to arrange this with Council's Governance Services Team before the meeting. Up to three people can speak per meeting. However, as Māori Committee meetings are held on marae, our standing orders are relaxed so that members of the public can have input.

Agendas and minutes

The Council agenda is a public document that sets out what will be discussed at a meeting. It includes information about the topics, although parts of it may be withheld if the information is privileged or commercially sensitive.

Minutes of meetings are kept and are publicly available, subject to the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

Copies of Regional Council agendas and minutes are on our website.

All committees can make decisions under their approved Terms of Reference without having to take them to the full Council. However, some decisions need to be made at full Council meetings:

- Making rates and bylaws.
- Borrowing money or purchasing or disposing of assets, where not provided for in the long-term council community plan (Ten Year Plan).
- Adopting a Ten Year Plan, Annual Plan or Annual Report.
- Adopting policies associated with the Ten Year Plan or developed for the purposes of the Local Governance Statement.

The full Council can also consider issues that don't fall solely within the delegation of any one Council committee.

Co-governance forums

Co-governance Forums are established under statutory processes resulting from the Treaty of Waitangi settlements between Iwi and the Crown. Forums are established for the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes, Rangitaiki River and the Kaituna River. Additional co-governance forums may appear in the future as more iwi complete their Treaty settlements.

Workshops

The Council holds workshops to discuss some specific issues in depth so they can have a full and frank discussion. The Council is unable to make decisions at a workshop, and any matters arising must be considered at a later Council meeting for a decision to be made. These workshops are not open to the public.

Part 8:

Organisation

Management structure the organisation

Council is structured into five groups plus one team reporting directly to the Chief Executive. Each group and team has a specific focus and role in delivering Council's Long Term Plan.

The Council's high level organisational structure is:

- Mary-Anne Macleod, Chief Executive.
- Fiona McTavish, General Manager Strategy and Science.
- Chris Ingle, General Manager Integrated Catchments.
- Eddie Grogan, General Manager Regulatory Services.
- James Graham, General Manager Corporate Solutions.
- Mat Taylor, General Manager Corporate Performance.

Council's key functions and roles within each group or team above are:

- Chief Executive's Office: provides Chief Executive and Chair with advice and support.
- Regulatory Services: Pollution Prevention, Consents, Maritime Operations, Data Services, Bay of Plenty Emergency Management, Organisational Solutions.
- Integrated Catchments: Tauranga Catchments, Kaituna Catchments, Eastern Catchments, Rotorua Catchments, Lakes Operations, Engineering, Rivers and Drainage, Biosecurity.
- Strategy and Science: Transport Policy, Kotahitanga Strategic Engagement, Natural Resources Policy, Water Policy, Regional Integrated Planning, Science, Economic Development.
- Corporate Performance: Finance, Organisational Planning, Procurement, Property, Governance, Legal.

- Corporate Solutions: Information Communication Technology, Internal Services, People & Capability, Health and Safety, Communications.

Vision and Values

The organisation's Vision Statement captures how we value the work we do for our regional community, now and into the future. It guides us to focus on:

Thriving together - mō te taiao, mō ngā tāngata

mō te taiao, mō ngā tāngata translates to "for the environment, for the people".

The intent is to highlight that in order to thrive together, it is necessary for us to collaborate and work as one. Working for the environmental and the people will ensure that all views are given equal consideration; environmental, social, cultural, economic and political.

A tatou haerenga

Our values reflect who we are and what is important to us. Te Pumanawa 'the beating heart of the organisation'.

Our organisational values have been woven together following input from people across the organisation, now we are bringing these values to life in the work that we do every day.

- Trust
- Integrity
- Courage
- Mana (manaakitanga)
- Kotahi (kotahitanga)
- Whānau

Equal employment opportunities

Bay of Plenty Regional Council is an Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) employer and is committed to the principle of EEO and appoints on merit. It regards elimination of any

discrimination and provision of equal opportunities as essential principles in managing its people.

These principles are shown through all aspects of employment including recruitment, selection and appointment, education, training and development, career path planning and promotions.

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