Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority

NOTICE IS GIVEN

that the next meeting of the **Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority** will be held in **The Cruise Deck, Club Mount Maunganui Inc, 45 Kawaka Street, Mount Maunganui** on:

Tuesday, 6 March 2018 commencing at 10.30am.

Morning tea will be available for members from 10am, with the meeting commencing at 10.30am. Members please note that a workshop will follow the meeting.

Mary-Anne Macleod
Chief Executive
Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana

27 February 2018

Te Maru o Kaituna is the co-governance partnership established by the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014, made up of five iwi representatives and five local authority representatives.

Te Maru o Kaituna (Kaituna River Authority)
Terms of Reference

Interpretation

“Act” means the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014.

“Appointing organisation” means an organisation that appoints a member of the Kaituna River Authority under section 118 of the Act.

“Authority” means Te Maru o Kaituna / the Kaituna River Authority.

“Iwi” means each iwi represented by an iwi appointing organisation.

“Iwi appointing organisation” means:

- the Te Tāhuhu o Tawakeheimoa Trust.
- the Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust.
- Te Kapu o Waitaha.
- the Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa Trust.

“Joint committee” means a joint committee within the meaning of clause 30(1)(b) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

“Kaituna River or river” means the Kaituna River, including its tributaries within the catchment areas shown on deed plan OTS-209-79.

“Kaituna River document” means the document approved under section 127 of the Act.

“Local authority” means the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, the Rotorua District Council, the Tauranga City Council or the Western Bay of Plenty District Council – and “local authorities” shall have a corresponding meaning.

“Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa Trust” has the meaning given in section 10 of the Affiliate Te Arawa Iwi and Hapu Claims Settlement Act 2008.

The scope and delegation of this Authority covers the geographical area of the Kaituna River catchment as shown on deed plan OTS-209-79.

Establishment

The Act provides for the establishment of Te Maru o Kaituna, a co-governance partnership between local authorities and iwi that share an interest in the Kaituna river.

Despite the composition of the Authority as described in section 118 of the Act, Te Maru o Kaituna is a joint committee of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, the Rotorua District Council, the Tauranga City Council and the Western Bay of Plenty District Council.

Despite Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Authority:

- is a permanent joint committee; and

- must not be discharged unless all of the appointing organisations agree to the discharge.

Purpose

The purpose of the Authority is as set out in Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014.

The purpose of the Authority is the restoration, protection and enhancement of the environmental, cultural and spiritual health and well-being of the Kaituna River.

In seeking to achieve its purpose, the Authority may have regard to the social and economic well-being of people and communities.

Functions

- The principal function of the Authority is to achieve its purpose.
- In seeking to achieve its purpose, the other functions of the Authority are:
  - to prepare and approve the Kaituna River document in accordance with sections 125 and 127 of the Act
  - to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the Kaituna River document
  - to support the integrated and collaborative management of the river
  - to work with the local authorities and Crown agencies that exercise functions in relation to the Kaituna River:
    - to monitor the state of the river environment
    - to monitor the effectiveness of the management of the river
    - to engage with iwi in relation to their interests in the river and to consult them on how to manage the river
  - to provide advice and recommendations to local authorities:
    - relating to projects, action, or research designed to restore, protect, or enhance the health and well-being of the river
    - on the appointment of commissioners to hear and decide applications for resource consents under the Resource Management Act 1991 that affect the river
  - to facilitate the participation of iwi in the management of the river
  - to monitor the extent to which the purpose of the Authority is being achieved, including the implementation and effectiveness of the Kaituna River document
  - to gather information, to disseminate information, and to hold meetings
  - to take any other action that the Authority considers is appropriate to achieve its purpose.
- The Authority may seek to obtain funds to enable it to perform its functions.

Membership

As at the settlement date, the Authority consists of 8 members, as follows:

- one member appointed by the Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust; and
- one member jointly appointed by the Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust and Te Kapu o Waitaha; and
- one member appointed by the Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa Trust; and
- one member appointed by the Te Tāhuhu o Tawakeheimoa Trust; and

- one member appointed by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council; and
- one member appointed by the Rotorua District Council; and
- one member appointed by the Tauranga City Council; and
- one member appointed by the Western Bay of Plenty District Council.

Quorum at meetings

In accordance with Te Maru o Kaituna standing order 2.4.3, the quorum for a meeting of the Authority is–

- the chairperson or deputy chairperson; and
- two members appointed by the iwi appointing organisations; and
- two members appointed by the local authority appointing organisations.

Decision making

The Authority must make its decisions by a vote at a meeting.

However, the members of the Authority must approach decision making in a manner that—

- seeks to achieve consensus; and
- is consistent with, and reflects, the purpose of the Authority; and
- acknowledges as appropriate the interests of iwi in particular parts of the Kaituna River and its catchment.

If the chairperson (or deputy chairperson) considers that the meeting is unlikely to achieve a consensus on a matter, the decision on the matter may be made only by a 70% majority of those members present and voting at the meeting.

The chairperson and deputy chairperson of the Authority may vote on any matter but do not have a casting vote.

Specific responsibilities and delegations

To avoid doubt, except as provided for in section 116 (2)(a) of the Act, the Authority has discretion to determine in any particular circumstances:

- whether to perform any function specified.
- how, and to what extent, any function specified is performed.

Provision for other groups to join the Authority

Other iwi and local authorities may join the Authority through consensus of the Authority or through legislation.

TAURANGA
Wairoa
Matapihi
Kairua
Greerton
Ngapeke
Waitao
Tauriko
Barkes Corner
Welcome Bay
Papamoa
Waimapu
Te Ranga
Kaitemako
Ohauiti
Kaiate Falls
Maketu
Te Awhe
Little Waihi
Bay of Plenty
Manoeka
Whakaue Kaipapa
Te Puke
Te Tumu
Te Matai
Tūhourangi
Hāraki
Manoeka
Upper Kaimai
Omanawa
McLaren Falls
Waitangi
Te Paamu
Makahae
Pyes Pa
Muirs Reef
Waiari
Te Matai
Maniatutu
Pukehina
Omanawa Falls
Oropi
Paengaroa
Pongakawa
Ohinepanea
Otamarākau
Hauone
Reference
Marae location
Kaituna Co-Governance Area
Water Management Area
Douglas Corner
Mangatoi
Pongakawa Valley
Ngawaro
Rotongata
Te Pu
Kaharoa
Tokerau
Manawahe
Okere Falls
Oturoa
Hamurana
Otaramarae
Awahou
Lake Rotorua
Mourea
Lake Rotoiti
Hinehopu
Rotoehu
Lake Rotoma
Bay of Plenty
REGIONAL COUNCIL
Kaituna, Maketu and Pongakawa Water Management Area
5 0 5 10 15
Kilometres
GIS-486817
Sheet 1 of 1
Printed 10/02/2015

Public Forum

1. A period of up to 15 minutes may be set aside near the beginning of the meeting to enable members of the public to make statements about any matter on the agenda of that meeting which is open to the public, but excluding any matter on which comment could prejudice any specified statutory process the council is required to follow.

2. The time allowed for each speaker will normally be up to 5 minutes but will be up to the discretion of the chair. A maximum of 3 public participants will be allowed per meeting.

3. No statements by public participants to the Council shall be allowed unless a written, electronic or oral application has been received by the Chief Executive (Governance Team) by 12.00 noon of the working day prior to the meeting and the Chair's approval has subsequently been obtained. The application shall include the following:

   - name of participant;
   - organisation represented (if any);
   - meeting at which they wish to participate; and matter on the agenda to be addressed.

4. Members of the meeting may put questions to any public participants, relevant to the matter being raised through the chair. Any questions must be asked and answered within the time period given to a public participant. The chair shall determine the number of questions.

Membership

Chairperson:	D Flavell (Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust)
Deputy Chairperson:	Councillor A Tahana (Bay of Plenty Regional Council)
Appointees:	**Bay of Plenty Regional Council** Councillor J Nees, Councillor M McDonald (Alternate) **Rotorua Lakes Council** Councillor T Tapsell, N Chater (Alternate, Lakes Community Board) **Tapuika Iwi Authority** Dr B Kihirini (Alternate) **Tauranga City Council** Councillor S Morris, Councillor T Molloy (Alternate) **Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa** H Paul, P Thomas (Alternate) **Te Komiti Nui o Ngati Whakaue** M Horne, R Pou Poasa (Alternate) **Te Tahuhu o Tawakeheimoa Trust** R Hancock, N Douglas (Alternate) **Western Bay of Plenty District Council** Councillor K Marsh, Councillor J Scrimgeour (Alternate)
Committee Advisor:	R Garrett

Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as policy until adopted.

Agenda

1 Opening Karakia

2 Apologies

3 Public Forum

4 Acceptance of Late Items

5 General Business

6 Declarations of Conflicts of Interests

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8.6 Verbal Updates from Members

9 Consideration of General Business

10 Closing Karakia

Previous Minutes

Minutes of the Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority Meeting held in Suite 3, ASB Arena, Baypark, 81 Truman Lane, Mount Maunganui on Thursday, 7 December 2017 commencing at 9.40 a.m.

Present:

Chairman: D Flavell (Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust)

Deputy Chairman: Councillor A Tahana (Bay of Plenty Regional Council)

Appointees: Councillor K Marsh (Western Bay of Plenty District Council), Councillor J Scrimgeour (Alternate, Western Bay of Plenty District Council), S Morris (Tauranga City Council), H Paul (Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa), R Pou Poasa (Alternate, Te Komiti Nui o Ngati Whakaue), Councillor J Nees (Bay of Plenty Regional Council), Councillor M McDonald (Alternate, Bay of Plenty Regional Council), R Hancock (Te Tahuhu o Tawakeheimoa Trust).

In Attendance: N Poutasi (Water Policy Manager), K O'Brien (Strategic Engagement Manager), P de Monchy (Kaituna Catchments Manager), A Vercoe (Maori Policy Team Leader), J Watts (Senior Planner (Water policy)), K Pihera-Ridge (Maori Policy Advisor), R Gardiner (Maori Policy Advisor), R Garrett (Committee Advisor).

Apologies: M Horne, N Chater, B Kihirini, N Douglas, A Tahana (lateness).

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1 Opening Karakia

Provided by R Hancock.

Attendance
Councillor Tahana joined the meeting at 9.50 am.

2 Apologies

Resolved

That the Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority:

1 Accepts the apologies tendered from M Horne, N Chater, B Kihirini and N Douglas; and A Tahana for lateness.

Marsh/Flavell
CARRIED

3 General Business and Tabled Items

Nil.

4 Declarations of conflicts of interest

Nil.

5 Previous Minutes

5.1 Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority minutes - 08 November 2017

The Chairman advised members that a report would be brought to the next Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority meeting regarding the representation imbalance in current Authority membership.

Resolved

That the Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority:

1 Confirms the minutes of the Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority meeting held 08 November 2017

Flavell/Nees
CARRIED

6 Presentations

6.1 Bay Conservation Alliance

Refer PowerPoint Objective ID: A2761629

Bay Conservation Alliance Chair Julian Fitter and Chief Executive Michelle Elborn updated members on recent developments within the Alliance. Mr Fitter introduced Ms Elborn as the newly appointed CE, and emphasised the desire and ability of the Alliance to undertake larger scale projects than its individual members separately.

Attendance
H Paul joined the meeting at 9.55 am.

Ms Elborn outlined the Alliance's vision of "*Connecting communities, restoring nature*" and identified four key areas of opportunity: landscape scale effort, lightening the load for volunteers and community groups, funding generation, and marketing and storytelling. Ms Elborn also noted an opportunity for a Bay of Plenty partnership project under the Predator Free framework.

In response to members' questions, Ms Elborn clarified the relationship being established with Envirohub through a partnership agreement in order to avoid replication of roles and areas of interest; and noted that at this stage the Alliance had not formally secured any business sector support.

The Chair thanked Mr Fitter and Ms Elborn for their attendance and presentation.

7 Reports

7.1 Kaituna Integrated Catchments Operations Report

Refer PowerPoint Objective ID: A2776663

Kaituna Catchments Manager Pim de Monchy updated members on recent Regional Council operations in the Kaituna catchment. Mr de Monchy outlined stakeholder engagement undertaken for the Ford Road Pump Station Upgrade Project, and noted that the key concerns raised were the discharge water quality and appropriateness of land-use. Due to the feedback received and additional associated investigations the project timeline had been pushed out slightly, with the options report and business case now to be finalised by April 2018. Mr de Monchy clarified that the existing water quality data consisted of 18 months of regular sampling and one previous report, and noted a further report would be available for the next Authority meeting.

Mr de Monchy outlined progress on other areas of activity in the catchment, including:

- Design work for the Kaituna Mole upgrade;
- Spartina weed eradication at Maketū;
- Te Pourepo o Kaituna, the Lower Kaituna wetland extension project;
- Continued work on the restoration of Papahikahawai Island, including the creation and planting of the chenier ridge, and the selection of the project as a finalist for the New Zealand Coastal Society's Coastal Project of the Year.

A member queried the extent of macroalgae deposits in the upper estuary; Mr de Monchy clarified that this was due to warming temperatures and low winds and tides, and that, while the situation had improved slightly, the re-version would kick-start flows again.

Resolved

That the Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority under its delegated authority:

1 Receives the report, Kaituna Integrated Catchments Operations Report;

Flavell/Tahana
CARRIED

7.2 Verbal Updates from Members

Nil.

The meeting closed at 10.28 am.

Reports

Report To: Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority

Meeting Date: 06 March 2018

Report From: Namouta Poutasi, Water Policy Manager

Design work for Te Maru o Kaituna 'brand' and Kaituna River Document

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Executive Summary

Following direction by Te Maru o Kaituna Hearing Panel at the Kaituna River Document deliberations workshop on 7 December 2017, a design working group has been formed, a project brief developed, offers of service called for, consideration of proposals and a designer (Law Creative) appointed to develop a Te Maru o Kaituna logo and provide design and production services for the final Kaituna River Document.

First draft design concepts will be available for members to view and provide feedback on at the meeting.

Recommendations

That the Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority under its delegated authority:

1 **Receives the report, Design work for Te Maru o Kaituna 'brand' and Kaituna River Document.**

2 **Approves the establishment of a design working group to progress design work for the Kaituna River Document and the development of a Te Maru o Kaituna logo. The working group members include Hakopa Paul, Chair Dean Flavell, Deputy Chair Councillor Arapeta Tahana, Maria Horne and Councillor Tania Tapsell. Delegates to the Chair of Te Maru o Kaituna the ability to make changes to design working group membership.**

3 **Formally delegates to Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority Expenditure Subcommiteee, authority to commit expenditure of up to $25,000 to complete Kaituna River Document design work and develop the Te Maru o Kaituna logo.**

4 **Endorses the working group's selection of Law Creative as the design provider who will develop a Te Maru o Kaituna logo and complete design and production (print and online) of the Kaituna River Document.**

5 **Endorses the engagement of Maika Te Amo as Te Arawa te reo expert providing advice for the development of the final version of the Kaituna River Document.**

1 Purpose of report

The purpose of this report is to formalise direction given by Te Maru o Kaituna (TMoK) Hearing Panel members at the 7 December 2017 deliberations workshop on:

- the commissioning of design work for a Te Maru o Kaituna logo and the Kaituna River document look and feel; and
- engaging a suitable Te Arawa Te Reo expert to assist TMoK with the development of the final version of the Document

It also serves to provide an update from the design working group about designer selection and concept development so far. First drafts of proposed design concepts will be shared with TMoK members during the meeting. Staff seek feedback and direction be provided to the working group before they finalise the concepts and further progress this work.

2 Background

A paper titled 'Look and feel for Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority' was considered by the Hearing Panel as part of deliberations discussions on 7 December 2017 and the following direction was given:

- That a design working group should be formed to select a designer and progress design work (using TMoK approved content) so that a final Kaituna River Document can be published and approved by TMoK in time for a Matariki launch (date to be confirmed, likely late June/July 2018).
- That a budget of up to $25,000 was appropriate for completion of design work (including photography) and production of online and print versions of the final document as well as development of a logo for TMoK.
- That the brand look and feel for the Kaituna River Document should:
    - Be clean, simple and easy to read and not look like a typical council document.
    - Reflect the awa (river) including its moods which are dark, fast and loud at the top, and more gentle closer to the coast. This includes use of images from different sides, angles and locations along the river.
    - Incorporate taonga such as tuna, hinaki, kahawai, toitoi, inanga.
    - Use colours that aren't used by others. Blue, green, black and silver were preferred.

Hakopa Paul, Chair Dean Flavell, and Deputy Chair Councillor Arapeta Tahana put their names forward as working group members. The Panel suggested Maria Horne and Councillor Tania Tapsell may also be interested in being part of the working group, The working group have provided feedback to staff on the design work request for proposal, met to consider proposals received, and subsequently met again to brief their appointed designer (Law Creative).

3 Designer selection

Three graphic design agencies were invited to submit proposals and quotes based on a design brief approved by the working group. Two proposals were received by the deadline. The working party met and assessed the proposals.

Both design agencies had sent through highly creative and interesting concepts within the specified budget. Law Creative was selected by the working group to lead the design of the Kaituna River Document based on:

- They were capable, professional and had examples of highly appealing work.
- They would create a highly unique, and timeless, document.
- The work would not be generic or corporate in its look or feel.
- They would be able to personify the mood/faces/changes of the Kaituna River into the document for iwi, Council, farmers, and community of the Kaituna to identify with.
- The document would be distinctly unique to the Kaituna River.

Meeting the designer

Brendon Law from Law Creative was offered and has accepted a contract for the Kaituna River Document design work based on the proposal submitted. He subsequently met with some of the members of the working group on 12 February. In this meeting the working group shared their direction for the document and drew on the analogy of the awa (river) and how the document would be sectioned into four parts. Brendon also shared some ideas and concepts while emphasizing that he wants to be led by the working group rather than have his ideas lead the design.

During their meeting with Brendon, the working group, discussed concepts such as:

- The river being personified.
- The river capturing two worlds – traditional and modern times.
- The river and its tributaries being the lifeline and arteries which encompass the umbilical cord / liver which feeds and cleanses the people and the environment. That the lower reaches of the river once looped; and has been modified and straightened in relatively recent times.
- The river as the holder of the stories.
- That river varies in mood and state at different parts of its reach.

4 Te Reo Māori Expert

At the Kaituna River Document deliberations workshop on 7 December 2017, the Panel considered submission points about the use of Te Reo, glossary terms, structure and format. The Panel directed staff to engage an expert in Te Arawa reo Māori, history and tikanga to provide the Panel guidance for the final version of the Document.

Panel members provided names to staff to follow up their availability to undertake the work required. Maika Te Amo (Te Panekiretanga o te Reo) has been engaged to provide guidance and ensure:

- Te Arawa reo is used consistently and accurately throughout the Document;
- Translations of Te Reo reflects the Te Arawa dialect;
- Flow of Te Reo is used appropriately;
- The new analogy appropriately reflects the Kaituna River;
- Advice about glossary terms, structure and format matters;
- Provide the Panel and staff advice as required.

Recommendations will be made to the Panel at the next meeting on 27 April 2018.

5 Budget

This work has been planned for and will be undertaken within Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority's current 2017/18 budget.

6 Next steps

Law Creative will be presenting a first draft of logo and design concepts to the working group on 26 February which will be shared with TMoK at the 6 March meeting.

The working group will continue to work with Law Creative to progress design work as follows:

- 9 March: confirm design concept and provide designer with the latest version of the Document.
- 12 April: Designer to provide progress update and revised drafts and layout.
- 20 April: working group to sign off on general look and layout.
- 27 April: update provided to TMoK. TMoK to finalise Kaituna River Document content for design formatting.
- 28 May: TMoK to sign off final proof for printing.
- 18 June: Document printed and delivered to BOPRC First Ave Office. Online version of document loaded.
- 22 June: Published document received at TMoK meeting.

Maika Te Amo's recommendations will be brought to the Panel at the next meeting on 27 April 2018

As part of considering the ‘Next steps toward approval of the Kaituna River Document’ workshop paper, the Panel will be providing direction on how it would like to launch, promote and share the content of the final Kaituna River Document. This may require the scoping, costing and development of additional design collateral.

Ruth Keber
Marketing and Communications Advisor

for Water Policy Manager

26 February 2018

Report To: Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority

Meeting Date: 06 March 2018

Report From: Yvonne Tatton, Manager, Governance

Financial update and budget

Executive Summary

This report seeks adoption of the 2017/18 Te Maru o Kaituna budget and updates members on current expenditure and financial status.

Recommendations

That the Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority under its delegated authority:

1 Receives the report, Financial update and budget;

2 Notes the current balance of Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority funds;

3 Adopts the 2017/18 Te Maru of Kaituna River Authority budget as outlined in the report.

1 Introduction

As part of the Cultural Redress under the Tapuika Deed of Settlement, Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority was provided with funding of $250,000 as a contribution to the costs to be incurred by Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority. The wording from the Deed is reproduced below:

"Administrative and technical support of Kaituna River Authority

5.54 On the effective date, the Crown will provide $250,000 to the Kaituna River Authority as a contribution to the costs of:

5.54.1 the initial operation of the Kaituna River Authority; and

5.54.2 the preparation and approval of the first Kaituna River Document."

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council is responsible for the administrative support of the Authority; and must hold, account for separately and spend the funds as directed by the Authority. A draft budget has been prepared for the 2017/18 financial year in anticipation of the Authority incurring expenses as part of the preparation and approval

of the Kaituna River Document. The Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority Finance Subcommittee has reviewed the 2017-18 draft budget, and supports it being presented to members for adoption.

An indicative budget for the second half of the 2018 calendar year is also included for members' information.

2 Current balance

The current balance of the Authority funds is $255,134 as at 26 February 2018.

3 Current budget

The proposed 2017-18 budget is included below:

Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority
2017-2018 Budget: 30 June 2018

Budget Line	Description	Amount ($)
Communications	Consultation, engagement and publicity leading up to document launch.	2,000
External advice from Consultants	Technical, historical, translation, cultural, and legal research and advice (outside of BOPRC internal staff time deemed business-as-usual) as required.	10,000
Extra meeting costs	Additional informal Te Maru subgroup meetings e.g. iwi members, document design working party. Venue hire and catering, attendance costs.	3,000
Graphic design and final document production	Contracting of external design company: photos; graphic design; logo development; print run of 200; online version of document.	25,000
Promotional material and advertising	Extra external advertising and promotional resources as required.	2,000
Publishing and printing document (further copies as required)	External provider for professional printing of final document x 200.	10,000
Production of te reo summary document if required.	Summary, translation, design and printing.	8,000
Matariki document launch	Event management, venue, koha, catering, invitations, equipment, fireworks, presentations, publicity.	10,000
Development of action plan	Engagement with iwi & key stakeholders, venue, koha, catering	8,000
Total		**$78,000**

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4 Indicative budget July-December 2018

The indicative draft budget for the second half of the 2018 calendar year is included below:

Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority		
2018-2019 Budget: 1 July - 31 December 2018		
Budget Line	**Description**	**Amount ($)**
Communications	Consultation, engagement and publicity.	2,000
External advice from consultants	Technical, historical, translation, cultural, and legal research and advice (outside of BOPRC internal staff time deemed business-as-usual) as required.	5,000
Extra meeting costs	Additional informal Te Maru subgroup meetings e.g. iwi members. Venue hire and catering, attendance costs.	3,000
Design and graphics	Further graphics production and logo design as needed.	5,000
Promotional material and advertising	Extra external advertising and promotional resources as required.	2,000
Publishing and printing document (further copies as required)	External provider for professional printing.	5,000
Further development of action plan	Engagement with iwi & key stakeholders, venue, koha, catering.	8,000
Implementation of action plan	Consultation, hui, external specialist support as needed e.g. technical, planning.	15,000
Total		**$45,000**

Robyn Garrett
Committee Advisor

for Manager, Governance

26 February 2018

Receives Only – No Decisions

Report To: Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority

Meeting Date: 06 March 2018

Report From: Namouta Poutasi, Water Policy Manager

Freshwater Update

Executive Summary

The purpose of this paper is to provide Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority (TMoK) with an update of key regional activities being progressed to improve the management of freshwater and implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) relevant to the Kaituna River.

Key regional freshwater work relevant to improving freshwater and the Kaituna River currently being progressed are:

- Regional-wide Water Quantity Plan Change (PC 9) hearings are scheduled for 14-16 March 2018.
- Environment Court facilitated mediation commenced on 8th February 2018 about appeals received to the Lake Rotorua Nutrient Management Plan Change (PC 10).
- Environment Court facilitated mediation is scheduled to commence on 23rd February about appeals lodged against Change 3 – Rangitāiki River to the Regional Policy Statement (RPS).
- Working through calibration of catchment models, which will help inform limit setting for the Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui and Rangitāiki Water Management Areas Plan Change (PC 12).

The report also provides a national update on freshwater matters.

Swimmability Targets: As part of the amendments made to the NPS-FM in 2017, each regional council is required to publicly report it's draft regional swimmability targets for lakes and rivers by 31 March 2018. A report will come to the next TMoK meeting about the draft regional targets for swimmability.

Recommendations

That the Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority under its delegated authority:

1 Receives the report, Freshwater Update;

1 Purpose

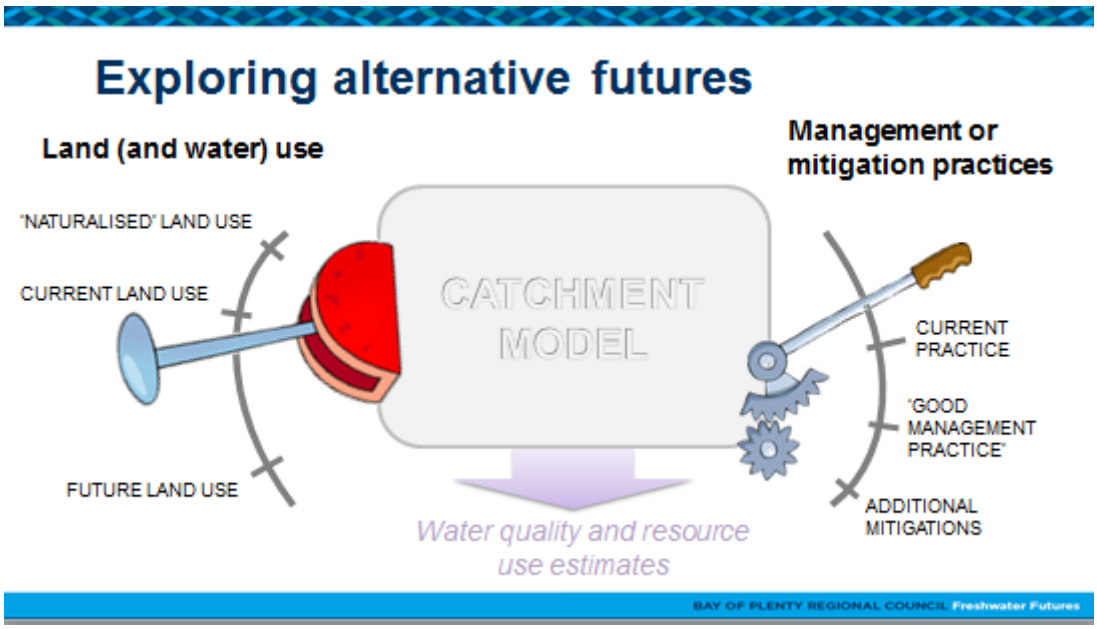
The purpose of this paper is to provide an update to Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority (TMoK) on regional activities relevant to the Kaituna River which are being progressed to improve management of freshwater and implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) since the last update.

2 Kaituna/Maketū/Pongakawa/Waitahanui Water Management Area progress

2.1 Catchment modelling and scenarios

The role of catchment modelling and scenarios in making decisions about freshwater management was detailed in two previous freshwater updates received by TMOK (at its meetings on 11 August and 8 November 2017).

In summary, bio-physical catchment modelling is used to estimate water quality and quantity outcomes given different assumptions about future use and management of land and water (i.e. scenarios).



This model is a key decision support tool in which we must have a reasonable level of confidence in its outputs before Toi Moana, iwi and the wider community can start using them to inform our discussions.

Since the last update, work on scenario and model development has continued. Once modelling outputs are available, these will be shared with TMoK for feedback.

2.2 Engagement with iwi and hapū

Toi Moana intends to initiate more focussed engagement with iwi and hapū when it has sufficient new information to discuss. Once catchment modelling outputs for surface water are available these can be shared as part of the korero. Further face to face hui with iwi as well as hui-a-iwi are being planned.

It is expected that TMoK members will continue to be conduits to promoting participation in the freshwater work being undertaken by Toi Moana. Staff remain very open to invitations for kōrero with Iwi, hapū and those with interests in fresh water such as key Māori Land Trustees.

2.3 Community Group workshops

Once the surface water catchment modelling is completed then the Kaituna Freshwater Futures Community Group will meet to discuss water quality outputs for the 'naturalise land use' state (contaminants generated under natural vegetation) and 'current land use' state.

There have been substantial challenges with calibrating the model for E. Coli and for Phosphorous which Toi Moana are currently working through. This has resulted in a three month delay.

All Community Group briefing notes, workshop records and presentations are available on Toi Moana's website.

2.4 Region-wide Water Quantity Proposed Plan Change 9 progress update

Plan Change 9 (PC9) introduces region-wide water quantity provisions into the Regional Natural Resources Plan (formerly known as the Regional Water and Land Plan). It is the first step in a two stage approach to improving regional policies and rules for strengthening water allocation limits and water management.

The last freshwater update provided TMoK a brief overview. Eighty two submissions were received, 21 of which were from Māori. To ensure Toi Moana staff recommendations are well informed and submitters have a clear understanding of issues, 23 submitter pre hearing meetings have been held.

Preparations for Plan Change 9 hearings are well underway. Toi Moana staff are preparing reports for the hearing currently scheduled for 14-16th March 2018. The hearing panel is Antoine Coffin (independent expert), Andrew Fenemor (independent expert), Councillors Nees, Thompson and Rau Kirikiri.

2.5 Lake Rotorua Nutrient Management Proposed Plan Change 10

As outlined in the last freshwater update, Plan Change 10 introduces rules for rural properties in the Lake Rotorua catchment which limit the amount of nitrogen entering the lake from land use to improve lake quality. Four appeals have been lodged with the Environment Court against Toi Moana's decision. Appellants are: CNI Iwi Land Management Limited, Māori Trustee, Ngāti Uenukukōpako Iwi Trust and Federated Farmers. Sixteen parties, including some of the original appellants, have applied to the Environment Court to become a party to the appeal proceedings under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Environment Court facilitated mediation commenced on 8 February 2018 with all parties a further meeting is planned for 27th February.

Further information about Plan Change 10 is available on Toi Moana's website.

2.6 Rangitāiki River Change 3 to the Regional Policy Statement

Change 3 introduces new issues, objectives, policies and methods specific to the Rangitāiki River catchment in a new Treaty Co-Governance chapter 2.12 in the Regional Policy Statement (RPS). Its sets the framework for inclusion of future river documents such as *Kaituna, he taonga tuku iho* into the RPS once it is approved by TMoK and progressed by Toi Moana as a change to the RPS. Toi Moana publicly notified its decision on change 3 to the Regional Policy Statement on 17 October 2017.

Two appeals have been lodged with the Environment Court against Toi Moana's decision. Appellants are: Trustpower Ltd and Federated Farmers. Parties who have applied to the Environment Court to become a party to the appeal proceedings under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991 are: Rangitāiki River Forum, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa, Te Rūnanga o Ngat Awa, Galatea-Murupara Irrigation Society and the Rangitāiki-Tarawera Rivers Scheme Liaison Group and Toi Moana's Rivers and Drainage Section.

Environment Court facilitated mediation is scheduled for 23 February 2018 with all parties.

Further information about Change 3 is available on Toi Moana's website.

3 Swimmability Targets

As part of the amendments made to the NPS-FM in 2017, each regional council is required to publicly report it's draft regional swimmability targets for lakes and rivers by 31 March 2018. Currently the Ministry for the Environment (MFE) and the regional sector are working on a 'Progress on Swimmability Report' for publication on MFE's website.

A report will come to the next TMoK meeting about the draft regional targets for swimmability.

4 Implications for Māori

The Kaituna River and catchment has significant meaning to many iwi and hapū with regard to cultural and traditional relationships with the ancestral water bodies, and also as landowners.

As outlined in the section on engagement with iwi and hapū, the work underway in the Water Management Areas (WMA) provides opportunities for tangata whenua to be involved in discussions about freshwater management. To date, Toi Moana staff have collated two sets of data from iwi and hapū management plans, settlement legislation and deeds, water related cultural impacts assessments, iwi websites, the Māori Contacts Database and other reliable sources as a 'reasonable step' in preparing for conversations with iwi and hapū. It is acknowledged that this analysis will inform the engagement process going forward.

Once modelling information is to hand, Toi Moana staff will be actively engaging with TMoK and iwi in the catchment, in addition to planning hui-a-iwi.

The implications for Māori are extensive, particularly with respect to how fresh water will be managed, the extent to which Mātauranga Māori will be acknowledged, and opportunities for enhanced participation in decision making. With the passing of the Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017, Toi Moana acknowledges that the new provisions relating to enhanced participation by Māori in the planning processes will also inform the role of tangata whenua.

Jo Watts
Senior Planner (Water Policy)

for Water Policy Manager

26 February 2018

Receives Only – No Decisions

Report To: Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority

Meeting Date: 06 March 2018

Report From: Mat Taylor, General Manager, Corporate Performance

Consultation on the proposed Long Term Plan 2018-2028

Executive Summary

The purpose of this paper is to update Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority on the development and consultation process for the Bay of Plenty Regional Councils Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Every three years Council reviews our Long Term Plan. The Long Term Plan is the key strategic planning document for the Council and provides a long-term focus for Council decisions and activities.

On 15 February 2018, Council adopted the Consultation Document 'Today, Tomorrow, Together', for the proposed Long Term Plan 2018-2028, with the consultation period running from 19 February to 19 March 2018. A copy of the Consultation Document is attached as appendix 1 and is available online at www.boprc.govt.nz/ltp.

Council are seeking feedback from the community, and the key consultation topics identified in the Consultation Document are mainly based on making sure we have the right funding approach as follows:

Topic One - Rivers and drainage flood recovery project - *What approach should we take to managing the flood repairs from the April 2017 floods in the eastern Bay of Plenty?*

Topic Two - Public transport - *How do we fund increased bus services across the region?*

Topic Three – Biosecurity - *Are we putting the right level of effort into managing pests across the Bay of Plenty?*

Topic Four - Emergency management - *How should we fund region-wide Civil Defence Emergency Management services?*

Topic Five - Regional development - *Should we help fund infrastructure projects delivered by other organisations?*

Projects and associated funding proposed in this Long Term Plan of particularly interest to Te Maru o Kaituna include:

- Kaituna River Re-diversion and Te Awa o Ngatoroirangi/Maketū Estuary

Enhancement Project

- Te Pourepo o Kaituna (Wetland Creation) Projects
- Rivers and Drainage Flood Recovery Projects
- Kaituna Document Regional Policy Statement Change
- Plan Change 12 Kaituna Water Management Area

This report also includes projects and associated funding proposed in this Long Term Plan of that may be of particular interest to Te Maru o Kaituna.

A short presentation will be provided at the meeting to accompany this paper.

Recommendations

That the Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority under its delegated authority:

1 Receives the report, Consultation on the proposed Long Term Plan 2018-2028;

1 Background

The Councils Long Term Plan (LTP) is the key strategic planning document for the Council and provides a long-term focus for Council decisions and activities. The LTP provides a basis for our accountability to our community by describing the community outcomes we are working towards, the activities we will undertake and how they are funded.

In developing the proposed LTP 2018-2028, Council have reviewed what has changed since the LTP 2015-2025 was adopted by Council. This has led to a refreshed strategic framework and a full review of who pays for each service.

On 15 February 2018 Council adopted the Consultation Document 'Today, Tomorrow, Together' and a number of supporting documents for the proposed Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Council are seeking feedback from the community over the consultation period which is running from 19 February to 19 March 2018.

2 Overview of Consultation Document

Our vision 'Thriving Together – mō te taiaō, mo ngā tāngata' is about supporting our environment and our people to thrive.

The Consultation Document includes the Council's approved Strategic Framework, which includes our vision of 'Thriving Together – mō te taiaō, mo ngā tāngata' and our four community outcomes focusing on a healthy environment, fresh water for life, safe and resilient communities and a vibrant region.

Our key consultation topics in the Consultation Document are mainly based on making sure we have the right funding approach. More detail is available at www.boprc.govt.nz/ltp and a general outline is provided below:

Topic One - Rivers and drainage flood recovery project

"What approach should we take to managing the flood repairs from the April 2017 floods in the eastern Bay of Plenty"?

Our preferred option is to carry out identified repairs as soon as possible with a higher rates increase in year one and two, and then smaller increases from year three of the Long Term Plan.

Topic Two - Public transport

"How do we fund increased bus services across the region"?

Our preferred approach is to set a targeted rate so that each district funds the services it receives rather than spreading the cost over the whole region.

Topic Three - Biosecurity

"Are we putting the right level of effort into managing pests across the Bay of Plenty"?

Our preferred option is to increase resources to provide for increased services.

Topic Four - Emergency management

"How should we fund region-wide Civil Defence Emergency Management services"?

Our preferred approach is to set a single targeted rate to provide transparency rather than the current complicated mix of rates and local council grants. The same service is provided for the same cost for both options.

Topic Five - Regional development

"Should we help fund infrastructure projects delivered by other organisations"?

Our preferred option is to use existing reserves to assist with third party infrastructure projects rather than taking on extra debt or stopping this.

3 Projects of interest to Te Maru o Kaituna

Projects and associated funding proposed in this Long Term Plan of particularly interest to Te Maru o Kaituna include:

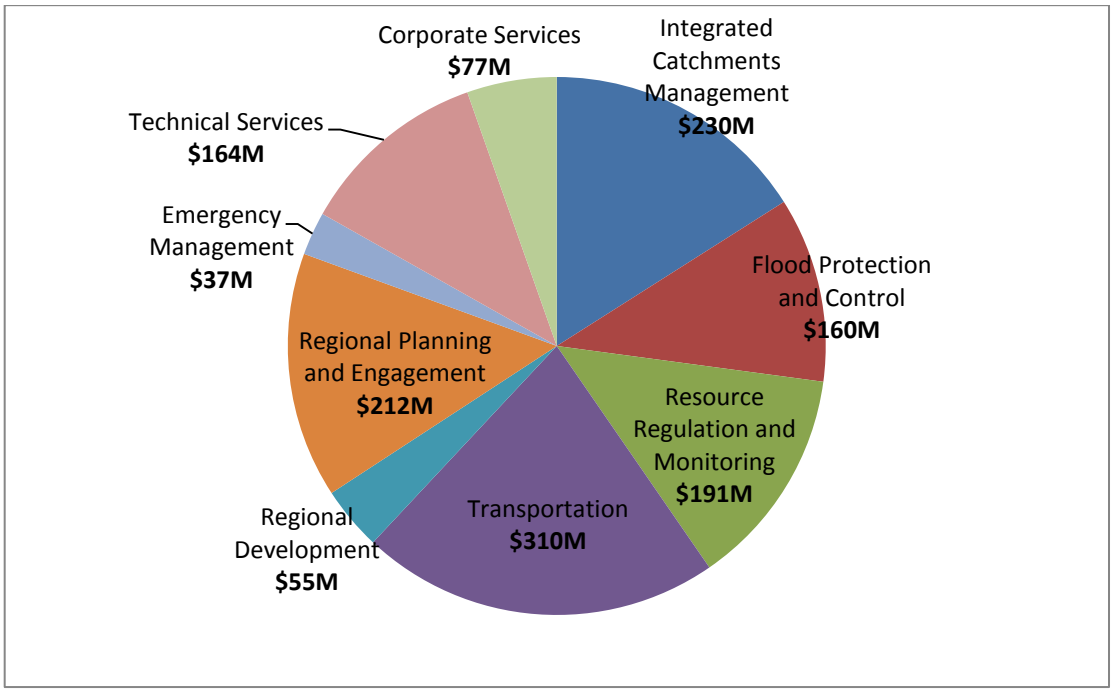
- Kaituna River Re-diversion and Te Awa o Ngatoroirangi/Maketū Estuary Enhancement Project
- Te Pourepo o Kaituna (Wetland Creation) Projects
- Rivers and Drainage Flood Recovery Projects
- Kaituna Document Regional Policy Statement Change
- Plan Change 12 Kaituna Water Management Area
- Ford Road pump station replacement

4 Draft budget overview

The Consultation Document includes financial forecasts for operating revenue and expenditure for the next ten years.

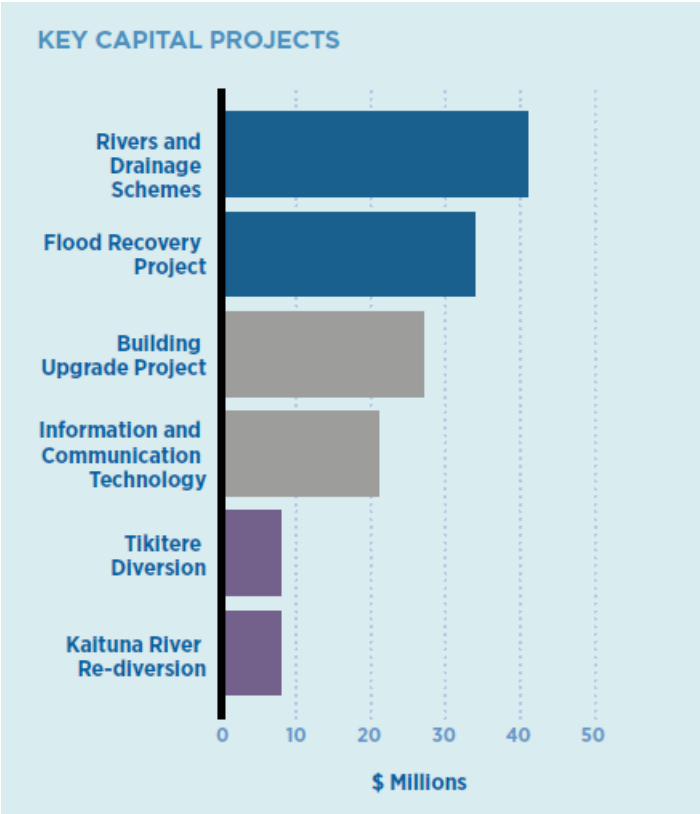
4.1 Forecast operating expenditure over 10 years

We are proposing $1.4 billion of operating expenditure over the next 10 years across the following Groups of Activities:



4.2 Forecast capital expenditure over 10 years

We are planning $178 million of capital expenditure over the next 10 years, this includes a range of capital projects including:



We are committed to:

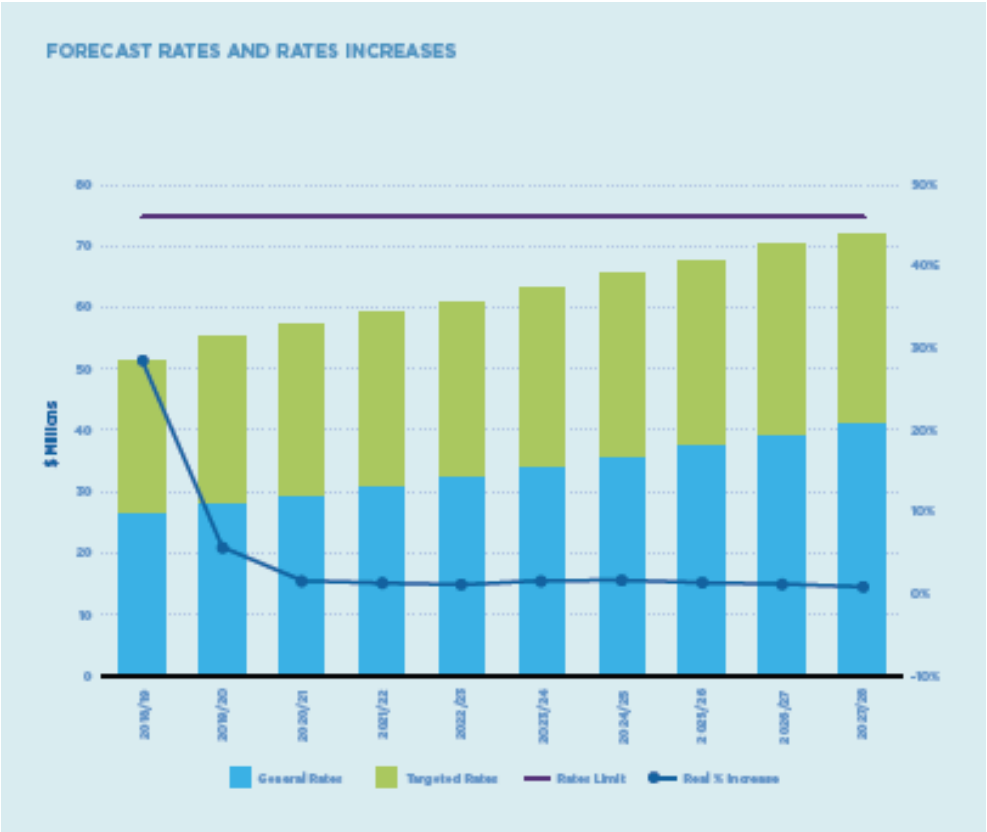
- Necessary, but costly repairs of our flood protection and control schemes following the April 2017 flood events in the eastern Bay - $34 million is in LTP Years 1 and 2,
- Maintaining our existing infrastructure - $38 million (of this amount, $21 million is in LTP Years 1 and 2);
- Our accommodation upgrade project - $24 million in LTP Years 1 and 2. This project was approved as part of the previous Long Term Plan and construction commenced in 2017.
- Tikitere Diversion Project (part of the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Restoration Programme) - $7.5 million in LTP Years 2 and 3. This project is funded 50% by the Ministry for the Environment.
- We have budgeted $8.4 million for the Kaituna River Re-diversion and Te Awa o Ngatoroirangi / Maketū Estuary Enhancement Project Project in LTP Years 1 and 2. This will bring the total capital budget including Annual Plan 2017/18 to $10.9 million.

4.3 Funding

General Rates - to deliver the services required, we are proposing an average 12% general rates increase in LTP Year 1 from Annual Plan 2017/18 reducing to 3% increase in LTP Year 2 and every year after that. This translates to an average of $32 per ratepayer per annum.

Targeted rates - are used to pay for specific costs and can only be used for that purpose. Targeted rates increases will vary depending on where in the region a person lives.

The following graph shows information on forecast total rates, total real rates increases and the quantified limit on rates for the next ten years:



5 Overview of the consultation period

Key dates for the consultation process for our Long Term Plan 2018-2028 are:

A series of stakeholder forums and community events and meetings have been set up across the region in order to engage with a wide range of stakeholders including; iwi/hapū, local authorities, community boards and chambers of commerce.

A copy of the up to date schedule of events is available at: https://www.boprc.govt.nz/ltp

6 Implications for Māori

Council has responsibilities under the Local Government Act to:

- Establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to decision-making processes.

- Consider ways in which it may foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes

Through the LTP Council provides resourcing and funding to support Māori such as:

- Supports Councils Māori Constituent Councillors
- Supports Komiti Māori – Māori Standing Committee
- Resources a Māori Policy team
- Funds the development of hapū and iwi resource management plans
- Manages Te Hapai Ora – Regional Community Fund
- Manages He Toka Tumoana – Environmental Scholarship established to commemorate the late Awanuiarangi Black.
- Engages Māori summer students
- Funded the development of a Mātauranga Māori Framework
- Provides financial assistance for hapū and iwi capacity building kaupapa (such as wananga and ahurei)
- Facilitates resource management training for tangata whenua

The LTP process is a key mechanism for Māori to articulate their views on what Council should fund and what areas of mahi to focus on. The Kaituna River and catchment has significant meaning to many iwi and hapū. Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority and its members are able to help ensure views of Māori are considered through the LTP process in relation to the Kaituna River and catchment.

In regards to the five key questions that Council is seeking feedback from, there are likely to be financial, social and cultural implications as discussed below:

Topic One - Rivers and drainage flood recovery project

“What approach should we take to managing the flood repairs from the April 2017 floods in the eastern Bay of Plenty”?

While the flood repairs are necessary, the costs of river maintenance and flood protection works have increased substantially. For some residents, this will result in a rate increase. Council will borrow money to fund the required repairs, 80 percent of the costs will be met through targeted rates in the affected catchment areas (Rangitāiki, Whakatāne, Waioeka/Otara and, to a lesser extent, Kaituna).

Topic Three - Biosecurity

“Are we putting the right level of effort into managing pests across the Bay of Plenty”?

Māori are likely to place a higher emphasis on managing pest incursions to allow for greater habitats for indigenous flora and fauna. Implementing predator free areas will have positive implications for the environment .

Topic Four - Emergency management

"How should we fund region-wide Civil Defence Emergency Management services"?

Māori continue to play a key role in civil defence emergencies. Through the Edgecumbe Flood experience, Māori self-activated Marae and provided food and shelter for communities. Māori have expressed a desire to be involved in future planning and training. Having a regime which ensures funding consistency will enable staff to build better working relationships with Māori.

Māori Engagement

We encourage Māori participation in the LTP process. A letter to Iwi Authorities inviting Māori to meet with staff was sent on Friday 16th February 2018. The Māori Policy team are facilitating these sessions.

Given the four week timeframe for consultation, a series of stakeholder engagement events have also been organised for the regional community and these are available on the Council website at www.boprc.govt.nz/ltp.

Staff will report to and present on the LTP to Co-Governance Forums. Through Treaty Legislation, staff will seek to engage directly with Te Uru Taumatua, the Ngai Tūhoe Post Settlement Entity.

7 Next steps

Key dates for the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 are:

Date	Topic	Outline
19 February - 19 March 2018	Consultation on proposed Long Term Plan 2018-2028	Meetings with TLAs, iwi/hapū, community boards and chambers of commerce.
16, 17, 19, 20 April 2018	Council LTP Hearings Meeting	Hearings of submissions
22, 23 May 2018	Council LTP Deliberations Meetings	Council deliberations on LTP submissions
21 June 2018	Council Meeting	Final LTP adoption

Graeme Howard
Corporate Planning Lead

for General Manager, Corporate Performance

27 February 2018

APPENDIX 1

LTP 2018-2028 - Consultation Document

Today Tomorrow Together

Have your say on the Consultation Document for the proposed Long Term Plan 2018-2028

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL
TOI MOANA

Your representatives

From left: Jane Nees, Norm Bruning, Stuart Crosby, David Love, John Cronin, Paula Thompson, Andrew von Dadelszen, Kevin Winters, Lyall Thurston, Doug Leeder, Bill Clark, Matemoana McDonald, Tiipene Perenara Marr and Arapeta Tahana.

John Cronin
P 07 578 0001, 021 578 001
E john.cronin@boprc.govt.nz

Stuart Crosby
P 0274 319920
E stuart.crosby@boprc.govt.nz

Andrew von Dadelszen
P 07 578 7453, 021 762 440
E andrew.vondadelszen@boprc.govt.nz

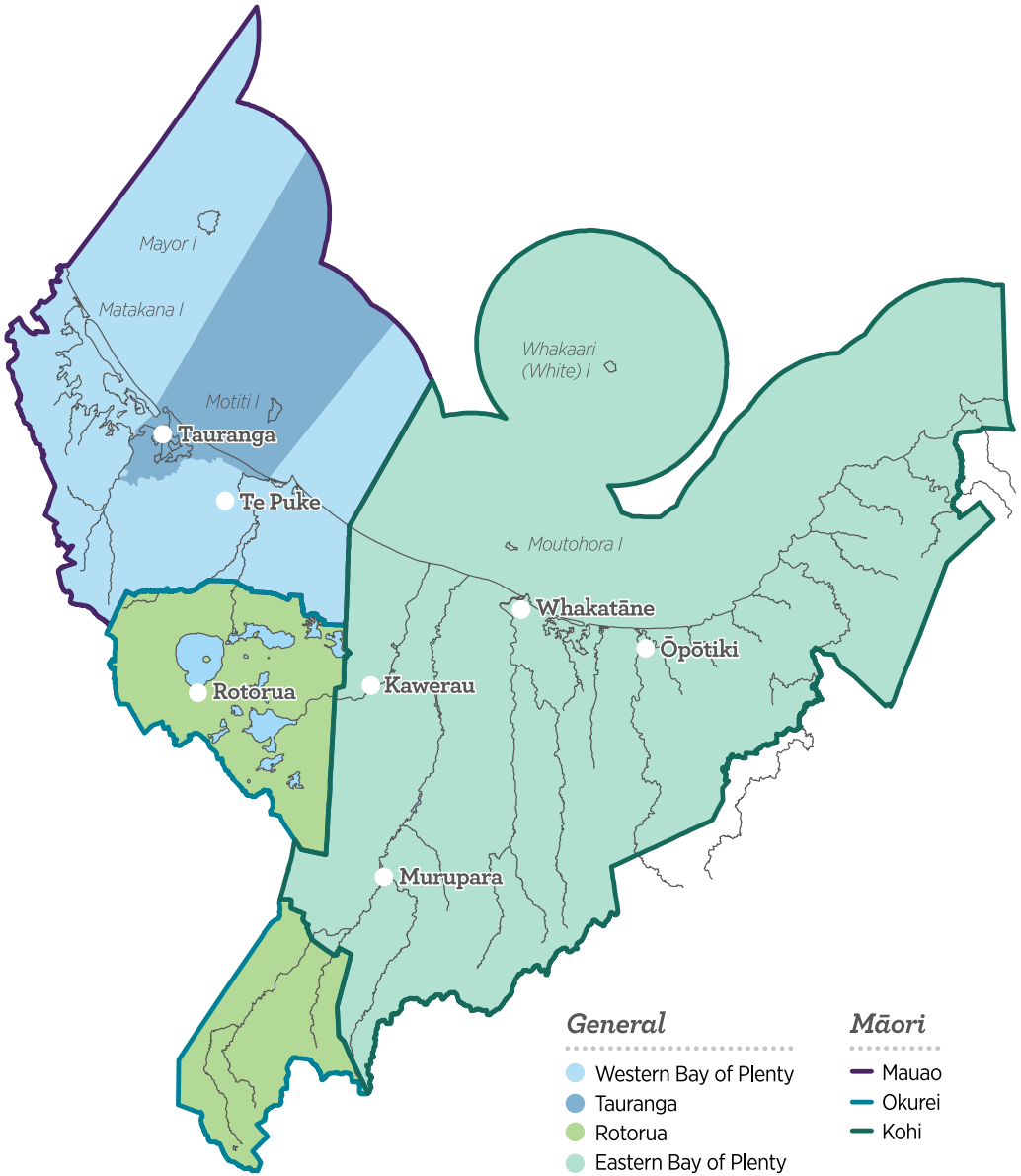
Paula Thompson
P 07 576 1373, 027 222 2419
E paula.thompson@boprc.govt.nz

David Love
P 07 543 2118, 027 427 3601
E david.love@boprc.govt.nz

Jane Nees Deputy Chair
P 07 579 5150, 027 485 9919
E jane.nees@boprc.govt.nz

Norm Bruning
P 07 548 0617, 021 125 6958
E norm.bruning@boprc.govt.nz

Matemoana McDonald
P 0274 954 820
E matemoana.mcdonald@boprc.govt.nz



Doug Leeder Chairman
P 07 315 4839, 027 292 8048
E douglas.leeder@boprc.govt.nz

Bill Clark
P 07 322 8401
E bill.clark@boprc.govt.nz

Tiipene Perenara Marr
P 07 348 0851, 027 370 1126
E tiipene.marr@boprc.govt.nz

Arapeta Tahana
P 021 348 748
E arapeta.tahana@boprc.govt.nz

Lyall Thurston
P 07 348 6768, 0274 966 499
E lyall.thurston@boprc.govt.nz

Kevin Winters
P 07 345 4776, 0275 589 947
E kevin.winters@boprc.govt.nz

Ranginui e tū nei
Papatuānuku e takoto nei
Mai I ngā Kurī a Whārei ki Tikirau
Mai I Maketū ki uta mai o Taupō-nui-a-Tia
Ko te Rohe Kaunihera tēnei o Toi Moana
Kia toi te whenua, kia toi te moana,
kia toi te taiao, kia toi te tangata
Tīhei mauri ora!

Ki a tātou tini mate, rātou kua whetūrangitia ki te korowai o Ranginui, hoki ki te okiokinga i ō tātou tīpuna. Haere, haere, haere.

E Te Awanuiārangi, moe mai rā i te rangimārie e hika. Ka whiwhi mātou i ngā huanga o ngā waihotanga, ngā pūkenga me ngā hononga kua tukua e koe.

He mahere Whakahono. Ko ēnei hononga hei tūhono i a tātou; kia tūhono, kia tūtaki, kia whiti te noho tahi ki te taiao, ngā hapori anō hoki.

Ko Toi Moana e mihi atu nei ki ngā tāngata, ngā hapori, ngā kāinga, me ngā karangatanga huri noa I te rohe.

E te iwi, ka puta mai tēnei Mahere Whāinga Roa i ngā wawata o te iwi whānui o te rohe kaunihera. He mahere mō tātou katoa. Heoi, nā tō kaunihera e tutuki ana i ngā wawata; e kore mātou e wareware nā te iwi whānui te mana.

Ranginui (The Sky Father) stands above
Papatuanuku (The Earth Mother) lies below
Stretching from Waihī Beach to East Cape
From Maketū to just inland of Taupō
This is the region of Bay of Plenty
Regional Council. Let the land remain,
let the oceans and lakes remain, let the
environment remain, let people remain
'Tis life!

To those we have lost, those who have been adorned as stars in the heavens, return to the resting place of our ancestors.

Te Awanuiārangi, may you rest in peace, Sir. We now benefit from the legacy, expertise and strong relationships gifted by you.

This is a plan based on relationships. These relationships join our people together. It joins us so that our co-existence with the environment and our communities flourish.

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council acknowledges our people, our homes, and our communities across the region.

The Long Term Plan emerged from the aspirations of our people in the region. It is a pathway forward for us all. Your council will undertake to achieve these aspirations but the prestige will always remain with our people.

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For more information visit our website www.boprc.govt.nz/ltp, call 0800 884 880 or email LTP2018-2028@boprc.govt.nz

Foreword

This consultation document is part of the development of our Long Term Plan 2018-2028. It sets out the big challenges for our region, what we plan to do over the next 10 years with a specific focus on the next three, how much it will cost and the outcomes that will be delivered to our communities.

The environment we are operating and preparing this budget in is very different to the one the previous Long Term Plan was developed in. We have produced this Consultation Document based on what we know now. Local government across New Zealand is facing significant challenges with some uncertainties – including funding infrastructure and addressing natural hazard risks to provide for resilient communities. Climate change is set to substantially impact the way we, other councils and central government need to plan for the future. There is a major focus on action planning and we need to be more responsive in developing a sustainable way forward for our region.

We have a responsibility to provide for the sustainable management of the region's freshwater, air, land, geothermal and marine areas. We have significant roles in environmental protection, management and enhancement. This Long Term Plan is an opportunity to take a fresh look at where we are and what we are doing.

Over the next 10 years, we still intend to deliver many existing services at the same levels of service – with increases in some areas. This presents a challenge for us, as we look for new ways to deliver efficient and effective services and functions, and provide infrastructure in a way that's affordable.

Our work is also being influenced by central government's changes to the National Policy Statement on Freshwater which has meant we've changed our approach to our freshwater work. It has also introduced changes to Māori participation through Te Mana Whakahono a Rohe provisions under the Resource Management Act. Ensuring Māori participation in council decision-making remains central to how we carry out our work over the next 10 years.

The flood event of April 2017 had a huge impact on eastern Bay communities and we are committed to the necessary, but expensive, repairs. Further investment in our flood protection structures to keep our communities safe is necessary; so too is the ongoing review of the sustainability of our river schemes. We also need to work towards streamlining the planning and delivery around civil defence and emergency management services to ensure a well-co-ordinated and effective response that is financially transparent.

Our region is diverse and strong growth in the western Bay continues. Our support of sustainable urban development has led to an expanded passenger transport network and trials of more environmentally sustainable options such as hybrid buses. This

supports the need for congestion management and emissions management but is more expensive. We need to make sure the right passenger transport solutions are implemented and the right people are funding these. Changes in population across the Bay of Plenty means we must continue to work with our district and city councils to create ongoing economic development opportunities.

The factors that influence our work have led us to propose some big changes in our funding approach to ensure we deliver a sustainable budget for the next decade. Our key consultation topics are mainly based on making sure we have the right funding approach.

We have a 100 percent shareholding in Quayside Holdings Limited which in turn holds a majority shareholding in the Port of Tauranga Limited and manages other investments on our behalf. Quayside has forecast a substantial dividend for each of the next 10 years and this income will be used carefully by Council, to help fund our work across the Bay of Plenty region and to reduce our rates.

In the past we have used reserves and our infrastructure fund to help pay for the work we do, as well as the work of others. We have now spent or committed most of our infrastructure fund, as we had planned to, and we will use $157 million of borrowing to fund our capital works programme which will increase our costs significantly over the next 10 years. We are putting a stronger focus on the money we collect from fees and charges and from targeted rates, where it is easy to identify who is benefiting from the services we provide. This also makes it clearer to everyone where their money is being spent. In the previous three years, we have used our reserves to reduce our requirement for general rate funding and this is also set to change.

Some of the choices we have to make and what these decisions will mean for rates, our borrowing and the services we provide are discussed in this consultation document. We believe our work for the next 10 years will deliver on our vision of 'Thriving Together – mō te taiaō, mo ngā tāngata' and our community outcomes. We want to deliver services at the right time, but know we need to keep our costs, and therefore the cost to you, the ratepayers, affordable. We'll also be ensuring we maintain and improve our focus on excellent customer service as we work towards our outcomes.

We look forward to hearing from you about the issues and options in this consultation document and what you think about our proposed direction. With your help we can ensure we deliver the right work in the right areas, and that it is funded in a way to create the best possible future for our communities.

Doug Leeder
Chair

Mary-Anne Macleod
Chief Executive

Main activities we are proposing to spend more on:

PASSENGER TRANSPORT

Expanded passenger transport network, including implementing the Western Bay of Plenty Public Transport Blueprint

DATA SERVICES AND SCIENCE

Additional resources to deliver national standards and fresh water monitoring requirements

BIOSECURITY

Expanded programme to manage new pests and deliver more comprehensive programmes

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Additional resources to build community resilience

RIVERS AND DRAINAGE

Repairing major flood damage and maintaining current flood protection and control infrastructure

The Kaituna River mouth.

Our consultation document

Every three years we review our Long Term Plan. This is our chance to step back and look at what is going on in our region and what our challenges and opportunities are.

As part of developing our Long Term Plan, we review what has changed since we prepared our last Long Term Plan and we check whether our vision for the community is still relevant, or if we need to adjust our focus and our effort based on events at a local, national and international level.

Through this consultation, we are asking you, the community, to have your say about where we want to be in 10 years and the choices we need to make to get there, including how we are going to fund that work.

WHAT DOES THE CONSULTATION DOCUMENT MEAN FOR YOU?

We want to hear what you think so we can ensure we spend money in the right areas to create the best possible future for the Bay of Plenty. We have included summary information on our budget approach (page 22) and how we plan to manage our regional infrastructure, such as flood protection schemes (page 32). This consultation document focuses on the significant and important points we want to discuss with you and also provides some background around the work we are doing across the region. There is also more detail available on our website and at any of our offices across the region.

HOW CAN YOU HAVE YOUR SAY?

We want to hear from you during February and March. We will consult on our proposed changes to Bay of Plenty Regional Council's Resource Management Act charges and our Regional Land Transport Plan at the same time. You are welcome to have your say on these issues too. More information is available online at www.boprc.govt.nz/landtransportplan or www.boprc.govt.nz/feesandcharges

We need your feedback on the proposals presented here by 19 March 2018. In April you'll have the chance to talk to councillors face-to-face about what you think of our plans.

After that, we will discuss all the input we have received from our community and decide how this impacts on what we put into our Long Term Plan 2018-2028. Details on the councillors' decisions will be publicised. We will formally adopt the Long Term Plan in June 2018.

You can provide a written submission using our online form at www.boprc.govt.nz/ltp, by email to LTP2018-2028@boprc.govt.nz or by using the submission form attached to this document. Anyone who provides a written submission can also present their views in person to councillors at our hearings.

We want to hear from you!

Maritime patrols on Tauranga Harbour.

Thriving together

Our vision 'Thriving Together – mō te taiaō, mo ngā tāngata' is about supporting our environment and our people to thrive.

Our four community outcomes give more detail on what this vision would look like for the Bay of Plenty, focusing on a healthy environment, freshwater for life, safe and resilient communities and a vibrant region.

We have focused our outcomes for this Long Term Plan 2018-2028, with a strong emphasis on a healthy environment and managing our natural resources including freshwater. Each outcome has objectives that describe how we plan to reach these goals through the work we do. Also in this mix are our organisational values and the way we work as a council, while the strategic challenges tell us the big issues we face as we work towards our outcomes.

All of this is combined into a strategic framework, which links everything together, as shown in this diagram. Our community outcomes are detailed throughout the following pages.

Thriving together - mō te taiao, mō ngā tāngata

The way we work

- We provide great customer service
- We honour our obligations to Māori
- We deliver value to our ratepayers and our customers
- We continually seek opportunities to innovate and improve
- We look to partnerships for best outcomes
- We use robust information, science and technology

Strategic challenges

- Different priorities and issues across the region
- The implications of changing climate
- Limitations of our natural resources
- Sustaining development across the region
- An increasingly complex operating environment
- Ensuring Māori participation in council decision making
- Balancing the expectations of both national and local partners

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

OBJECTIVES

A healthy environment

We will maintain and enhance our air, land, freshwater, geothermal, coastal resources and biodiversity for all those who live, work and play within our region. We support others to do the same.

1. We develop and implement regional plans and policy to protect our natural environment.

2. We manage our natural resources effectively through regulation, education and action.

3. We work cohesively with volunteers and others, to sustainably manage and improve our natural resources.

4. Our environmental monitoring is transparently communicated to our communities.

Freshwater for life

Our water and land management practices maintain and improve the quality and quantity of the region's fresh water resources.

1. Good decision making is supported through improving knowledge of our water resources.

2. We listen to our communities and consider their values and priorities in our regional plans.

3. We collaborate with others to maintain and improve our water resource for future generations.

4. We deliver solutions to local problems to improve water quality and manage quantity.

5. We recognise and provide for Te Mana o Te Wai (intrinsic value of water).

Safe and resilient communities

Our planning and infrastructure supports resilience to natural hazards so that our communities' safety is maintained and improved.

1. We provide systems and information to increase understanding of natural hazard risks and climate change impacts.

2. We support community safety through flood protection and navigation safety.

3. We work with our partners to develop plans and policies, and we lead and enable our communities to respond and recover from an emergency.

4. We work with communities and others to consider long term views of natural hazard risks through our regional plans and policies.

A vibrant region

We work with our partners and communities to achieve integrated planning and good decision-making. We support economic development, understanding the Bay of Plenty region and how we can best add value.

1. We lead regional transport strategy and system planning, working with others to deliver a safe and reliable public transport system.

2. We contribute to delivering integrated planning and growth management strategies especially for sustainable urban management.

3. We work with and connect the right people to create a prosperous region and economy.

4. We invest appropriately in infrastructure to support sustainable development.

Our values

- Trust
- Integrity
- Courage
- Manaakitanga
- Kotahitanga
- Whanaungatanga

A healthy environment

We will maintain and enhance our air, land, freshwater, geothermal, coastal resources and biodiversity for all those who live, work and play within our region. We support others to do the same.

Working with landowners in the Tauranga Harbour catchment.

Objectives

1. We develop and implement regional plans and policy to protect our natural environment.
2. We manage our natural resources effectively through regulation, education and action.
3. We work cohesively with volunteers and others, to sustainably manage and improve our natural resources.
4. Our environmental monitoring is transparently communicated to our communities.

A healthy environment is at the heart of what we do. We sustainably manage our natural resources so our communities can thrive.

We want to continue to grow and develop as a region, support local business and ensure there are job opportunities for all our communities.

We need to make sure we are not putting more pressure on the environment than it can cope with. We also need to consider what climate change means for us and understand how we need to respond to the changes this will bring, such as different weather patterns and rising sea levels.

We work with the community to protect our water, soils and our wildlife. We manage or get rid of pest plants and animals. We set rules around what can and can't be done in our environment and ensure the rules are followed through our consents and monitoring processes.

Our work includes

MANAGING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

We work across the region to protect and manage our land, air, water and coast from inappropriate development and pollution. We do this through making decisions on resource consent applications, monitoring compliance with consents and responding to environmental complaints from the public.

CONTROLLING WALLABIES

Together with the Department of Conservation and Waikato Regional Council, we're trying hard to keep dama wallabies within their current established range. Wallaby feed on native tree seedlings, grasses and ferns to such an extent that, over time, they will limit the regeneration of some species. They can damage pine and eucalyptus seedlings and on farmland they compete with stock for pasture. We are planning to increase our focus on this area.

WORKING WITH VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers are doing some fantastic things in the Bay of Plenty to support our natural environment. For example, Coast Care Bay of Plenty is a community partnership programme where volunteers help to restore the form and function of the dunes in the Bay of Plenty.

PROTECT AND ENHANCE BIODIVERSITY

We actively identify and manage priority biodiversity sites across the region to protect the full range of the Bay of Plenty's native ecosystem types and key populations of threatened species. Developed jointly with the Department of Conservation, 430 sites have been identified for management.

Freshwater for life

Our water and land management practices maintain and improve the quality and quantity of the region's freshwater resources.

Lake Rotoma.

Objectives

1. Good decision making is supported through improving knowledge of our water resources.
2. We listen to our communities and consider their values and priorities in our regional plans.
3. We collaborate with others to maintain and improve our water resource for future generations.
4. We deliver solutions to local problems to improve water quality and manage quantity.
4. We recognise and provide for Te Mana o Te Wai (intrinsic value of water).

Freshwater is vital for the health of people and communities, and that makes it important to us.

We're responsible for two kinds of freshwater: groundwater and surface water. Surface water is all the water above ground – rivers, lakes and streams, drains, ponds, springs and wetlands, while groundwater comes from rainfall and rivers and accumulates in underground aquifers.

We invest millions of dollars each year to maintain and improve water quality and quantity in the Bay of Plenty and we work with the community to look after the rivers, estuaries and coastal environments.

We monitor water quality and quantity; ensuring people follow the rules set through the consents process.

Our work in this area is guided by national legislation, regulations and standards for water that prescribe public processes for setting requirements and rules. This area is becoming increasingly complex and we're working hard to translate the policy into action on the ground.

Put simply, we manage the freshwater that's in and on the ground so there's enough for people and wildlife to thrive now and in the future.

Our work includes

ROTORUA TE ARAWA LAKES PROGRAMME

The Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Programme has been established to coordinate, prioritise and deliver on all our work related to improving the health of the Rotorua Te Arawa lakes. Te Arawa Lakes Trust, Rotorua Lakes Council and the Regional Council are partners in the Programme, which is part-funded by the Crown. Activities to improve the health of the lakes include; converting land with gorse to trees; harvesting lake weed; working with landowners and industry, including entering land use agreements to reduce contaminants entering the lakes.

NEW CHAIR IN LAKE AND FRESHWATER SCIENCE

We have been working with the University of Waikato to ensure the development and application of best practice in relation to lake and freshwater science. This includes funding the appointment of Dr Troy Baisden as the new Chair in Lake and Freshwater Science.

The Kaituna River.

OMANAWA STREAM, TAURANGA HARBOUR

Tauranga's Omanawa Stream was the Bay of Plenty's most improved river in 2017.

The NZ River Award acknowledges a significant reduction in E.coli bacteria levels in the stream and demonstrates our continuing work with landowners to improve water quality. We've helped landowners protect the stream by installing bank fencing and run-off controls such as detainment bunds and slope planting. Good run-off management is a key ingredient for clean, healthy waterways.

What happens on land affects our waterways. So we provide funding, advice and regional co-ordination to help improve the way land, water and wildlife is cared for in local catchments. Together with landowners we've made great progress on fencing Bay of Plenty waterways to protect them.

Right: A regulatory compliance officer checking for stream bank erosion.

Our water role

We manage:

- Water allocation: people's extraction of water for irrigation, industrial processing, electricity generation, drinking water (municipal supply) and other uses
- Water quality in natural waterways
- Habitat protection for freshwater wildlife

We carry out scientific modelling and measurements to estimate the amount of water that enters and leaves waterways. We set aside the base amount needed to maintain water quality, support wildlife and allow natural recharge of surface water (rivers and streams) and groundwater (aquifer) systems.

INVESTMENT AND ACTION

From action on the ground to science, planning and policy work, we plan to invest approximately $46m in the first year (2018/19) of the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 to improve and protect the water in our rivers, streams, lakes and underground aquifers.

We work alongside land, business and infrastructure owners, iwi and the wider community to:

- Reduce pollution and respond to spills
- Sustainably manage people's use of the land and water through rules and resource consents
- Use science to detect environmental changes and solve complex problems
- Restore wetlands, remove fish barriers and enhance wildlife habitat
- Fence and replant water margins
- Develop new tools for reducing bacteria and nutrient run-off
- Control erosion and trap sediment
- Maintain stop banks and flood protection schemes to protect towns and rural land from flooding and river overflows.

THROUGH THE NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR FRESHWATER (NPS) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HAS DIRECTED US TO SET LIMITS AND RULES THAT WILL ENSURE:

- Our lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands and the estuaries they flow into are kept healthy for people to enjoy
- Water allocation decisions are well-informed, sustainable, efficient and based on agreed limits
- Te Mana o te Wai (the intrinsic value iwi hold for freshwater) is recognised and protected
- Native plants and animals thrive in healthy freshwater habitats.

Safe and resilient communities

Our planning and infrastructure supports resilience to natural hazards so that our communities' safety is maintained and improved.

Objectives

1. We provide systems and information to increase understanding of natural hazard risks and climate change impacts.
2. We support community safety through flood protection and navigation safety.
3. We work with our partners to develop plans and policies, and we lead and enable our communities to respond and recover from an emergency.
4. We work with communities and others to consider long term views of natural hazard risks through our regional plans and policies.

Our region is subject to a number of natural events, including volcanic activity, earthquakes and extreme rainfall. These events can endanger our communities.

We work to keep people safe by providing flood protection, such as stop banks and pump stations, and ensuring we are prepared for emergencies through our civil defence and emergency management services.

Raising awareness and preparing for issues such as climate change are also important aspects of building strong communities that can cope with change.

We are responsible for controlling the use of land to avoid or mitigate the effects of natural hazards, and we work with other local councils and Civil Defence Emergency Management, to identify natural hazards and reduce risk.

Our work includes

HELPING KEEP YOU SAFE ON THE WATER

We help maintain a safe maritime environment across the region. Our work includes maintaining a 24/7 response service to the community, managing and maintaining navigational aids, lights and beacons around the region and regular patrolling of our harbours and waterways.

CIVIL DEFENCE

We deliver region-wide Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) services (through the Group Emergency Management Office) across the region, supported by local councils in their respective areas. We are planning to make the funding of CDEM services more transparent to the public by changing how these services are funded (see consultation question on page 44).

BAYHAZARDS

We are leading and coordinating work to identify where natural hazards are most likely to occur and what impacts they may have on people, property and the environment. We work in partnership with our region's city and district councils, communities and research providers to collate, assess and share information. This includes the development of 'BayHazards - Bay of Plenty Natural Hazards viewer', an interactive tool providing information on natural hazards across the Bay of Plenty. Visit www.boprc.govt.nz/bayhazards

A vibrant region

We work with our partners and communities to achieve integrated planning and good decision-making. We support economic development, understanding the Bay of Plenty region and how we can best add value.

The Tauranga Marine Precinct development.

Objectives

1. We lead regional transport strategy and system planning, working with others to deliver a safe and reliable public transport system.
2. We contribute to delivering integrated planning and growth management strategies especially for sustainable urban management.
3. We work with and connect the right people to create a prosperous region and economy.
4. We invest appropriately in infrastructure to support sustainable development.

People and the environment are at the heart of our region. We support the growth of jobs in the Bay of Plenty and development of new industries.

We make significant contributions to the region's economic growth through environmental and infrastructure management.

Through our contestable Regional Infrastructure Fund that was established through the Long Term Plan 2012-2022, we have supported projects initiated by our partners, such as the Ōpōtiki Harbour Transformation Project and the Tauranga Marine Precinct development. Through this Long Term Plan we are seeking community feedback on future funding of regional infrastructure (see page 46).

We facilitate Bay of Connections, the economic development framework for the wider Bay of Plenty. Its goal is to grow our investment and job opportunities in partnership with economic development agencies across the region.

We also keep the community connected through the regional bus network of Bayhopper and Cityride buses.

Our work includes

INCREASING BUS SERVICES ACROSS THE REGION AND INTRODUCING NEW ELECTRIC/HYBRID BUSES

We plan, contract and fund public passenger transport services in the region, including the Bayhopper and Schoolhopper services in Tauranga and the Cityride buses in Rotorua. Through this Long Term Plan 2018-2028 we are supporting more frequent services across the region and looking to introduce environmentally friendly transport options, including five new electric/hybrid buses that will deliver a reduction in carbon emissions.

TAURANGA TERTIARY CAMPUS PROJECT

Through our Regional Infrastructure Fund we contributed $15 million to the Tauranga Tertiary Campus project. The multi-million dollar development will give Tauranga a world-class campus that's expected to attract local, national and international students. Having excellent education tailored to the needs of businesses will be a huge opportunity for our region and will mean we can take advantage of opportunities for business, science, aquaculture and other sectors. We have collaborated with the University of Waikato, Toi Ohomai, Te Whare Wananga o Awanuiarangi, Tauranga Energy Consumer Trust (TECT) and Tauranga City Council on this project.

Tauranga Tertiary Campus project.

Preparing for climate change

Climate change has the potential to affect the general wellbeing of our region, and have a major bearing on our work because of the impact from predicted sea level rise and more intense weather events.

Climate change will affect all New Zealand in some way, but the impact will vary depending on where in the country you are. In the Bay of Plenty, the projected rainfall changes will be less severe compared to many parts of New Zealand. This may bring new opportunities as well as challenges. For the Bay of Plenty, climate change is likely to present the following challenges:

- The rising sea level will increase costs of draining low lying areas, decrease coastal flood protection levels of service, and increase the risk of coastal erosion
- Increasing ex-cyclone intensity will increase coastal storm impacts
- While there is large natural variability in extreme rainfall frequency in the Bay of Plenty from year to year and decade to decade, there will be an increase in the intensity of events which will:
    - raise the flood risk to floodplains
    - decrease flood protection service levels
- The extreme rainfall events will increase erosion, increase catchment run-off and lead to an increase in sediment ending up in harbours, estuaries and river mouths.
- Changes in temperature and rainfall patterns mean sectors that depend on natural resources (such as horticulture, agriculture and tourism) may have to change their practices
- The temperature will be warmer, with more hot days warmer than 25ºC, which will increase demands on water and change how some crops are managed
- Fewer frosts and changes in temperatures will bring more and different pest plants and animals and result in changes to natural ecosystems

The events in the eastern Bay of Plenty in 2017 show how devastating such flooding events can be.

PREPARING FOR THE CHANGING CLIMATE

Some of the work we are doing to find ways of adapting to climate change within our various functions includes:

- Applying a 100-year horizon for development planning advice and raising awareness in coastal low-lying areas
- Incorporating projected future rainfall in water management modelling
- Supporting more resilient land management
- Maintaining river scheme infrastructure
- Prioritising sustainability in our offices, fleet and corporate purchases

WORKING TOGETHER

We are part of the Local Government Leaders Climate Change Declaration, which commits us to working alongside central government and Bay of Plenty communities to understand the challenges of climate change and the best way to address them.

By working together we are more likely to generate opportunities for engaging in community conversations, adapting to climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Making consistent decisions on infrastructure and planning – for example by incorporating the implications of sea-level rise in design decisions – will ensure a more resilient Bay of Plenty.

Our planning for climate change is a work in progress. There are some challenging conversations to be had around how we respond as a regional community and as a country.

SUSTAINABILITY OF OUR RIVER SCHEMES AND CLIMATE CHANGE IS A KEY FOCUS OVER THE NEXT 10 YEARS

Following the eastern Bay floods in April 2017, we have focused on helping our region recover. An independent Rangitāiki River Scheme Review has also been carried out and this included a number of recommendations around the future management of our rivers.

Discussions are underway and will continue with those in the Rangitāiki River area who are impacted by the flooding most directly. The future management of our rivers is also an important issue for those living elsewhere and we will continue to engage with our community about river scheme sustainability and the ongoing implications of climate change.

Working with Māori

The Bay of Plenty has a rich cultural dynamic. There are 37 iwi, approximately 260 hapū and about 224 marae in the region.

Māori make a significant contribution to the region through their ownership of notable assets; contribution to economic development; participation in co-governance arrangements with councils; and their growing influence in the conservation, preservation and management of natural resources.

Māori are key partners, stakeholders and members of our community. Collaboration and involvement of Māori in our work over the next 10 years is important and we will strive to support Māori engagement with Council. We will continue to do this in a number of ways, including;

- Supporting our Māori constituent councillors and their contribution to our enhanced understanding of Māori values and interests
- Enabling ongoing Māori participation in decision-making processes through Komiti Māori meetings and increasing the capability of all council staff to support enhanced iwi participation in our decision-making processes. This includes supporting Treaty co-governance forums such as Te Maru o Kaituna, the Rangitāiki River Forum and the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy Group.

In addition, recent amendments to legislation are changing how we will engage with Māori and the role they have in our governing responsibilities. For example, the recent changes to the Resource Management Act 1991 concerning Mana Whakahono a Rohe/Iwi Participation Agreements will specify how Council will fulfil its obligations to iwi. These legislative changes directly impact our decision-making processes with respect to managing our natural resources.

KOMITI MĀORI IS A FULL STANDING COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

It sets operational direction for the Council's obligations to Māori (through legislation such as the Local Government Act 2002). It also monitors how these are implemented. Komiti Māori makes decisions which translate legislative obligations to Māori into action. Komiti Māori hui are held on marae across the region to enhance participation and strengthen hapū/iwi engagement.

A Komiti Māori at Hangarau Marae.

Our budget approach

In responding to our changing operating environment, we have to get the right balance between looking after what we already have and providing infrastructure, services and functions for the future in a way that is sustainable and affordable.

Over the next 10 years we intend to deliver many of our existing services at the same or similar level to what we currently provide – with increases in some areas. This requires a change in how we manage our finances to ensure our budget and levels of service are sustainable. Our budget figures are based on our preferred option for each consultation topic.

The main activities we propose to spend more money on include:

- Increasing the extent and frequency of bus services across the region in response to population growth, including through the implementation of the Western Bay of Plenty Public Transport Blueprint as a result of consultation in Tauranga and the western Bay
- Increased resourcing in data services and science associated with national monitoring standards and fresh water monitoring requirements, and
- Increased resources in Emergency Management and Biosecurity to deliver more comprehensive programmes.

We are also committed to the necessary but costly repairs of our flood protection and control schemes following the April 2017 flood events in the eastern Bay, as well as maintaining our existing infrastructure. We are also committed to our accommodation upgrade project in year one of the Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

We have reviewed our services and functions to ensure we are efficient and effective. We are planning to reduce our contracting costs in some activities by approximately $1.5 million per year compared to what we included in the 2017/18 Annual Plan (excluding inflation and capital spend). We also propose to reprioritise our planning programme for the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management and to maintain our current overall levels of resourcing in Corporate Services. While we are improving our efficiency in these areas, we will still provide the same levels of service to the community.

We have reviewed how we use the funds available to provide the best value to the community and have carried out a detailed review of the funding mix focused on affordability, fairness and equity. This has led to us putting a stronger focus on the money we collect from fees and charges and from targeted rates, where it is easy to identify who is benefiting from the services we provide. Further information is contained in the Revenue and Financing Policy and its supporting document, Funding Needs Analysis.

Heading into the next 10 years, we will use the most cost and administratively efficient form of funding. We propose to use borrowing to fund our capital works programme. Using borrowing to pay for assets allows us to spread the cost out over time so that future generations will pay for the benefit they will receive, as well as freeing up money to be invested for future benefits. We propose to borrow where the cost is less than the additional return generated by investing our cash in a higher yield.

Growth continues to be different across the region. Balancing the requirements for strong urban growth and affordability for areas of low growth is an ongoing consideration. Growth projections are stated in our significant forecasting assumptions.

Our financial strategy outlines how we plan to manage our finances over the next 10 years and pay for all the work we are doing. It looks at where we think we will need to spend money. Our biggest challenge is managing the balance between keeping things affordable and giving our communities what they want and need.

RATES

General rates are used to fund work that benefits the whole region, and investment income and dividends will be used to reduce the overall amount of general rates we need to collect. This means relatively small increases in general rates can lead to high percentage changes.

To deliver the services required, we propose a general rates increase of 12 percent (an average $32 per household) in 2018/19.

Targeted rates are used to fund work that has a local benefit and ensures the people who benefit pay for that service. The average increase to targeted rates, which affects the total rates you pay, depends on the area in which you live and the services you receive.

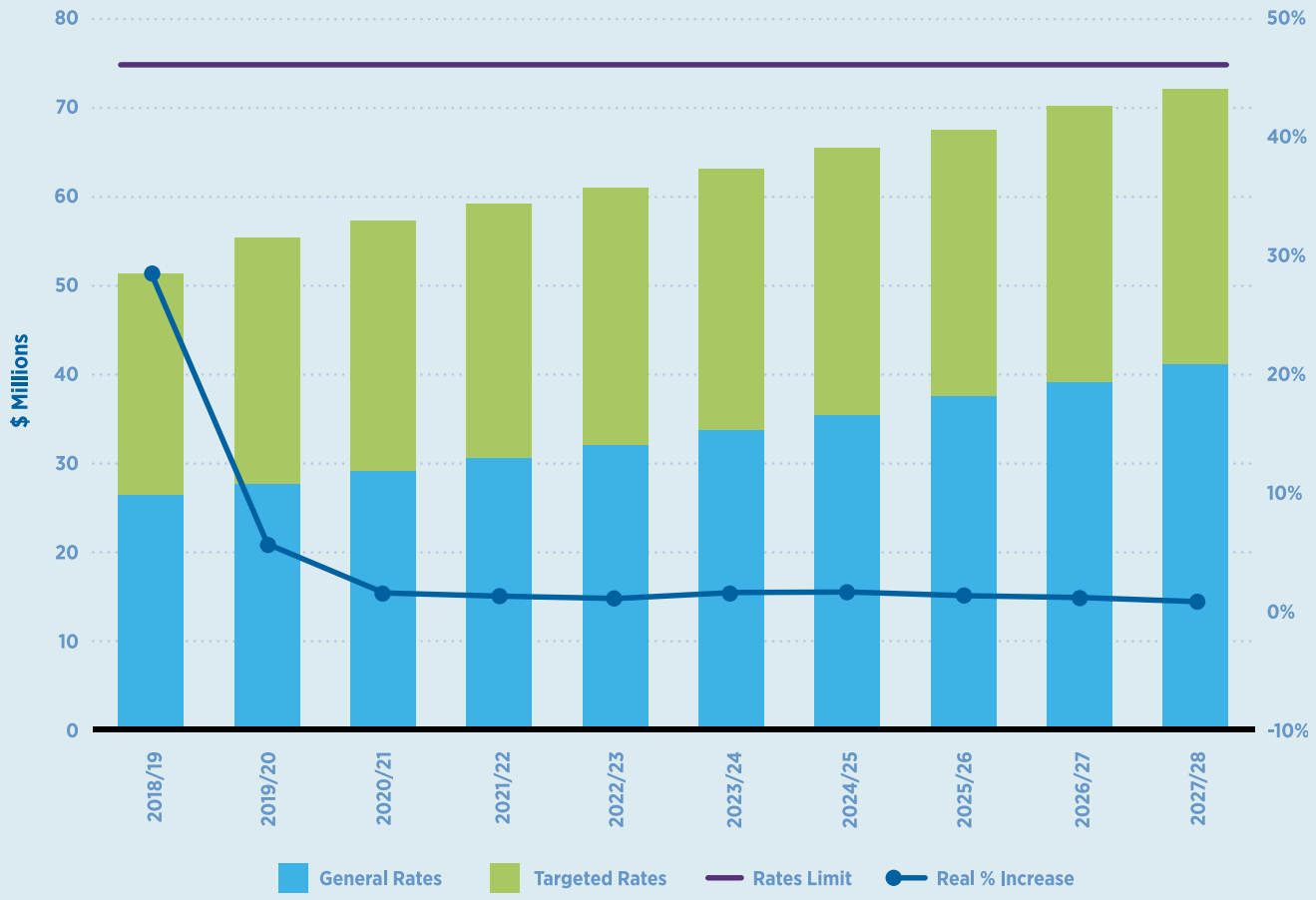
The graph to the right shows forecast total rates, total real rates increases and the quantified limit on rates.

Our rates are based on land value, land area and location.

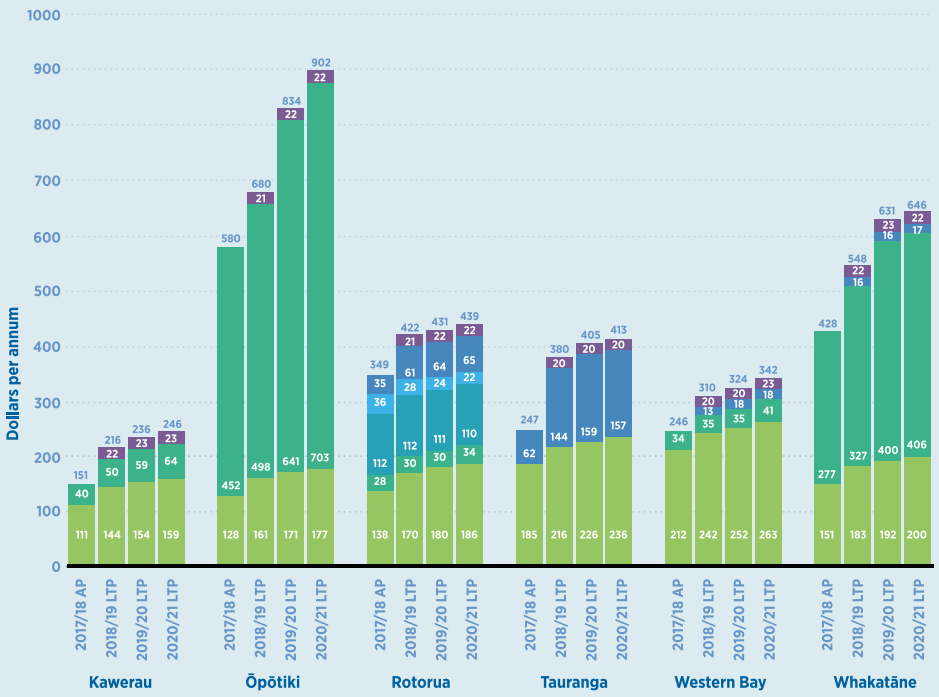
On the next page we have provided a graph to show how rates will change from what you are paying now to what you will pay in 2018/19, depending on where you live.

We have also provided a graph that shows rates for different property sizes with examples for small, median and large properties for each territorial authority.

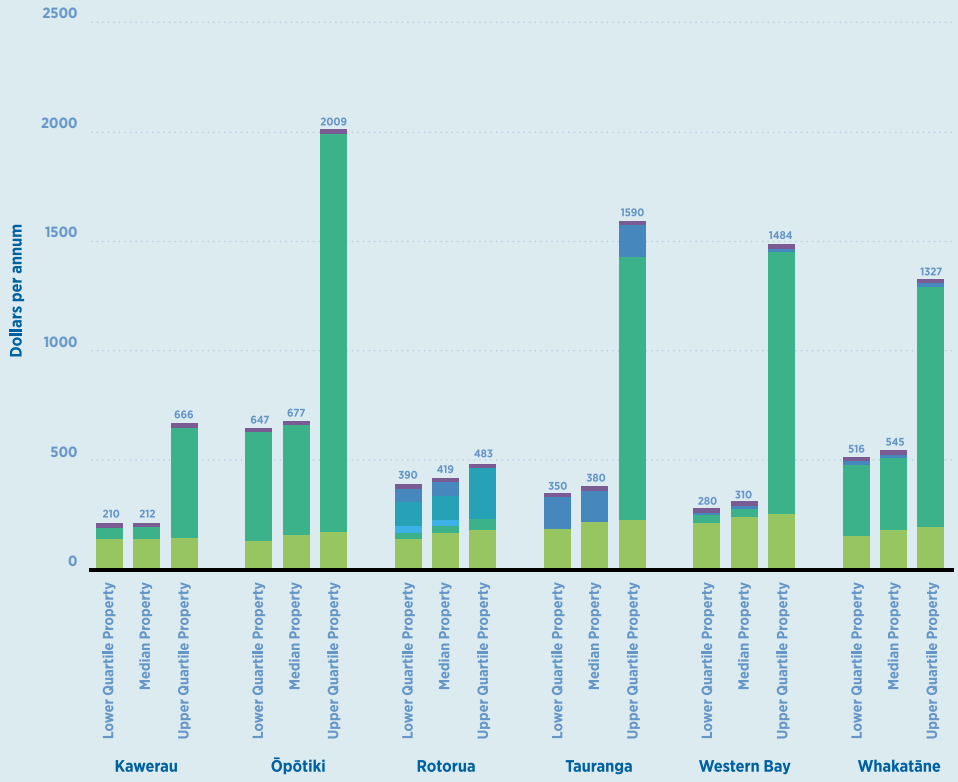
FORECAST RATES AND RATES INCREASES



FORECAST TOTAL RATES BY TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY - ANNUAL AVERAGE MEDIAN PROPERTIES 1000M²



FORECAST TOTAL RATES BY TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY FOR 2018/19 - RATES FOR DIFFERENT PROPERTY SIZES



General Rates | Air Action Plan | Passenger Transport | Rotorua Lakes | Urban River Scheme | Civil Defence

Targeted Rates

BALANCED BUDGET

We propose an unbalanced budget (forecast operating deficit) for the first four years of the Long Term Plan 2018-2028. This means in each of these four years, the money we expect to spend on operating expenditure is more than we expect to receive. The primary reasons for the unbalanced budget are due to our funding contributions to third party infrastructure projects through the Regional and Investment Funds, the Rotorua Lakes Protection and Restoration Action Programme reserves and the Environmental Enhancement Fund reserves. We propose to deliver a balanced budget from year five onwards.

BORROWING

We propose to borrow $157 million over the next 10 years to fund capital spend. In addition, we've taken an integrated approach to treasury management to ensure the most efficient use of our balance sheet. We plan to use up to $50 million of borrowing to help optimise the interest costs incurred by Quayside Holdings Limited (Quayside).

We have set prudent limits to how much we can borrow and we will be well within our debt to revenue ratio limit of 250 percent. This additional capacity gives us flexibility to respond to unforeseen circumstances.

INVESTMENTS

We have a 100 percent shareholding in Quayside, which in turn holds a majority shareholding in the Port of Tauranga Limited (POTL). Retaining a majority shareholding in the POTL continues to be strategically important for the Council and the Bay of Plenty.

Quayside holds the POTL investment as well managing other commercial investments to optimise growth and returns in the long run for the good of the Bay of Plenty.

We receive a dividend from Quayside each year. We use these to reduce the amount we need to collect through general rates. Quayside has forecast a higher dividend for each of the next 10 years, which will comprise just over 20 percent of our forecasted operating revenue and help reduce our rates.

RESERVES

We have two main reserves. These are the Infrastructure Fund, which is fully allocated to fund infrastructure projects, and the Regional Fund, which is available as an alternative funding source. We propose using $45 million from the Regional Fund reserve to establish a new investment reserve, the Toi Moana Fund, to optimise our returns over the long run.

The Toi Moana Fund is a new reserve which Council plan to establish with the primary objective of providing optimised long term investment. Council proposes to put $45 million into the Toi Moana Fund from the Regional Fund.

We receive interest revenue on reserve funds as well as our cash investments. We use investment returns to reduce the amount we need to collect through general rates.

YOUR FEEDBACK

Our full proposed financial strategy, which describes our financial plans in more detail, is available on our website or at any of our offices across the region. We welcome your feedback on our proposed financial strategy.

FORECAST BORROWING AND DEBT LIMIT

Where we spend your money

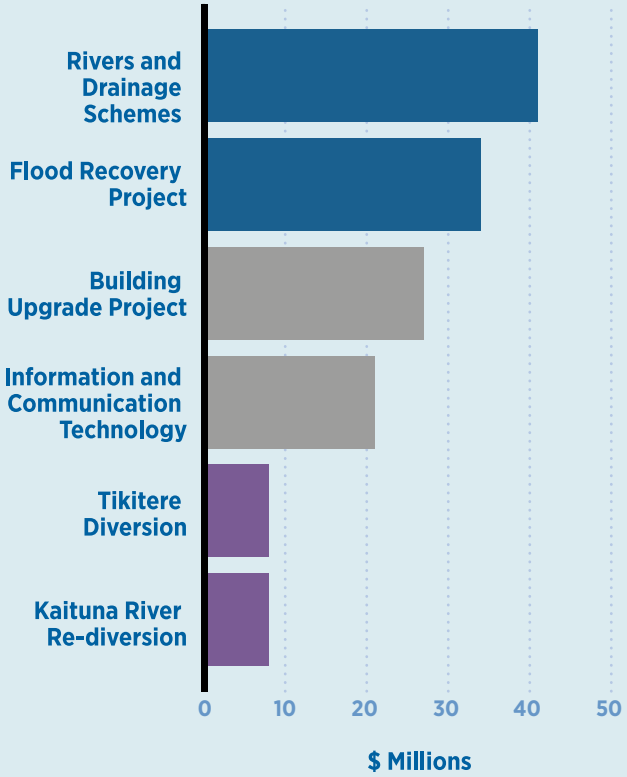
Over the next 10 years, we plan to spend $1.4 billion to continue to provide the same extensive range of services.

We also plan to invest $178 million on capital projects. Some of our larger projects are shown in the chart (right).

Our work is divided into different activities - which are then grouped to enable us to report on that work - both as an organisation and financially.

For this Long Term Plan, the Council has nine Groups of Activities. The graphs on the following pages show where we expect our expenditure to occur.

KEY CAPITAL PROJECTS



Left: Our laboratory technicians processed more than 10,000 samples in 2017.

What services do we provide?

INTEGRATED CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT

This group of activities integrates services in four catchment areas across the Bay of Plenty – Tauranga Harbour, Rotorua Lakes, Eastern catchments (including Rangitāiki), and Kaituna-Pongakawa catchments. We work with landowners on protecting priority biodiversity sites, improving swimmability at our most popular swimming spots and improving aquatic ecosystem health in other priority water bodies.

Teams also work alongside volunteer groups to protect our rivers, harbours and open coastlines. We support environmental care groups region-wide, often delivered using the guidance and oversight of local government and iwi representatives on our co-governance committees, to ensure that cultural values and tikanga are respected.

Managing contaminant run-off is addressed primarily through landowner agreements, tangata whenua and industry partnerships, collaboration projects with district and city councils and assisting community groups and volunteer activity.

FLOOD PROTECTION AND CONTROL

We are responsible for managing five major and 37 minor rivers and drainage schemes in the region.

Our responsibilities include maintaining flood protection stop banks, pump stations, floodgates and erosion control structures, and managing and improving flood ways. We carry out regular maintenance of these structures, stream clearing and lake level monitoring and management for Lakes Rotorua, Ōkāreka and Rotoiti.

We also provide flood management during major events plus provide information and advice on flood related issues to help avoid or better manage the risks of flood hazards in the Bay of Plenty.

RESOURCE REGULATION AND MONITORING

This group of activities provides a range of services direct to the community, including:

- Biosecurity - provides regional leadership in pest plant and pest animal management.
- Rotorua Air Quality - focuses on improving the quality of the Rotorua urban airshed.
- Resource Consents - processes and makes decisions on resource consent applications under the Resource Management Act 1991 and/or rules in our Regional Plans.
- Regulatory Compliance - ensures development activities involving water, geothermal, air, land and coastal resources do not negatively impact on the natural environment or put people's health at risk.
- Maritime - ensures navigation safety and maritime oil spill response is provided 24/7 across the region.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

We work collaboratively with a variety of stakeholders to support the development of the Bay of Plenty. Our efforts centre around three key activities:

- Regional infrastructure - supporting infrastructure projects (delivered by third parties). Funding assistance is provided through direct funding or through the contestable Regional Infrastructure Fund.
- Regional economic development – providing leadership, facilitation and support across the region for economic development through delivery of the Bay of Connections Economic Development Strategy with partner organisations.
- Regional parks - we own and manage two key pieces of land (Pāpāmoa Hills Regional Park and Onekawa Te Māwhai) for cultural heritage protection, natural environment protection and enhancement and the long-term enjoyment and benefit of the region's residents.

REGIONAL PLANNING AND ENGAGEMENT

This group provides a range of services to our organisation and the community, including:

- Regional planning.
- Māori Policy advice, support and leadership on Māori relationship management.
- Developing and implementing a geothermal planning framework under the Resource Management Act 1991.
- Community engagement support and advice on council activities, and externally through specific programmes to build awareness, involvement, engagement and education to help achieve the sustainable development of the region.
- Ensuring we provide good governance and accountability and conduct our business in an open, transparent and democratically accountable manner.

TRANSPORTATION

We provide public passenger transport across the region and mobility for people with limited transport options. We also support national and local road safety programmes and provide transport planning to meet our obligations under the Land Transport Management Act 2003. We aim to support an effective and efficient transport network and establish a more collaborative approach to providing public transport.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Emergency Management Group provides Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) services to our organisation, as well as regional emergency management leadership. This includes providing co-ordination and support to the Bay of Plenty CDEM Group and a support coordination service for the Lifelines Group.

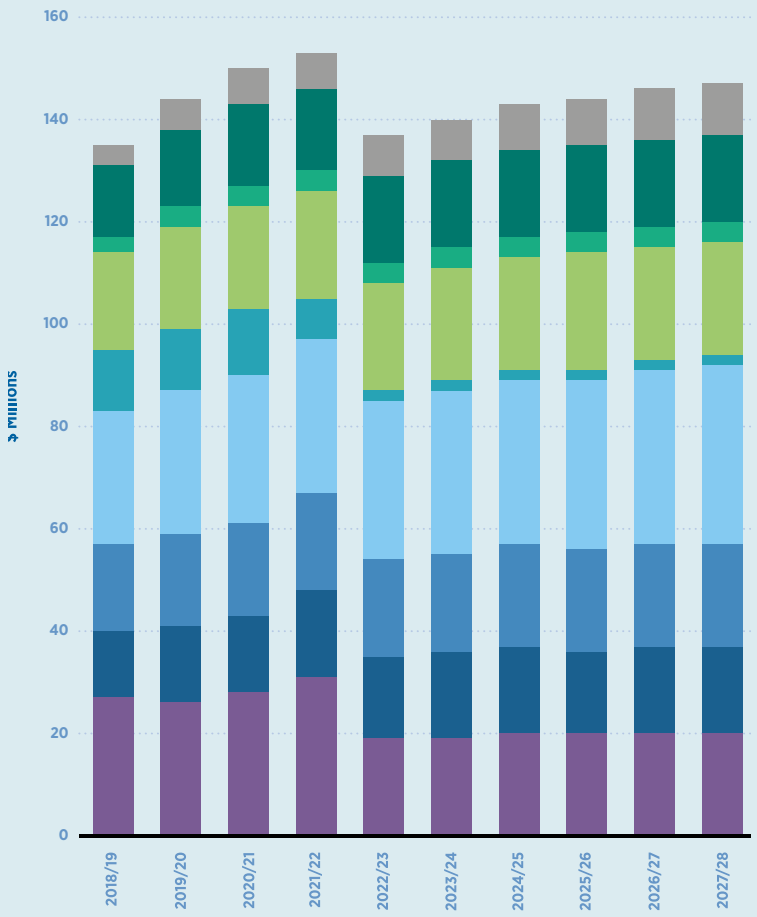
TECHNICAL SERVICES

Our Technical Services Group provides technical advice, information and services to the council and direct to the community. These services include Geospatial, Engineering, Science and Data Services.

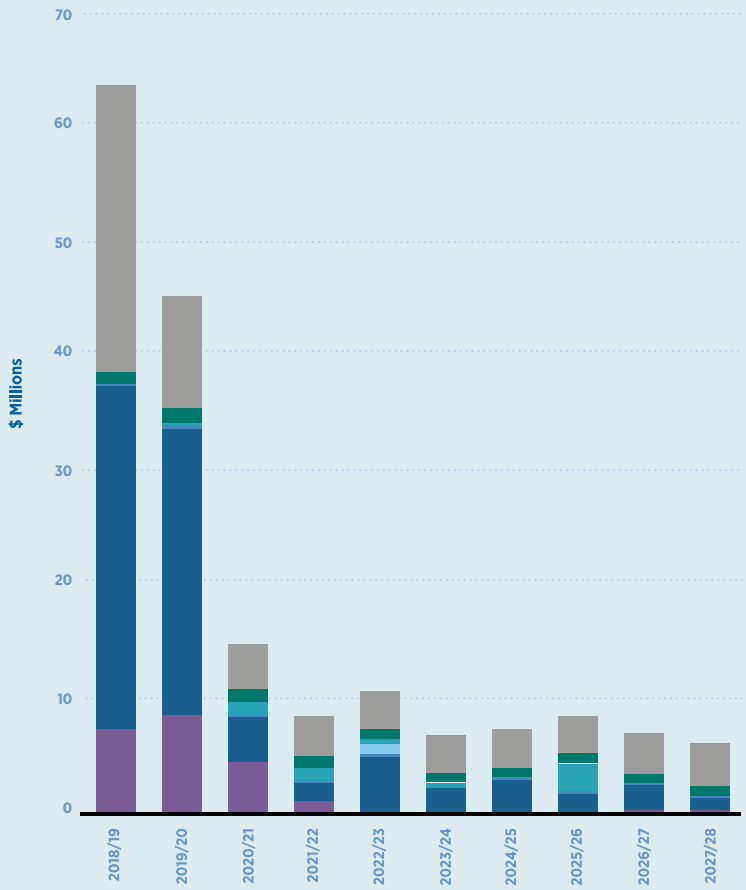
CORPORATE SERVICES

Our Corporate Services Group provides support services to all our activities. These services include Communications, People and Capability, Internal Services, Corporate Property, Information and Communication Technology, and Finance and Corporate Planning.

FORECAST OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE



FORECAST CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



Integrated Catchment Management
Transportation
Emergency Manageme
Flood Protection and Control
ent
Technical Services

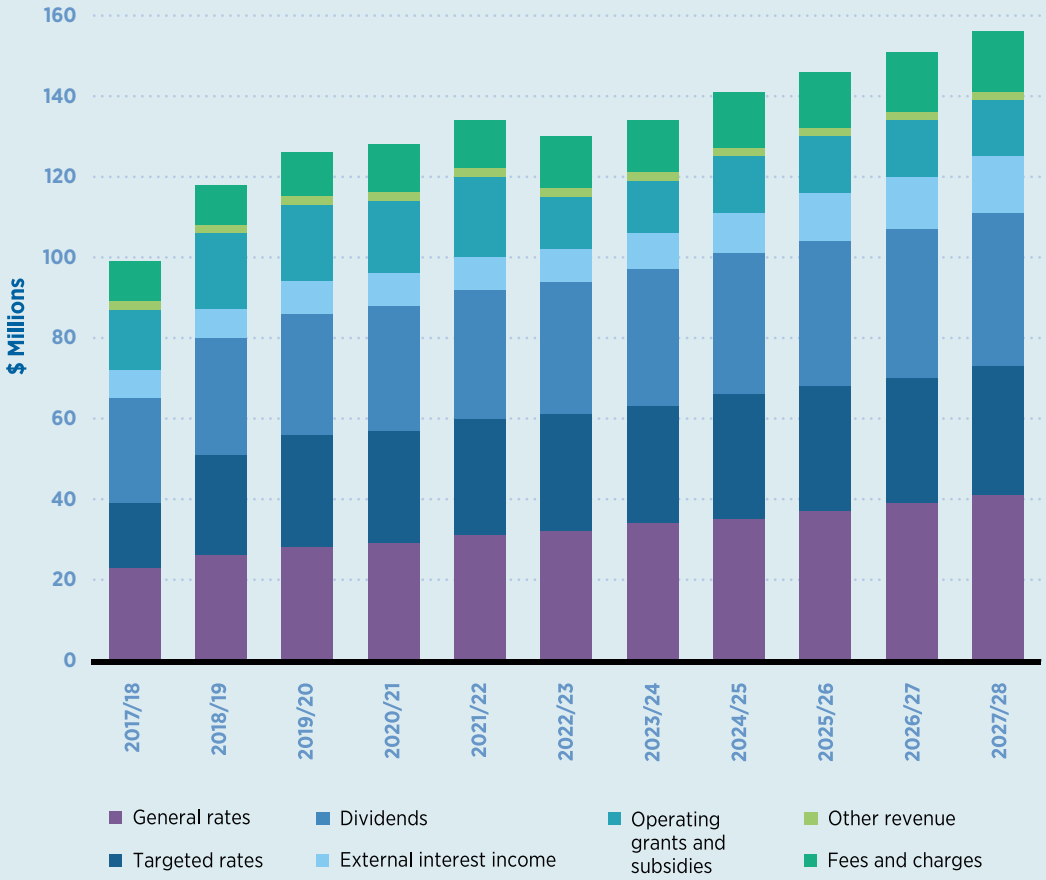
Funding our work

We have a number of sources of money that pay for what we do.

Alongside the money collected through rates, we receive funds from fees charged directly to the customer (such as bus fares and charges for resource consent applications) and from central government in certain areas (such as transport) and income from our investments (similar to interest on a savings account).

The combination we propose to use to fund our work over the next 10 years is shown here.

FORECAST OPERATING REVENUE



Our maritime team carry out regular patrols across our region's waterways.

Managing flood protection and control

Our infrastructure strategy

Infrastructure refers to the long-lasting facilities that support our day-to-day living, such as buildings, roads and sewage plants. As a regional council, the only area of infrastructure we are directly responsible for is flood protection and control; things such as stop banks and pump stations. These structures are an important part of how we manage the risk of flooding across the region.

Our infrastructure strategy looks ahead to the next 30 years to plan what flood protection and control structures will be needed in the Bay of Plenty. This plan uses the best information available to us on the changes we are likely to see in our weather (such as more intense and frequent storms) and in our region (such as rising sea levels and where people are choosing to live). These factors impact on what will happen to our rivers and how and where we focus our efforts in managing the risk of flooding to protect our communities. We have to decide which structures we continue to maintain and repair, where new flood protection may be needed, and whether some existing structures are no longer necessary.

The other important aspect is how much this all costs. Our infrastructure strategy is closely related to our financial strategy (our long-term financial plan – see page 22) to make sure we provide an appropriate level of flood protection and control that remains affordable for the community.

THE ISSUES OVER THE NEXT 30 YEARS

When we are thinking about the risk of flooding over the next 30 years, there are a number of significant issues we have to take into account.

- Climate change
- Residual risk to community
- Affordability
- Events greater than design
- Levels of service
- Population growth/decline
- Geotechnical conditions
- Land use change

OUR RESPONSE

The way we plan to repair and maintain our current flood protection and control structures is set out in our River and Drainage Asset Management Plan. This covers all the river schemes we have in place and our plans for them over the next 50 years. We regularly review these plans, taking into account the issues outlined above.

Historically, our approach to flood management has concentrated on building structures for flood protection. These can be expensive to build and maintain. Given the issues we expect to be facing over the next 30 years and beyond, we need to look at other options to deal with the risk of flooding. This may be instead of or alongside the built structures.

We are not planning any major changes in the short term, but we are looking at the longer term through the River Scheme Sustainability Project. This project looks at the long-term risks of flooding and reviews how we provide flood protection through our five major and 37 minor river and drainage schemes. It is also considering whether we need to do things differently to ensure a more sustainable approach. As the results of this project become available they will be fed into our infrastructure strategy to give us a

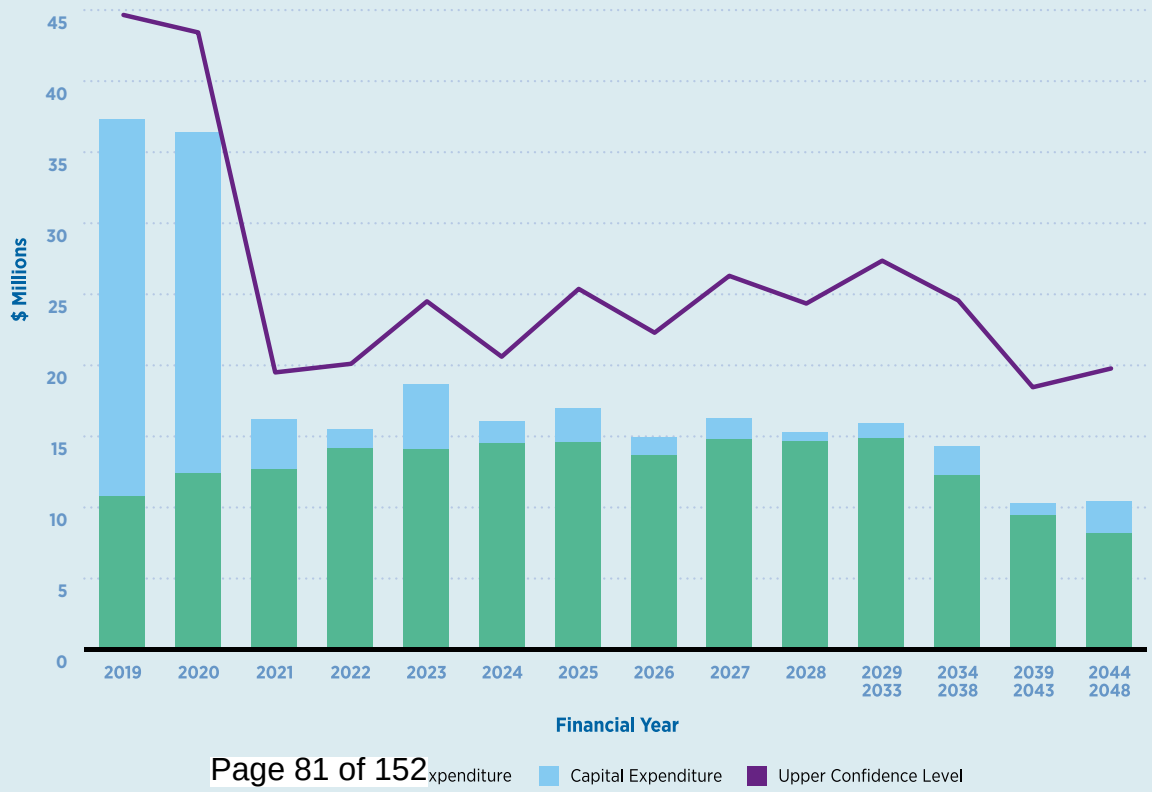
strong long-term plan for flood management. We will also continue to have conversations with our community through the course of the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 about river scheme sustainability and the ongoing implications of climate change.

WHAT DOES THE PLAN LOOK LIKE?

In the short term, repairing the damage from the 2017 flood event is the priority. We will continue with the ongoing review of the river schemes and with the River Scheme Sustainability Project.

Between 2018 and 2048, we expect to spend $103 million on new or replacement structures in our river schemes (capital expenditure) and $641 million on maintenance, repairs, analysis and modelling (operational expenditure). The chart illustrates the major new flood control infrastructure projects expected to be built over the next 30 years.

TIMELINE OF EXPENDITURE PROJECTS ACROSS THE RIVER SCHEMES FOR THE NEXT 30 YEARS



Whakatāne River entrance.

What do you think?

On the following pages is information about the areas of our work we need your feedback on.

With each question we've presented the situation, the issue we have and some options for how we will deliver on it. Let us know what you think through the feedback form in this document, or online at www.boprc.govt.nz/ltp

Once we've gathered this information between 19 February and 19 March, we'll use it to make decisions that will go into our Long Term Plan 2018–2028.

Topic One

Rivers & drainage flood recovery project

What approach should we take to managing the flood repairs from the April 2017 floods in the eastern Bay of Plenty?

BACKGROUND

Between 3 and 14 April 2017, the Bay of Plenty was impacted by ex-Tropical Cyclone Debbie and Cyclone Cook. Severe rainfall hit the region hard and particularly the Whakatāne and Rangitāiki River catchments. The first storm event caused record high water flows in both rivers.

With the catchments already saturated from high rainfall in March 2017, the elevated river levels in the Rangitāiki River resulted in a breach in the floodwall at College Road in Edgecumbe. The flood waters damaged many properties and a Civil Defence emergency was declared for the Whakatāne district.

Residents in some eastern parts of the Bay are still feeling the impact of the April flooding. As part of the recovery work, cost estimates to repair damage to river systems have been completed. More than 500 sites across the region may need work and associated costs are estimated to be $33 million. We plan to deliver this work over the next three years.

THE ISSUE

This consultation topic is about making sure we have the right input about affordability of rating approaches for these expensive but necessary repairs. Although we'll borrow money to fund the required repairs, 80 percent of the costs will be met through targeted rates in the affected catchment areas (Rangitāiki, Whakatāne, Waioeka/Otara and, to a lesser extent, Kaituna). Targeted rates are used to pay for specific costs and can only be used for that purpose. This means there will be a significant increase in rates to fund the repairs, especially for targeted ratepayers. The question is how quickly the repairs can be completed and whether the costs should be passed on to ratepayers as they arise, through large increases over the first two years of the Long Term Plan, or whether we should borrow money to spread the rate rises out over a longer period of time. We have budgeted for insurance to cover a proportion of the costs.

We plan to carry out the emergency repairs as soon as possible, with a higher rates increase in year one and two and then smaller increases from year three. We'd like to hear your thoughts on this option.

	OPTION 1	OPTION 2
	Our preferred option	
Summary	Carry out all identified repairs as soon as possible. Resulting in a higher rates increase in year one and two and then smaller increases from year three.	Carry out all identified repairs as soon as possible, with rates increases spread out over a longer period (e.g. 10 years).
Level of service	No impact to level of service.	No impact to level of service.
Impact on ratepayers	The estimated increase for ratepayers would be:	
	Targeted rates **Kaituna** 2018/19: 5% per ratepayer 2019/20: 1% per ratepayer **Rangitāiki-Tarawera** 2018/19: 26% per ratepayer 2019/20: 18% per ratepayer **Whakatāne-Tauranga** 2018/19: 1% per ratepayer 2019/20: 36% per ratepayer **Waioeka-Otara** 2018/19: 10% per ratepayer 2019/20: 29% per ratepayer	*Targeted rates* **Kaituna** Over the 10 years 2018-2028: 4% per ratepayer per year **Rangitāiki-Tarawera** Over the 10 years 2018-2028: 9% per ratepayer per year **Whakatāne-Tauranga** Over the 10 years 2018-2028: 5% per ratepayer per year **Waioeka-Otara** Over the 10 years 2018-2028: 6% per ratepayer per year
	General rates 2018/19: 1.0% per ratepayer 2019/20: 1.5% per ratepayer	*General rates* Over the 10 years 2018-2028: 0.5% per ratepayer per year

Topic Two

Public transport

Cityride bus Rotorua.

How do we fund increased bus services across the region?

BACKGROUND

We manage a regional bus network that includes the yellow and blue Bayhopper buses in the western and eastern Bay, and the green Cityride buses in Rotorua. Providing a reliable public transport service that people from all walks of life can use is an important function of ours. This alternative mode of transport provides a vital transportation option and eases congestion and emissions in our main centres. This helps create a vibrant region and supports a healthy environment.

Over the past few years we have increased the extent and frequency of bus services across the region in response to population growth. Most recently we confirmed the Western Bay of Plenty Public Transport Blueprint, which looked at public bus services in Tauranga and the western Bay. In parts of the western Bay, such as Te Puke, bus services will now run at a frequency similar to the city services.

The bus services are currently funded through a combination of central government support (mainly from the New Zealand Transport Agency), bus fares, general funds (which includes general rates and income from investments) and targeted rates, as shown in the pie chart. This mix of funding enables us to keep bus fares affordable for everyone. General funding reflects the benefits of public transport across the Bay. Targeted rates reflect the direct benefits to those living in the area where the service is available.

As well as fares and central government funding, the different bus services are funded differently. City bus services in Tauranga and Rotorua use a mix of general funds and targeted rates, while the western and eastern Bay services use only general funds. It was set up this way to ensure the cost of bus services was spread fairly across the community, with urban areas paying higher fares for services used more often and by more people than those in rural areas.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT FUNDING - ANNUAL PLAN 2017/18

Central government funding
Bus fares
General rates
Targeted rates

Other consultation on transport

Tauranga City Council (TCC) is completing its 30 year Transportation plan and this will set out what infrastructure they will provide to support the new passenger transport blueprint.

Tauranga City Council is expected to consult on this through its Long Term Plan. You may wish to provide a submission to them on this through its Long Term Plan consultation process which is expected to begin around 16 March.

Further information is available at www.tauranga.govt.nz

THE ISSUE

This consultation topic is about making sure the right people are funding the bus network.

We want to change how we fund bus services, as we begin to deliver the increased service levels that have already been agreed to. What this means will depend on where you live, but for many it means more buses, more frequently, on improved routes.

This growth and improvement to bus services across the region, particularly in the western Bay, means we need to do things differently. We want to make the funding simpler, with clearer links to areas where a higher level of service is provided. This would mean using a higher proportion of targeted rates and reducing the amount that comes from general funds; this is consistent with how other regions fund bus services.

We want to make sure we're being clear and transparent about how the services are funded, strengthening the connection between people who use the bus services and those who fund them.

Should the wider community continue to contribute to all bus services or should only those who benefit from the service contribute?

Our preferred option is to move to a full targeted rate for the Tauranga and western Bay, Rotorua, and eastern Bay bus services, and remove any general funding for them. That means these services will be funded through targeted rates in combination with central government funding and bus fares.

	OPTION 1	OPTION 2 *Our preferred option*	OPTION 3
Summary	Stay with the current funding mix as outlined in the pie chart.	Change funding of the Tauranga and Rotorua bus services to be fully funded through targeted rates, change funding of the western Bay and the Whakatāne urban service from general funds to a targeted rate.	A staged introduction of option two, with contribution from general funding reduced in 2018/19 and then removed completely in 2019/20 for Tauranga, Rotorua, western Bay and Whakatāne.
Level of service	This option does not directly impact the level of service. The level of service has increased or will increase as a result of other consultation, such as the recently confirmed Western Bay of Plenty Public Transport Blueprint.	This option does not directly impact the level of service. The level of service has increased or will increase as a result of other consultation, such as the recently confirmed Western Bay of Plenty Public Transport Blueprint.	This option does not directly impact the level of service. The level of service has increased or will increase as a result of other consultation, such as the recently confirmed Western Bay of Plenty Public Transport Blueprint.
Impact on ratepayers	General funds contribution to public transport will increase by 4%, an average of $8 per median property. Targeted rates will increase per property by $25 in Tauranga and $2 in Rotorua (including GST).	General funds contribution to public transport will fall to $14 per household/ratepayer. Targeted rates will increase in Tauranga, Rotorua, western Bay and eastern Bay – Whakatāne, with an increase per property of $82 in Tauranga, $27 in Rotorua, $13 in western Bay and Whakatāne $16 (including GST).	In 2018/19, general funds contribution to public transport will decrease by 4% (an average $8 per median property) and the average targeted rate per property will increase, by $53 in Tauranga, $15 in Rotorua, $11 in the western Bay and by $12 in Whakatāne (including GST). In 2019/20, the general funds contribution to public transport will fall to nil for Tauranga, Rotorua, western Bay Whakatāne and the targeted rate per property will increase, by a further $44 in Tauranga, $14 in Rotorua, $7 in western Bay and $4 in Whakatāne (including GST).

Bayhopper bus Tauranga.

Topic Three

Biosecurity

Deploying a weed cordon on Lake Rotoma.

Are we putting the right level of effort into managing pests across the Bay of Plenty?

BACKGROUND

We manage biosecurity across the region by monitoring and managing pest plants and animals, and educating and advising landowners about how to manage pests. Pest management is a priority for us and there are a large number of pests we manage across the region including wallabies, catfish in Lake Rotoiti, alligator weed on the Rangitāiki Plains and woolly nightshade.

We also support national initiatives through agreements with external agencies, including the Ministry for Primary Industries and the Department of Conservation, and help to manage new pest incursions to the Bay of Plenty, where they may threaten our environment and our economy.

Over the past few years our work has continued to focus on detecting and controlling low-incidence and contained pests rather than well-established pest species. This has led to good progress against some new incursions and species we are seeking to exclude or eradicate from the region.

The majority of our work is carried out by implementing our Regional Pest Management Plan, which is prepared under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

THE ISSUE

This consultation topic is about making sure we put the right amount of effort into managing pests across the Bay of Plenty.

We are currently reviewing our Regional Pest Management Plan and last year received feedback from the community, which supported us as the lead agency for pest management in the region. Many submitters also suggested additional pests we could manage. There was strong agreement from the community for increasing effort on managing wallabies and continuing control of woolly nightshade.

The full review process for the Regional Pest Management Plan is expected to be completed in mid-2018 and we are planning to increase the level of our investment in biosecurity based on the feedback we've already received. Through this Long Term Plan consultation process we're now seeking the community's views on what level of work we should be doing.

Our planning in this Long Term Plan 2018-2028 is based on option two (right), which would increase the overall budget for the Biosecurity activity by approximately $500,000 (to a total of approximately $4m in 2018/19), allowing us to manage new pests and for more comprehensive programmes to be carried out.

	OPTION 1	OPTION 2 *Our preferred option*	OPTION 3
Summary	Maintain funding at current levels. This option would mean fewer pests are able to be managed and would change how some are managed. For example, it would extend the timeline for containing wallabies, noting that a delay would also add extra costs to achieving that outcome in future.	Increase resourcing to allow all programmes with a positive cost-benefit to proceed. Same as Option 1, plus the following: • Research into improving surveillance, monitoring, and control programmes. • Increased awareness, surveillance and control work for pests such as wallabies and alligator weed. • New programmes for pests such as marine pests, rough horsetail.	Increase resourcing to allow all programmes with a positive cost-benefit to proceed, plus extra services. Same as Option 2, plus the following: • Containment of woolly nightshade and increased effort on pests such as wild kiwifruit and wild ginger. • Sustained control of gorse in the Rotorua catchment. • On-farm biosecurity advisory services.
Level of service	Maintain existing	Increase	Increase
Impact on ratepayers	No change	Approximately $500,000 per annum additional expenditure, the equivalent of a 2.2% increase in general rates in 2018/19.	Approximately $1,000,000 per annum additional expenditure, the equivalent of a 4.4% increase in general rates in 2018/19.

Topic Four

Emergency management

How should we fund region-wide Civil Defence Emergency Management services?

BACKGROUND

We are the administrating authority for the Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management Group. This means we have a central role in co-ordinating and supporting Civil Defence Emergency Management for the Bay of Plenty together with the region's six local councils. Our work in this area builds community resilience, helping the community prepare for, respond to and recover from extreme events that can endanger lives and cause widespread damage.

We deliver region-wide Civil Defence Emergency Management services (through the Group Emergency Management Office) and are supported by local councils in their respective areas. The funding of region-wide services is split between us and the local councils. We provide approximately half the funding through our general funds, since the benefits are spread across the region, and we invoice local councils for the rest.

THE ISSUE

This consultation topic is about making sure our funding approach is transparent. The same service will be provided for both options.

The funding of region-wide Civil Defence Emergency Management services is complex. Currently its delivery is funded through a mix of general rates set by us and contributions from the local councils. This arrangement doesn't provide clarity or transparency for the community around what is spent on these services.

To address this, we're reviewing how we fund them. A straightforward way to do this is to move to a targeted rate. Targeted rates are used to pay for specific costs and can only be used for that purpose. This does not change the amount people will pay through their rates for region-wide Civil Defence Emergency Management services, but it will be easier and provide greater visibility around expenditure to support civil defence; this will give everyone a better idea of how their rates are being spent.

	OPTION 1	OPTION 2 *Our preferred option*
Summary	Keep the current arrangement of funding through general funds.	Change funding to a targeted rate for region-wide Civil Defence Emergency Management services.
Level of service	No change to delivery of region-wide Civil Defence Emergency Management services.	No change to the delivery of region-wide Civil Defence Emergency Management services.
Impact on ratepayers	No change.	The amount charged to ratepayers will remain the same, but it will be listed as a specific line item on your rates invoice. The average rate for 2018/19 will be $21 including GST.

Topic Five

Regional development

Regulatory Compliance staff checking a new development in Omokoroa.

Should we help fund infrastructure projects delivered by other organisations?

BACKGROUND

In the past, we have provided funding for infrastructure projects we would not normally be involved in. We have financially supported these projects because they provided economic benefits for the region and were in line with our daily work for the region. These included the Ōpōtiki Harbour Transformation, Tauranga Tertiary Campus, Tauranga Marine Precinct and the Scion Innovation Centre in Rotorua, which are focused on economic development and aim to provide employment and education opportunities across the region.

We have also contributed to other councils' wastewater improvements in Te Puna West, Ongare Point and Lakes Rotomā and Rotoiti, because they supported environmentally focused outcomes. Without our support these projects may not have happened, or affected property owners would have faced a substantial rise in their rates.

THE ISSUE

This topic is about whether we should continue to provide this service and, if we continue, how to fund this.

We do not have to fund any infrastructure projects that sit outside our line of work. However, our preferred option is to continue to support projects that benefit the community and support our goals (see our community outcomes on page 7). With this in mind, we have developed an Infrastructure Policy www.boprc.govt.nz/policy that outlines our funding request process.

If we continue with this support, how do we fund these contributions? We could use some of our reserve funds to fund projects. This means we would get less money from interest on those reserve funds, and the interest income forgone would have to be paid for through rates. We could share the increase in rates across the region or target the increase to the area that benefits from the project. In addition, we could also set new or higher rates to increase the amount of funding that is available.

Our preferred option is to use reserves that are specifically set aside for infrastructure funding, and to determine on a case by case basis whether to spread the cost of lost interest over the whole region or a specific area. For very expensive projects we will consult with the community before we make any decisions. Our Significance and Engagement Policy (see www.boprc.govt.nz/policy) outlines what 'very expensive' means.

	OPTION 1 *Our preferred option*	OPTION 2	OPTION 3
Summary	Use some of our reserves to fund infrastructure projects outside our organisation. Using our reserves would result in interest income forgone.	Use some of our reserves and take on debt to fund infrastructure projects outside our organisation. Using our reserves would result in interest income forgone and using debt would result in direct interest costs.	No new funding for infrastructure projects outside our organisation.
Level of service	In addition to the projects we have committed to funding, the impact on the level of service would vary based on which projects are approved.	In addition to the projects we have committed to funding, the impact on the level of service would vary based on which projects are approved. Taking on debt would potentially allow us to fund more projects than option 1.	No change to the level of service we currently provide. We continue to fund the projects we have already committed to.
Impact on ratepayers	The impact of interest income foregone will be shared between ratepayers. This could be shared across the region or targeted to the area that benefits from the project. Where there is room in the budget, Council could set aside a limited amount of reserves for funding third party infrastructure from the Regional Fund.	The impact of interest income foregone and interest expense on debt will be shared between ratepayers. This could be shared across the region or targeted to the area that benefits from the project, and additional rates to increase the amounts available would be spread over the region. Taking on debt will increase rates more than option 1.	No impact on rates. Without our contribution, some district and city council rates and charges may have to increase to pay for infrastructure projects and some projects may not proceed.

Rock wall repairs on the Whakatāne River.

Audit report

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND
Mana Arotake Aotearoa

Independent Auditor's Report on Bay of Plenty Regional Council's Consultation Document for its proposed 2018 -2028 Long Term Plan

I am the Auditor-General's appointed auditor for the Bay of Plenty Regional Council (the Council). Section 93C of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires an audit report on the Council's Consultation Document. We have done the work for this report using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand. We completed our report on 15 February 2018.

OPINION

In my opinion:

- the Consultation Document provides an effective basis for public participation in the Council's decisions about the proposed content of its 2018/28 Long-Term Plan, because it:
  - fairly represents the matters proposed for inclusion in the Long-Term Plan and
  - identifies and explains the main issues and choices facing the Council and region, and the consequences of those choices; and
- the information and assumptions underlying the information in the Consultation Document are reasonable.

BASIS OF OPINION

We carried out our work in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) 3000 (Revised): *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.* In meeting the requirements of this standard, we took into account particular elements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards and the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3400: *The Examination of Prospective Financial Information* that were consistent with those requirements.

We assessed the evidence the Council has to support the information and disclosures in the Consultation Document. To select appropriate procedures, we assessed the risk of material misstatement and the Council's systems and processes applying to the preparation of the Consultation Document.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the publication of the Consultation Document.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COUNCIL AND AUDITOR

The Council is responsible for:

- meeting all legal requirements relating to its procedures, decisions, consultation, disclosures, and other actions associated with preparing and publishing the Consultation Document and Long-Term Plan, whether in printed or electronic form;
- having systems and processes in place to provide the supporting information and analysis the Council needs to be able to prepare a Consultation Document and Long-Term Plan that meet the purposes set out in the Act; and
- ensuring that any forecast financial information being presented has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

I am responsible for reporting on the Consultation Document, as required by section 93C of the Act. I do not express an opinion on the merits of any policy content of the Consultation Document.

INDEPENDENCE

In carrying out our work, we complied with the Auditor-General's:

- independence and other ethical requirements, which incorporate the independence and ethical requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised); and
- quality control requirements, which incorporate the quality control requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 3 (Amended).

Other than our work in carrying out all legally required external audits, we have no relationship with or interests in the Council.

B H Halford

Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General,
Tauranga, New Zealand
15 February 2018

How to have your say

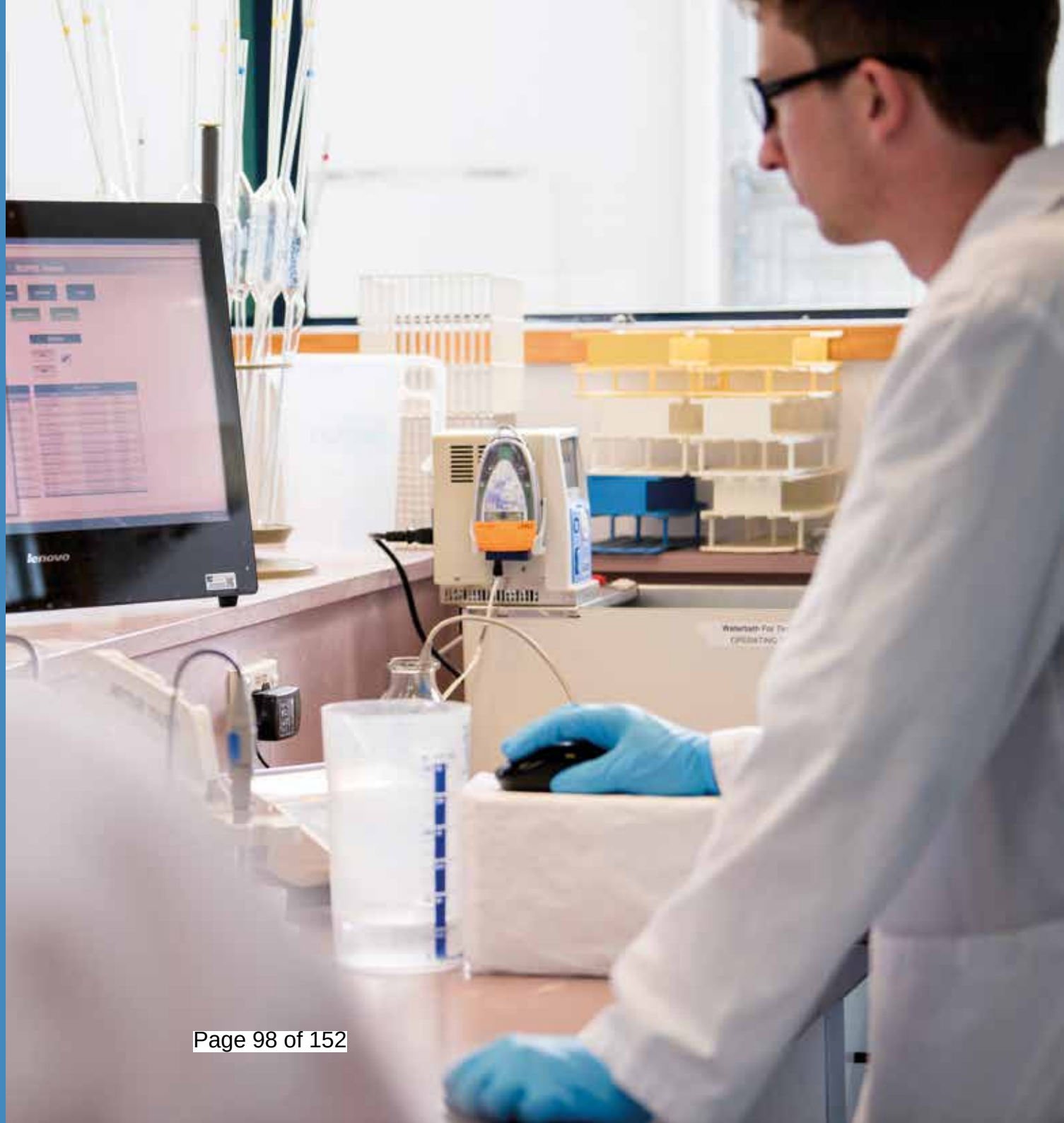
You can have your say by providing a submission in any of the ways outlined below. Submissions close 4pm on Monday 19 March.

Complete a submission online
Visit www.boprc.govt.nz/ltp

Email your submission form to
LTP2018-2028@boprc.govt.nz

Complete the submission form attached and post it to us at:
Freepost Number 122076
Long Term Plan Submissions
Bay of Plenty Regional Council
PO Box 364
Whakatāne 3158

Visit any of our offices across the Bay of Plenty:
5 Quay Street, Whakatāne
87 First Avenue, Tauranga
1125 Arawa Street, Rotorua



What do you think?

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Your details

First name: _____

Surname: _____

Are you submitting as an individual, or on behalf of an organisation?

◯ Individual ◯ Organisation

Organisation (if applicable): _____

Phone number: _____

Email address: _____

Postal address: _____

Your gender:

◯ Male
◯ Female
◯ Gender diverse

Your age:

◯ 0-17 years
◯ 18-24 years
◯ 25-34 years
◯ 35-44 years
◯ 45-54 years
◯ 55-64 years
◯ 65 or older
◯ I'd rather not say

Your ethnicity:

◯ NZ European
◯ Māori
◯ Pacific Islander
◯ Asian
◯ Middle Eastern/ Latin American/African
◯ Other, please specify:

_____

I wish to keep my contact details confidential ◯ Yes ◯ No

Presenting your submission in person

All submitters have the opportunity to present their feedback to council during the hearings process. Please indicate your preferred option below.

◯ I wish to speak to my submission

I will speak in: ◯ English ◯ Te Reo ◯ Sign language

◯ I do not wish to speak to my submission

Would you like to receive an e-newsletter about this Long Term Plan?

◯ Yes ◯ No

Please see over the page to provide your feedback.

If you require more space please feel free to attach extra pages. You can also make a submission online at www.boprc.govt.nz/ltp

Submissions close 4pm Monday 19 March.

Once completed, please send this form to:

Freepost Number 122076
Long Term Plan Submissions
Bay of Plenty Regional Council
PO Box 364
Whakatāne 3158

TEAR HERE

Topic One

Rivers and drainage flood recovery project

See page 36

What approach should we take to managing the flood repairs from the April 2017 floods in the eastern Bay of Plenty?

Please tick your preferred option.

◯ Option 1 ◯ Option 2

Comments/feedback:

Topic Two

Public transport

See page 38

How do we fund increased bus services across the region?

Please tick your preferred option.

◯ Option 1 ◯ Option 2 ◯ Option 3

Comments/feedback:

Topic Three

Biosecurity

See page 42

Are we putting the right level of effort into managing pests across the Bay of Plenty?

Please tick your preferred option.

◯ Option 1 ◯ Option 2 ◯ Option 3

Comments/feedback:

Topic Four

Emergency management

See page 44

How should we fund region-wide Civil Defence Emergency Management services?

Please tick your preferred option.

◯ Option 1 ◯ Option 2

Comments/feedback:

Topic Five

Regional development

See page 46

Should we help fund infrastructure projects delivered by other organisations?

Please tick your preferred option.

◯ Option 1 ◯ Option 2 ◯ Option 3

Comments/feedback:

General comments and feedback

The Kaituna River

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REGIONAL COUNCIL
TOI MOANA

www.boprc.govt.nz/ltp

GDS184774

Receives Only – No Decisions

Report To: Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority

Meeting Date: 06 March 2018

Report From: Yvonne Tatton, Manager, Governance

Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority - Correspondence received

Executive Summary

At times the Bay of Plenty Regional Council receives external mail on behalf of Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority; the latest items received are attached to this report for members' information.

Recommendations

That Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority:

1 Receives the report, Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority - Correspondence received;

1 Correspondence received

1.1 Te Tumu – project update November 2017;

1.2 Minutes of the Okere ki Kaituna Kaitiaki Group meeting, Te Puke, Friday 27 October 2017;

1.3 Supporting Document for Item 1.2: Okere ki Kaituna Kaitiaki Group: Membership and Purpose (taken from Resource Consent 65979 – Okere Control Gates); and

1.4 Minutes of the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Operational Liaison Group annual meeting, Rotorua, Tuesday 7 November 2017.

1.5 Update on the Ford Road Pump Station Upgrade Project – 21 February 2018

Robyn Garrett
Committee Advisor

for Manager, Governance

27 February 2018

APPENDIX 1

Te Tumu Update

Te Tumu

Te Tumu – project update November 2017

Over 300 people attended the Te Tumu information days in September 2017, to learn more about the project and provide input on the future of the area. Join us for another discussion in November.

Many thanks to everyone who participated in the September information days. We shared with you the vision for Te Tumu, and the different elements that we are working on to deliver a new community at the far end of Papamoa East.

Together we talked about the facilities and amenities that we're planning for in Te Tumu, how we'll work to preserve the area's environmental and cultural treasures, what we'll be doing to better understand the natural hazards in the area and alleviate those risks to create a resilient coastal community.

We also discussed transport and the planned new town centre and employment precincts.

We collected feedback during the sessions from people who were passionate about their community and able to provide local knowledge to the team. Thank you!

The key themes that emerged from the feedback emphasise how important it is to preserve and protect the local environment, preserve the natural landscape, ecological areas and archaeological sites and to provide adequate infrastructure such as roads and community facilities.

Te Tumu is a future urban development area that will help cater for the western Bay of Plenty's growth over the next 10 years, providing homes for more than 15,500 people.

The development of Te Tumu is about creating a thriving community that allows people to live, learn, work and play locally, in an exceptional environmental setting.

Te Tumu

Your ideas, aspirations and concerns

Here is what you said we should consider when designing the new growth area:

Provide for tsunami evacuation routes as part of any development

Provide for walking, cycling and public transport

Ensure that natural areas, cultural and historical areas are protected

Provide plenty of trees and open space for all ages, with destination community facilities such as a swimming pool

Supply a better mix of housing choices – a variety of house sizes, heights and section sizes to provide for a range of people and needs

Make sure roads are wide enough and give access from the Tauranga Eastern Link into the urban growth area

Outside the area, you told us that there is a need to resolve the traffic congestion on Papamoa Beach Road.

Help us design Te Tumu at the next information days

We are now moving into master planning, modelling what the area could look like to create a blueprint for the development of Te Tumu. We are looking at how and where to place commercial areas and open space, the internal roading network, how we protect natural and cultural features and what housing types the area should provide. Work on the resilience of the area, considering flood risk areas, tsunami and liquefaction is also well underway.

We have drafted some options for the master plan, and want to get your views on these. Join us at the next information days on Wednesday 15 and Thursday 16 November to look over the plans and discuss these options.

We'll also be asking you about water access, open space and transport through a survey at the open day and online at tauranga.govt.nz/tetumu

Engagement timeline

Hearing from us and having your say

STAGE 1 | COMPLETE
Engagement on the vision and aspirations for Te Tumu, and updates on work done to date

STAGE 2 | IN PROGRESS
Engagement on the draft master plan options

STAGE 3 | MID-2018
Public notification of the structure plan

ONGOING
Engagement with Ministry of Education, Ministry for the Environment, Bay of Plenty District Health Board, Tangata Whenua and developers.

Come and see us

Public Information Days

WHEN:

Wednesday 15 November 2017
3pm – 7pm

Thursday 16 November 2017
3pm – 6pm

WHERE:

Papamoa Community Centre,
Tohora Room
15 Gravatt Road,
Papamoa Beach

Drop in at any time.

Want more info?

www.tauranga.govt.nz/tetumu
tetumu@tauranga.govt.nz

APPENDIX 2

Minutes - Okere ki Kaituna Kaitiaki Group annual meeting - Friday 27 October 2017

Minutes of the Okere ki Kaituna Kaitiaki Group meeting held at Tapuika Iwi Authority offices, Te Puke, on Friday 27 October 2017 at 10:30am

Chair: Hohepa Maxwell (Tapuika Iwi Authority)

Present: Raponi Te Rangikatukua (Tapuika Iwi Authority), Warren Webber (Lakes Water Quality Association), Andy Bruere (Lakes Operations Manager – Bay of Plenty Regional Council), Graeme O'Rourke (Survey Team Leader - Bay of Plenty Regional Council), Mark Townsend (Engineering Manager – Bay of Plenty Regional Council), Jo Heath (Bay of Plenty Regional Council)

Apologies: None received

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1 Mihi

Hohepa Maxwell welcomed everyone to the meeting and Raponi Te Rangikatukua opened the meeting with a karakia.

2 Apologies

Hohepa advised that invitations were extended to all tangata whenua groups listed on Schedule 1 of the consents with an interest in the Kaituna River and that no apologies were received.

3 Minutes from previous meeting

As Hohepa was the only group member present at the previous meeting he stated that the minutes from the previous meeting held 21 October 2016 are a true and accurate record.

4 Matters arising from minutes

There were no matters arising from the minutes of the previous meeting.

5 Consent holder annual report on Okere Gates and Ohau Weir

Graeme O'Rourke delivered a presentation on the Consent Holder Annual Report on Okere Gates and Ohau Weir for 2016-2017 (refer Appendix 1 for presentation slides). Both an electronic and a hard copy of the report had been circulated to the Chair of the kaitiaki group and the website link provided in the meeting invitation. Hard copies were provided at the meeting for distribution.

The report can be found on the Bay of Plenty Regional Council website
http://www.boprc.govt.nz/environment/water/rotorua-lakes/okere-gates-and-ohau-weir/

Report Summary

For this term, lake levels and flow rates were well below normal rates following long periods of low rainfall and low inflows which compromised 'targeted' time in the various lake level ranges. The 'main operating range' from Reduced Level (RL) 279.10 m to 279.20 m was maintained for 246 days or 67.4% of the term (70-85% allocated). This

compares to the previous 12 month term from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016 of 194 days or 53.0%. In the 'secondary range' from RL 279.05 m to 279.25 m, 303 days were recorded or 83.0% of the 12 month term (332 days allocated or 91%) again indicating below average rainfall for the 12 months.

For this reporting period, there were 349 rafting days (95.6% of term). This compares with 362 rafting days (98.9%) in 2015/2016, 357 days or 97.8% in 2014/2015, 96.4% 2013/2014 and 80.3% in 2012/2013.

The annual drawdown of Lake Rotoiti lasted 49 days (13.4% of term) commencing on 7 July 2016 and concluding 28 August 2016.

There were only three occasions over eight days this term when lake levels exceeded RL 279.20 m following short rain events in September 2016 and March 2017. Lake levels remained within the consented maximum (RL 279.40m) and consented minimum (RL 279.00 m) for 100% of the time.

Okere Gates outflows were greater than Ōhau Channel inflows for 97.9% of the time as minor exceedances occurred during gate adjustments to preserve lake levels. There were no other reflux issues as greater outflows than inflows were maintained through the Okere Gates. Reflux occurs when outflows through the Okere Gates are less than the inflows causing Lake Rotorua water to then enter the main body of Lake Rotoiti.

There were no significant operational difficulties to report apart from minor technical issues with remote communications. These were addressed quickly and did not compromise consent conditions.

For this term, the Ōhau Channel stoplogs were removed on 11 March 2017 and previously on 24 June 2016 due to rising lake levels. They were last installed 6 December 2016 to manage falling lake levels.

There were no formal complaints received this term but a few concerns were expressed following low lake levels during the summer months. These were addressed quickly with no further action required.

Communication was maintained across the various interest groups with ongoing communication with Iwi, Kaituna River Rafting, Rotorua Tourism, Fish and Game New Zealand and various lakeside residents over this period. Media were also kept informed at various times as needed.

Cross sections of the Ōhau Channel were completed during the 'annual drawdown' period in July 2016 and indicated general stability in bed levels. Velocity monitoring at the same time was also completed and again with previous year's results continues to indicate negligible change or increase in velocities during the drawdown phase.

Rotoiti beaches and lake level staff gauges are monitored and photographed monthly and continue to provide a robust and visual record of the lake environment.

It has been another challenging 12 month period to manage lake levels within the various consented ranges. However, the consent considers the effects of these extreme environmental conditions (both wet and dry) and has established guidelines in place to best manage lake levels accordingly.

Discussion

Hohepa Maxwell asked if the Ohau ki Rotoiti Kaitiaki Group have met. Mark Townsend responded that they hadn't and date for meeting is still to be set. Hohepa asked when the

Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Operational Liaison Group was meeting. Jo Heath advised the meeting was on Tuesday 7 November and that Hohepa and Tapuika Iwi Authority had both been sent invitations and supporting material.

ACTION:
Jo Heath to resend Hohepa details re Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Operational Liaison Group annual meeting.

Hohepa asked how the Ohau Weir stoplogs work and do they work in sync with Okere Gates. Graeme O'Rourke explained that they do not necessarily work in sync with Okere Gates as the structures have different purposes. The Ohau Weir stoplogs consist of three separate stoplogs or shutters, each 300 mm high and 6 m long, laid in series or adjacent to each other (i.e. not on top of each other) and their basic function, when they are in place, is to reduce flow out of Lake Rotorua and to hold lake levels during the summer months. The stoplogs are usually installed in early summer when Lake Rotorua levels start dropping.

Hohepa asked if the loss of beaches around Lake Rotoiti was a truth or fallacy. Graeme responded that there is a lot of opinion about Rotoiti beaches with Ngāti Pikiao stating in the Rotoiti Cultural Management Plan that since installation of Okere Gates lake levels have risen and beaches have been lost. The fact is that by maintaining lake levels within such a narrow range we have lost natural beach dynamics allowing vegetation to encroach down the beaches. This has led to the perception of narrower beaches because the upper beach is covered by vegetation and only a narrow strip of sand is visible. In a natural lake environment water levels would fluctuate over a wider range and vegetation would not have the opportunity to become established on the beaches. Mark Townsend added that through the Cultural Management Plan process, Bay of Plenty Regional Council has agreed to remove beach vegetation around Lake Rotoiti without using herbicide. A number of options are currently being considered including steam and mechanical methods.

Hohepa asked if there were any issues with jet boating causing bank erosion along the Kaituna River as there is currently a commercial operator offering jet boat trips. Mark responded that there has been some bank erosion monitoring carried out by NIWA and a longer monitoring period is needed to get conclusive results. He was surprised to hear there was commercial jet boating on the river and would follow up with the consents team.

ACTION:
Mark Townsend to investigate whether any commercial jet boat consents remain active on the Kaituna River.

6 Ōhau Channel Diversion Wall Monitoring 2016

Andy Bruere presented conclusions from the Ōhau Channel Diversion Wall Monitoring 2016 report prepared by River Lake Limited.

The conclusions are as follows:

- The wall has contributed to a continuing improvement in the water quality of Lake Rotoiti.
- Significant algal blooms have been absent from the main body of Lake Rotoiti since the wall construction. Andy noted that this was a benefit for Lakes Rotorua and Rotoiti, and the Kaituna River.

- Concentrations of Total Nitrogen (TN), Total Phosphorus (TP) and chlorophyll-a at the Kaituna outlet are less than concentrations prior to the construction of the wall. This has also been influenced by alum dosing and sewage reticulation.
- Strong stratification events during the summer of 2014/15 and 2015/16 caused releases of phosphorus from the bottom waters of Lake Rotoiti and Lake Rotorua. This contributed to a summer peak in chlorophyll-a in early 2016 that was apparent down the length of the Kaituna River. The peak was less than those observed in 2009 and 2012.
- No cyanobacteria (blue/green algae) blooms have occurred in Lake Rotorua, Lake Rotoiti or the Kaituna River the 2016/17 monitoring period. The concentration of cyanobacteria in the Kaituna River has been very low since the Ohau Wall was installed in 2008.
- The concentration of total suspended sediment in the Ōkere Arm /Kaituna River outlet during 2016 was similar to concentrations prior to the Ohau Wall being commissioned.

Hohepa Maxwell asked if, with the results being so good, there is still a need for the wall. Andy Bruere responded that Lake Rotorua water quality has improved because of alum dosing. If there was any reduction in alum dosing water quality would deteriorate again and it would be important to have the wall to prevent Lake Rotorua water mixing with the Lake Rotoiti water. He added that because Lake Rotorua water quality has improved and the wall diverts this water down the Kaituna River the quality of water going over Okere Gates and down the Kaituna has also improved. Mark Townsend added that the highest impact on the water quality in the Kaituna River is the land use practices within the catchment.

Hohepa asked what the difference was between cyanobacteria and an algal bloom. Andy Bruere responded that cyanobacteria is the type of algae present and an algal bloom is a large concentration of algae – so you can have an algal bloom of cyanobacteria (blue/green algae). Andy reiterated that in the past there had been reports of algal blooms all down the Kaituna and that this has decreased since the wall was installed. There are still algal blooms in the Kaituna however they tend to be more localised. Hohepa said that the localised blooms are likely to be associated with agricultural practices.

7 Historical comparisons Rotoiti and Kaituna

Warren Webber presented a few graphs showing comparisons of Rotoiti lake levels and Kaituna River level/flows over a period of time.

In recent times Lake Rotoiti levels have been trending down. Need to keep in mind that Okere Gates are lower than the original rock sill. If the gates were operated to replicate the original sill the implications for Rotoiti residents would be more flooding. The gates serve a very positive service in terms of flooding.

Mark Townsend commented that the scenario of replicating original rock sill has been modelled and the conclusion is that Lake Rotoiti levels would be higher with a wider range of fluctuation and there would also be more flooding issues.

Warren showed that Kaituna River levels have not changed too much, showing a slight upwards trend. Minimum flows have remained fairly constant, maximum flows have been variable and the average has remained level.

8 Kaituna Cultural Management Plan update

Hohepa Maxwell advised that the Okere ki Kaituna Kaitiaki Group had submitted their Kaituna Cultural Management Plan. He summarised the main issues as water quality coming from the lakes into the Kaituna and sedimentation. The plan also requests the ability to seek additional flow during low flow periods for special events like the Waitangi Day waka ama event.

Hohepa stated that Tapuika have no complaints and are happy to work with the Lakes Operator (Graeme O'Rourke) to meet their needs.

9 General discussion

Hohepa Maxwell asked Warren Webber if he believed the Ohau Diversion Wall was a positive thing and if it is still needed. Warren felt the Ohau Diversion Wall was needed. Land use changes associated with Plan Change 10 are aspirational and he will be surprised if they are achieved, because they will be hard to achieve. Results for land use changes will only be seen in the long-term, looking at 60-80 years. In the interim alum dosing and the diversion wall are making a big difference to water quality.

Raponi Te Rangikatukua asked about geothermal effects on the lakes. He has heard historical accounts of very quick and extreme fluctuations in lake levels and was wondering if this was associated with geothermal/volcanic activity. Graeme responded that there is tectonic tilt across Lakes Rotorua and Rotoiti – Rotorua town wharf (Rotorua) is higher than Hinehopu (Rotoiti). Impacts from this however are gradual. Mark suggested that a possible explanation for the historical accounts could be wind effects – strong winds can push huge volumes of water around.

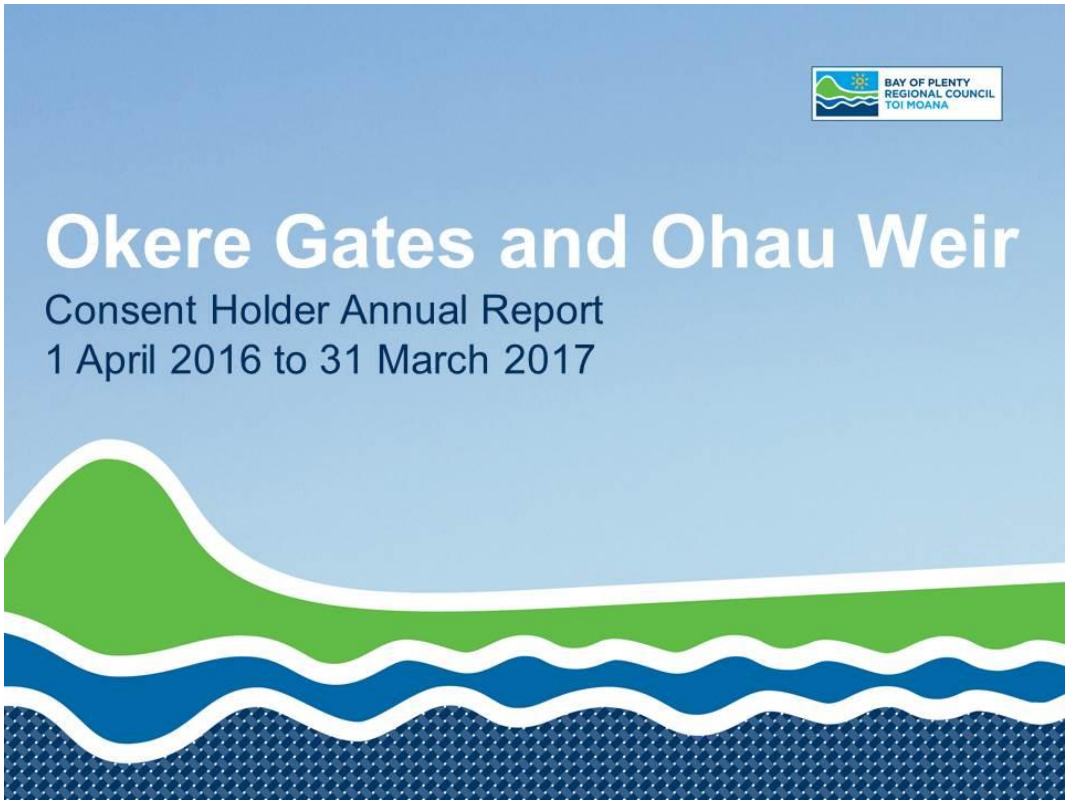
10 Closure

Hohepa thanked Bay of Plenty Regional Council staff for their attendance at the meeting, for presenting the annual report, and for the continued relationship of understanding and constructive engagement.

Raponi Te Rangikatukua closed the meeting with a karakia.

Meeting closed at 1:15pm

Appendix 1 – Presentation on the Consent Holder Annual Report on Okere Gates and Ohau Weir (Graeme O'Rourke)



Introduction (P.3 of report)

Consent/s requirement to report annually to the Consent Holder, Liaison and Kaitiaki Groups.

- Consent 65979 – Okere Gates (Condition 15.1)
- Consent 65980 – Ohau Weir (Condition 12.1)

  - Lake level distributions
  - Flow rates – Ōhau Channel and Kaituna River
  - Operational difficulties
  - Stakeholder consultation
  - Complaints
  - Investigations
  - Any reviews of the Operational Management Plan (OMP)

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

The lay of the land

(P.2 of report)

Purpose of consents:

1. Okere Gates (Rotoiti)
    1. Water quality
    2. Lake level
    3. Flood Management – Kaituna Rv.
2. Ohau Weir (Rotorua)
    1. Lake level

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Lake Rotoiti – Operating range (P.5)

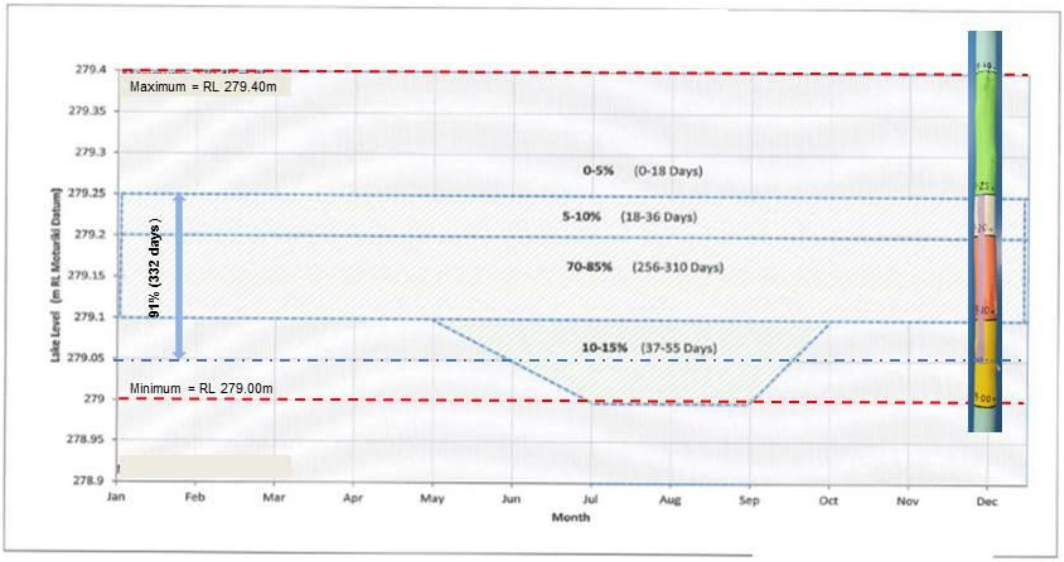

Figure: Schematic of Lake Rotoiti operating envelope

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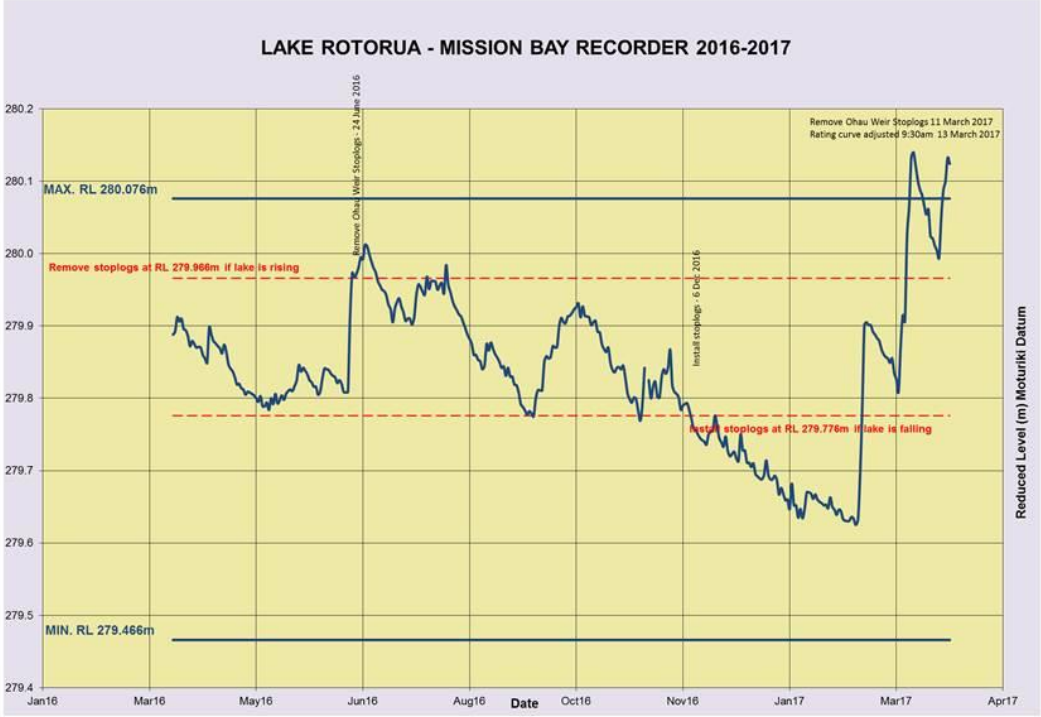
Lake levels – Rotoiti (P.6)

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Lake levels – Rotorua (P.10)



BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Flow rate conditions *(7.4.f-k)* *See P.17-18 of report for results*

- Okere Gates Outflow > Ōhau Channel Inflow *(7.4.i)*
- Minimum 'consented' river flow 7.9 cumecs *(7.4.f.1)*
- Seven day 'consented' minimum flow of 9.84 cumecs *(7.4.f.2)*
- Okere Gates ramping rates - *See P.18 of report for results*

Then once all other consent conditions met:

- Provide recreational river flows *(7.4.l)*
  - 2016-2017 = 95.6%
  - 2015-2016 = 98.9%
  - 2014-2015 = 97.8%
  - 2013-2014 = 96.4%
  - 2012-2013 = 80.3%

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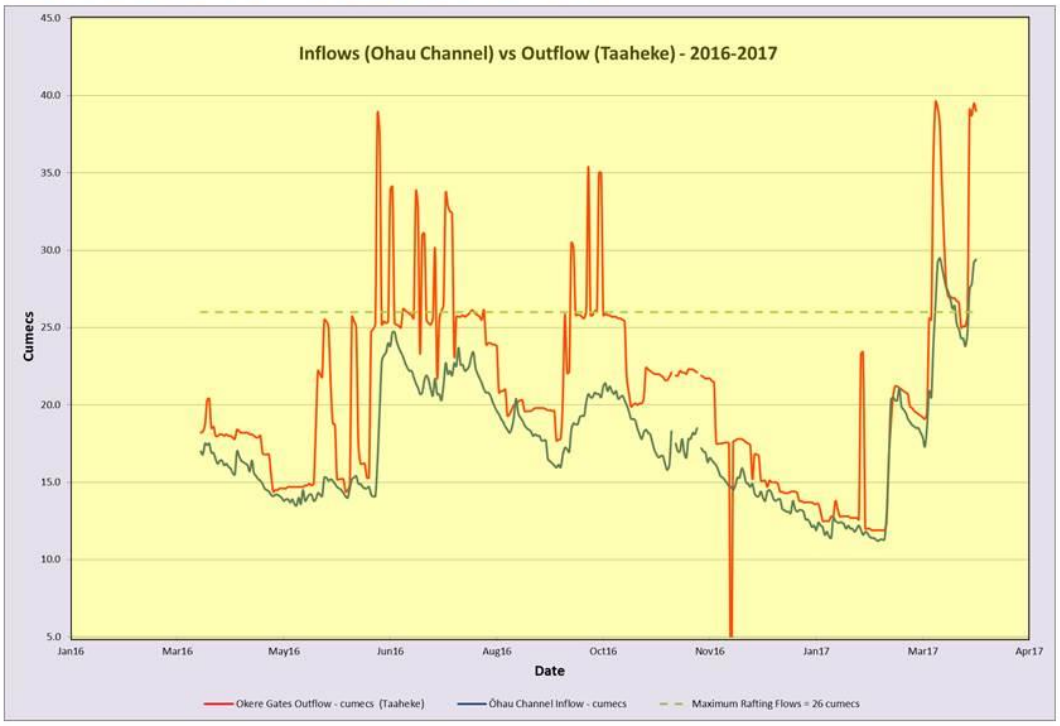
Inflows vs Outflows (P.14)



BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Consultation

Maintain discussion and the free flow of information between Consent Holder and community – Groups include:

- Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Operational Liaison Group *(13 Oct 2016)*
- Ohau ki Rotoiti Kaitiaki Group – *(28 Oct 2016)*
- Okere ki Kaituna Kaitiaki Group – *(21 Oct 2016)*

- *Other groups listed in Consent 65979 – 11.3*

- *Note – Cultural Management Plans in development during this reporting period. Any potential review of consent conditions may coincide with CMP recommendations?*

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Operations

- Structures and control systems
  - No issues
  - Ohau stoplogs
    - Removed 24 June 2016 and 11 March 2017
    - Installed 6 December 2016

- Environmental challenges
  - Dry conditions
  - Low inflows and lake levels
  - Maintaining > outflows will lower Rotoiti levels

- System improvements
  - Onsite camera installed at Okere Gates
  - Reflux warning in HydroTel
  - Advise compliance when lake level ranges are exceeded

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Investigations and monitoring (P.26)

- Flood mitigation and beach vegetation
  - Currently reviewing condition
- Velocity monitoring (F&G)
  - Completed annually – results posted to F&G
- Lake levels
  - Inspections completed monthly
- Ōhau Channel cross-sections
  - Surveyed annually

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Concerns and Formal Complaints (P.25)

General concerns:

- Low lake levels over summer months
- Boat access to jetties
- Reflux around Ohau Diversion Wall (none this term)
- Surface flooding at Mourea

Complaints:

- None this term
  - Any complaints are addressed by Councils Regulatory Arm

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Summary

1. Priority remains maintaining water quality of Lake Rotoiti – but may compromise water levels!!!!!
2. Difficult year to maintain lake level ranges – Dry conditions
3. Flow rates generally maintained within consent conditions
4. Annual Report posted to Liaison and Kaitiaki Groups with 3 meetings held.
5. Cultural Management Plans remain in process
6. Operational improvements made to better monitor risk of reflux
7. Advise Councils Regulatory Arm within 5days if any non-compliant issues occurring
8. Environmental monitoring occurs monthly to build record
9. Operational Management Plan updated
10. Review of Mourea bund and herbicide conditions in process.
11. At this time, no other recommendations in place until CMPs reviewed

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

APPENDIX 3

Supporting document - Membership and Purpose of Okere ki Kaituna Kaitaiki Group (taken from Resource Consent 65979 - Okere Control Gates)

Okere ki Kaituna Kaitiaki Group

Membership and Purpose

Membership of Okere ki Kaituna Kaitiaki Group

(Taken from Resource Consent 65979 Section 10.1)

The group is made up of the following (or their successors):

a. Tapuika;

b. Te Arawa Lakes Trust; and

c. Other relevant Tangata Whenua having an interest in the Kaituna River for the purposes of s.6(e) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and listed in Schedule 1 to this consent.

Refer attached diagram showing membership of the Okere ki Kaituna Kaitiaki Group including other relevant iwi as listed in Schedule 1.

Purpose of Okere ki Kaituna Kaitiaki Group

(Taken from Resource Consent 65979 Section 10.2)

The purpose of the Okere ki Kaituna Kaitiaki Group is to:

a. Facilitate discussion and free flow of information between the consent holder and the kaitiaki of the Kaituna River on the environmental and cultural effects of the activities authorised by this consent;

b. Facilitate discussion and free flow of information with the Ohau ki Rotoiti Kaitiaki Group;

c. To develop a Kaituna Cultural Management Plan;

d. To receive and discuss monitoring reports that the consent holder is required to produce under the conditions of this consent;

e. To provide recommendations to the consent holder and the Regional Council on the environmental and Maori cultural effects on the Kaituna River of the activities authorised by this consent;

f. To discuss any other relevant matters that may be agreed by the Okere ki Kaituna Kaitiaki Group; and

g. To enable monitoring, by Tangata Whenua, of the environmental and cultural effects of the activities authorised by this consent as identified in the Kaituna Cultural Management Plan.

Kaituna Cultural Management Plan
(Taken from Resource Consent 65979 Section 10.9)

Subject to the formation of the Okere ki Kaituna Kaitiaki Group, the consent holder will facilitate the development of a Kaituna Cultural Management Plan to enable it to be produced by the Okere ki Kaituna Kaitiaki Group within three years of the commencement of this consent. The Kaituna Cultural Management Plan may include, but shall not be limited to, the following objectives:

a. Identifying historical cultural practices which occurred along the Kaituna River based on historic data and oral history, prior to the introduction of the Okere Control Gates.
b. Identifying the environmental and cultural impacts on tangata whenua resulting from the operation of the Okere Control Gates, including for example any impacts on the health and well being of the Kaituna River, impacts on kai resources or access to waahi tapu resulting from the operation of the Okere Control Gates;
c. Identifying improvements, including by way of gate management options or environmental restoration programmes, to address the environmental and cultural impacts and/or enable cultural practices to continue, where they have been affected by the operation of the Okere Control Gates;
d. Identifying areas for members of the Tangata Whenua groups listed in Condition 10.1 to undertake or be involved in any environmental monitoring on the Kaituna River or research to be undertaken in respect of the Kaituna River in accordance with any conditions of this resource consent;
e. Provide recommendations to the consent holder in relation to the above matters and in relation to:
    i. Access to waahi tapu;
    ii. Kaituna River restoration;
    iii. The results of any surveys undertaken by Tangata Whenua on kai resources in Kaituna River; and
    iv. Any maps, data or other information regarding cultural or archaeological sites that the Okere ki Kaituna Kaitiaki Group considers appropriate to provide to the consent holder.

ROTORUA TE ARAWA LAKES OPERATIONAL LIAISON GROUP

(RC 65979-11.3;
RC 65980-11.1)

- Te Arawa Lakes Trust
- Ngati Pikiao
- Tapuika
- Other relevant Tangata Whenua
- Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme
- Rotorua District Council
- Lake Rotoiti Community Association Incorp
- Rotorua Lakes Community Board
- Department of Conservation
- Tamatea Street Ratepayers Association
- Fish and Game
- The commercial rafting/ kayaking community
- Terms of Reference

OHAU KI ROTOITI KAITIAKI GROUP

(RC 65979-9.0;
RC 65980-10.1)

- Ngati Pikiao
- Te Arawa Lakes Trust
- Other relevant Tangata Whenua having an interest in the Ohau Channel, Lake Rotoiti and Lake Rotorua for the purposes of s.5 of the Resource Management Act 1991 and listed in Schedule 1 to this consent
- Rotoiti Cultural Management Plan (9.9)

SCHEDULE 1

Other Tangata Whenua Groups that may have an interest in relation to each of the Kaitiaki Groups
(RC 65979 and RC 65980)

- Ngati Rangiwewehi
- Ngati Rangiteaorere
- Ngati Uenukukopako
- Tuhourangi
- Waitaha a Hei
- Ngati Whakaue (including Maketu)
- Ngati Makino
- Ngati Whakahemo
- Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa

OKERE KI KAITUNA KAITIAKI GROUP

(RC 65979 -10)

- Tapuika
- Te Arawa Lakes Trust
- Other relevant Tangata Whenua having an interest in the Kaituna River for the purposes of s.5 of the Resource Management Act 1991 and listed in Schedule 1 to this consent
- Kaituna Cultural Management Plan (10.9)

APPENDIX 4

Minutes - Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Operational Liaison Group Annual Meeting - Tuesday 7 November 2017

Minutes of the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Operational Liaison Group annual meeting held at Bay of Plenty Regional Council, 1125 Arawa Street, Rotorua on Tuesday 7 November 2017 commencing at 10:00 am

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Chair: Phill Thomass (Tamatea Street Ratepayers Association)

Present: Dr Kenneth Kennedy (Ngāti Rangiteaorere Iwi Koromatua Council), Hilary Prior (Lake Rotoiti Community Association), Jim Stanton (Rotorua Lakes Community Board), Matt Osborne (Fish and Game), Michael Gill (Ōkawa Bay Resident), Ron Keyzer (Department of Conservation), Warren Webber (Lakes Water Quality Society), Sam Sutton (Rotorua Rafting), Peter Lodge (Kaituna Cascades), Dylan Thomson (Whitewater New Zealand), Liz Fowler (Canoe Slalom BOP), Patti Sutton (Ōkere Falls resident), Justin Hutton (River Rats and Raft About), Jason Wright (Kaitiaki Adventures), Mark Townsend (Bay of Plenty Regional Council), Graeme O'Rourke (Bay of Plenty Regional Council), Jo Heath (Bay of Plenty Regional Council).

Apologies: Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme, Helen and Wayne Goodwin, Justin Hutton (arriving late).

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1 Karakia

Dr Kenneth Kennedy opened the meeting with a karakia.

2 Introductions and welcome

Phill Thomass welcomed everyone to the meeting and ran through the Terms of Reference for the group.

3 Apologies

Phill asked for apologies and they were recorded.

4 Minutes from previous meeting

Resolved that:
The minutes of the previous meeting held 13 October 2016 be accepted.

Webber/Gill
CARRIED

5 Matters arising

Phill Thomass read through the actions from last year's meeting and then asked if there were any other matters arising.

In General Business last year Michael Gill stated that, ' … *owners and users of property bordering Lake Rotoiti, will continue to use 279.1 m as a "critical level" under normal conditions and when the lake gets anywhere near this figure, will take*

appropriate action to preserve their access and navigation requirements of the lake.' Michael Gill advised the group that in late December 2016 when Lake Rotoiti fell below the main operating range of 279.10 m he sent a notice to ratepayers/jetty owners for their information and action.

6 Election of chairperson

Mark Townsend took the chair and asked for nominations for Chairperson.

Dr Ken Kennedy nominated Phill Thomass.

As there were no further nominations it was moved that Phill Thomass remain as Chair for the next year.

Kennedy/Gill
CARRIED

Chair returned to Phill Thomass and he called for nominations for Deputy Chair.

Hilary Prior nominated Warren Webber.

As there were no further nominations Hilary Prior moved that Warren Webber remain as Deputy Chair for the next year.

Prior/Sutton
CARRIED

7 Consent Holder Annual Report on Okere Gates and Ohau Weir – August 2017

Graeme O'Rourke delivered a presentation on the Consent Holder Annual Report on Okere Gates and Ohau Weir for 2016-2017 which covers the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 (refer Appendix 1 for presentation slides).

The report can be found on the Bay of Plenty Regional Council website
http://www.boprc.govt.nz/environment/water/rotorua-lakes/okere-gates-and-ohau-weir/

Discussion

Sam Sutton asked if there have been cross-section surveys conducted on the Ōhau Channel delta. He has noticed the area changing a lot since the Ohau Diversion Wall went in. Graeme responded that a survey of the delta was carried out about five years ago and that another one is due.

Michael Gill asked if there had been any ongoing survey of land movement around the lakes. Graeme responded that the lakes are a dynamic environment and there is tectonic tilt in the area with Lake Rotorua being the high point and Hinehopu the low point.

Dylan Thomson asked about membership of the group, noting that the commercial rafting/kayaking community were included but not recreational users. Phill explained that the membership as outlined in the consent is not exclusive and

anyone with an interest can request to be invited to the meetings by contacting the Chair or the Consent Holder.

Phill Thomass commented that it was good to see the Consent Holder being proactive in managing lake levels to prevent issues.

Phill asked for an explanation of the how any breaches of the consent were notified seeing as the Consent Holder and the Consent Authority were the same organisation (Bay of Plenty Regional Council). Mark Townsend explained that the Consent Holder is the Integrated Catchments Group and the Consent Authority regulatory arm is the Regulatory Services Group so two separate groups within council. The notification and compliance processes are just the same as for any consent holder.

Phill asked if monitoring at Hinehopu is to continue. Graeme responded that wetland and lake monitoring at Hinehopu will continue.

Phill asked about the proposed consent variation re weed spraying and what alternate methods were being considered. Graeme explained that the main concern was the use of herbicides and currently the two alternative methods being investigated are steam and mechanical.

Resolved that:
The Consent Holder Annual Report on Okere Gates and Ohau Weir 2016-2017 be received.

Kennedy/Prior
CARRIED

8 Historical analysis of lakes levels

Warren Webber presented a few slides showing historical analysis of the changes in lake levels (refer Appendix 2 for presentation slides).

Key points from the presentation:

- Okere Gates have reduced flooding
- Because lake levels are being kept controlled and not fluctuating as in a natural system vegetation is growing on the lakes beaches and this has been misinterpreted as loosing beaches because of high lake levels. In fact the reverse is true; lake levels on average have been lower since the gates were installed.
- Operational envelop levels are targets and are often difficult to achieve.
- If the flush can be achieved during the summer without any intervention do we need to have the winter flush?
- The bottom sill of Okere Gates is significantly lower (almost a metre lower) than the original natural rock ledge.

<u>Discussion</u>

Mark Townsend agreed that levels associated with the flush can be achieved at other times of the year however cannot discount the reasons why the consent stipulates the flush occur over winter. Within the group people mentioned recreational boat users, fish migration and dabchick nesting. Phill Thomass stated that different people around the lake have different needs and from a personal perspective the residents of Tamatea Street, where there is high ground water levels

and issues with flooding, appreciate the winter flush period and associated lower lake levels. When making suggestions about changes to the consent it is important to consider the whole lake and all lake users.

Sam Sutton observed that the Ohau Channel delta area is filling up with sediment. If the flush is not working has there been any thought about dredging the delta area to help with flooding issues at Mourea. Graeme O'Rourke explained that flooding at Mourea is directly related to the level of Lake Rotorua and consequent high flows in the Ōhau Channel. There is a weak hydrological link between Lake Rotorua and Lake Rotoiti, this means Lake Rotoiti levels do not influence Lake Rotorua levels and Mourea is not affected by Lake Rotoiti water levels. Jim Stanton agreed with Graeme. He lives at Mourea and can see that the reason for flooding there is all to do with Lake Rotorua levels.

9 Implications of 2017's high winter rainfall

Graeme O'Rourke reiterated that the Consent Holder Annual Report presented today covered the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 and during that time lake levels and flow rates were well below normal rates following long periods of low rainfall. Since March 2017 the situation has been entirely different with the April flood events followed by a wet winter. This has made managing lake levels within the consented range very difficult.

As a consequence of the high rainfall, lake levels have risen and Okere Gates have been fully open for long periods of time to mitigate high lake levels. It is unusual to have the gates fully open for this length of time but the weather has been extreme over winter with rainfall that is 300-400 percent above monthly norms.

Giving a regional perspective - during the April floods the Kaituna River experienced a 10-year flood event, the Whakatāne a 500 year flood event and the Rangitāiki a 200 year flood event.

10 Rotoiti Cultural Management Plan update

Andy Bruere (Lakes Operations Manager) joined the meeting.

Andy Bruere explained that the consents require two Cultural Management Plans to be developed – the Rotoiti Cultural Management Plan by the Ohau ki Rotoiti Kaitiaki Group and the Kaituna Cultural Management Plan by the Okere ki Kaituna Kaitiaki Group.

The Rotoiti Cultural Management Plan is to be presented to the community at the Pikiao Rugby League Club, Mourea, on Wednesday 15 November, starting at 6pm. Once the plan has been presented, and the community has had an opportunity to have any questions answered, the Consent Holder will decide if there are any issues that need to be addressed and the process to do this.

Phill Thomass asked what involvement Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Operational Liaison Group will have in this process – will they have representation if a working group is established? Andy Bruere responded yes representatives from Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Operational Liaison Group will be involved if a working group is established, especially if there are proposals to change consent conditions.

The Rotoiti Cultural management plan can be accessed on the BOPRC website:
https://www.boprc.govt.nz/environment/water/rotorua-lakes/okere-gates-and-ohau-weir/

11 Ohau Diversion Wall monitoring and consent

Andy Bruere presented a summary of conclusions from the Ōhau Channel Diversion Wall Monitoring 2016 report prepared by River Lake Limited.

The conclusions are as follows:

- The wall has contributed to a continuing improvement in the water quality of Lake Rotoiti.
- Significant algal blooms have been absent from the main body of Lake Rotoiti since the wall construction.
- Concentrations of Total Nitrogen (TN), Total Phosphorus (TP) and chlorophyll-a at the Kaituna outlet are less than concentrations prior to the construction of the wall. This has also been influenced by alum dosing and sewage reticulation.
- Strong stratification events during the summer of 2014/15 and 2015/16 caused releases of phosphorus from the bottom waters of Lake Rotoiti and Lake Rotorua. This contributed to a summer peak in chlorophyll-a in early 2016 that was apparent down the length of the Kaituna River. The peak was less than those observed in 2009 and 2012.
- No cyanobacteria (blue/green algae) blooms have occurred in Lake Rotorua, Lake Rotoiti or the Kaituna River the 2016/17 monitoring period. The concentration of cyanobacteria in the Kaituna River has been very low since the Ohau Wall was installed in 2008.
- The concentration of total suspended sediment in the Ōkere Arm /Kaituna River outlet during 2016 was similar to concentrations prior to the Ohau Wall being commissioned.

<u>Discussion</u>

Patti Sutton asked if there had been any research on sedimentation since the wall had been installed. She has observed an increase in the deposition of sediment in the Ōhau Channel delta and believes this slows the release of water from Ōhau Channel into Okere Arm. She has also observed that the April floods scoured out sandbars at stream mouths all around the lake but there was no real change to the Ōhau Channel delta. Andy Bruere responded that annual cross-section surveys are carried out along the wall and also along Ōhau Channel. He agrees there has definitely been deposition. What he needs to know is if this is causing any particular issues. He is currently not aware of there being any issues associated with the sedimentation.

Graeme added that annual cross-section surveys of the Ōhau Channel (as required by the consent) show the channel is stable. In terms of the delta area the last survey was carried out about five years ago and it would be timely to resurvey the area.

ACTION:
Graeme O'Rourke to arrange for a survey of the Ōhau Channel delta and navigation channel focusing on the extent of the delta and the depth of the navigation channel.

Sam Sutton asked about water quality in the Kaituna from the gates down to Paengaroa. He mentioned algal blooms within the gorge area of the river. Andy Bruere responded that research shows water quality in the Kaituna has improved and this is a direct result of Lake Rotorua water quality improvements as a result of

alum dosing in the Utuhina and Puarenga streams. Yes there have been algal blooms in the Kaituna in the past however none were observed in 2016/2017 and all evidence indicates that algal blooms in the Kaituna have decreased since the wall was installed.

Phill Thomass asked Andy Bruere to update the group on the new Ōhau Channel Diversion Wall consent. Andy stated that the initial consent was granted in 2006 and expired this year. Because it was a new consent there were questions around impacts and as a consequence the consent required a lot of monitoring. The results of this monitoring were used to support the new consent which has now been issued for a period of 35 years with reviews every seven years. Phill observed that the length of the consent is a reflection of the importance of the diversion wall to achieve water quality targets in the short to medium term, with Plan Change 10 and associated rules around land use practices being long-term solutions.

Justin Hutton asked for details about the fish passes that had been put through the diversion wall. Andy explained that three fish passes had recently been put through the diversion wall. There has been a lot of fisheries research associated with the wall and the science advisory panel has found no evidence of any impact on the fishery. Members of the community have however observed changes and have advocated for fish passes.

12 General business

Dr Kennedy asked if alum affects species like koura and if there are any plans to stop using alum. Andy Bruere responded that it is important to understand the impact of any action on species. The reality is that because alum dosing improves water quality this also provides a better aquatic environment and has a beneficial effect on koura and other native freshwater species. NIWA have undertaken research involving introducing high doses of alum to koura in tanks. Their research noted that some body parts did have elevated aluminium levels but concluded that there were no significant effects. Andy explained that alum dosing was a medium term intervention and he could see it continuing for the next 20-30 years, although reducing during that timeframe as land-use changes take effect. Andy also mentioned there is a consultation process underway for the alum dosing consent and Professor Hamilton will be available to answer any questions the community might have.

Andy Bruere explained alum dosing was carried out in the Utuhina and Puarenga Streams and was dosed at 1 part per million which is a very low dose. He compared that to alum levels naturally found in Sulphur Bay which were between 1.5 and 4 parts per million.

Peter Lodge had noticed that the Utuhina experienced a flow spike every 10 hours and was wondering what caused this. Andy Bruere responded that he wasn’t sure, however it could be associated with the water treatment plant.

Sam Sutton asked what the impact of high rainfall was on water quality. Andy Bruere responded that it could go either way as high rainfall means more water and this increases dilution which could improve water quality. On the other hand high rainfall also results in more nutrient leaching which could adversely affect water quality.

Sam Sutton asked if climate change was factored into the consents. It is not however all consents have review periods (e.g. for the diversion wall it is every seven years) and actual climate change issues can be addressed then. Graeme O'Rourke advised that with the Okere Gates and Ohau Weir consents there is an annual opportunity to review the consent conditions if required.

Dylan Thomson advised that Whitewater New Zealand have concerns about river user safety in relation to the operation of Okere Gates and was wondering if there had been any consideration of when gate changes are made. Graeme O'Rourke stated that Health and Safety on the river is a concern and currently looking at when gate changes happen and some form of warning system. Meeting participants suggested Facebook notification or text notification as good means of notifying local users.

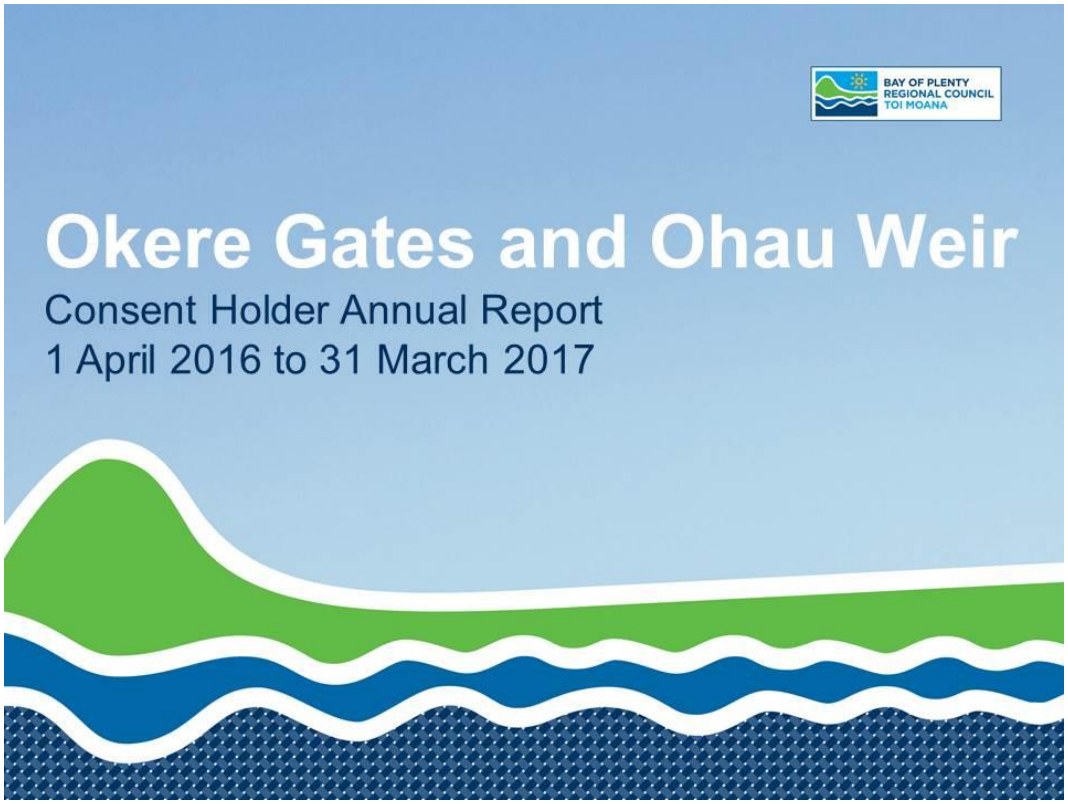
13 Closure/Poroporoaki

Phill Thomass thanked everyone for their attendance and involvement and reiterated that although the consent now only requires the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Operational Liaison Group to meet every three years it is his intent while chair to continue to have annual meetings.

Dr Ken Kennedy closed the meeting with a karakia.

Meeting closed at 12:40pm

Appendix 1 – Presentation on the Consent Holder Annual Report on Okere Gates and Ohau Weir (Graeme O'Rourke)



Introduction (P.3 of report)

Consent/s requirement to report annually to the Consent Holder, Liaison and Kaitiaki Groups.

- Consent 65979 – Okere Gates (Condition 15.1)
- Consent 65980 – Ohau Weir (Condition 12.1)

  - Lake level distributions
  - Flow rates – Ōhau Channel and Kaituna River
  - Operational difficulties
  - Stakeholder consultation
  - Complaints
  - Investigations
  - Any reviews of the Operational Management Plan (OMP)

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

The lay of the land

(P.2 of report)

Purpose of consents:

1. Okere Gates (Rotoiti)
    1. Water quality
    2. Lake level
    3. Flood Management – Kaituna Rv.
2. Ohau Weir (Rotorua)
    1. Lake level

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Lake Rotoiti – Operating range (P.5)

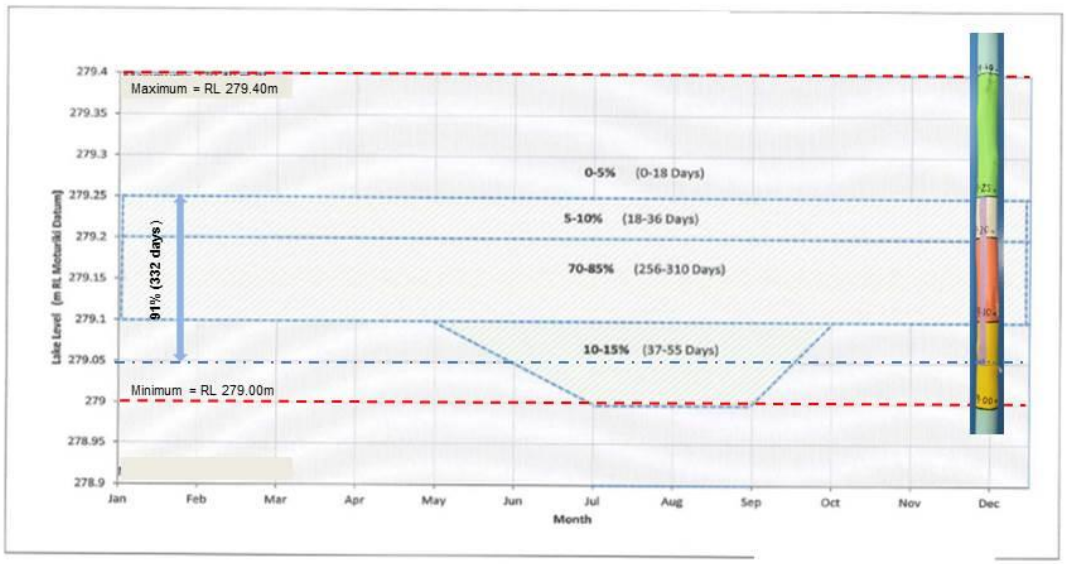


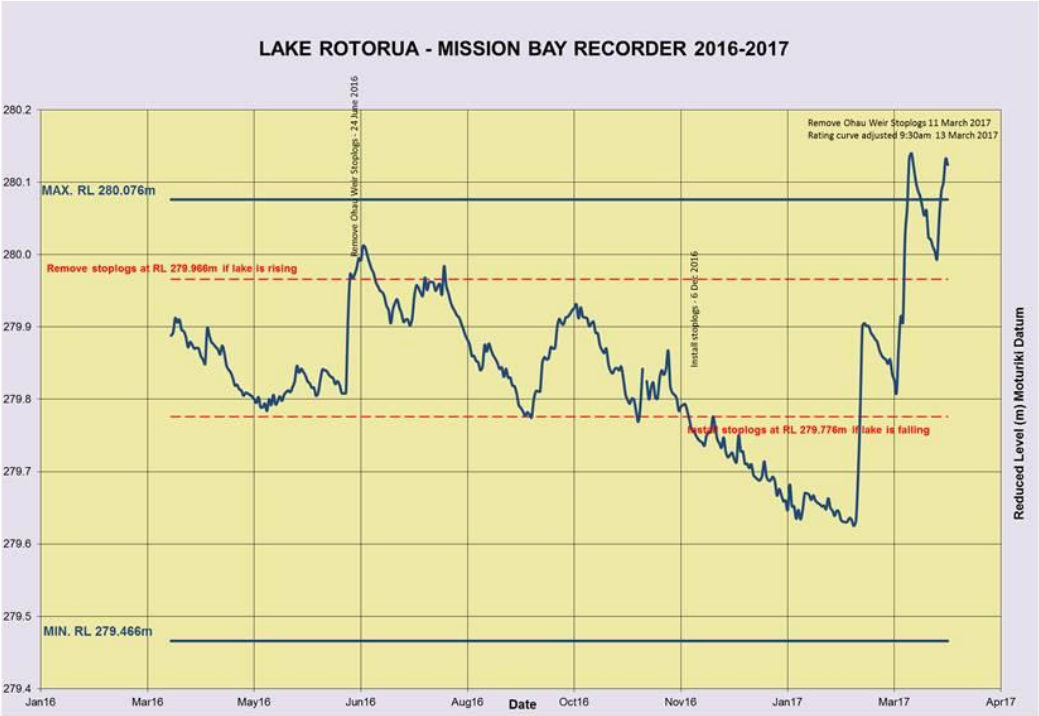
Figure: Schematic of Lake Rotoiti operating envelope

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Lake levels – Rotoiti (P.6)

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Lake levels – Rotorua (P.10)



BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Flow rate conditions *(7.4.f-k)* *See P.17-18 of report for results*

- Okere Gates Outflow > Ōhau Channel Inflow *(7.4.i)*
- Minimum 'consented' river flow 7.9 cumecs *(7.4.f.1)*
- Seven day 'consented' minimum flow of 9.84 cumecs *(7.4.f.2)*
- Okere Gates ramping rates - *See P.18 of report for results*

Then once all other consent conditions met:

- Provide recreational river flows *(7.4.l)*
  - 2016-2017 = 95.6%
  - 2015-2016 = 98.9%
  - 2014-2015 = 97.8%
  - 2013-2014 = 96.4%
  - 2012-2013 = 80.3%

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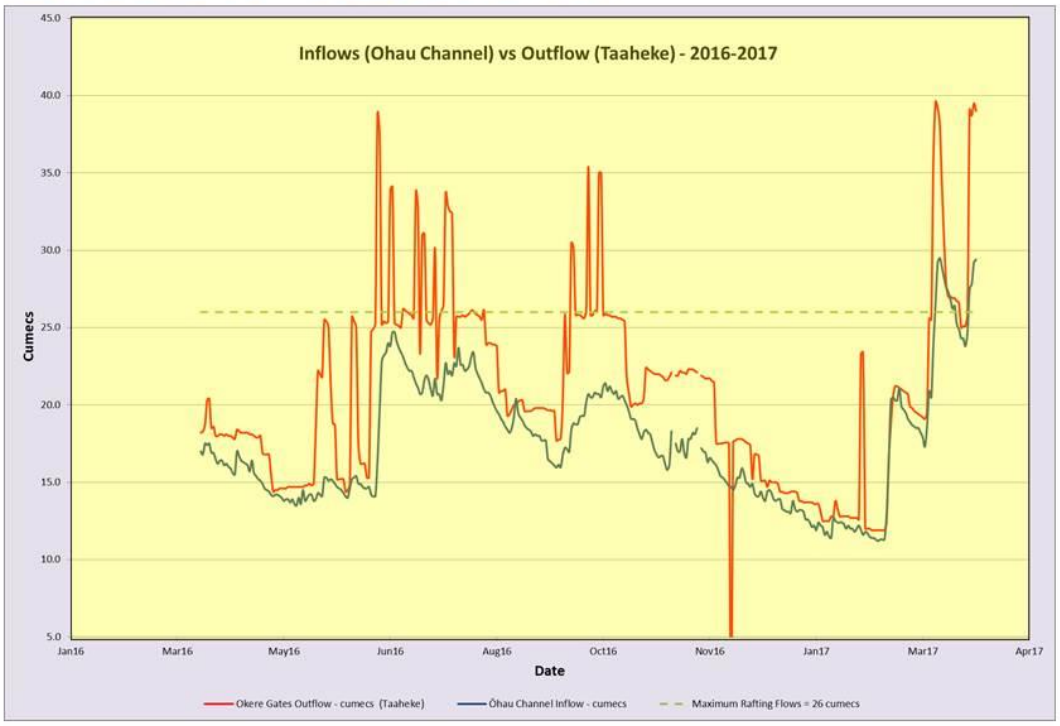
Inflows vs Outflows (P.14)



BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Consultation

Maintain discussion and the free flow of information between Consent Holder and community – Groups include:

- Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Operational Liaison Group *(13 Oct 2016)*
- Ohau ki Rotoiti Kaitiaki Group – *(28 Oct 2016)*
- Okere ki Kaituna Kaitiaki Group – *(21 Oct 2016)*

- *Other groups listed in Consent 65979 – 11.3*

- *Note – Cultural Management Plans in development during this reporting period. Any potential review of consent conditions may coincide with CMP recommendations?*

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Operations

- Structures and control systems
  - No issues
  - Ohau stoplogs
    - Removed 24 June 2016 and 11 March 2017
    - Installed 6 December 2016

- Environmental challenges
  - Dry conditions
  - Low inflows and lake levels
  - Maintaining > outflows will lower Rotoiti levels

- System improvements
  - Onsite camera installed at Okere Gates
  - Reflux warning in HydroTel
  - Advise compliance when lake level ranges are exceeded

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Investigations and monitoring (P.26)

- Flood mitigation and beach vegetation
  - Currently reviewing condition
- Velocity monitoring (F&G)
  - Completed annually – results posted to F&G
- Lake levels
  - Inspections completed monthly
- Ōhau Channel cross-sections
  - Surveyed annually

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Concerns and Formal Complaints (P.25)

General concerns:

- Low lake levels over summer months
- Boat access to jetties
- Reflux around Ohau Diversion Wall (none this term)
- Surface flooding at Mourea

Complaints:

- None this term
  - Any complaints are addressed by Councils Regulatory Arm

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Summary

1. Priority remains maintaining water quality of Lake Rotoiti – but may compromise water levels!!!!!
2. Difficult year to maintain lake level ranges – Dry conditions
3. Flow rates generally maintained within consent conditions
4. Annual Report posted to Liaison and Kaitiaki Groups with 3 meetings held.
5. Cultural Management Plans remain in process
6. Operational improvements made to better monitor risk of reflux
7. Advise Councils Regulatory Arm within 5days if any non-compliant issues occurring
8. Environmental monitoring occurs monthly to build record
9. Operational Management Plan updated
10. Review of Mourea bund and herbicide conditions in process.
11. At this time, no other recommendations in place until CMPs reviewed

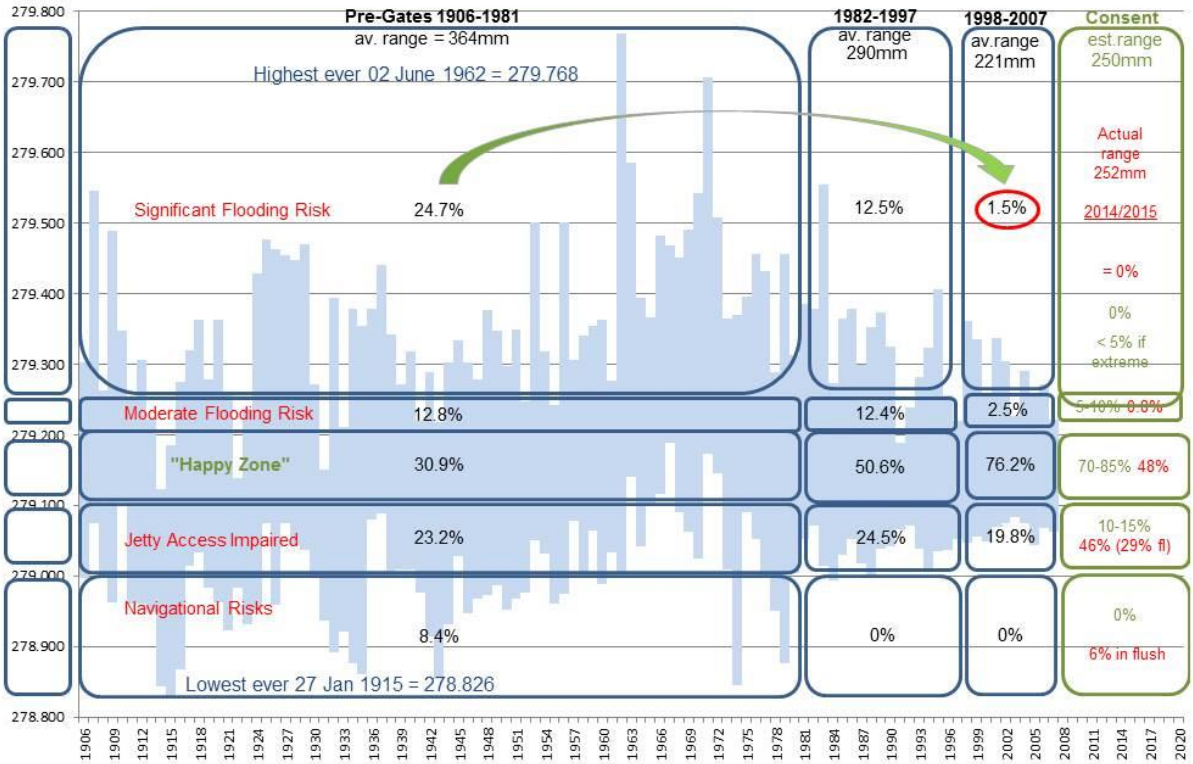
BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

Appendix 2 – Warren Webber's presentation slides

Lake Rotoiti Levels

1906 - 2017

Utilisation of Okere Gates has reduced flooding



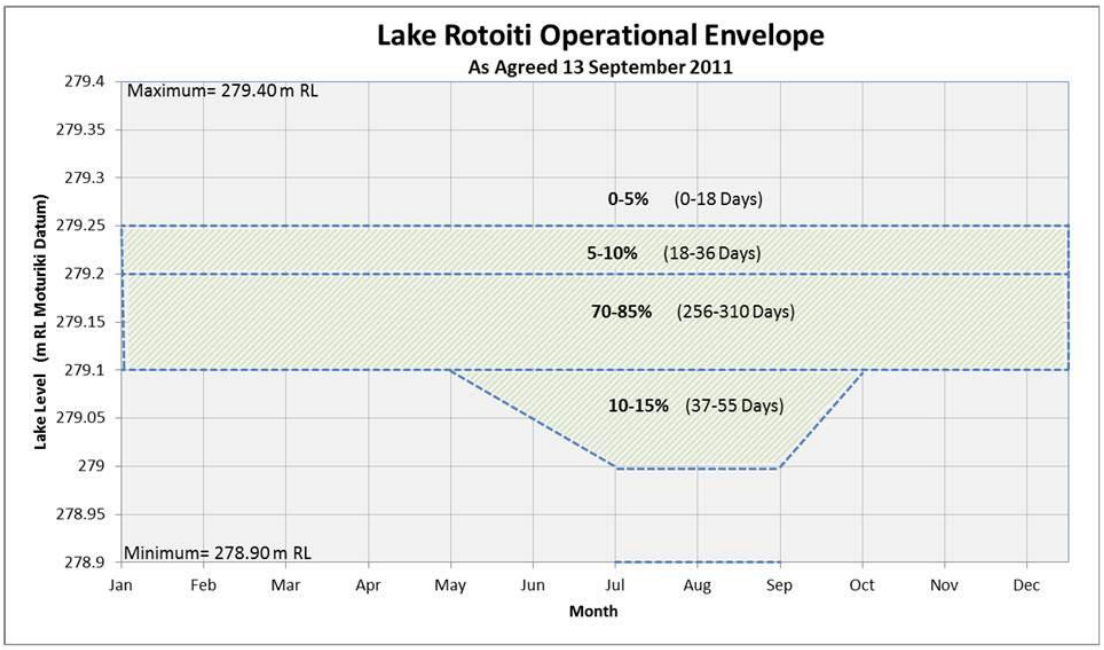
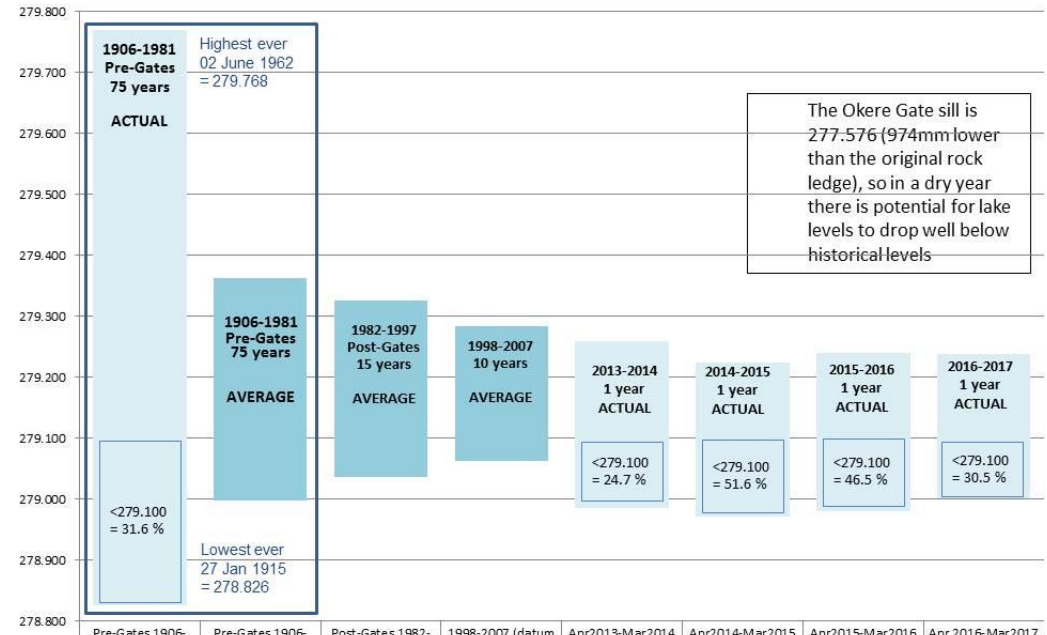


Figure 1: Schematic of Lake Rotoiti operating envelope as agreed at Mediation 13 September 2011

Historical Levels



	Pre-Gates 1906-1981 (75 yr range)	Pre-Gates 1906-1981 (Average)	Post-Gates 1982-1997 (Average)	1998-2007 (datum corrected) Average	Apr2013-Mar2014 (12mths)	Apr2014-Mar2015 (12mths)	Apr2015-Mar2016 (12mths)	Apr 2016-Mar2017 (12mths)
Range	0.942	0.364	0.290	0.221	0.274	0.252	0.260	0.237
Minimum	278.826	278.998	279.035	279.063	278.985	278.972	278.980	279.001

Lake Rotoiti Levels - % < 279.100 comparison

	% Levels < 279.100		
	Flush	Non-Flush	Annual
Consent Target	*10-15%*	*0%*	*10-15%*
Actuals			
2013-2014	13.20%	11.50%	24.70%
2014-2015	28.80%	22.70%	51.60%
2015-2016	10.40%	36.10%	46.50%
2016-2017	17.30%	13.20%	30.50%

Do not need Flush

Excessive < 279.100

<u>Conclusion:</u> Target % <279.100 has been achieved outside the flush in each year

Comments

- The current consent suppresses high lake levels
  - From 1906-1981 levels > 279.250 were 24.7%. Current consent target is 0-5%
  - Suppression of high levels significantly reduces lakeside flooding risk, but also significantly reduces capacity to mitigate low lake levels, because of the over-riding caveat for Okere outflows to be ≥ Ohau inflows
- The input/output equation overrides all gate management. Therefore, except for those levels > 279.250, the target % levels for Lake Rotoiti are meaningless.
- With low rainfall the current consent does not limit the level to which the lake can drop
  - The lowest historical level was 278.826 on 27 Jan 1915
  - The lowest level achieved under the current consent was 278.972 in 2014-2015
  - The Okere Gate sill is 277.576 (974mm lower than the original rock ledge), so in a dry year there is potential for lake levels to drop well below historical levels
- The flush is a waste of time and effort

APPENDIX 5

Update Letter Ford Rd Pump Station Upgrade Project
21 February 2018

Objective ID: A2815064

21 February 2018

Tēnā koutou,

Update on the Ford Road Pump Station Upgrade Project

This letter is to update you on the Bay of Plenty Regional Council's (BOPRC) proposed Ford Road Pump Station Upgrade Project since we last met with you or sent you information in 2017.

What is the project again?

The project is an upgrade of the existing Ford Road Pump Station which is a key asset in the overall Kaituna Catchment Control Scheme.

The key objectives of the project are to:

- To maintain the levels of service with respect to land drainage and flood mitigation
- To address current health and safety and operational issues
- To provide access opportunities to improve the discharge water quality, bearing in mind the BOPRC Plan Change 12 process to implement the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management 2014
- To reduce adverse effects on the Kaituna River and Maketū Estuary, and
- To allow for climate change and ongoing peat shrinkage within the catchment and, where practicable, to build in future proofing.

What has been happening in the last six months?

From August – October 2017 we have consulted with landowners, iwi and other key stakeholders regarding the Project and a short list of options. Feedback obtained from this consultation is being used to assess the short list of options and inform the selection of a preferred option. Thank you to everyone who has participated in this consultation.

In parallel with this consultation, over the past few months we have been undertaking flood modelling to look at different options for the location of the pump station and long term options to improve the wider drainage system. We have also been undertaking water quality monitoring of the discharge and ecological assessments.

It is important we take the time to fully investigate the options and this work has taken longer than we initially anticipated. This work is ongoing and expected to be completed next month.

A 5 Quay St, PO Box 364, Whakatāne 3158, New Zealand P 0800 884 880 F 0800 884 882 E info@boprc.govt.nz W www.boprc.govt.nz

What will happen next?

Once we have completed the flood modelling and other investigations we will use all the information gathered, and feedback from consultation to develop a preferred option.

We will then undertake further consultation with landowners, iwi and key stakeholders seeking feedback on the preferred option. We anticipate this will occur in April – May 2018.

Following this next round of consultation an options report will be prepared and presented to Council for discussion.

Further information regarding the project can be found on our website at https://www.boprc.govt.nz/kaitunapump. You can also follow the project on our Projects Page http://projects.boprc.govt.nz/projects/ford-road-pump-station-upgrade.

If you have any queries regarding this project please contact me on 0800 884 881 x8144 or via email Kathy.Thiel-Lardon@boprc.govt.nz

Yours sincerely,

Kathy Thiel-Lardon,
Project Manager, Ford Road Pump Station Upgrade Project
Bay of Plenty Regional Council

A 5 Quay St, PO Box 364, Whakatāne 3158, New Zealand P 0800 884 880 F 0800 884 882 E info@boprc.govt.nz W www.boprc.govt.nz