REPRESENTATION REVIEW 2022

Rural Community Board Workshop

Date: 27 September 2021

Time: 7.00pm to 9.00pm

Venue: Energy Events Centre



Council is the voice of local people, representing and balancing a range of interests. It's important our community feels they're represented fairly and effectively.





What is a representation review?



"take a fresh look at the **structure** of its membership and the **way** they are elected"

Fair and effective representation





- How many elected members should we have?
- Should elected members be elected from across the whole district or split into wards?
- If wards are introduced, what should the boundaries be?
- If we have wards, how many elected members should we have per ward?
- Should Community Boards be introduced/retained?
- Number of seats for Māori Ward/Wards





INITIAL PROPOSAL

1 Mayor + 10 Councillors

Consists of:-

1 Mayor elected "At Large"

1 Māori ward with 2 seats

1 General ward with 4 seats

4 "At large" seats

and

Retain Rotorua Lakes Community Board Retain Rotorua Rural Community Board



PROS AND CONS OF INITIAL PROPOSAL

Pro's

- Provides for geographical coverage of communities with ward-elected members.
- Provides for communities of interest spread across the district.
- Provides an option for both General and Māori electors to vote (at large).
- General ward electors get to vote for 8 out of 10 Councillors (excluding the Mayor) 80% of total votes available.
- Māori ward electors get to vote for 6 out of 10 Councillors (excluding the Mayor) 60% of total votes available.

Con's

- May not accurately represent current communities of interest.
- Potential for perception that the ward member represents their ward only.



ALTERNATE PROPOSAL 1 Mayor + 12 Councillors

Consists of :-

1 Mayor elected "At Large"
1 Rural ward with 1 seat
1 Māori ward with 3 seats
1 General ward with 5 seats
3 "At large" seats
and

Retain Rotorua Lakes Community Board Retain Rotorua Rural Community Board



PROS AND CONS OF ALTERNATE PROPOSAL

Pro's

- Provides for geographical coverage of communities with ward-elected members.
- Provides for communities of interest spread across the district.
- Provides an option for General and Māori electors to vote (at large).
- Provides an option for rural residents to vote for a rural ward.

Con's

- May not accurately represent current communities of interest.
- Potential for perception that the ward member represents their ward only.
- The number of elected members increases from 10 to 12 (excluding the Mayor).
- General ward electors get to vote for 8 out of 12 Councillors (excluding the Mayor) 67% of total votes available.
- Māori ward electors get to vote for 6 out of 12 Councillors (excluding the Mayor) 50% of total votes available.
- Rural ward electors get to vote for 4 out of 12 Councillors (excluding the Mayor) 33% of total votes available.



Questions



