

Agenda for a triennial meeting of the Taupiri Community Board following the 2016 Local Body Elections to be held in the Memorial Hall, Greenlane Road, Taupiri on **MONDAY 14 NOVEMBER 2016** commencing at **6.30pm.**

Information and recommendations are included in the reports to assist the Board in the decision making process and may not constitute Council's decision or policy until considered by the Board.

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|-----|---|----|
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G J Ion

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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DECLARATION BY MEMBER

I,, declare that I will faithfully and impartially, and according to the best of my skill and judgement, execute and perform, in the best interests of the Waikato District the powers, authorities and duties vested in or imposed upon me as a member of the Taupiri Community Board by virtue of the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, or any other Act.

Dated at Taupiri this 14th day of November 2016.

.....

Signed in the presence of:

.....

GJ Ion
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Open Meeting

To	Taupiri Community Board
From	Gavin Ion Chief Executive
Date	28 October 2016
Chief Executive Approved	Y
Reference/Doc Set #	1629558
Report Title	Statutory Requirements

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is my statutory responsibility under the Local Government Act 2002 to explain some of the laws affecting Elected Members. This report summarises this legislation, which is explained in greater detail in the Elected Members Survival Kit, a copy of which will be provided to each Councillor.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from the Chief Executive be received;

AND THAT the Community Board acknowledge the report as a general explanation of the statutory requirements under schedule 7 clause 21 of the Local Government Act 2002.

3. BACKGROUND

The Chief Executive is required to discuss various statutory matters at the first Council meeting of the term.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 DISCUSSION

The following matters are drawn to the attention of Elected Members in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002 Schedule 7 Clause 21(5)(c).

Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

Access to Local Authority Information

All information held by local authorities must be made available to the public unless there is a good reason for withholding it. If a decision-maker is in two minds, then he or she should come down on the side of making the information available. Reasons for withholding information are stated in the above Act. The main reasons are the protection of privacy or interests of other parties, or where information should remain confidential to protect commercial interests.

Council has a duty to provide reasonable assistance to the requester but may charge for the information supplied. All responses by Council are reviewable by the Office of the Ombudsmen.

Personal information requests are dealt with under the Privacy Act 1993. Information about corporations and groups are still covered by the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

Under this legislation, any information provided in good faith and in accordance with the Council's duties does not give rise to legal remedies.

Local Authority Meetings

The Council must notify its meetings although failure to comply does not invalidate the meeting. Agendas and associated reports must be available for public inspection free of charge.

The Council may exclude the public from meetings in certain circumstances.

Minutes of the meetings may be inspected and copies requested by the public. The publication of defamatory matter contained in publicly available agendas or minutes is privileged, unless it can be proven that the publisher was predominantly motivated by ill will or took improper advantage of the occasion of publication. However, publication of material from public excluded parts of a meeting is not protected by qualified privileges. The same applies to oral statements.

Confidential information given to Elected Members by Council must remain confidential and must not be disclosed in public.

Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968

The Act has two main requirements:

Section 3(1) provides that no person may become, or continue as, a member of a local authority if payments made by the local authority for contracts it has made in which that person is concerned or interested, exceeds \$25,000 in any financial year, unless prior approval is obtained from the Auditor General's office, or the exceptions listed below apply.

Exceptions include:

- Any loan raised by Council
- Advertisements in newspapers
- Leases granted by Council
- Compensation under the Public Works Act 1987
- Supply of goods made during a state of civil defence emergency.

The above provisions also apply to:

- A member's spouse
- A company where the member owns 10% of issued capital.
- A company where a member or spouse is a managing director or general manager.

Section 6(1) provides that members must not vote or take part in the discussion of any matter before the local authority in which they have a pecuniary interest (other than one in common with the public) unless any of the exceptions set out in section 6(3) apply. Notably, section 6(3)(f) provides that the Auditor-General may decide, on written application to it, that the pecuniary interest of a member is too remote or insignificant and therefore unlikely to influence that member in voting or taking part in the discussion of the particular matter. Breach of section 6(1) constitutes an offence, and a conviction can result in severe penalties.

Spouse and company interests also apply (see section 3(1)), and members must declare pecuniary interests at meetings. A declaration and abstention from voting are recorded in the minutes.

Crimes Act 1961

It is my duty to bring to your attention sections 99, 105 and 105A of the Crimes Act 1961:

Section 99 – Interpretation. In this part of the Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

“Bribe” means any money, valuable consideration, office, or employment or any benefit, whether direct or indirect.

“Official” means any person in the service of Her Majesty in right of New Zealand (whether that service is honorary or not, and whether it is within or outside New Zealand), or any member or employee of any local authority or public body, or any person employed in the Education service within the meaning of the State Sector Act 1988.”

Section 105 Corruption and bribery of official

- (1) Every official is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years who, whether within New Zealand or elsewhere, corruptly accepts or obtains, or agrees or offers to accept or attempts to obtain, any bribe for himself or any other person in respect of any act done or omitted, or to be done or omitted, by him in his official capacity.

- (2) Every one is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years who corruptly gives or offers or agrees to give any bribe to any person with intent to influence any official in respect of any act or omission by him in his official capacity.

Section 105A. Corrupt use of official information

Every official is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years who, whether within New Zealand or elsewhere, corruptly uses [or discloses] any information, acquired by him in his official capacity, to obtain, directly or indirectly, an advantage or a pecuniary gain for himself or any other person.”

Secret Commissions Act 1910

This legislation brings to members’ attention that it is an offence to give or receive gifts, rewards, or other consideration during the course of conducting the affairs of Council.

“Consideration” as defined in the Act means:

“valuable consideration of any kind; and particularly includes discounts, commissions, rebates, bonuses, deductions, percentages, employment, payment of money (whether by way of loan, gift or otherwise howsoever) and forbearance to demand any money or valuable thing.”

This includes any gift or other consideration given or offered or agreed to be given to any parent, husband, wife, or child or any agent, or to his/her partner, clerk or servant.

Local Government Act 2002

The attention of members is drawn to sections 44, 45, 46 and 47 of the Local Government Act 2002, which relates to financial loss incurred by local authorities, as a result of unlawful expenditure of money, the unlawful sale of an asset, a liability having been unlawfully incurred, or intentional or negligent failure to collect money the local authority is lawfully entitled to receive. If the Auditor-General is satisfied that a loss has been incurred, the loss is recoverable as a debt due to the Crown from each member of the local authority jointly and severally.

Health and Safety in Work Act 2015

The Act came into force on 4 April 2016. It provides a significant change to the previous health and safety legislation and places more onerous obligations on organisations to keep their workers safe.

A key new term introduced by the Act is “PCBU” or “Person conducting a Business or Undertaking”, The PCBU, i.e. the Council, must ensure, so far as reasonably practicable, the health and safety of all workers who work for the PCBU, and must, so far as is reasonably practicable, provide and maintain a work environment that is without risk to health and safety. The duties of a PCBU also include the provision of information, training and supervision necessary to keep all persons safe, and to monitor the health of workers and conditions of the workplace for the purpose of preventing injury and illness.

Another significant change to the previous legislation is the specific duty placed on those holding governance, or senior management. These persons are “Officers” under the Act and are in a position to exercise significant influence in relation to the management of business. For the purposes of the Act, the Mayor, councillors and the Chief Executive are Officers. Officers have to keep up to date with health and safety matters, gain an understanding of the risks and hazards association with Council business, ensure that the PCBU has and uses appropriate resources to eliminate and minimise risks, and ensure that the PCBU has and implements processes for complying with duties under the Act.

Under the Act, employers have to involve employees in the development of health and safety policies and provide a significant voice for employees in health and safety matters. Council has dedicated health and safety representation among staff.

Penalties for failing to comply with the requirements of the Act are considerable and range from high fines to imprisonment.

Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013

This Act governs how financial products are created, promoted and sold, and the ongoing responsibilities of those who offer and trade them. It also regulates the provision of some financial services.

The Act control offers of financial products (debt, equity, managed investments products). and is likely to affect Council should it choose to go direct to the market with an offer of its own debt securities, such as bonds. Furthermore, the Act sets out the disclosure requirements for offers of financial products.

The Act also provides for fair dealing in relation to financial products and prohibits misleading or deceptive conduct and false, misleading or unsubstantiated representations. Elected members are in a similar position as company directors, i.e. they could be personally liable for misleading statements.

Note: The above Act has repealed the Securities Act 1978.

Legal Disputes – Insurance Arrangements

Council is insured for material damage, public and statutory liability and in respect of professional negligence claims. The insurance policy does not cover judicial review proceedings or claims in contract.

If Council has a legal dispute or potential legal dispute with a ratepayer, members must ensure that they do not become involved in the dispute, or act other than in the best interests of Council. Otherwise, Council’s position could be compromised, with the result that insurance cover is not available.

Bylaws

Over the past few years the Council has been working to rationalise the number of bylaws. The list of current bylaws is as follows:

- WDC Speed Limits Bylaw 2011 and Amendments to Schedules
- WDC Livestock Movement Bylaw 2011
- WDC Fires in the Open Air Bylaw 2012
- WDC Water Supply Bylaw 2014
- WDC Dog Control Bylaw 2015
- WDC Keeping of Animals Bylaw 2015
- WDC Cemeteries Bylaw 2016
- WDC Public Places Bylaw 2016
- WDC Reserves and Beaches Bylaw 2016
- WDC Trade Waste and Wastewater Bylaw 2016
- WDC Freedom Camping Bylaw 2016
- WDC Trading in Public Places Bylaw 2008 and FDC Trading in Public Places Bylaw 2008
- WDC Public Places Liquor Control Bylaw 2009 and FDC Liquor Control Bylaw 2008
- FDC Food Hygiene Bylaw 2010
- FDC Brothel Bylaw 2010
- FDC Waste Bylaw 2009.

5. CONSIDERATION

5.1 FINANCIAL

Contract values can be important in this context.

5.2 LEGAL

This report covers key legislation which elected members need to be aware of.

5.3 STRATEGY, PLANS, POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP ALIGNMENT

This matter is not considered significant.

5.4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY AND OF EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS

(Ascertain if the Significance & Engagement Policy is triggered or not and specify the level/s of engagement that will be required as per the table below (refer to the Policy for more detail and an explanation of each level of engagement):

Highest levels of engagement	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Tick the appropriate box/boxes and specify what it involves by providing a brief explanation of the tools which will be used to engage (refer to the project engagement plan if applicable).</i>	This report is for information only.				

State below which external stakeholders have been or will be engaged with:

Planned	In Progress	Complete	
	✓		Internal
	✓		Community Boards/Community Committees
			Waikato-Tainui/Local iwi
			Households
			Business
			Other Please Specify

Comment: This report is about raising awareness of elected members about legislative requirements.

6. CONCLUSION

There are a number of various legislative matters that Elected Members need to understand and be informed about.

7. ATTACHMENTS

Nil.

Open Meeting

To	Taupiri Community Board
From	Gavin Ion Chief Executive
Date	28 October 2016
Chief Executive Approved	Y
Reference/Doc Set #	1629529
Report Title	Standing Orders for Meetings of Local Authorities and Community Boards

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council and Community Boards have been operating under the Model Standing Orders for Meetings of Local Authorities and Community Boards (NZS 9202:2003) including Amendment No. 1.

Last year, Local Government New Zealand, together with a representative group of officials and elected members commenced work on reviewing the existing Standing Orders with a view to replacing them with updated Standing Orders. A draft was sent to all local authorities, with a request to provide comments. The new Standing Orders have now become available and councillors and community board members have been provided with a copy. It is important that members familiarise themselves with the rules.

It is recommended that the Taupiri Community Board adopt and operate under the new "Waikato District Council Standing Orders (Community Boards)".

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from the Chief Executive be received;

AND THAT the Taupiri Community Board cease conducting its meetings under the NZ Model Standing Orders NZS 9202:2003 incorporating Amendment No. 1;

AND FURTHER THAT the Taupiri Community Board adopt the new Waikato District Council Standing Orders (Community Boards) and conduct its meetings using those Standing Orders.

3. BACKGROUND

Community Boards must adopt standing orders at their inaugural meeting as a requirement of the Local Government Act 2002 ("LGA"). Standing orders apply to full Council meetings and committee meetings, and to community board meetings. They provide the basis for the orderly conduct of meetings and contain rules defining the rights of Chairs and members to

address meetings. Community Boards may amend or suspend any part of their Standing Orders if 75% of the members present vote in support.

Council has been operating under Model Standing Orders Version 2003, incorporating Amendment No. 1. A project team led by Local Government New Zealand has reviewed those Standing Orders and produced an up to date version, incorporating feedback received from local authorities.

4. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS

The new Standing Orders are easier to read and are organised in a more logical manner than the Model Standing Orders. They contain enhanced powers of a chairperson and there are three options for motions and amendments.

4.1 Discussion

4.1.1 The key points regarding Standing Orders are as follows:

- The Chairperson has a casting vote. Convention suggests that the Chairperson should vote for the status quo but this is not mandatory.
- For key positions, Community Boards have a process of one round of voting with the matter being resolved by lot if two or more candidates are tied at the end of the voting round.
- Wherever possible meetings should be open and transparent.
- A quorum is defined as:
 - (a) Community Boards – half of the elected representatives, where the number of members is even, and a majority of the members present, where the number of members is odd.
 - (b) Committee meetings – not fewer than two members.
- Notification of Meetings - Standing Orders specify that appropriate notice should be given of meetings to be held. Generally this would be 14 days unless a schedule of meetings has been agreed.
- Minutes are to be kept of official meetings.
- Council may delegate any of its functions to a Committee or Sub-Committee or Community Board except
 - a) The power to make a rate.
 - b) The power to make a bylaw.
 - c) The power to borrow money or purchase or dispose of assets.
 - d) The power to adopt an LTP, Annual Plan or Annual Report.
 - e) The power to appoint a Chief Executive.
 - f) The power to adopt policies required by the LTP or developed for the purpose of the local governance statement.
 - g) *repealed*
 - h) The power to adopt a remuneration and employment policy.

4.1.2 Voting System for certain appointments – standing order 5.2

When electing a Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson the Community Board must resolve to use one of the following two voting systems:

- Voting system A or
- Voting system B

System A requires that a person is elected or appointed if he or she receives the votes of a majority of the members of the local authority or committee present and voting. This system has the following characteristics:

- (a) There is a first round of voting for all candidates;
- (b) If no candidate is successful in that round there is a second round of voting from which the candidate with the fewest votes in the first round is excluded; and
- (c) If no candidate is successful in the second round there is a third, and if necessary subsequent, round of voting from which, each time, the candidate with the fewest votes in the previous round is excluded.
- (d) In any round of voting, if 2 or more candidates tie for the lowest number of votes, the person excluded from the next round is resolved by lot.

System B requires that a person is elected or appointed if he or she receives more votes than any other candidate. This system has the following characteristics:

- (a) There is only 1 round of voting; and
- (b) If 2 or more candidates tie for the most votes, the tie is resolved by lot.

[cl.25, Schedule 7, LGA]

4.1.3 Options for speaking and moving - Standing Order 21.1

This provision provides three options (A to C) for speaking and moving motions and amendments at a meeting of a local authority, its committees and subcommittees, and any Community Board. Options A to C are described in standing orders 21.2 to 21.4

Option A applies unless, on the recommendation of the chairperson at the beginning of a meeting, the meeting resolves (by simple majority) to adopt either Option B or Option C for the meeting generally, or for any specified items on the agenda.

4.2 Options

A Community Board is required to conduct its meetings in accordance with the Standing Orders that it has adopted.

It is appropriate that Community Boards operate under the most up-to-date Standing Orders and adopt the new Standing Orders which have been prepared by officials and members of local authorities, under the umbrella of Local Government New Zealand.

5. CONSIDERATION

5.1 FINANCIAL

Nil.

5.2 LEGAL

The Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to adopt a set of Standing Orders (schedule 7, clause 27).

5.3 STRATEGY, PLANS, POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP ALIGNMENT

The Standing Orders should reflect the intent of Community Boards. They should provide the appropriate level of formality and facilitate good decision making.

5.4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY AND OF EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS

The above policy has no bearing on Standing Orders.

State below which external stakeholders have been or will be engaged with:

Planned	In Progress	Complete	
	✓		Internal
	✓		Community Boards/Community Committees
			Waikato-Tainui/Local iwi
			Households
			Business
			Other Please Specify

Comment: Community Boards operate under a set of Standing Orders. If there is good alignment, the Standing Orders will facilitate a positive meeting environment.

6. CONCLUSION

Community Boards are required to use Standing Orders to conduct their meetings. This report is for the Raglan Community Board to confirm that the new Waikato District Council Standing Orders (Community Boards) apply to the conduct of all its meetings.

Open Meeting

To	Taupiri Community Board
From	Gavin Ion Chief Executive
Date	28 October 2016
Chief Executive Approved	Y
Reference/Doc Set #	1629561
Report Title	Appointment of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the triennial meeting the Community Board is required to appoint a Chairperson and a Deputy Chairperson.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from the Chief Executive be received;

If needed:

AND THAT the Community board resolves to use system B for the election of Chairperson/Deputy Chairperson;

AND FURTHER THAT is appointed Chairperson of the Taupiri Community Board;

AND FURTHER THAT is appointed Deputy Chairperson of the Taupiri Community Board.

3. BACKGROUND

Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 identifies the need for the appointment of a Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson for each Community Board.

4. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS

4.1 DISCUSSION

The Local Government Act 2002 requires that a Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson is appointed at the triennial meeting. The members need to decide on nominations for these

positions. In the event there is more than one nomination then the Chief Executive will conduct an election in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002.

I also wish to point out that all members of the Community Board are eligible for election as Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson - it does not matter whether the person was elected or appointed by Council.

4.2 OPTIONS

Members must decide on whom to elect to the two positions. This must be conducted by way of election and resolution of the Community Board.

A contested election must be conducted in accordance with schedule 7 clause 25 of the Local Government Act 2002.

There are two options specified in clause 25:

System A

The candidate will be elected or appointed if he or she receives the votes of a majority of the members of the local authority or committee present and voting. This system has the following characteristics:

- (a) there is a first round of voting for all candidates;
- (b) if no candidate is successful in that round, there is a second round of voting from which the candidate with the fewest votes in the first round is excluded; and
- (c) if no candidate is successful in the second round, there is a third, and if necessary subsequent rounds, of voting from which, each time, the candidate with the fewest votes in the previous round is excluded.

In any round of voting, if two or more candidates tie for the lowest number of votes, the person excluded from the next round is resolved by lot.

System B

The candidate will be elected or appointed if he or she receives more votes than any other candidate. This system has the following characteristics:

- (a) there is only one round of voting; and
- (b) if two or more candidates tie for the most votes, the tie is resolved by lot.

cl.25, Schedule 7, LGA

System B is the recommended approach as it is simple and transparent.

5. CONSIDERATION

5.1 FINANCIAL

Nil.

5.2 LEGAL

The Local Government Act 2002 requires the Community Board to appoint a Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson. The conduct of a contested election should be in accordance with schedule 7 clause 25 of the Local Government Act.

5.3 STRATEGY, PLANS, POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP ALIGNMENT

This report is about the appointment of Chair and Deputy Chair which will be determined at the meeting.

5.4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY AND OF EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS

(Ascertain if the Significance & Engagement Policy is triggered or not and specify the level/s of engagement that will be required as per the table below (refer to the Policy for more detail and an explanation of each level of engagement):

Highest levels of engagement	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Tick the appropriate box/boxes and specify what it involves by providing a brief explanation of the tools which will be used to engage (refer to the project engagement plan if applicable).</i>	The Community Board must agree on a Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson at this meeting in order to ensure the appropriate governance structure is in place.				

State below which external stakeholders have been or will be engaged with:

Planned	In Progress	Complete	
	✓		Internal
	✓		Community Boards/Community Committees
			Waikato-Tainui/Local iwi
			Households
			Business
			Other Please Specify

Comment: This meeting is an opportunity to determine the views of the Board around the appropriate people to fill the role of Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson.

The matter needs to be determined by resolution of the members. Clearly, all members are affected by this decision.

6. CONCLUSION

This report fills a procedural requirement around the appoint of a Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson to oversee the conduct of meetings.

7. ATTACHMENTS

Nil.

Open Meeting

To	Taupiri Community Board
From	Gavin Ion Chief Executive
Date	28 October 2016
Chief Executive Approved	Y
Reference/Doc Set #	1629556
Report Title	Community Board Charter

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report draws attention to the Community Board Charter that was put in place a number of years ago. This is an opportunity for the new Board to review the Charter.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from the Chief Executive be received;

AND THAT the Taupiri Community Board confirms the Community Board Charter as attached.

3. BACKGROUND

Council, in conjunction with the various Community Boards/Committees, put in place Charters a number of years ago that effectively provides terms of reference.

4. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS

4.1 DISCUSSION

Schedule 7 clause 32 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to reconfirm the delegation to the Community Boards/Committees. This is scheduled to happen on 1 November 2016.

4.2 OPTIONS

This report is for the Board to confirm a Charter which will be submitted to Council for adoption on 1 November so that the Community Board have terms of reference.

5. CONSIDERATION

5.1 FINANCIAL

Nil.

5.2 LEGAL

Schedule 7 clause 32 of the Local Government Act 2002 required Council to reconfirm the role of Community Boards/Committees.

5.3 STRATEGY, PLANS, POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP ALIGNMENT

Council has put in place Community Board Charters, which outline the general rules governing the operation of Community Boards.

5.4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY AND OF EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS

(Ascertain if the Significance & Engagement Policy is triggered or not and specify the level/s of engagement that will be required as per the table below (refer to the Policy for more detail and an explanation of each level of engagement):

Highest levels of engagement	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Tick the appropriate box/boxes and specify what it involves by providing a brief explanation of the tools which will be used to engage (refer to the project engagement plan if applicable).</i>	<p>The Chief Executive will discuss this matter at the meeting.</p> <p>The Charter provides clear guidance on how the Community Boards/Committees will operate and what their responsibilities will be. The Charter should assist with progress in relation to Community Outcomes.</p> <p>The link to the four well-beings is indirect. It is related to creating an environment in which the four well-beings can be considered.</p> <p>The Charter does not specifically single out any particular group or nationality.</p>				

State below which external stakeholders have been or will be engaged with:

Planned	In Progress	Complete	
			Internal
✓			Community Boards/Community Committees
			Waikato-Tainui/Local iwi
			Households
			Business
			Other Please Specify

Comment: This matter will be discussed at the first meeting of each Community Board and the four identified Community Committees.

6. CONCLUSION

The terms of reference (by way of a charter) need to be determined by Council in terms of delegations to each Community Board and applicable Community Committees.

7. ATTACHMENTS

Community Board Charter

COMMUNITY BOARD CHARTER

The Waikato District Council has adopted the Community Board Charter as shown below:

COMMUNITY BOARD CHARTER

I Purpose

The _____ Community Board (the Community Board) is set up by the Waikato District Council (the Council) to assist the Council in dealing with local issues in the community of _____.

2 Roles and Delegations

- (a) The Council's roles are:
- i) To give effect to local identity and preferences.
 - ii) To make the local authority more responsive to the community's preferences and more accountable for their actions.
 - iii) To increase efficiency.
- (b) The Community Board's role is to express the community's views on local issues to the Council. In order to achieve this, the legislative guidelines for the Community Board shall be as follows:
- i) Represent, and act as an advocate for, the interests of its community.
 - ii) Consider and report on of all matters referred to it by the Council or any matter of interest or concern to the Community Board.
 - iii) Maintain an overview of services provided by the Council within the community of _____.
 - iv) Prepare an annual submission to the budgetary process of the Waikato District Council for expenditure within the community of _____.
 - v) Communicate with community organisations and special interest groups within the community of _____.
 - vi) To disburse within the community of _____ any discretionary funds allocated by the Council as part of its Annual Plan or Long Term Plan budget.
 - vii) Any other function and duties as may be delegated from time to time to the Community Board by the Council.
 - viii) To oversee and provide governance support to projects as agreed with council.
 - ix) To ensure appropriate health and safety systems are in place and operating for any works undertaken at the direction of the Community Board.
 - x) Promote and encourage Placemaking activities that reflect pride in our community.

- (c) Pursuant to Schedule 7 Clause 32 of the Local Government Act 2002 and recognising the role of Community Boards as defined in section 52 of that Act, the Waikato District Council delegates responsibilities, duties and powers to the Huntly, Ngaruawahia, Onewhero-Tuakau, Raglan and Taupiri Community Boards as follows:
- i) To liaise as necessary with any appointed Hall Committee to ensure that hire rates and charges are set for Council-owned halls and community centres within their community board area
 - ii) To consider applications for, and to distribute any Discretionary Fund grants within their Community Board area, in a fair and equitable fashion.
 - iii) To grant exemptions from Council bylaws for areas within their jurisdiction, where those bylaws so provide for an exemption or variation by consent of Council.
- (d) Pursuant to Schedule 7 Clause 32(3) of the Local Government Act 2002, any sub-delegation of these responsibilities, duties and powers by Community Boards is hereby expressly prohibited except the power to appoint sub-committees to administer Council-owned halls and community centres within their Community Board area.

3 Membership of the Community Board

- (a) The membership of the Community Board shall be as determined by the review of boundaries and membership procedure as set out in the Local Government Act 2002 and as confirmed prior to each Local Government Triennial Elections.
- (b) In line with representation reviews and any applicable Local Government Commission determinations, Councillor(s) elected in the Ward representing the Community Board area shall be Community Board members either by election or appointment. (Note that the Local Government Commission determination does not permit both elected Councillors from the Awaroa ki Tuakau Ward to be appointed to the Onewhero-Tuakau Community Board).
- (c) The role of the appointed Councillor shall be the liaison link between the Council and the Community Board, in particular accepting the responsibilities as set out in clause 8 of this Charter.
- (d) Where applicable, the role of the appointed Youth Action Group Representative/s shall be the liaison link between the Youth Action Group and the Community Board. This is with respect to the Youth issues within the board's jurisdiction.

4 Chairperson

- (a) The Community Board shall appoint a Chairperson from within its membership. The Chairperson may be an elected board member or a Councillor appointed to the Board.

- (b) The Community Board shall appoint a Deputy Chairperson from within its membership. The Deputy Chairperson may be an elected board member or a Councillor appointed to the Board.

5 Remuneration

- (a) Remuneration to individual members shall be as resolved by the Remuneration Authority in consultation with the Council and Community Board from time to time.
- (b) Community Board members must comply with current Council policies and procedures for submitting claim forms.

6 Meeting Procedures

- (a) The Community Board shall follow the general principles of the Standing Orders for Community Board meetings.
- (b) At each Community Board meeting there shall be an opportunity for informal discussion on matters of mutual interest to the Community Board and the Council, not covered by an agenda item. This general forum will enable:
 - i) matters to be raised in order that, if the Council agrees, they may be the subject of a staff report for inclusion in the subsequent agenda.
 - ii) concerns with Council operations to be discussed.
 - iii) Ward Councillors to report back to the meeting on Council discussions and decisions
 - iv) Community Board members to provide any relevant updates
- (c) Prior to each meeting, the Community Board must provide an open forum for members of the public to engage with the Board on local issues.

7 Communication

The objective is to retain quality relationships between the Council and the Community Board and the Community Board and the public.

8 Responsibilities of Ward Councillors and Staff

The Council, through the Ward Councillor(s) and the staff, will ensure that:

- (a) The Community Board is consulted in the November/December period on requests for works or projects to be included in the following year's Draft Annual Plan and/or draft Long-Term Plan (if applicable).
- (b) The Community Board is consulted by way of detailed presentation on the contents of the Draft Annual Plan or draft Long-Term Plan (whichever is appropriate) in sufficient time to allow the Community Board to make representations to Council.
- (c) The Community Board participates in the prioritising of capital works projects in the Community Board area such as:

- street lighting upgrades
 - footpath development
 - roading upgrade
 - utilities works
 - playground works
- (d) The Community Board members will be kept up to date with planned works.
- (e) The Community Board will be consulted by way of a detailed presentation on major policy issues initiated by the Council that have an effect on the Community Board area. The consultation and presentation will either be made prior to the public submission process to enable the Community Board to have input into draft documents, or be made in sufficient time to allow the Community Board to make a submission.
- (f) The Community Board members will be invited to participate in meetings held in the Community Board area on proposed works projects.

9 Responsibilities of Community Board Members

- (a) The Community Board members will contact the Ward Councillor(s), Chief Executive or General Managers prior to the Community Board meeting if sufficient detail is not available in the agenda to make the correct or appropriate decision.
- (b) The Community Board members will undertake or recommend to the Council promotion of local cultural, sporting and enterprise initiatives or community events.
- (c) The Community Board members will ensure that Discretionary Fund grants are distributed in a fair and equitable manner.
- (d) The Community Board members have a responsibility to be active members of the Community Board, adhering to relevant Council policies and procedures in the discharge of their duties.
- (e) The Community Board members will take part in any training or workshop sessions arranged by Council to promote a greater understanding of their role on behalf of the community so as to enhance performance.
- (f) Provide leadership and oversight of local projects agreed with Council.
- (g) Ensure appropriate health and safety systems are in place and operating for any works undertaken at the direction of the Community Board.
- (h) Promote and encourage placemaking activities that reflect pride in our community.

10 Responsibilities of the Council

- (a) The Council agrees to hold at least one combined workshop per annum, at which the Council will participate with all Community Boards in discussing issues of mutual interest and clarification will be given on future Council direction.

- (b) The Council may accept representations from the Community Board at its ordinary meetings on issues of significance contained within the Community Board Minutes.
- (c) The Council employs the Chief Executive and the Chief Executive employs all staff. The Chief Executive is accountable to the Council not to the Community Board.

The Waikato District Council will appoint Ward Councillors to its respective Community Boards in line with the Local Government Commission determination.

Pursuant to section 50(b) of the Local Government Act 2002 and section 19F of the Local Electoral Act the Waikato District Council makes the following appointments to its Community Boards:

Appointments confirmed 1 November 2016

Huntly Community Board

Huntly Ward Councillors (2)

Ngaruawahia Community Board

Ngaruawahia Ward Councillors (2)

Onewhero-Tuakau Community Board

Onewhero-Te Akau Ward Councillor
One Awaroa Ki Tuakau Ward Councillor

Raglan Community Board

Raglan Ward Councillor

Taupiri Community Board

Ngaruawahia Ward Councillors (2)

Open Meeting

To	Taupiri Community Board
From	Gavin Ion Chief Executive
Date	28 October 2016
Chief Executive Approved	Y
Reference/Doc Set #	1629560
Report Title	Code of Conduct

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To draw to the attention of elected members the existence of the Code of Conduct and to have a discussion about how it operates.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from the Chief Executive be received.

3. BACKGROUND

The Local Government Act 2002 (Schedule 7 clause 15) requires all Councils to put a Code of Conduct in place. This Council duly did so in 2002. A separate Code of Conduct modelled on the Council Code was also put in place for each Community Board. A copy of the Code of Conduct is attached.

4. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS

4.1 DISCUSSION

The Code of Conduct sets out what is expected of elected members and how they should behave in Community Board and community situations. There is an expectation that elected members will behave with dignity and respect towards staff, the public, other elected members and other interested parties.

The Code of Conduct was put in place by a previous Community Board and is intended to continue until replaced. In general terms, the Code of Conduct was based on a standard developed by Local Government New Zealand, and is largely common sense.

A review of the Code of Conduct is not required at this time but it would be useful for elected members to identify any suggested changes at this time. In practice, the Code of

Conduct may only be amended if there is a 75% majority of the Community Board supporting the changes.

Local Government New Zealand have recently released a new Code of Conduct template. It may be appropriate to relook at this matter during 2017 once we have had time to consider possible changes.

4.2 OPTIONS

Elected members need to be aware of the Code of Conduct. In practice, across five Community Boards, it has rarely been referred to because the conduct of members has been generally consistent with the intent of the policy.

5. CONSIDERATION

5.1 FINANCIAL

Nil.

5.2 LEGAL

Council is required to have a Code of Conduct in place as a requirement of the Local Government Act.

Community Boards are not required to have a Code of Conduct in place but it is good practice.

5.3 STRATEGY, PLANS, POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP ALIGNMENT

The Code of Conduct deals with how elected members behave and affect others. The Code provides a series of guidelines and procedures to protect affected parties.

5.4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY AND OF EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS

(Ascertain if the Significance & Engagement Policy is triggered or not and specify the level/s of engagement that will be required as per the table below (refer to the Policy for more detail and an explanation of each level of engagement):

Highest levels of engagement	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Tick the appropriate box/boxes and specify what it involves by providing a brief explanation of the tools which will be used to engage (refer to the project engagement plan if applicable).</i>	<p>The Code of Conduct was originally prepared after consultation with the previous Community Board and after consideration of best practice.</p> <p>The Code of Conduct governs the behaviour of elected members and the discussion they have on all matters. There is no direct link to any individual community outcome.</p> <p>There is no direct link to one or more of the well-beings.</p> <p>There are no specific Tangata Whenua issues associated with the establishment of a code of conduct.</p>				

State below which external stakeholders have been or will be engaged with:

Planned	In Progress	Complete	
	✓		Internal
	✓		Community Boards/Community Committees
			Waikato-Tainui/Local iwi
			Households
			Business
			Other Please Specify

This report is an opportunity for discussion and consideration of any changes.

6. CONCLUSION

The Code of Conduct is a robust document that has operated in a manner consistent with the behaviour of elected members. It is considered best practice.

The Code of Conduct can only be changed by a vote of more than 75% of the members present.

7. ATTACHMENTS

Code of Conduct

CODE OF CONDUCT –COMMUNITY BOARDS

WDC1011/25/1/3

Part One: Introduction

Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires Council to adopt a code of conduct. Once adopted, all elected members are required to comply with the code.

In the context of this report, the term “elected members” refers to Councillors, Community Board members or Community Committee representatives.

This code of conduct provides guidance on the standards of behaviour that are expected from all the elected members of the Waikato District Council. The code applies to elected members in their dealings with:

- each other
- the Chief Executive
- all staff employed by the Chief Executive on behalf of the Council
- the media
- the general public.

This code also applies to all Council committees, sub-committees and Community Committees.

In accordance with section 54 (2) of the Local Government Act 2002, the Code of Conduct does not apply to Community Boards. Community Boards are, however, not excluded from adopting their own Code of Conduct.

The objective of the code is to enhance:

- the effectiveness of the Council as the autonomous local authority with statutory responsibilities for the good local government of the Waikato District
- the credibility and accountability of the Council within its community
- mutual trust, respect and tolerance between the elected members as a group and between the elected members and management.

This code of conduct seeks to achieve its objectives by recording:

- an agreed statement of roles and responsibilities (recorded in Part Two of this Code)
- agreed general principles of conduct (recorded in Part Three of this Code)
- specific codes of conduct applying to particular circumstances or matters (also recorded in Part Three of this Code).

Elected members are primarily accountable to the electors of the district through the democratic process. However elected members must note that the Auditor-General may hold them to account for unlawful actions

or expenditure or for breaches of the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968.

The code of conduct that follows is based on the following general principles of good governance:

- **Public interest.** Elected members should serve only the interests of the district as a whole and should never improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any one person.
- **Honesty and integrity.** Elected members should not place themselves in situations where their honesty and integrity may be questioned, should not behave improperly and should on all occasions avoid the appearance of such behaviour.
- **Objectivity.** Elected members should make decisions on merit including making appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards or benefits. Elected members should also note that, once elected, their primary duty is to the interests of the entire district, not the ward that elected them.
- **Accountability.** Elected members should be accountable to the public for their actions and the manner in which they carry out their responsibilities, and should cooperate fully and honestly with the scrutiny appropriate to their particular office.
- **Openness.** Elected members should be as open as possible about their actions and those of the Council, and should be prepared to justify their actions.
- **Personal judgment.** Elected members can and will take account of the views of others, but should reach their own conclusions on the issues before them, and act in accordance with those conclusions.
- **Respect for others.** Elected members should promote equality by not discriminating unlawfully against any person and by treating people with respect, regardless of their race, age, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or disability. They should respect the impartiality and integrity of the Council staff.
- **Duty to uphold the law.** Elected members should uphold the law, and on all occasions, act in accordance with the trust the public places in them.
- **Stewardship.** Elected members must ensure that the Council uses resources prudently and for lawful purposes, and that the Council maintains sufficient resources to meet its statutory obligations.
- **Leadership.** Elected members should promote and support these proposals by example, and should always endeavour to act in the best interests of the community.

Part Two: Roles and Responsibilities

This part of the code describes the roles and responsibilities of elected members, the additional roles of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, and the role of the Chief Executive.

Mayor

The Mayor is elected by the district as a whole and as one of the elected members shares the same responsibilities as other members of Council. The Mayor also has the following roles as a:

- presiding member at Council meetings. The Mayor is responsible for ensuring the orderly conduct of business during meetings (as determined in standing orders);
- advocate on behalf of the community. This role may involve promoting the community and representing its interests. Such advocacy will be most effective where it is carried out with the knowledge and support of the Council;
- ceremonial head of Council;
- providing leadership and feedback to other elected members on teamwork and Chairmanship of committees; and
- Justice of the Peace (while the Mayor holds office).

The Mayor must follow the same rules as other elected members about making public statements and committing the Council to a particular course of action, unless acting in accordance with the rules for media contact on behalf of the Council under a delegation of authority from the Council.

Recent changes to the Local Government Act have provided additional powers to the Mayor. These powers relate to:

- The appointment of the Deputy Mayor and Committee Chairpersons
- The determination of the Committee structure
- Leadership of budget, plans and key policy discussions

Deputy Mayor

The Deputy Mayor may be appointed by the Mayor. If the Mayor declines to do this, then the Deputy Mayor must be elected by the members of Council, at the first meeting of the Council. The Deputy Mayor exercises the same roles as other elected members, and if the Mayor is absent or incapacitated, the Deputy Mayor must perform all of the responsibilities and duties, and may exercise the powers, of the Mayor (as summarised above). The Deputy Mayor may be removed from office by resolution of Council.

Committee Chairpersons

As noted above, the Mayor has the power to appoint Chairpersons and to form Committees. If the Mayor declines to do this then the Council may create one or more committees of Council. A committee Chairperson presides over all meetings of the committee, ensuring that the committee acts within the powers delegated by Council, and as set out in the Council's Delegations Manual. Committee Chairpersons may be called on to act as an official spokesperson on a particular issue. They may be removed from office by resolution of Council.

Councillors

Councillors acting as the Council, are responsible for:

- the development and adoption of Council policy
- monitoring the performance of the Council against its stated objectives and policies
- prudent stewardship of Council resources
- employment of the Chief Executive

- representing the interests of the residents and ratepayers of the Waikato District Council. (On election, the members' first responsibility is to the district as a whole.)

Unless otherwise provided in the Local Government Act 2002 or in standing orders, the Council can only act by majority decisions at meetings. Each elected member has one vote. Any individual elected member (including the Mayor) has no authority to act on behalf of the Council unless the Council has expressly delegated such authority.

Community Boards

Within the Waikato District there are five community boards:

- Huntly Community Board
- Ngaruawahia Community Board
- Raglan Community Board
- Taupiri Community Board
- Onewhero-Tuakau Community Board

The community board elected members, acting as the community board, have the role to:

- represent, and act as an advocate for, the interests of its community
- consider and report on all matters referred to it by the Waikato District Council, or any matter of interest or concern to the community board
- maintain an overview of services provided by the Waikato District Council within the community
- prepare an annual submission to the Waikato District Council for expenditure within the community
- communicate with community organisations and special interest groups within the community
- undertake any other responsibilities that are delegated to it by the Waikato District Council.

Chief Executive

The Chief Executive is appointed by the Council in accordance with section 42 of the Local Government Act 2002. The Chief Executive is responsible for implementing and managing the Council's policies and objectives within the budgetary constraints established by the Council. In terms of section 42 of the Act, the responsibilities of the Chief Executive are:

- implementing the decisions of the Council
- providing advice to the Council and community boards
- ensuring that all responsibilities, duties and powers delegated to the Chief Executive or to any person employed by the Chief Executive, or imposed or conferred by any Act, regulation or bylaw are properly performed or exercised
- managing the activities of the local authority effectively and efficiently

- maintaining systems to enable effective planning and accurate reporting of the financial and service performance of the local authority
- providing leadership for the staff of the local authority
- employing staff on behalf of the local authority (including negotiation of the terms of employment for the staff of the local authority).

The Chief Executive is accountable to Council directly and not to Community Boards or Community Committees.

Under section 42 of the Local Government Act 2002 the Chief Executive employs all other staff on behalf of the local authority.

Meeting Attendance

Elected members are expected to attend and participate in all Community Board meetings, and sub-committee meetings to which they have been appointed, unless they have submitted an apology or obtained a leave of absence in advance for non-attendance.

From time to time, working parties will be established by the Community Board to achieve specific outcomes. Elected members are expected to make themselves available to be appointed to an equitable share of these working parties, and to attend all meetings of those to which they are appointed.

Appointments to Other Bodies

At the first meeting following the triennial elections and on other occasions (as appropriate) the Community Board will appoint elected members to a variety of other bodies.

These appointments will be made on the basis of the best person for the specific role bearing in mind the skills required, the views of the Community Board and location of the elected member.

Part Three: Relationships and Behaviours

This part of the code sets out the agreed standards of behaviour. Some of the matters described in this part of the code reflect other legislation such as the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968. The majority of the code is material that the Council has decided to include of its own initiative.

Relationships with Other Elected Members

Successful teamwork is a critical element in the success of any democratically elected organisation. No team will be effective unless mutual respect exists between members. With this in mind elected members will conduct their dealings with each other in ways that:

- maintain public confidence in the office to which they have been elected
- are open and honest
- focus on issues rather than personalities

- avoid aggressive, offensive or abusive conduct
- treat people with courtesy and respect.

Elected members shall maintain the respect and dignity of their office in their dealings with each other, Council officers and the public.

Elected members should also note that discussions are not subject to privilege.

Elected members will act in good faith (i.e. honestly, for the proper purpose, and without exceeding their powers) in the interests of the Community Board and the community.

Elected members should remember that they have no personal power to commit the Community Board to any particular policy, course of action or expenditure and must not represent they have such authority if that is not the case.

Elected members will make no allegations regarding other elected members or Council officers which are improper or derogatory.

In the performance of their official duties, elected members should refrain from any form of conduct which may cause any reasonable person unwarranted offence or embarrassment.

Relationships with Staff

The effective performance of the Community Board also requires a high level of cooperation and mutual respect between elected members and staff. To ensure that level of cooperation and trust is maintained, elected members will:

- recognise that the Chief Executive is the employer (on behalf of Council) of all Council employees, and as such only the Chief Executive may hire, dismiss or instruct or censure an employee
- make themselves aware of the obligations that the Council and the Chief Executive have as employers and observe those requirements at all times
- treat all employees with courtesy and respect (including the avoidance of aggressive, offensive or abusive conduct towards employees)
- observe any guidelines that the Chief Executive puts in place regarding contact with employees
- not do anything which compromises, or could be seen as compromising, the impartiality of an employee
- avoid publicly criticising any employee in any way, but especially in ways that reflect on the competence and integrity of the employee
- raise concerns about employees only with the Chief Executive, and concerns about the Chief Executive only with the Mayor or the Chief Executive's Performance Review Sub-Committee.

Elected members should be aware that failure to observe this portion of the code of conduct may compromise the Council's obligations to act as a good employer and may expose the Council to civil litigation and audit sanctions.

Elected members should raise operational issues with the Chief Executive in the first instance. If it is a routine matter such as repairing a pothole, cutting of vegetation or footpath repairs, the issue should be logged with Customer Delivery who will enter the issue into our complaint management system (CRM). This enables progress on these issues to be monitored.

Relationships with the Community

Effective Council decision-making depends on productive relationships between elected members and the community at large.

Members should ensure that individual citizens are accorded respect in their dealings with the Council, have their concerns listened to, and deliberated on in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

Members should act in a manner that encourages and values community involvement in local democracy.

Contact with the Media

The media plays an important part in local democracy. In order to fulfil this role the media needs access to accurate, timely information about the affairs of the Community Board. From time to time, individual elected members will be approached to comment on a particular issue either on behalf of the Community Board, or as an elected member in their own right. This part of the code deals with the rights and duties of elected members when speaking to the media on behalf of the Community Board, or in their own right.

The following rules apply for media contact on behalf of Council:

- the Mayor is the first point of contact for the official view on any issue. Where the Mayor is absent, any matters will be referred to the Deputy Mayor or relevant committee Chairperson
- the Mayor may refer any matter to the relevant committee Chairperson or to the Chief Executive for their comment
- no other elected member may comment on behalf of Council without having first obtained the approval of the Mayor.

Elected members are free to express a personal view in the media, at any time, provided the following rules are observed:

- media comments must not state or imply that they represent the views of Council
- where an elected member is making a statement that is contrary to a Council decision or Council policy, the member must not state or imply that his or her statements represent a majority view
- media comments must observe the other requirements of the code of conduct, e.g. not disclose confidential information, or compromise the impartiality or integrity of staff.
- the elected member should ensure that any comments made do not compromise Council's statutory responsibilities. In other words, it would not be appropriate to comment on matters before

the Regulatory Committee, where this might compromise the Resource Management Act process.

Meeting Decisions

Every elected member who has the right to speak can lawfully express his or her opinion at any Community Board meeting within the limits imposed by Standing Orders. These meetings are open to the media and their comments may be reported.

Once a matter has been determined at a Community Board meeting, it becomes the Community Board's position until it is lawfully changed by a subsequent decision. All elected members and staff will respect this position.

The Mayor can make statements that accurately report Council decisions.

Committee Chairs can make statements that accurately report their Committee's decisions, or factual statements about Council or Committee decisions.

Elected members have the right to voice their own opinion to the news media, on Community Board decisions, but they must state clearly when they are expressing a majority, collective view and when they are expressing a personal, minority opinion.

Confidential Information

In the course of their duties elected members will occasionally receive information that may need to be treated as confidential. This will generally be information that is either commercially sensitive or is personal to a particular individual or organisation.

Elected members must not use or disclose confidential information for any purpose other than the purpose for which the information was supplied to the elected member.

Elected members should be aware that failure to observe these provisions will impede the performance of Council by inhibiting information flows and undermining public confidence in the Council. Failure to observe these provisions may also expose Council to prosecution under the Privacy Act 1993 and/or civil litigation.

Information Received in Capacity as an Elected Member

Any information received by an elected member in his/her capacity as an elected member that relates to the ability of Council to give effect to any provision of the Local Government Act 2002 or any other statute under which Council has responsibilities shall be disclosed by that elected member to all other applicable elected members and, if appropriate, the Chief Executive.

This duty of disclosure will require elected members to whom information may be offered on the basis that confidence be preserved to inform the intended provider of the information of the duty of disclosure and to decline to receive the information if that duty is likely to be compromised.

Responding to Queries Involving Liability Issues

Elected members need to ensure they respond to queries in an appropriate manner and with due regard to the legal position of Council. At times, elected members are asked to become involved in legal disputes or insurance claims. Such matters should be referred to the Chief Executive. It is important that Council act in an appropriate manner with regard to legal and insurance issues. Often our insurance cover depends on the way we address or manage an issue.

Training, Conferences and Induction

Following the triennial election, the Chief Executive will organise induction training for all elected members who require it. This will address the role of elected members and provide valuable information about what an elected member needs to know.

Council has a budget for training and development of elected members. From time to time consideration will be given to attendance at the Local Government Conference, Community Board Conference, Zone meetings and Planning Conference. Other conferences or meetings may also be considered.

If an elected member wishes to attend a conference or meeting, then he or she should discuss this with the Mayor.

Decisions on training, attendance at meetings, and attendance at conferences will be made by Council.

In the case of a Community Board or Community Committee elected member, an approach should be made to the Chairperson.

Conflicts of Interest

Elected members must be careful that they maintain a clear separation between their personal interests and their duties as an elected member. This is to ensure that people who fill positions of authority carry on their duties free from bias (whether real or perceived). Elected members therefore need to familiarise themselves with the provisions of the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968 which concerns financial interests, and with other legal requirements concerning non-financial conflicts of interest.

The Act provides that an elected member is disqualified from office, or from election to office, if that member is concerned or interested in contracts under which payments made by or on behalf of the local authority exceed \$25,000 in any financial year.

Additionally, elected members are prohibited from participating in any Council discussion or vote on any matter in which they have a pecuniary interest, other than an interest in common with the general public. The same rules also apply where the elected member's spouse contracts with the authority or has a pecuniary interest. Elected members must declare their interests at Council meetings where matters in which they have a pecuniary interest arise.

Elected members shall annually make a general declaration of interest as soon as practicable after becoming aware of any such interests. These declarations are recorded in a register of interests maintained by Council. The declaration must notify the Council of the nature and extent of any interest, including:

- any employment, trade or profession carried on by the elected member or the elected member's spouse for profit or gain
- any company, trust, partnership etc for which the elected member or their spouse is a director, partner, trustee or beneficiary
- the address of any land in which the elected member has a beneficial interest and which is in the Waikato District Council
- the address of any land where the landlord is the Waikato District Council and:
 - the elected member or their spouse is a tenant, or
 - the land is tenanted by a firm in which the elected member or spouse is a partner, or a company of which the elected member or spouse is a director, or a trust of which the elected member or spouse is a trustee or beneficiary
- any other matters which the public might reasonably regard as likely to influence the elected member's actions during the course of their duties as an elected member.

If the elected member is in any doubt as to whether or not a particular course of action (including a decision to take no action) raises a conflict of interest, then the elected member should seek guidance from the Chief Executive immediately.

Elected members may also contact the Office of the Auditor General for guidance as to whether that member has a pecuniary interest. If there is a pecuniary interest, the elected member may seek an exemption to allow that elected member to participate or vote on a particular issue in which they may have a pecuniary interest. The latter must be done before the discussion or vote. The Chief Executive must also seek approval from the Office of the Auditor General for contractual payments to elected members, their spouses or their companies that exceed the \$25,000 annual limit.

Failure to observe the requirements of the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968 could potentially invalidate the particular decision made, or the action taken, by Council. Failure to observe these requirements could also leave the elected member open to prosecution under the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968. In the event of a conviction elected members can be ousted from office.

Standing Orders

Elected members must adhere to any standing orders adopted by Council under the Local Government Act 2002. These standing orders are subject to the same legal requirements as a code of conduct with regard to their adoption and amendment.

Ethics

Waikato District Council seeks to promote the highest standards of ethical conduct amongst its elected members. Accordingly, elected members will:

- claim only for legitimate expenses as laid down by any determination of the Remuneration Authority then in force, and any lawful policy of Council developed in accordance with that determination
- not influence, or attempt to influence, any Council employee to take actions that may benefit the elected member, or the elected member's family or business interests
- Only use Council resources (including facilities, staff, equipment and supplies) effectively and economically in the course of their duties, and within other guidelines, and not in connection with any election campaign or other personal business.
- not solicit, demand, or request any gift, reward or benefit by virtue of their position
- notify the Chief Executive if any gifts are accepted
- where a gift to the value of \$300 excluding GST or more is offered to an elected member, immediately disclose this to the Chief Executive for inclusion in the publicly available register of interests.

Acceptance of substantial gifts, favours or hospitality may be construed as a bribe or perceived as undue influence. Working meals and social occasions should be undertaken in an appropriate manner.

Disqualification of Members from Office

Elected members are automatically disqualified from office if they are convicted of a criminal offence punishable by two or more years' imprisonment, or if they cease to be or lose their status as an elector or are convicted of certain breaches of the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968.

Under the Local Government Act 2002, local authorities, when adopting a code of conduct, must consider whether or not they will require elected members to declare whether they are an undischarged bankrupt. This Community Board believes that bankruptcy does raise questions about the soundness of a person's financial management skills and their judgment in general. The Community Board therefore requires elected members who are declared bankrupt to notify the Chief Executive as soon as practicable after being declared bankrupt.

Part Four: Compliance and Review

This part deals with ensuring that elected members adhere to the code of conduct and mechanisms for the review of the code of conduct.

Compliance

Elected members are bound by the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968, the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, the Secret Commissions Act

1910, the Crimes Act 1961 and the Securities Act 1978. The Chief Executive will ensure that an explanation of these Acts is made at the first meeting after each triennial election and that copies of these Acts are freely available to elected members.

Short explanations of the obligations that each of these has with respect to conduct of elected members is attached in the Appendix to this code.

All alleged breaches of the code should be reported to the Mayor or Chief Executive. Any allegation of a breach of a code of conduct must be in writing, make a specific allegation of a breach of the code of conduct, and provide corroborating evidence.

In response to a breach, the Council will establish a Conduct Review Committee consisting of four members: His Worship the Mayor or his or her nominee, the Chairperson of the Community Board or his or her nominee, any person appointed by the elected member making the complaint, and any person nominated by the elected member being complained against. His Worship the Mayor or his nominee will Chair the Conduct Review Committee. The exact composition of the Committee will depend on the nature of the breach and the person implicated.

The Committee will investigate the alleged breach and prepare a report for the consideration of the Community Board. Before beginning any investigation, the committee will notify the elected member(s) in writing of the complaint and explaining when and how they will get the opportunity to put their version of events.

The Community Board will consider the report in open meeting of the Community Board, except where the alleged breach relates to the misuse of confidential information or could impinge on the privacy of a member of staff or of the general public.

Responses to Breaches of the Code

The exact nature of the action the Community Board may take depends on the nature of the breach and whether there are statutory provisions dealing with the breach.

Where there are statutory provisions:

- breaches relating to members' interests render elected members liable for prosecution by the Auditor-General under the Local Authority (Member's Interests) Act 1968
- breaches which result in the Council suffering financial loss or damage may be reported on by the Auditor-General under the Local Government Act 2002, which may result in the elected member having to make good the loss or damage
- breaches relating to the commission of a criminal offence may leave the elected member liable for criminal prosecution.

In these cases the Community Board may refer an issue to the relevant body, any member of the public may make a complaint, or the body itself may take action of its own initiative.

Where there are no statutory provisions, the Community Board may take the following action:

- censure
- removal of the elected member from subcommittees and/or other representative type bodies
- dismissal of the elected member from a position as Chair of the Community Board.

A decision to apply one or more of these actions requires a Community Board resolution to that effect.

Review

Once adopted, a code of conduct continues in force until amended by the Community Board. The code can be amended at any time but cannot be revoked unless the Community Board replaces it with another code. Once adopted, amendments to the code of conduct require a resolution supported by 75 per cent or more of the elected members of the Community Board present.

It is proposed that the Community Board will formally review the code as soon as practicable after the beginning of each triennium. The results of that review will be presented to the Community Board for their consideration and vote.

Appendix to the Code of Conduct

Legislation Bearing on the Role and Conduct of Elected Members

This is a summary of the legislation requirements that has some bearing on the duties and conduct of elected members. Copies of these statutes can be found in the Council library or in the office of the Chief Executive.

Local Authority (Members' Interests) Act 1968

This Act regulates situations where an elected member's personal interests impinge, or could be seen as impinging on their duties as an elected member.

The Act provides that an elected member is disqualified from office if that elected member is concerned or interested in contracts under which payments made by or on behalf of the local authority exceed \$25,000 in any financial year.

Additionally, elected members are prohibited from participating in any Council discussion or voting on any matter in which they have a pecuniary interest, other than an interest in common with the general public. The same rules also apply where the elected member's spouse contracts with the authority or has a pecuniary interest.

Members may also contact the Office of the Auditor General for guidance as to whether that elected member has a pecuniary interest, and if so, may seek an exemption to allow that elected member to participate or vote on a particularly issue in which they may have a pecuniary interest. The latter must be done before the discussion or vote. The Chief Executive must also seek approval from the Office of the Auditor General for contractual payments to elected members, their spouses or their companies that exceed the \$25,000 annual limit.

Failure to observe these requirements could also leave the elected member open to prosecution under the Local Authority (Members' Interests) Act 1968. In the event of a conviction elected members can be ousted from office.

Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

The Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 sets out a list of meetings procedures and requirements. Of particular importance for the roles and conduct of elected members is the fact that the Chair has the responsibility to maintain order at meetings, but all elected members should accept a personal responsibility to maintain acceptable standards of address and debate. No elected member should:

- create a disturbance or a distraction while another elected member is speaking
- be disrespectful when they refer to each other or other people
- use offensive language about the Council, other elected members, any employee of the Council or any member of the public.

The Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 sets out the rules around provision of information. This is summarised as follows:

Official Information

The term "Official Information" refers to all information (with a few exceptions) held by a local authority. The Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 requires all official information to be available to the public unless there are good reasons for withholding it.

Requesting Information

In brief, the Act states:

- requests should be made with "due particularity" (rather than asking for all files about a general topic, which creates a large amount of work) (section 10)
- it is the duty of Council to assist people making requests (section 11)
- the Council must convey its decision on whether to grant the request within 20 working days and must also indicate any charges (section 13)
- information in documents may be made available by providing an opportunity for reading it or by providing a copy of it or by providing a summary or excerpt; however, it should be made available in the way preferred by the requestor unless there are reasons for not doing so (section 15).

Refusing Requests for Information

A request may be refused (section 17) if:

- there is good reason to withhold it under section 6 or 7 of the Act
- the information will soon be publicly available
- the local authority does not actually hold the information
- the information cannot be made available without substantial collation or research
- the request is frivolous or vexatious.

Where a request is refused the Council must give its reasons and advise the requestor that there is a right to have the decision review by the Ombudsmen.

Sections 6 and 7 give the following reasons for withholding information:

- making it available would be likely to prejudice the maintenance of the law, or endanger safety
- withholding the information is necessary to:
 - protect privacy
 - protect information where its release would disclose a trade secret or would prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied, or who is the subject of the information
 - avoid offence to tikanga Maori or avoid disclosure of wahi tapu locations
 - protect any obligations of confidentiality where making it available would affect the future supply of information or would otherwise damage the public interest

- maintain free and frank discussion or protect officers and elected members from harassment
- maintain legal professional privilege
- enable the Council to carry out without prejudice or disadvantage commercial activities or negotiations
- prevent the use of information for improper gain.

Crimes Act 1961

Under this Act it is unlawful for an elected member (or officer) to:

- accept or solicit for themselves (or anyone else) any gift or reward for acting or not acting in relation to the business of Council
- use information gained in the course of their duties for their, or another person's, monetary gain or advantage.

These offences are punishable by a term of imprisonment of seven years or more. Elected members convicted of these offences will also be automatically ousted from office.

Securities Act 1978

The Securities Act 1978 essentially places elected members in the same position as company directors whenever Council offers stock to the public. Elected members may be personally liable if investment documents such as a prospectus contain untrue statements and may be liable for criminal prosecution if the requirements of the Act are not met.

Please note that Council is not required to produce a prospectus following the enactment of the Securities (Local Authority Exemption) Amendment Act 2008. In its place a shorter investment statement is required.

Local Government Acts 1974 and 2002

The various provisions of the Local Government Act 1974 and 2002 form the basis of local government. Local government is a creature created by statute and in place to meet the requirements of the Local Government Act.

Elected members should be aware of the purpose of local government (section 10 Local Government Act 2002)

1. The purpose of local government is :
 - (a) to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and
 - (b) to meet the current and future needs of communities for good quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses..
2. In this Act, good quality, in relation to local infrastructure, local public services and performance of regulatory functions, means infrastructure, services and performance that are:
 - (a) efficient; and
 - (b) effective; and
 - (c) appropriate to present and anticipated future circumstances.

In performing its role a local authority must have particular regard to the contribution that the following core services make to its communities

- (a) network infrastructure;
- (b) public transport services;
- (c) solid waste collection and disposal;
- (d) the avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards;
- (e) libraries, museums, reserves, recreational facilities and other community infrastructure

“(1) In performing its role, as outlined in section 14 of the Local Government Act 2002, a local authority must act in accordance with the following principles:

- (a) a local authority should -
 - (i) conduct its business in an open, transparent and democratically accountable manner; and
 - (ii) give effect to its identified priorities and desired outcomes in an efficient and effective manner.
- (b) a local authority should make itself aware of, and should have regard to, the views of all of its communities; and
- (c) when making a decision, a local authority should take account of:
 - (i) the diversity of the community, and the community’s interests, within its district or region; and
 - (ii) the interests of future as well as current communities; and
 - (iii) the likely impact of any decision on the interests referred to in subparagraphs (i) and (ii)
- (d) a local authority should provide opportunities for Maaori to contribute to its decision-making processes;
- (e) a local authority should collaborate and co-operate with other local authorities and bodies as it considers appropriate to promote or achieve its priorities and desired outcomes, and make efficient use of resources; and
- (f) a local authority should undertake any commercial transactions in accordance with sound business practices; and
- (fa) a local authority should periodically -
 - (i) assess the expected returns to the authority from investing in, or undertaking a commercial activity; and
 - (ii) satisfy itself that the expected returns are likely to outweigh the risks inherent in the investment or activity; and
- (g) a local authority should ensure prudent stewardship and the efficient and effective use of its resources in the interests of its district or region; and
- (h) in taking a sustainable development approach, a local authority should take into account:
 - (i) the social, economic, and cultural interests of people and communities; and
 - (ii) the need to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment; and
 - (iii) the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.”

Sections 44-46 of the Local Government Act 2002 outline action that can be taken by the Auditor General to recover a loss incurred by a local authority:

- “(1) For the purposes of this section and sections 45 and 46, a local authority is to be regarded as having incurred a loss to the extent that any of the following actions and omissions has occurred and the local authority has not been fully compensated for the action or omission concerned:
- (a) money belonging to, or administrable by, a local authority has been unlawfully expended; or
 - (b) an asset has been unlawfully sold or otherwise disposed of by the local authority; or
 - (c) a liability has been unlawfully incurred by the local authority; or
 - (d) a local authority has intentionally or negligently failed to enforce the collection of money it is lawfully entitled to receive.”

The Auditor General has the right to recover any such loss from each member of the local authority jointly and severally.

The Local Government Act deals with issues of governance, structure of local government, planning, decision-making and accountability, regulatory and enforcement, offences, penalties and other proceedings.

Resource Management Act 1991

This Act governs how Council should deal with land use and other planning processes. The Resource Management Act sets out to provide a range of rules that support a sustainable environment but also permits local autonomy based around the development of a District Plan that applies to each individual local authority.

Privacy Act 1993

The Privacy Act 1993 explains how Council should manage issues to do with information it holds to conduct its business. This could involve individual records relating to ratepayers or staff records for employees of Council.

Council must comply with the requirements of this Act and as part of this process a staff member has been appointed as the designated Privacy Officer. Any queries in relation to the Privacy Act should be directed to the Chief Executive in the first instance.

Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992

Council has obligations to provide a safe working place for staff and members of the public. Attendance to health and safety concerns is part of the responsibility of each staff member and elected member.

Significant penalties exist where the provisions of the Health and Safety in Employment Act are not adhered to.

Open Meeting

To	Taupiri Community Board
From	Gavin Ion Chief Executive
Date	28 October 2016
Chief Executive Approved	Y
Reference/Doc Set #	1629528
Report Title	Use of Community Board and Community Committee Discretionary Funds

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To remind Community Boards and Community Committees about the Use of Discretionary Funds policy that was put in place originally in 2006 and has since been reviewed.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from the Chief Executive be received.

3. BACKGROUND

Council established discretionary funds a number of years ago in order to provide some local autonomy and decision making for Community Boards and Community Committees. Council saw the funds as a mechanism to advance projects and support local initiatives.

On the whole, the discretionary funds have been well used and have enabled a number of community initiatives to proceed.

There are four grant funding rounds per annum held in March, May, July and October.

4. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS

4.1 DISCUSSION

This report relates to the Community Board and Community Committee Discretionary Funds, as a set of criteria already exists regarding the use of the Rural Ward Discretionary Fund and Events Fund.

The main use of the discretionary funds is to assist with community projects. During 2006 a policy on how the funds could be used was set in place to eliminate some anomalies and to ensure consistency. The policy has since been updated.

The fund may be used to fund personal development for members of Community Boards and Community Committee members.

A copy of the policy approved by Council is attached for the information of members.

The intent of the policy is to rationalise the use of the discretionary funds and it also seeks to reinforce that Council approves these funds and Council wishes to ensure that they are used wisely.

4.2 OPTIONS

The policy is in place. This report is simply for the information of members. It is to explain how Discretionary Funds can be used in practice.

In the meantime, it is important that a policy is being used, should the Committee wish to approve funding from the Discretionary Fund.

5. CONSIDERATION

5.1 FINANCIAL

There are no direct financial implications of this proposal. The proposal is about how a set budget should be utilised.

5.2 LEGAL

Council allocates the funds for the use of Community Boards, Community Committees and the Rural Ward Discretionary Fund. Council is able to restrict how the funds can be utilised.

5.3 STRATEGY, PLANS, POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP ALIGNMENT

The discretionary funds were created as a method of providing some local autonomy and to improve our community. In this matter they could contribute to any of the nine community outcomes.

5.4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY AND OF EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS

(Ascertain if the Significance & Engagement Policy is triggered or not and specify the level/s of engagement that will be required as per the table below (refer to the Policy for more detail and an explanation of each level of engagement):

Highest levels of engagement	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Tick the appropriate box/boxes and specify what it involves by providing a brief explanation of the tools which will be used to engage (refer to the project engagement plan if applicable).</i>	This report is for information only. We are operating under an existing policy which is not scheduled for review at present.				

State below which external stakeholders have been or will be engaged with:

Planned	In Progress	Complete	
	✓		Internal
	✓		Community Boards/Community Committees
			Waikato-Tainui/Local iwi
			Households
			Business
			Other Please Specify

The Community Board and Community Committees are being asked to familiarise themselves with the requirements of the policy.

6. CONCLUSION

This report is to confirm with members that a policy is in effect in relation to how discretionary funds can be utilised by Community Boards and Community Committees.

7. ATTACHMENTS

Nil.



Use of Community Board and Community Committee Discretionary Funds

Purpose:

This policy is being put in place to provide clear guidance as to what discretionary funds are to be used for.

Background:

Council provides funds to enable Community Boards and Community Committees to advance projects within their local areas. They are in effect a substitute for Council providing direct funding. Council may, however, still elect to provide direct Council funding to projects at its discretion.

How the Funds are to be Used:

The following is the criteria to be used for the distribution of funds from the Community Board and Community Committee Discretionary Funds.

- (a) Funds are allocated on an annual basis through the budgeting process (Annual Plan or LTP whichever is appropriate).
- (b) Council has the overall right to withdraw by resolution of Council the right to spend discretionary funds at any time following consultation with the appropriate Community Board(s) or Community Committee(s).
- (c) Funds allocated from discretionary funds must be for lawful purposes and must be in accordance with Council policy.
- (d) The primary use of funds shall be for community projects that involve public attendance or usage.
- (e) Consideration should be given to the local need for such a development or project.
- (f) Funds are not available to oppose consent decisions or to fight legal battles.

- (g) Funds may be utilised to assist with research into the history, culture or environmental aspects of the local area.
- (h) With the exception of paragraph (g), funds are not to be spent on funding consultants or obtaining specialist professional advice without prior consultation with the Strategy & Finance Committee.
- (i) Funds may be utilised to promote the personal development of the Community Board or Community Committee members such as by attending relevant conferences. Any member who attends a conference or meeting on behalf of the Community Board or Community Committee must report back on how this has assisted in their personal or professional development.
- (j) The Community Board or Community Committee may utilise funds to a limited extent for social functions such as Christmas parties. No more than \$300 of the Discretionary Fund may be spent on social functions for the Community Board or Community Committee in any financial year.
- (k) Funds may be allocated to supplement or advance Council programmes such as roading, graffiti or amenity maintenance.
- (l) Funds may be used to supplement Township Development Funds but not to undertake work that does not meet the guidelines for township development. For example, funds could not be utilised to undertake structural work on private property.
- (m) Any dispute over the use of funds should be referred to the Strategy & Finance Committee for consideration.

Open Meeting

To	Taupiri Community Board
From	Gavin Ion Chief Executive
Date	28 October 2016
Chief Executive Approved	Y
Reference/Doc Set #	1629568
Report Title	Date and Time of Meetings

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Community Board needs to agree on a schedule of meetings at its inaugural meeting. As there have been no identified problems with the meeting schedule the status quo is being proposed subject to the suggestion that the Community Board does not meet in January, April, July and October.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from the Chief Executive be received;

AND THAT the Taupiri Community Board holds its meetings on the second Monday of each month commencing at 6.30pm;

AND FURTHER THAT it is suggested no meeting is held in the months of January, April, July and October in line with Council practice.

3. BACKGROUND

Schedule 7, clause 21 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that a schedule of meetings should be adopted at the first meeting after the triennial elections.

4. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS

4.1 DISCUSSION

The Council meeting calendar is being drafted at present for adoption on 27 October 2016.

In order to be fair to all parties (public, Council, staff and members of the Committee) it is suggested that the existing practice of meeting on the second Monday of the month continues.

During the last term, Council trialled a meeting schedule that incorporates four months in which meetings are not held. This enables staff to make progress on issues raised without having to worry about writing numerous reports.

The system has functioned well under the proviso that meetings can be organised if needed. In the months when meetings are not scheduled, the Community Board might choose to hold workshops to discuss topics in depth. These are less formal and can be a productive way to assess individual issues.

4.2 OPTIONS

Members should be aware that the Council calendar is very full and it is difficult to suggest constructive alternatives to the status quo. It is also noted that the status quo works well, so there is no real need to change it.

5. CONSIDERATION

5.1 FINANCIAL

Nil.

5.2 LEGAL

The Community Board is required to adopt a schedule of dates for its ordinary meetings in order to comply with the requirements of schedule 7 clause 21 of the Local Government Act 2002.

5.3 STRATEGY, PLANS, POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP ALIGNMENT

The proposed time and date for the meetings fits in with the rest of the Council calendar.

5.4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY AND OF EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS

(Ascertain if the Significance & Engagement Policy is triggered or not and specify the level/s of engagement that will be required as per the table below (refer to the Policy for more detail and an explanation of each level of engagement):

Highest levels of engagement	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Tick the appropriate box/boxes and specify what it involves by providing a brief explanation of the tools which will be used to engage (refer to the project engagement plan if applicable).</i>	The Board needs to agree a meeting timetable which suits its needs.				

State below which external stakeholders have been or will be engaged with:

Planned	In Progress	Complete	
	✓		Internal
	✓		Community Boards/Community Committees
			Waikato-Tainui/Local iwi
			Households
			Business
			Other Please Specify

Comment: The Board will decide this matter as part of the meeting.

6. CONCLUSION

A meeting schedule for forthcoming meetings is required by the Local Government Act. The status quo of the meeting at 6.30pm on the second Monday of the month is suggested.

7. ATTACHMENTS

Nil.

Open Meeting

To	Taupiri Community Board
From	Tony Whittaker General Manager Strategy & Support
Date	03 November 2016
Prepared by	Julienne Calambuhay Management Accountant
Chief Executive Approved	Y
Reference/Doc Set #	GOV0506
Report Title	Discretionary Fund Report to 28 October 2016

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To update the Board on the Discretionary Fund Report to 28 October 2016.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from the General Manager Strategy & Support be received.

3. ATTACHMENTS

Discretionary Fund Report to 28 October 2016

Open Meeting

To	Taupiri Community Board
From	Tony Whittaker General Manager Strategy & Support
Date	26 October 2016
Prepared by	Lianne van den Bemd Community Development Advisor
Chief Executive Approved	Y
Reference/Doc Set #	1628001
Report Title	Discretionary Funding Guidelines

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To provide the Board with the Discretionary Funding Guidelines which informs the Board of the decision making process when considering applications for funding.

The Discretionary Funding Guidelines includes:

- Funding Mechanisms
- Who can apply
- Criteria and Eligibility for Grants (as per the Discretionary Grants Policy)
- Funding Rounds
- Application Process

The Community Development Advisor will be in attendance to present current Funding Applications and to assist with any queries around the application process.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from the General Manager Strategy & Support be received.

3. ATTACHMENTS

Discretionary Funding Guidelines

DISCRETIONARY FUNDING GUIDELINES

How to make a Funding Application

Waikato District Council provides discretionary funding to assist community groups, non-commercial groups and voluntary organisations operating within the council's rural wards, Community boards and the Te Kauwhata and Meremere Community Committees areas.

Funding Mechanisms

1. Waikato District Council Community Boards /Community Committees
2. Waikato District Council Discretionary and Funding Committee

Who can apply?

Any community group, non-commercial group or voluntary organisation can apply for a grant. Specific criteria for each fund is as follows:

Waikato District Council Community Boards and the Te Kauwhata and Meremere Community Committees

Community boards and the Te Kauwhata and Meremere Community Committees allocate grants for events and projects in their areas. Applicants must outline how their event or project will contribute to the community board area and wider community. The relevant community board or committee has responsibility for determining grant applications in their area.

Waikato District Council Discretionary & Funding Committee

The Discretionary & Funding Committee allocates grants from the Events Fund and the Rural Ward Fund. Rural Ward grants are available for projects and initiatives in rural areas and areas that are not served by a community board. Events grants are available for events held within the Waikato District Council area.

Criteria for grants

Applications are required to meet the following criteria:

- i. Applications will be accepted from community groups, non-commercial groups and voluntary organisations. Applications from individuals will not be accepted.
- ii. Applications will need to be made to the relevant community board or community committee, or to Council's Discretionary & Funding Committee. (Events & Rural Ward Discretionary Funds)
- iii. Applicants need to describe in their application why the event or project is important to the community and how the wider community will benefit by the event or project.
- iv. Grants up to \$5000 can be funded up to 100% at the discretion of the relevant community board or committee or Council's Discretionary & Funding Committee. For grants above \$5000 a funding cap of 75% applies (whichever is the greater).

Applicants can have in-kind contributions recognised in terms of the non-grant funding component provided they demonstrate good community engagement.

- v. Applications must detail how the monies sought will specifically be used and how the balance of the monies required for the event or project will be obtained. All grant applications must include a detailed budget for the event or project.
- vi. Capital expenditure items may be considered for grant applications.

- vii. Applicants can make more than one application for a grant within a 12-month period provided that the grant being sought is for a different project or event and an accountability statement has been completed.
- viii. Applications for Long Term Plan grants should be made through the submission process.
- ix. Applications may be considered from schools where the Ministry of Education will not fully fund the project and the benefits are for the wider community.
- x. Grants will not be considered for events that have already occurred / projects completed (i.e. no retrospective funding).
- xi. Grants will not be given to oppose consent decisions, attend conferences or to contest legal cases.
- xii. Applications from commercial entities will not be considered.
- xiii. Multiple applications through the discretionary grants funding cycle made to the Discretionary & Funding Committee, community boards or community committees for the same event or project will not be considered.

Eligibility Criteria

Applications are required to meet the following eligibility criteria:

- i. Applicants must demonstrate that they will be undertaking a project or event that benefits a particular community/communities within the Waikato district.
- ii. Applicants must be based in the Waikato district or offering services to a community/communities in the district.
- iii. Applicants must be either a not for profit organisation OR a registered charitable trust, charitable entity or incorporated society.
- iv. Incomplete or non-complying applications will not be considered. If an application is considered to be incomplete the applicant will be given five working days to submit the required outstanding information.
- v. If the required information is not received within five working days the entire application will be returned to the applicant.
- v. Successful applicants **must** complete a project accountability report within 2 months of the completion of the project before being eligible for further funding.

Funding Rounds

Applications for Waikato District Council funds close on the **First Friday of February, April, July, and October.**

Presenting your application

Applications are generally considered in the month following the closing date. Applicants are advised in writing (letter and/or email) the date and time of the meeting. **For applications to community boards and the events fund, a representative of your organisation will be expected to attend the meeting at which the application is being considered so that committee members can ask questions or seek clarification on the application, if required.**

GUIDE TO APPLICATION FORM

It is recommended that prior to submitting your application, you contact the Waikato District Council's community development co-ordinator on 07 824 8633 or 0800 492 452, to discuss your application requirements and confirm that your application meets the eligibility criteria.

- An application form must be completed to apply for funding
- The same form is to be used no matter which funding pool you are applying to
- Please use a black pen and write clearly
- All attachments and accompanying documentation must be in A4 size and single sided
- **Applications must be completed in FULL**

Section 1 – Your details

You need to provide the name and purpose of your organisation, address details and contact details for someone who we can contact in relation to the application. If your organisation is GST registered, you must provide the GST number. Bank details are also required.

Attachments Required for Section 1:

- A copy of the last reviewed / audited accounts for your organisation/group/club
- Encoded deposit slip to enable direct credit of any grant payment made
- A copy of any documentation verifying your organisations legal status
- Charities Commission number (if you have one)

Section 2 – Community Wellbeings and Outcomes

In order to be considered for funding, your project /event needs to contribute to one or more of the Waikato District Council's community **wellbeings** and **outcomes**. Please tick **at least one box** on the form to indicate which wellbeing and outcome your project /event contributes to.

Waikato District Community Well-beings

- Social** means people have a voice in their future, choice in their lives and a sense of belonging.
- Economic** Includes use of land, infrastructure, regulation of activities, tourism
- Cultural** means communities and individuals participating in recreation, creative and cultural activities, arts, history, heritage and traditions.
- Environmental** means environmental outcomes our community wants to achieve, and how they prioritise the actions to achieve them.

Waikato District Community Outcomes

Accessible Waikato - A district where the community's access to transport infrastructure and technology meets its needs.

Sustainable Waikato - A district where growth is managed effectively and natural resources are protected and developed for future generations.

Thriving Waikato - A district that prides itself on economic excellence, where heritage and culture are protected and celebrated.

Healthy Waikato - A district with services and activities that promote a healthy community.

Safe Waikato - A district where people feel safe and supported within their communities.

Section 3 – Your event or project

Describe your event or project – what, when, where, why and who will benefit.

Section 4 – Funding requirements

Details of the cost of your project or event need to be provided in this section. You can complete the relevant part of the form OR if there is not enough room, you can attach additional budget details on a separate piece of paper. Please advise:

- Cost of the event/project
- How much funding is being sought from Waikato District Council
- What the funding will be used for
- Who is involved and how many volunteers
- Have described how the wider community will benefit from the event/project

You need to show here that you have enough funds to cover the total cost of your project/event. This includes details of alternative funding sources already accessed, or likely to be accessed. If you have received previous funding from the Waikato District Council in the last two years, you need to provide details of that.

Attachments required for section 4: Written proof of supplementary funding already raised or copies of applications to other funders (which are pending decision).

If your organisation is governed by another body (ie national or regional) you must provide a copy of any documentation verifying your organisations legal status. You may also provide a letter of support from the organisation's trustees/executive committee, along with any additional information in support of your application such as, newspaper articles, recent newsletters, letters of support etc.

A full list of councillors and community board members can be found on our website
<http://www.waikatodistrict.govt.nz/Your-Council/Community-boards-and-community-committees.aspx>

How do I know if our application is successful?

If the committee or community board approves your application, the council will advise the contact person in writing and arrange for the grant to be paid.

If your application is not approved, the council will advise the contact person in writing.

What else you should know

- Groups benefiting from discretionary funding should acknowledge the council's contribution, for example through brochures or billboards.
- Grants will automatically lapse if not uplifted within 12 months unless notified by the council in writing to the contrary.
- Your organisation will be required to complete an accountability form within 2 months on completion of the project.

Open Meeting

To	Taupiri Community Board
From	TG Whittaker General Manager Strategy & Support
Date	9 October 2016
Prepared by	Lianne van den Bemd Community Development Advisor
Chief Executive Approved	Y
DWS Document Set #	1627410
Report Title	Application for Funding – Taupiri Bowling Club Inc.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to present an application for funding from the Taupiri Bowling Club Inc. towards the cost of upgrading the Club's concrete and astrograss areas which surround the bowling green and the clubrooms.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from the **General Manager Strategy & Support** be received;

AND THAT an allocation of \$..... is made to the **Taupiri Bowling Club Inc.** towards the cost of upgrading the Club's concrete and astrograss areas;

OR

AND THAT the request from the **Taupiri Bowling Club Inc.** towards the cost of upgrading the Club's concrete and astrograss areas is declined / deferred until for the following reasons:

3. BACKGROUND

The Taupiri Bowling Club Inc. needs to upgrade the Club's concrete and astrograss areas which surround the bowling green and the clubrooms.

The astrograss surrounding the bowling green is worn out and beyond repair.

The concrete area in front of the clubrooms has severe cracking and has become a health & safety issue for its members and those who visit the Club.

The Club wants to replace both areas with astrograss as this is the preferred and most practical option.

There is a core group of active members who gather regularly for bowling activities and events.

4. OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 1) That the application is approved and an allocation of partial or full funding requested be made.
- 2) That the application is declined.
- 3) That the application is deferred.

5. FINANCIAL

Funding is available to allocate for the year.

The project is noted to cost \$2,033.86. The Taupiri Bowling Club Inc. is seeking funding of \$2,033.86 towards the total cost of the project.

GST Registered			Yes
Set of Accounts supplied			Yes
Previous funding has been received by this organisation			Yes
Taupiri Community Board November 2015	Upgrade the wooden windows and fence	November 2015	\$575.00

6. POLICY

The application meets the criteria set in the Discretionary Grants Policy, one of which is that grants up to \$5,000.00 can be funded up to 100% at the discretion of the relevant community board or community committee or Council's Discretionary & Funding Committee.

For grants above \$5,000.00 a funding cap of 75% of the total project cost applies (whichever is the greater) and other funding needs to be sought.

Funds cannot be uplifted until all sufficient funds for the project are approved.

7. CONCLUSION

Consideration by the Board is required with regard to this funding request.

8. ATTACHMENTS

Application for Funding – Taupiri Bowling Club



WAIRATO DISTRICT COUNCIL
65
06 OCT 2016
Time 9:30 Initials [Signature]



DISCRETIONARY FUNDING APPLICATION FORM

Important notes for applicant:

- It is recommended that, prior to submitting your application, you contact the Waikato District Council's community development co-ordinator, on 07 824 8633 or 0800 492 452, to discuss your application requirements and confirm that your application meets the eligibility criteria.
- Please read the Guidelines for Funding Applications document to assist you with completing this application form.
- Please note that incomplete applications WILL NOT be considered. All parts of the application MUST be completed and all supporting information supplied.
- All applications must be on this application for funding form. We will not accept application forms that have been altered.
- Please ensure you complete the **checklist on page 5**.

Which fund are you applying to: (Please tick appropriate box)

Discretionary and Funding Committee

Project

Event

OR

Community Board / Committee Discretionary Fund

Raglan

Taupiri

Onewhero-Tuakau

Ngaruawahia

Huntly

Te Kauwhata

Meremere

Section I - Your details

Name of organisation

Taupiri Bowling Club Inc.

What is your organisation's purpose?

To promote the game of outdoor bowls for all ages, recreation and social activity within the Taupiri and surrounding district

Address: (Postal)

N. PARKER
12 Achilles Rise Hamilton 3210

Address: (Physical if different from above)

9 Onslow Avenue Taupiri

Contact name, phone number/s and email address

V. Hitchman 8246578 keriefarma@xtra.co.nz
N. PARKER 8541244 neuparker@clear.net.nz.

Charities Commission Number: (If you have one)

Are you GST registered? No Yes GST Number 4713131529

Bank account details 0111031510035558100

Bank ANZ Branch Hamilton

The following documentation is required in support of your application:

- A copy of the last reviewed or audited accounts (whichever applies) for your organisation/group/club
- Encoded deposit slip to enable direct credit of any grant payment made
- A copy of any documentation verifying your organisations legal status

Section 2 – Community wellbeing and outcomes

Which community wellbeing will your project contribute to?

(See the guidelines sheet for more information on this section.)

Social Economic Cultural Environmental

Which of the five community outcomes for the Waikato district does this project contribute to?

(See the guidelines sheet for more information on this section.)

Accessible Safe Sustainable Thriving Vibrant

Section 3 – Your event/project

What is your event / project, including date and location ? (please provide full details)

- To Purchase Astrograss for
- ① Replace the old sand worn astrograss on the back of the ditches surrounding the green. This is required to protect a bowl when played with speed.
 - ② As coverage over the top of the old worn and cracked concrete in front of the Pavilion Astrograss would be a far cheaper option than replacing with concrete

Who is involved in your event / project?

All available members (Club)

How many volunteers are involved?

as above

What other groups are involved in the project?

N. A.

How will the wider community benefit from this event/project?

By Keeping Club Facilities up to date (Health and Safety Requirements) for current and future generations.

Section 4 – Funding requirements

Note : Please provide full details of how much your event/project will cost, how much you are seeking from the Waikato District Council and other providers, details of other funding and donated materials/resources being sourced, and current funds in hand to cover the costs of the event/project.

Please complete all of the following sections	GST Inclusive Costs (use this column if you are not GST registered)	GST Exclusive Costs (use this column if you are GST registered)
TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT/EVENT	\$ _____	\$ 665.61
Existing funds available for the project Total A	\$ _____	\$ 1368.25

Funding being sought from Waikato District Council

Project Breakdown (itemised costs of funding being sought) If there is insufficient space below please provide a breakdown of costs on an additional sheet.	\$ _____	\$ _____
① Replacing of Astrograss on back of ditches	\$ _____	\$ 665.61
	\$ _____	\$ _____
② Coverage of old worn and cracked concrete with Astrograss	\$ _____	\$ 1072.46
Glue required for No 2	\$ _____	\$ 295.79
	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total Funds being sought from WDC Total B	\$ _____	\$ 2,033.86

Has funding been sought from other funders? Yes No
If 'Yes', please list the funding organisation(s) and the amount of funding sought

a)	\$ _____	\$ _____
b)	\$ _____	\$ _____
c)	\$ _____	\$ _____
d)	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total of other funds being sought Total C	\$ _____	\$ _____

Total Funding Applied for (Add totals A, B & C together to make Total D) Total D	\$ _____	\$ 2,033.86
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Note : This total should equal the Total Cost of the Project/Event

Describe any donated material / resources provided for the event/project:

Voluntary Labour

Section 5 – Previous Funding Received from Waikato District Council

If you have received funding from or through the Waikato District Council for any project in the past two years, please list below:

Project	Amount received	Date
Painting of wooden Fence and window Surrounds.	\$575-00	Applied Sept 2015

Please confirm that a 'Funding Project Accountability' form has been completed and returned to Waikato District Council for the funds listed above. **Note** : this will be checked and confirmed by council staff.

I confirm that an accountability statement has been completed and returned

Signed: *Neville Wallace Parker* Name: NEVILLE WALLACE PARKER

I certify that the funding information provided in this application is correct.

Signature: *N. Hite/Inver* Date: 5-10-2016

Position in organisation (tick which applies) Chairman Secretary Treasurer

Signature: *N. Hite/Inver* Date: 5-10-2016

Position in organisation (tick which applies) Chairman Secretary Treasurer



Taupiri
Bowling
Club

Project 1

Replacing of
Astrograss on
back of ditches



Toupiri
Bowling
Club

Project 2



Coverage of old and
worn and cracked
concrete with
Astrograss

Far cheaper option
than replacing with
concrete



71 \$170.08 +gst
for one 20^ltr pail.
2x pails for job = \$340.16 +gst

MULTIGRASS ADHESIVE

DESCRIPTION :

Multigrass is a solvent based trowel applied adhesive for Bonding synthetic grass (Astrograss) on concrete or timber. Bostik Multigrass has an exceptionally strong initial grab and good gap filling to ensure the best possible bond to all exterior surfaces. It has an excellent water resistant bond which is important for outdoor applications. Early rain onto the bonded membranes will not affect the bond even if the adhesive becomes flooded.

PROPERTIES :

Viscosity:	Medium viscosity, soft paste.
Type:	Solvent based, Synthetic rubber & resin adhesive.
Cleaner:	Bostik Solvent Number 3.
Tack time:	Typically up to 15 minutes.
Coverage:	3.0 to 4.0 sq metres per litre using a 2-3 mm notched trowel.
Heat Resistance:	Satisfactory to 80°C.
Ageing Resistance:	Excellent - 10 years exterior service.
Temperature range during application:	5 - 30°C.

APPLICATION :

Thoroughly clean the floor, making sure all loose dirt and dust is removed. The sub-floor must be dry and free from oil, grease, dust or any contaminant.

Apply an even covering of Multigrass with a notched trowel to ensure the correct coverage. Only apply adhesive to an area that can comfortably be covered in 15 minutes. Synthetic grass should be laid into the adhesive immediately after adhesive application. Pay particular attention to lay the synthetic grass before the adhesive skins up too much to prevent proper adhesive transfer. Apply even pressure using a heavy roller to ensure maximum adhesion.

Bostik Multigrass should not be applied to a wet surface although a good bond can be obtained on surfaces recently dried out by the sun. As long as there is a good initial wetting out of the surface (if the adhesive film sticks well to the surface during trowelling) a good bond strength will be obtained.

CAUTION :

Bostik Multigrass Adhesive contains solvents and is highly flammable. All naked flames must be extinguished before starting work. The work area must be well ventilated. If working in enclosed areas where the ventilation is limited, an activated carbon mask, suitable for solvent should be worn.

PACKAGING :

20 Litres

STORAGE :

Store in cool, dry conditions out of direct sunlight below 25°C and away from naked flame or sources of heat.

SHELF LIFE :

12 months if stored in cool, dry conditions in original, unopened containers.

Wellington Branch, Factory & Office	Ph:(04) 567 5119	Fax:(04) 567 5412
Auckland branch	Ph:(09) 257 5847	Fax:(09) 258 3588
Christchurch Branch	Ph:(03) 366 2583	Fax:(03) 366 2582



The recommendations given on this document are intended for the assistance of users and are of a general nature. They are based on our experience and judgement but because of the conditions under which, and the materials with which our products are used are beyond our control, our recommendations must not be regarded as amounting to any legal warranty or as involving any liability on us.

TRANSPORT :

Proper Shipping Name: ADHESIVES
Hazard Class: 3
UN Number: 1133
Hazchem Code: 3[Y]E
Packaging Group: 11

VERSION :

Version 1 29 September 1998

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

The above recommendations are intended for the assistance of users and are of a general nature. They are based on our experience and judgement but because of the conditions under which, and the material with which our products are used are beyond our control our recommendations must not be regarded as amounting to legal warranty or as involving and liability on us.

TAUPIRI BOWLING CLUB
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2015 - 2016

2015 INCOME	2016	2015 EXPENDITURE	2016
2810.99 ANZ Bank 1.5.15	4551.07	1532.80 Insurance	1636.80
5213.10 Dorchester Finance Ltd	5213.10	- Bank Charges	0.00
3,495.00 Subscriptions	3245.00	2327.08 Affiliation & Champ Fees	2397.80
257.87 G.S.T. Refund	80.91	545.27 G.S.T	0.00
1610.00 Sponsors	2290.00	187.82 Building Maintenance	2234.83
		Repairs & Maintenance	
1140.50 Raffles	1008.00	881.50 -Green	1802.59
3447.92 Bar Receipts	3661.96	720.36 Manure & Sprays	1968.08
175.00 Catering- Lunches	185.00	300.00 Soil Aeration etc	300.00
		Repairs & Maintenance	
640.00 Donations	1977.67	572.79 -Machinery	1612.94
4161.00 Entrance Fees	4062.00	113.86 Petrol	185.90
22.00 Sale of Hat Bands etc	6.00	980.95 Bar Purchases	710.38
		- Gas & Bar Maintenance	11.60
27.16 Interest-Cheque A/C	24.64	- Renewal of Licence	1149.97
1207.00 Competition Fees	1170.00	828.00 Power	1094.00
1172.00 Entry Fees-Club, Mini	1106.00	679.40 Telephone	712.98
1630.10 Raffles-Club Mini	1524.10	1061.63 Catering Expenses	1173.86
0.00 Grants	3168.00	1506.67 Rates and Water Supply	905.04
342.00 Reversals	290.00	315.96 Raffle Goods	285.00
1285.50 Sundry	282.00	1820.00 Tournament Trophies	1931.25
		Tourn. & Raffle Goods -	
80.33 Dividend	159.86	629.48 Club Mini	371.37
2123.00 Garage Sale	80.00	855.15 End of Year Prizes	425.00
		80.81 Cleaning & Hygiene	192.17
		67.02 Alarm & Fire Ext. Maint	195.96
		Alice.G/Keeper	
		1725.00 & Groundsman	1425.00
		275.74 Stationery, Scanz, Turf Cult	554.70
		606.05 Signwriting & Engraving	0.00
		342.00 Reversals	290.00
		1959.96 Sundry	1535.97
		5213.10 Dorchester Finance Ltd.	5213.10
		161.00 Annual Fee Liquor Licence	0.00
		ANZ Bank 1.5.16 - 3819.02	
		4551.07 Less Unpresented Chq. - 50.00	3769.02
<u>\$30,840.47</u>	<u>\$34,085.31</u>	<u>\$30,840.47</u>	<u>\$34,085.31</u>

BALANCE SHEET**LIABILITIES****ASSETS**

		Land & Buildings Govt Valuation 2014	200000.00
		Plant & Fittings	9648.13
		Plus New Fittings	<u>814.95</u>
			10463.08
		LESS Depreciation	<u>1096.30</u>
			9416.78
		Dorchester Finance Ltd 1.5.2016	5213.10
		ANZ Bank 1.5.2016	3769.02
		Badges, Hat Bands etc.	171.20
		Bar Stock & Cash	406.63
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES	218,976.73		
	<u>\$218,976.73</u>		<u>\$218,976.73</u>

Examined and found correct.

A. M. Pinto REVIEWER

I hereby certify that the financial statement for the year 2015/2016 was submitted to and approved at the Annual Meeting held on Wednesday 25th May 2016, at Taupiri.

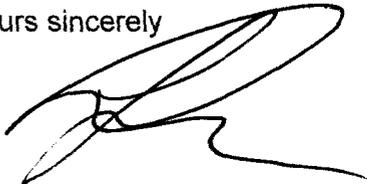
N. H. Hume PRESIDENTA. M. Pinto TREASURER

28/09/2015

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to verify that the Taupiri Bowling Club Inc. is affiliated to Bowls Waikato and Bowls New Zealand

Yours sincerely



Glenn Lee

Centre Manager – Bowls Waikato



CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

TAUPIRI BOWLING CLUB INCORPORATED 214159

This is to certify that TAUPIRI BOWLING CLUB INCORPORATED was incorporated under the Incorporated Societies Act 1908 on the 13th day of January 1928.

Neale Harris

Registrar of Incorporated Societies
22nd day of February 2008



For further details visit www.societies.govt.nz

Certificate printed 22 Feb 2008 14:25:56 NZT



Description	Fineline	Qty.	per/ Length	Price Each
Artificial Turf Green	251916	35	m	21.87
			=	765.45
Artificial Turf Silver	251919	56.4	m	21.87
			=	1233.46
	inc gst			
Team Member Name	Natalie	Ext.	Date	

This section to be used for Goods Pickup

Customer Name _____ Receipt Number _____

Open Meeting

To	Taupiri Community Board
From	Gavin Ion Chief Executive
Date	28 October 2016
Chief Executive Approved	Y
Reference/Doc Set #	1629559
Report Title	Service Requests

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To provide Community Board members with an overview of the Service Request system. This system is almost always the most efficient way to resolve minor or routine maintenance issues in line with the attached schedule.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from the Chief Executive be received.

3. BACKGROUND

The Service Request system is Council's system which logs and monitors requests for service. It provides a paper trail and enables the progress of complaints to be monitored.

The system has been in place for the last few years with the results showing steady improvement over the past few years. In 2016, over 89% of Service Requests have been completed on time.

4. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OPTIONS

4.1 DISCUSSION

This report is aiming to provide a more effective response system to customer requests for service. As a consequence it is in the best interests of ratepayers at large.

4.2 OPTIONS

This report is for information. At times elected members seem frustrated at the lack of progress on items. The use of the Service Request system is the most effective way for

these issues to be dealt with and to ensure that meetings do not get bogged down on minor matters.

It provides an audit trail and a basis for senior management to follow up on progress. The Service Request system and responsiveness is now incorporated into individual performance agreements for all staff.

5. CONSIDERATION

5.1 FINANCIAL

There is a significant staff and elected member cost when items are raised and managed outside the Service Request system. Matters are generally delayed and responded to much later by informal methods. There are often no records or ability to follow up on informal arrangements.

5.2 LEGAL

Nil.

5.3 STRATEGY, PLANS, POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP ALIGNMENT

The Service Request system is designed to improve the relationship between customers and Council.

The Service Request system contributes to all of the Community Outcomes. Which individual Community Outcome applies is dependent on the nature of the enquiry.

There is an indirect link to all of the four well-beings. The Service Request system has been established to improve customer relationships and to assist in achieving the four well-beings.

5.4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY AND OF EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS

(Ascertain if the Significance & Engagement Policy is triggered or not and specify the level/s of engagement that will be required as per the table below (refer to the Policy for more detail and an explanation of each level of engagement):

Highest levels of engagement	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Tick the appropriate box/boxes and specify what it involves by providing a brief explanation of the tools which will be used to engage (refer to the project engagement plan if applicable).</i>	This report provides an overview of the Service Request system and suggests the value of the system in terms of addressing routine maintenance issues.				

State below which external stakeholders have been or will be engaged with:

Planned	In Progress	Complete	
			Internal
	✓		Community Boards/Community Committees
			Waikato-Tainui/Local iwi
			Households
			Business
			Other Please Specify

Comment: This report identifies the best provided process to ensure an effective and timely response to maintenance issues.

6. CONCLUSION

The Service Request system offers the quickest and most effective method of resolving minor maintenance issues around the District. Staff believe that elected members, together with the communities they represent, will benefit from using this method.

7. ATTACHMENTS

N/A

Open Meeting

To	Taupiri Community Board
From	Sue Duignan General Manager Customer Support
Date	1 November 2016
Chief Executive Approved	Y
DWS Document Set #	1632616
Report Title	Taupiri Works and Issues Report

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To update the Community Board on issues arising from the previous meeting and on contracts and projects underway in Taupiri.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from the General Manager Customer Support be received.

3. ATTACHMENTS

	Issue	Area	Action
1	Taupiri Cemetery – the Board thanks Council for the new fencing. Could some rubbish bins please be installed, one by the road and one by the river bank on the far side. Mowing is not occurring in the newly fenced area where the old graves are.	Service Delivery	Weather has delayed the re-instatement and levelling of the new cemetery section. City Care programmed this for the 3 and 4 November, weather dependent.
2	Bob Byrne Park – the Board wish to plan for further development of this park. Can Parks and Reserves please advise of their strategic intent and the Reserve Management Plan?	Service Delivery	Council will undertake work highlighted in the Neighbourhood Reserves Management Plan. This includes improving the visibility of the river from the park and locating picnic tables and seating in locations with scenic views. It also identifies the trees & shrubs between the road and reserve as an issue blocking views/safety.

Open Meeting

To	Taupiri Community Board
From	Sue Duignan General Manager Customer Support
Date	1 November 2016
Chief Executive Approved	Y
Reference/Doc Set #	1631647
Report Title	Mangawara Bridge Access to Taupiri Maunga Urupa from Watts Grove Taupiri – Working Group representatives

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To provide the Board with the report from Councillor Janet Gibb regarding Mangawara Bridge Access to Taupiri Maunga Urupa from Watts Grove Taupiri and to call for working group representatives.

2. RECOMMENDATION

THAT the report from Councillor Janet Gibb be received;

AND THAT Mr Lovell as TCB member and Mr Clewlow as past TCB member represent the Taupiri Community Board and local residents on this working group.

3. ATTACHMENTS

- I. Report from Councillor Janet Gibb - Mangawara Bridge Access to Taupiri Maunga Urupa from Watts Grove Taupiri - Working Group representatives

Report for the Taupiri Community Board AGENDA November 2016

Mangawara Bridge Access to Taupiri Maunga Urupa from Watts Grove Taupiri – Working Group representatives

This project has been a work in progress for many years but more recently within the past 30 months there has been a working group of stakeholders comprising KIWIRAIL, Waikato Tainui, Waikato District Council, Taupiri Community Board, Taupiri Marae, Taupiri Urupa Committee and NZTA.

This group meets fortnightly to progress the project. The representative for WDC is Cr. Gibb and the two representatives from the TCB are Howard Lovell and Ken Clewlow.

This group at its meeting on Tuesday 18th October requested that the same representatives of the TCB remain on the project group. Mr Lovell is an elected member however Mr Clewlow has not been re-elected.

The reason the group would like both Mr Lovell and Mr Clewlow to remain as representatives until the end of the process is for continuity of knowledge and local relationships which have been built between those two representatives and the community. In particular the parties who will be limited notified under the consent process.

Secondly, from a personal perspective the representatives would like to be involved to see the completion of their work on this group. Also, the group has formed a unique trust within all stakeholders and are reluctant for the relationship to change with potential new parties joining and needing to come up to speed on a journey of nearly 3 years.