

# Bay of Plenty Regional Council – Toi Moana

## Governance Statement 2023

### Prepared for

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana  
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NEW ZEALAND



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# Part 1:

## The Bay of Plenty region

The Bay of Plenty is located on the east coast of the North Island of New Zealand. The region takes in the full sweep of the coastline from Pōtikirua in the east, to Waihi Beach in the west, and includes 18 offshore islands, extending out to the 12-nautical-mile boundary. The area of the region is 21,837 square kilometres comprising 12,254 square kilometres of land and 9,583 square kilometres of coastal marine area.

The region extends inland, generally to the ridges of the catchments that drain into the Bay of Plenty. The region has one of the sunniest climates in the country, especially in coastal areas.

Prominent features include:

- **Three mountains** - Tarawera, Putauaki (Mt Edgecumbe) and Mauāo (Mt Maunganui).
- **Two harbours** - Tauranga and Ōhiwa.
- **Five estuaries** - Maketū, Little Waihi, Whakatāne, Waiotahi and Waioeka/Otara.
- **Twelve Rotorua lakes** - Ōkāreka, Ōkaro, Ōkataina, Rerewhakaaitu, Rotoehu, Rotoiti, Rotokakahi, Rotomā, Rotomahana, Rotorua, Tarawera, Tikitapu, plus many other regional lakes including Rotokawau and Matahina.
- **Eight major rivers** - Wairoa, Kaituna, Tarawera, Rangitāiki, Whakatāne, Waioeka, Mōtū and Raukōkore.
- **Three larger offshore islands** - Matakana, Tūhua (Mayor), and Whakaari (White Island) (an active volcano),
- The furthest point from the coast is 139 km from the sea at the top of the Rangitāiki River Catchment.
- There are seven Territorial Authorities (TAs) that are also part of Local Government in the region. They are Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Whakatāne District Council, Ōpōtiki District Council, Kawerau District Council, Rotorua District Council (part) and Taupō District Council (part).

### Population

The Bay of Plenty population is estimated to be 347,700 at 30 June 2022 (Stats NZ). The region is New Zealand's fifth most populous, with 6.8% of the national population of 5,124,100.

The region's population has increased by 8.4% since June 2018. All districts in the region experienced population growth between 2018 and 2022, with Western Bay of Plenty district (12.6%), Tauranga city (11.1%) and Ōpōtiki district (8.6%) recording the greatest increases. The average annual change between 2018-2022 is greatest in Western Bay of Plenty district and Tauranga city (3.7% and 3.6% respectively) and lowest in Whakatāne and Kawerau (1.1% and 1.0% respectively). [*Stats NZ, Subnational population estimates: At 30 June 2022 (provisional)*].

At a regional level, population by age group was highest in 15-39 years and 40-64 years (30.3% and 30.5% respectively) and lowest in the 0-14 years and 65+ year groups (19.8% and 19.3% respectively) at June 2022 [*Stats NZ, Estimated resident population by broad age group*]. Over the next 25 years, the region's population is projected to increase significantly in the 65+ year groups (64.6% on 2022), by 22.1% in the 40 years to 64 year groups and decrease by 3.2% in the 0 year to 15 year groups, with the 15 year to 39 year groups reasonably static (4.6% increase).

The median age in the Bay of Plenty region was 39.9 years at June 2022, projected to be 46.4 years by June 2048. [*Stats NZ, Sub-national population projections: 2018(base)-2048 update*].

In June 2022, 29.7% of the region's population identified as Māori, compared to 17.4% for New Zealand. The region's Māori population is comparatively young: 66% is under 40 years of age (0-14 years 29.8%, 15-39 years 36.2%), with the 40-64 years group comprising 25.5% and just 8.5% of the Māori population aged 65+.

[*Infometrics, Regional Economic Profile*].

## Our community

With 29.7% of the population identifying as Māori and 12.5% as an ethnic group, other than New Zealand European or Māori, the region has a rich cultural dynamic. Māori are key partners, stakeholders, and members of our community; with 39 iwis, approximately 260 hapū and about 224 maraes. Building and maintaining relationships with these groups is an important part of Council's role.

Our relationships with others are crucial to the success of our work. We have a strong regional leadership role. There are many cross-boundary issues facing our region, such as climate change and transport planning, where we aim to work collaboratively with our local partners, complementing the work they do at the local level and facilitating a single voice for the region. These partners and stakeholders are found across the region and include Local and Central Government, Māori, volunteer groups and the private sector.

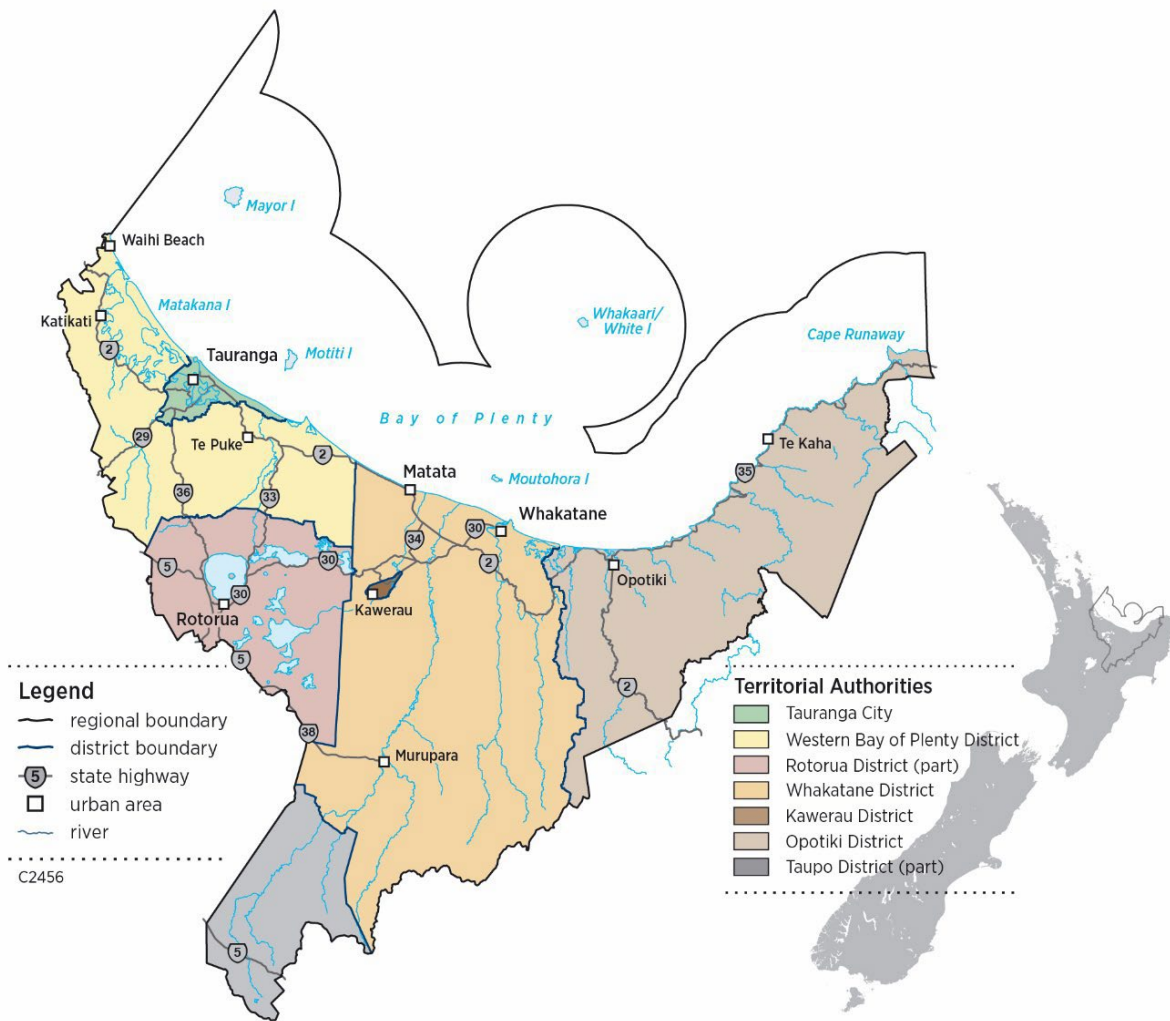
## Economy

Bay of Plenty regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to the end of March 2022 was \$19,590 million, comprising 5.5% of New Zealand's total GDP. From 2018 to 2022, the region's GDP increased 16.3% compared to 11.2% for New Zealand over the same period. Export GDP was \$5,848 million to March 2022, highlighting the importance of the export sector to the region's economy. The Tourism sector continues to recover from the impacts of COVID-19, with Tourism GDP of \$762 million in March 2022 down from the pre-pandemic high of \$885 million in March 2020.

The region provides 6.2% of national employment, with 168,041 filled jobs as of March 2022. Industry sectors employing the most people were Health Care and Social Assistance, Construction, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Retail Trade and Manufacturing. Māori employment is highest in Construction, Manufacturing and Administrative and Support Services.

[*Infometrics, Regional Economic Profile*]

# Bay of Plenty Toi Moana region



# Part 2:

## About the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana (Council) was originally established in 1989 with an environmental focus.

Council's core purpose and role is defined in the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). Council's responsibility to sustainably manage the environment is currently set out in the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). The LGA and RMA provide the basis for Council's core services and responsibilities. The RMA is subject to a programme of reform, which will see it repealed and replaced with three pieces of legislation which will have direct implications for Council.

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

The LGA states that our overall purpose is to enable democratic local decision-making by and on behalf of communities. We must promote the social, cultural, economic, and environmental well-being of our communities, consistent with the principles of sustainable management for current and future generations.

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

### Core role

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

Council's role includes:

- Working with Māori and other community stakeholders to understand what's important to the region.
- Managing the effects of using our regional fresh water, land, air, geothermal, coasts and waterways.
- Using science to understand and improve our environment, monitoring and evaluating what's happening in water and on the land.
- Protecting our region from new plant and animal pests, and helping landowners improve how they use land and protect waterways.
- Developing regional policy statements and plans and issuing consents allowing people to use our resources wisely.
- Managing our river schemes, providing drainage to low lying areas, providing flood protection and minimise soil erosion.
- Coordinating the region's preparation for regional emergencies, like earthquakes and floods.
- Managing navigation safety on our harbours, dealing with oil spills and other pollution hazards.



- Planning regional economic development and helping fund new infrastructure like sewerage systems, road improvement projects, and economic development projects.
- Planning regional land transport and contracting bus services.
- Administering several Treaty co-governance forums.
- Funding hapū and iwi resource management plans.

# Part 3:

## The legislation that guides us

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

Council's core purpose and role is legislatively defined in the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). Council's responsibility to sustainably manage the environment is set out in the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).

Please note: The RMA and current processes are to be repealed and replaced with three new pieces of legislation:

- Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA)
- Spatial Planning Act (SPA)
- Climate Adaptation Act (CAA)

These Acts provide the basis for Council's core services and responsibilities.

### Local Government Act 2002

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

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

- enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of communities, and
- to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

### Partnerships with Māori

The Treaty principles and the partnership upon which they are founded are an established part of our Local Government framework. As Treaty partners, Māori hold a unique role in shaping and contributing to regional leadership and direction. The relationship that Māori have with Te Taiao has been recognised through a suite of Government policies and regulatory reforms spanning freshwater management, urban development, climate change and biodiversity.

In response, Council has developed policies and guidelines that enhance its relationship with Māori, building upon a framework of change based on partnerships. We continue to work collaboratively with Māori to set our strategic direction that supports a vibrant community.

Local Government's statutory relationships with Māori include general responsibilities that apply to all local authorities, such as in the LGA, the Local Electoral Act 2001, the RMA, and the Land Transport Management Act 2003, as well as responsibilities in specific items of Treaty Settlement legislation.

## Sustainable management of the environment

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is the main legislation that sets out how local authorities should manage the environment. It is based on the sustainable management of resources, and it encourages planning for current and future generations. Section 5 of the RMA sets out the purpose:

- The purpose of this Act is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.
- In this Act, sustainable management means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while:
  - Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations, and
  - Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems, and
  - Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.

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

Please note: The RMA and current processes are to be repealed and replaced with three new pieces of legislation:

- **Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA)** – the main legislation to replace the RMA, the NBA legislates the Natural and Built Environment Plans, and sets out how the environment will be protected and enhanced in the future system. The NBA is to work in tandem with the SPA, especially through the National Planning Framework.
- **Spatial Planning Act (SPA)** – provides a strategic and long-term approach to how we plan for using land and the coastal marine area. Also legislates the regional spatial strategies, which will enable more efficient land and development markets to improve housing supply, affordability and choice, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. It is expected that a Bay of Plenty Regional Spatial Strategy will be required.
- **Climate Adaptation Act (CAA)** – addresses the complex legal and technical issues around managed retreat and funding and financing adaptation.

## Other key components of the legislative framework

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

- **Land Transport Management Act 2003** – under which Council operates the Regional Transport Committee, develops regional transport plans, and purchases public transport.
- **Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002** – under which Council unites with all city/district councils in the region to form a CDEM Group and deliver functions in this area.
- **Biosecurity Act 1993** – under which Council undertakes pest plant and pest animal management.
- **Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941** – under which Council undertakes land/catchment management, and rivers and drainage management.
- **Maritime Transport Act 1994 and Local Government Act 1974** – under which Council undertake maritime functions, including the making and implementation of the Navigation Safety Bylaw,
- **Local Electoral Act 2001** – which sets the rules for conducting elections to Council, and determining representation arrangements, voting systems and the number of elected members,
- **Local Government (Rating) Act 2002** – which provides Council with powers to set and assess rates,
- **Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987** – ensures openness and transparency in local government the rules for the conduct of meetings of Council and provides the public with rights to access Local Government information,
- **Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968** – which governs where an elected member has pecuniary interests that may conflict with their role as an elected member.
- **Local Government (Pecuniary Interests Register) Amendment Act 2022** – has added requirements to the LGA around how elected members and Council staff manage pecuniary interests.
- In addition to the above, there are a number of legislative items that are specific to the Bay of Plenty and/or the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana (BOPRC). This includes Treaty settlement legislation and the Māori Constituency Empowering Act 2001.

# Part 4:

## Strategic direction and community outcomes

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

Our four community outcomes focus on: a healthy environment, freshwater for life, safe and resilient communities, and a vibrant region.

This is all combined into our Strategic Direction Diagram and links everything together, including our wellbeing's, our values, the way we work, and our strategic priorities. Three of the strategic priorities are highlighted as Impact Areas where we are specifically looking to make the most impact with our community, with the resources we have, and within the role we are tasked to do by Central Government. These areas are *Climate Change, Partnerships with Māori, and Community Participation*.

The Strategic Direction underpins the activities and services we are responsible for across the region. For the full work programme, we encourage you to read our Long-Term Plan and relevant Annual Plan.

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL TOI MOANA

## Thriving together - mō te taiao, mō ngā tāngata

OUR VISION

OUR WELLBEINGS

OUR COMMUNITY OUTCOMES



*He korowai  
Taiaiki Taiao*  
Environmental  
Wellbeing



*He korowai aroha*  
Social Wellbeing



*He korowai  
whakamana  
tangata*  
Economic  
Wellbeing



*He korowai  
mātauranga*  
Cultural  
Wellbeing

*Enabling democratic  
decision-making*

He taiao ora  
A Healthy  
Environment

*We protect and enhance our air, land, freshwater, geothermal, marine, coastal resources, and biodiversity for our communities. We support others to do the same.*

Our community understands the state of our environment and is involved in its care

The diverse range of ecosystems in the region are in a healthy state

Resource users implement good practice in using our natural resources

A sound science base, including Matauranga Māori, supports decision making

Effective natural resource limits are in place, enforced and monitored

Prioritised actions are in place where natural resources do not meet community expectations

Te Mana  
O Te Wai  
Freshwater  
for Life

*Our water and land management practices maintain and improve the life giving ability of the region's freshwater resources.*

Our community is connected to freshwater and involved with its management

Freshwater ecosystems, along with estuarine and coastal connections in the region, are thriving

Freshwater provides for intrinsic well-being, along with cultural, recreational and economic well-being

Kia haumarū,  
kia pakari  
te hapori  
Safe and Resilient  
Communities

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

Our communities understand the natural hazard and climate change risks they live with

Our partners and our organisation incorporate climate change and hazard risk into planning and decisions making

Our region has the capacity and capability ready to respond to and recover from emergencies

Our region's natural hazard risks, in particular flood risk, are managed through how we work, in a way that is affordable and takes a long term perspective

Navigation and water activities within our region strive to keep people safe

Toitū te rohe  
A Vibrant  
Region

*Our stewardship of natural resources and the connections we make provides for sustainable economic development across our region.*

Economic Development opportunities are enabled and connected across our region

Regional transport and regional land use planning is integrated and responsive to growth and natural resource pressures

A fit for purpose public transport system enables a growing economy and a safe, healthy and vibrant region

Our partnerships and collaborative approach leads to improved environmental outcomes

Our region is reducing net greenhouse gas emissions in line with national targets and is transitioning to a low carbon economy

Our region is recovering quickly and well from COVID-19

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

- Assisting the region to recover from COVID-19 while delivering lasting well-being for the community
- Ensuring we deliver on natural resource regulatory reform and our work programmes that deliver results on the ground
- Ensuring the region is adapting to a changing climate and helping to facilitate a transition to a low carbon economy
- Integrating land-use and transport planning in the region, including the intersection with natural hazards, climate change, and natural resource limits
- Working effectively with Māori in partnerships to deliver outcomes for the region
- Making the best use of BOPRC's resources to deliver on all of our Community Outcomes, including supporting others to deliver
- Taking a regional view while recognising important sub-regional variations and ensuring constructive relationships: nationally, regionally, and sub-regionally
- Ensuring effective community participation in decision making and in the delivery of our roles

THE WAY WE WORK

- We look to add value regionally
- We think integrated
- What we do we do well
- 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
- Our values: Trust, Integrity, Courage, Manaakitanga, Kōwhiri and Whanaungatanga

# Part 5:

## List of strategies, plans and policies

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

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

### Long Term/Annual Planning

- Long Term Plan 2021 - 2031
- Annual Plan
- Remission and Postponement of Rates Policy
- Revenue and Financing Policy
- Significance and Engagement Policy
- Financial Strategy
- Infrastructure Strategy
- Public Transport Procurement Strategy

### Community Policies

- Regional Land Transport Plan
- Regional Public Transport Plan
- Regional Pest Management Plan
- Stormwater Strategy for the Bay of Plenty
- Water Sustainability Strategy (Western Bay Sub-region)
- Climate Change Action Plan
- Dangerous Dams Policy
- Regional Parks Policy
- Rotorua Lakes Action Plans
- Rotorua Air Quality Action Plan
- Road Safety Action Plan
- Oil Spill Response Plan Tier II
- Tauranga Harbour Catchments Action Plans
- Coast Care Ten Year Plan
- Asset Management Plans

- Regional Policy Statement Implementation Strategy

## Joint/Collaborative Community Policies

- Tauranga Harbour Integrated Management Strategy
- Tauranga Harbour Recreation Strategy
- Strategy for the Lakes of the Rotorua District
- Kaituna, he taonga tuku iho - a treasure handed down (Kaituna River Document)
- Te Ara Whanui o Rangitāiki - Pathways of the Rangitāiki (Rangitāiki River Document)
- Ohiwa Harbour Strategy
- Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan
- Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management Partnership Agreement
- Triennial Agreement
- SmartGrowth Agreement
- Protocol for Bay of Plenty RMA Policy and Plans

## Resource Management Act

- Regional Policy Statement
- Regional Natural Resources Plan
- On-Site Effluent Treatment Regional Plan
- Regional Air Plan
- Regional Coastal Environment Plan
- Regional River Gravel Management Plan
- Rotorua Geothermal Regional Plan
- Regional Plan for the Tarawera River Catchment
- Enforcement Policy
- Floodplain Management Strategies
- Resource Management Act and Building Act Charges Policy

## Bylaws

- Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana Floodway and Drainage Bylaw
- Bay of Plenty Regional Navigation Safety Bylaw
- Rotorua Air Quality Control Bylaw

*The Rotorua Air Quality Control Bylaw was made by the Rotorua Lakes Council, and administration and enforcement is transferred to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council.*



# Part 6:

## Engagement – your chance to have a say

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

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

Who we engage with is guided by various legislation and varies depending on the type of issue. The Council must act in the best interests of the region.

Engagement can happen on a spectrum from inform, consult, involve, cooperate to empower depending on the degree of influence community input can have on the final decision or action. Consultation is typically the minimum level of engagement carried out under the Local Government Act for most decisions.

### How we engage with you

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

Our commitment is:

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

### Engagement with Māori

Our region's population is 29.7% Māori, and 38% of our land area is in Māori ownership. To ensure we're meeting our consultation requirements, we have a Te Amorangi/Māori Policy section within the organisation and Komiti Māori as part of our Governance Structure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Contact at Rangatira level, between kaumatua and councillors (in the case of statements or plans) or the applicant (with respect to resource consent applications).
- Between Council staff or the applicant’s representatives and tangata whenua representatives.
- Time to appraise the information and formulate and deliver useful responses.
- Opportunities for ongoing involvement as the statement, plan or proposal (the subject of an application) is drafted, considered and implemented.

## **More information**

The Department of Internal Affairs oversees the implementation of the Local Government Act. For more information on decision making and consultation processes and getting involved with your local council, check out their website [www.dia.govt.nz](http://www.dia.govt.nz).

The International Association of Public Participation Australasia (IAP2) is a not-for-profit membership organisation that aims to advance the community engagement profession by providing training in, and communicating the principles of, public participation and how to achieve effective community and stakeholder engagement. The Spectrum of Engagement model used within BOPRC is adapted with permission from IAP2 International.

[www.iap2.org.au](http://www.iap2.org.au)

# Part 7:

## Requests for information

### Have a question or want to know something?

We're happy to help! Send us an email at [info@boprc.govt.nz](mailto:info@boprc.govt.nz) give us a call on 0800 884 880 or pop into our offices with your questions.

### Official information

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

- (i) Endanger the safety of any person.
- (ii) Prejudice maintenance of the law.
- (iii) Compromise the privacy of any person.
- (iv) Reveal confidential or commercially sensitive information.
- (v) Cause offence to tikanga Māori or would disclose the location of waahi tapū.
- (vi) Prejudice public health or safety.
- (vii) Compromise legal professional privilege.
- (viii) Disadvantage the local authority while carrying out negotiations or commercial activities.
- (ix) Allow information to be used for improper gain or advantage.

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

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

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

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

# Part 8:

## Governance

### Electoral system

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

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

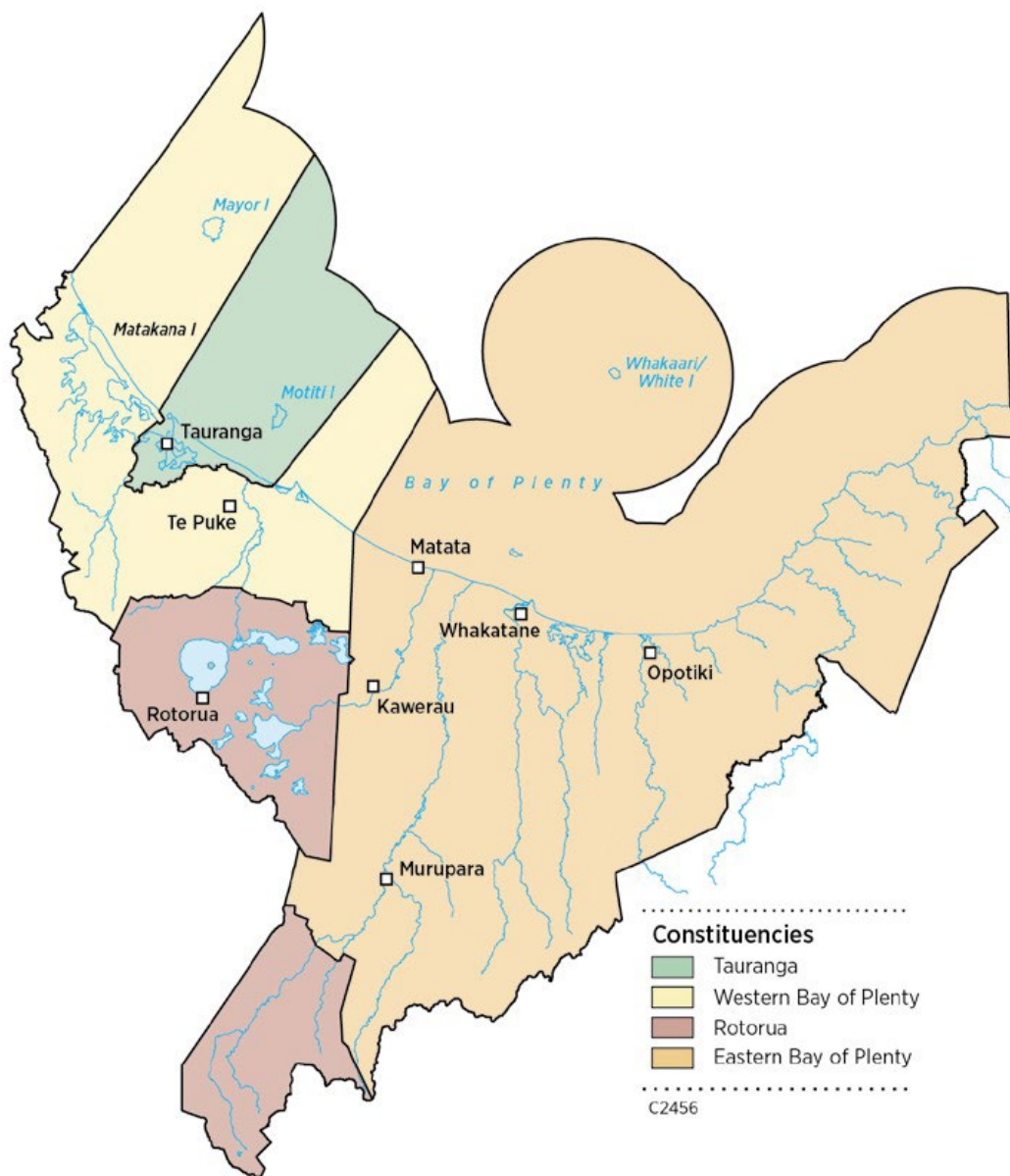
Representation is assessed at least once every six years, to ensure it is a fair representation of population change. Council's last review of electoral systems was in late 2018, resulting in no change to the number of constituency councillor representation or constituency boundaries.

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

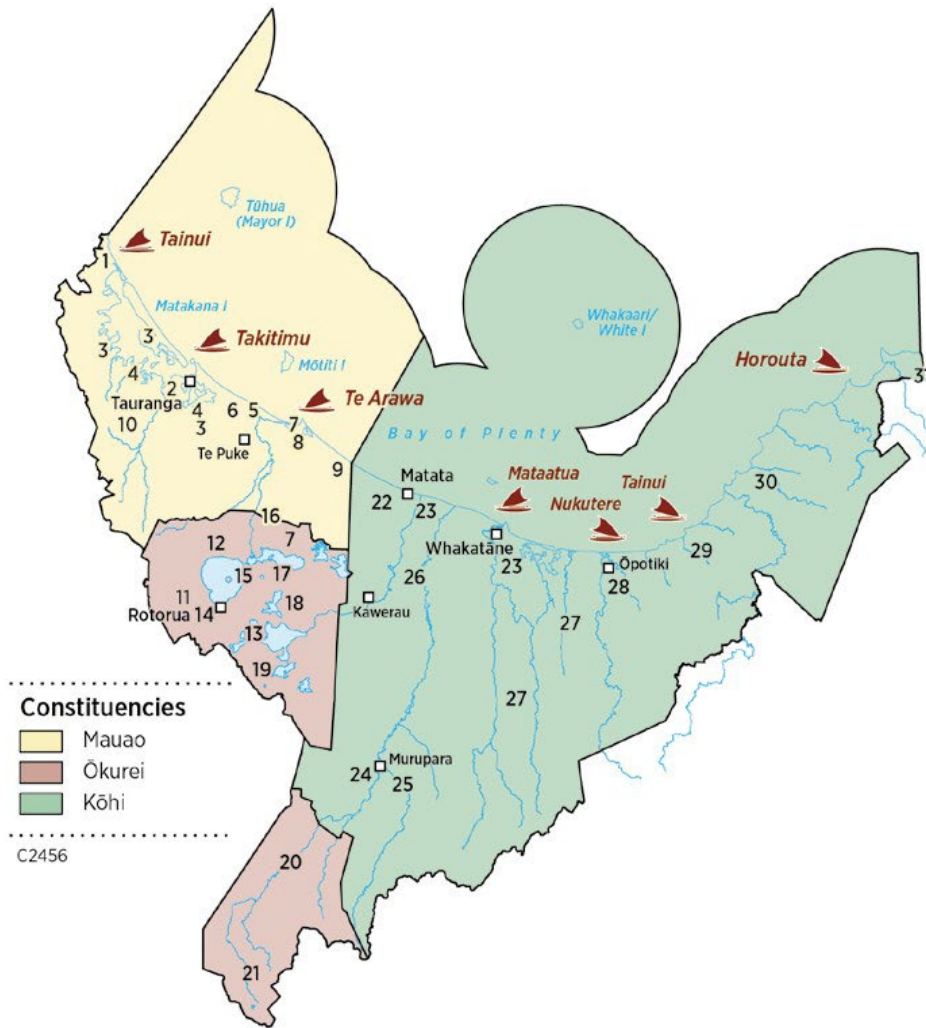
### Māori representation

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

# General Constituencies



# Māori Constituencies







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



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

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





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

## Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana Elected Members

Constituency	Councillor	
<p><b>Eastern Bay of Plenty General</b></p>		<p><b>Doug Leeder</b> Chairman</p> <p>07 315 4839 027 292 8048</p> <p><a href="mailto:douglas.leeder@boprc.govt.nz">douglas.leeder@boprc.govt.nz</a></p>
<p><b>Western Bay of Plenty General</b></p>		<p><b>Jane Nees</b> Deputy Chair</p> <p>07 579 5150 027 485 9919</p> <p><a href="mailto:jane.nees@boprc.govt.nz">jane.nees@boprc.govt.nz</a></p>
<p><b>Western Bay of Plenty General</b></p>		<p><b>Ken Shirley</b></p> <p>07 925 9116 021 570 877</p> <p><a href="mailto:ken.shirley@boprc.govt.nz">ken.shirley@boprc.govt.nz</a></p>
<p><b>Tauranga General</b></p>		<p><b>Ron Scott</b></p> <p>027 442 7738</p> <p><a href="mailto:ron.scott@boprc.govt.nz">ron.scott@boprc.govt.nz</a></p>

Constituency	Councillor	
<p><b>Tauranga General</b></p>		<p><b>Paula Thompson</b></p> <p>07 576 1373 027 222 2419</p> <p><a href="mailto:paula.thompson@boprc.govt.nz">paula.thompson@boprc.govt.nz</a></p>
<p><b>Tauranga General</b></p>		<p><b>Kat Macmillan</b></p> <p>021 0239 2608</p> <p><a href="mailto:kat.macmillan@boprc.govt.nz">kat.macmillan@boprc.govt.nz</a></p>
<p><b>Tauranga General</b></p>		<p><b>Andrew von Dadelszen</b></p> <p>07 578 7453 021 762 440</p> <p><a href="mailto:andrew.vondadelszen@boprc.govt.nz">andrew.vondadelszen@boprc.govt.nz</a></p>
<p><b>Rotorua General</b></p>		<p><b>Lyall Thurston</b></p> <p>07 348 6768 0274 966 499</p> <p><a href="mailto:lyall.thurston@boprc.govt.nz">lyall.thurston@boprc.govt.nz</a></p>



Constituency	Councillor	
Rotorua General		<p><b>Kevin Winters</b></p> <p>07 345 4776 0275 589 947</p> <p><a href="mailto:kevin.winters@boprc.govt.nz">kevin.winters@boprc.govt.nz</a></p>
Eastern Bay of Plenty General		<p><b>Malcolm Campbell</b></p> <p>07 323 7772 027 457 6122</p> <p><a href="mailto:malcolm.campbell@boprc.govt.nz">malcolm.campbell@boprc.govt.nz</a></p>
Mauāo Māori		<p><b>Matemoana McDonald</b></p> <p>027 495 4820</p> <p><a href="mailto:matemoana.mcdonald@boprc.govt.nz">matemoana.mcdonald@boprc.govt.nz</a></p>
Ōkurei Māori		<p><b>Te Taru White</b></p> <p>07 362 4073 027 921 4266</p> <p><a href="mailto:tetaru.white@boprc.govt.nz">tetaru.white@boprc.govt.nz</a></p>

Constituency	Councillor	
Kōhī Māori		<p><b>Toi Kai Rākau Iti</b></p> <p>027 255 0073</p> <p><a href="mailto:toi.iti@boprc.govt.nz">toi.iti@boprc.govt.nz</a></p>

## What do councillors do?

Bay of Plenty Regional Council's elected members:

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

Their purpose is:

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

## How does the Council work?

The Council has a Chairperson and Deputy Chair who are voted into their positions by the Councillors. The Chairperson has overall responsibility for leading the Council.

Council meets every six weeks and as part of its governance structure has several committees and joint committees to help it make decisions.

Each committee has a Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson. The Chairperson is responsible for maintaining order at meetings and uses Standing Orders as the rules and guidelines for running the meetings.

For an ordinary meeting of Council, at least 14 days' notice of the time and place of the meeting must be given. Extraordinary meetings may be called at three working days' notice. Legal requirements for Council meetings are set out in the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987. You can obtain a copy of the Elected Members Code of Conduct and Standing Orders from our website or email us at [BOPRC.Governance@boprc.govt.nz](mailto:BOPRC.Governance@boprc.govt.nz).

## Committees

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

- Making rates and bylaws.
- Borrowing money or purchasing or disposing of assets, where not provided for in the Long-Term Plan.
- Adopting a Long Term Plan, Annual Plan or Annual Report.
- Adopting policies associated with the Long Term Plan or developed for the purposes of the Local Governance Statement.

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

## Core committees

The Council's Chairman is ex officio on all of Council's core committees.

### Strategy and Policy Committee

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

**Membership:** all Councillors.

### Monitoring and Operations Committee

Oversees and monitors the implementation of policies and strategies, and implementation of Council's activities, projects and services.

**Membership:** all Councillors.

### Komiti Māori

Provides direction and guidance on Council's obligations to Māori in relation to: authentic partnerships with Tangata Whenua, strategic direction, emerging issues, legal requirements, effective engagement, awareness and understanding. Tangata whenua and other member of the public are encouraged to participate at meetings held on marae across the region.

**Membership:** all Councillors.

### Risk and Assurance Committee

Monitors the effectiveness of Council's funding and financial policies and frameworks, performance monitoring framework and ensures that Council is delivering on agreed outcomes.

**Membership:** Five councillors and one independent Council appointee.

## Public Transport Committee

Sets the strategic and operational direction for approved Regional Council public transport strategy and policy and monitors how it is implemented.

**Membership:** Six Councillors, two representatives from Tauranga City Council and one representative each from Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Whakatāne District Council, Rotorua Lakes Council and a non-voting representative from Waka Kotahi NZTA.

## Executive Employment Committee

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

**Membership:** Chairman, Deputy Chair and two Councillors.

## Statutory Committees

### Regional Transport

Prepares a Regional Land Transport Plan and programme for the region, any variations and monitors implementation.

Co-ordinates, integrates and adopts regional and inter-regional transport and landuse strategies and plans and provides advocacy on strategic and inter-regional transport matters to government.

Approves the Regional Speed Management Plan, monitor and advocates on regional road safety matters.

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

**Membership:** Two members representing the Regional Council, one each from each territorial authority in the region and one representing the New Zealand Transport Agency. The committee also has appointed external advisors.

### Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management Group

Established under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002. The Group coordinates and plans programmes and activities related to civil defence emergency management, including reduction, readiness, response and recovery across the region.

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

## Statutory Co-governance Committees

Co-governance Groups/Forums are established under statutory processes resulting from the Treaty of Waitangi settlements between Iwi and the Crown. Council has membership and is the administrator for the following co-governance groups/forums. Additional co-governance arrangements may appear in the future as more Iwi complete their Treaty settlements.

## Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy Group

Set up under the Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006.

A joint committee with Rotorua Lakes Council and Te Arawa Lakes Trust which coordinates policy and actions to improve Rotorua's lakes. The partner organisations work together to protect and restore water quality in 12 Rotorua lakes for the enjoyment and use of present and future generations, while recognising and providing for the traditional relationship of Te Arawa with their ancestral lakes.

**Membership:** Pou Tākiwaiora (Independent Chair) and two members each from Te Arawa Lakes Trust, Rotorua Lakes Council and Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

## Rangitāiki River Forum

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

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

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

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

## Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority

Set up under the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014.

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

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

**Membership:** Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa Trust, Te Tahuhu o Tawakeheimoa Trust, Te Komiti Nui o Ngāti Whakaue (informal member), Rotorua Lakes Council, Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council and two from Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

## Tarawera Awa Restoration Strategy Group

Set up under the Ngāti Rangitihī Claims Settlement Act 2022.

Supports, co-ordinates and promotes the integrated restoration of the mauri of the Tarawera Awa catchment through the development and monitoring of the Tarawera Awa Restoration Strategy Document.

**Membership:** One member each appointed by Te Mana o Ngāti Rangitihī, Ngāti Mākinō Iwi Authority, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa, Ngāti Tūwharetoa (Bay of Plenty) Settlement Trust, Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Kawerau District Council, Whakatāne District Council, Rotorua Lakes Council.

## Joint Committees

### SmartGrowth Leadership Group

Undertake and implement strategic spatial planning, including the four wellbeing's, and growth management in the Western Bay of Plenty.

**Membership:** Three elected member representatives of Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, four tangata whenua representatives, SmartGrowth Independent Chairperson and up to three Ministers as appointed by the Crown. Other non-voting representatives are also appointed.

### Eastern Bay of Plenty Joint Committee

A collaboration between Bay of Plenty Regional Council, and Kawerau, Ōpōtiki and Whakatāne District Councils which responds to and manages a range of Eastern Bay of Plenty issues. The Committee forms, explores and makes recommendations for strategic collaborative initiatives between the partner councils.

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

### Tauranga Public Transport Joint Committee

Provides strategic and operational advice and direction for an integrated public transport system for Tauranga city and monitors implementation delivery.

**Membership:** Two elected members each representing Regional Council and Tauranga City Council.

### Ōhiwa Harbour Implementation Forum

Oversees and monitors the implementation of the Ōhiwa Harbour Strategy.

**Membership:** One elected member of Ōpōtiki and Whakatāne District Councils, Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana and four Tangata Whenua appointees representing Whakatōhea Māori Trust Board, Te Upokorehe, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa and Waimana Kaaku - Ngāi Tuhoē.

## What you need to know about our meetings

### Can I attend meetings?

Yes – you're welcome to attend all open Council and committee meetings. All matters are discussed in public unless there is a good reason for excluding the public on a certain issue, such as commercial sensitivity. The public sections of the Council and core committee meetings held in the Council Chambers are also livestreamed and available on-line ([1\) Bay of Plenty Regional Council - YouTube](#))

Meeting agendas and records are available for viewing at Council's offices and on our website [www.boprc.govt.nz](http://www.boprc.govt.nz) .

### Can I speak at meetings?

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

## Agendas and minutes

Council and committee agendas are public documents that set out what will be discussed at a meeting. It includes information about the topics, although parts of it may be withheld if there is a legitimate legal reason to do so, such as the information is privileged or commercially sensitive.

Minutes of meetings are kept and are publicly available, subject to the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987. Copies of Regional Council agendas and minutes are on our website. [Agendas and minutes | Bay of Plenty Regional Council | Toi Moana \(boprc.govt.nz\)](#)

## Workshops

The Council holds workshops to discuss specific issues in depth so they can have a full and frank discussion. The Council is unable to make decisions at a workshop, and any matters arising must be considered at a later Council meeting for a decision to be made. These workshops are generally open to the public.

# Part 9:

## Organisation

### Management structure

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

The Council's high level organisational structure is:

- Fiona McTavish, Chief Executive.
- Namouta Poutasi, General Manager Strategy and Science.
- Chris Ingle, General Manager Integrated Catchments.
- Reuben Fraser, General Manager Regulatory Services.
- Mat Taylor, General Manager Corporate.
- Kataraina O'Brien, General Manager Kotahitanga Strategic Engagement.
- Karen Aspey, General Manager People and Leadership.

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

- **Chief Executive's Support** - provides Chief Executive, Chair and Leadership Team with advice and support.
- **Strategy and Science** - Environmental Strategy, Policy and Planning, Science, Spatial Planning, Regional Development.
- **Integrated Catchments** - Tauranga Catchments, Coastal Catchments, Rotorua Catchments, Engineering, Rivers and Drainage Assets and Operations, Biosecurity, Climate Change Programme.
- **Regulatory Services** - Consents, Maritime Operations, Data Services, Bay of Plenty Emergency Management, Land and Water Compliance, Compliance Air Industry and Response.
- **Corporate** - Finance, Risk and Assurance, Property, Legal and Commercial, Digital Technology, Customer Contact, Public Transport.
- **Kotahitanga Strategic Engagement** - Te Amorangi Māori Policy, Communications and Engagement.
- **People and Leadership** - People & Capability, Organisational Development, Governance Services.



## Vision and values

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

### Thriving together - mō te taiao, mō ngā tāngata

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

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

### A tatou haerenga

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

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

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

## Equal employment opportunities

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana is an Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) employer and is committed to the principle of EEO and appoints on merit. It regards elimination of any discrimination and provision of equal opportunities as essential principles in managing its people.

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

## How to contact us

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Whakatāne

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Rotorua

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Regional House 1 Elizabeth  
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Tauranga

**Pollution Hotline:** 0800 884 883