



STAFF REPORT

TO: Environment & Planning Committee

FROM: Graham Caradus, Regulatory Services Co-ordinator

REFERENCE: E503

SUBJECT: **STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL: REVIEW OF THE GAMBLING VENUES POLICY - REPORT REP10-05-15** - Report prepared for meeting of 20 May 2010

Executive Summary

This statement of proposal is made for the purposes of Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002. It is divided into four parts as follows:

- Part 1:** This part contains a “Summary of Information”.
- Part 2:** This part contains details of the statutory processes that Council is obliged to give consideration to as well as the details of the changes intended from the existing Gambling Venues Policy. It also includes the recommendation to Councils Environment and Planning Committee to proceed with consultation on the draft Gambling Venues Policy 2010.
- Part 3:** This part contains discussion and the reasoning behind the recommended policy position, and includes a report from the Problem Gambling Foundation. The discussion generally considers the harms of gambling and balances those against the enjoyment of using non-casino gaming machines, and the benefits to the local community from distribution of profits made from non-casino gaming machines.
- Part 4:** This part contains the Draft Gambling Venues Policy 2010
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PART 1: REVIEW OF THE TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL GAMBLING VENUES POLICY: SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

This summary is made to fulfil the purposes of Sections 83 and 89 of the Local Government Act 2002. The summary contains details of the Statement of Proposal to make changes in the Draft Gambling Venues Policy 2010 compared to the “Tasman District Council Gambling Act 2003 Venues Policy August 2007”, which is currently existing.

- A. The existing Tasman District Council Gambling Act 2003 Venues Policy August 2007 is generally permissive and allows for premises to apply for non-casino gaming machine (also known as “pokies”) consents from Council as part of the licensing process. There is opportunity for public input into the granting of the consent, but new venues with non-casino gaming machines were generally permitted, as are increases in the number of gaming machines at any venue, up to the maximum permitted by the Gambling Act 2003.

The Draft Gambling Venues Policy 2010 declines to license new non-casino gaming machines. The reasoning for this is discussed in the report and is focussed largely on the association between problem gambling and access to non-casino gaming machines in the community. A “sinking lid” policy is recommended. This term is a misnomer, as no requirement is imposed that will reduce non-casino gaming machine numbers. However, growth in non-casino gaming machines is prevented beyond the numbers currently licensed. That would be achieved by Tasman District Council declining the required “territorial authority consent” for new non-casino gaming machines venues or for any increase in gaming machines on existing venues. The net effect is to prevent any long term increase in gaming machine numbers beyond what their current licences permit and natural attrition may in the long run result in a reduction.

No additional restriction is applied to applications for new New Zealand Racing Board (previously TAB) venues compared to existing policy.

- B. The full Statement of Proposal including the Gambling Venues Policy 2010 may be inspected during ordinary office hours at the following places:

Tasman District Council 189 Queen Street Richmond 7031	Tasman District Council 7 Hickmott Place Motueka
Tasman District Council 92 Fairfax Street Murchison	Tasman District Council 78 Commercial Street Takaka
District Library Queen Street Richmond	Motueka Library Pah Street Motueka
Takaka Memorial Library Commercial Street, Takaka	

- C. A copy of the full Statement of Proposal may be viewed or copied from the Tasman District Council web site at: www.tasman.govt.nz
- D. All submissions on the proposal are to be in writing and posted or delivered to: The Administration Advisor, Tasman District Council, Private Bag 4, 189 Queen Street, Richmond 7031, or they may be emailed to info@tasman.govt.nz or faxed to 03 543 9524
- E. Submissions will be received at any time from 1 June 2010 up to 4.30 pm on 8 July 2010.

PART 2: STATUTORY PROCESSES AND DETAILS OF DRAFT CHANGES.

A. Statutory Processes

The Draft Gambling Venues Policy 2010 is not considered to be inconsistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. In addition, the requirements of section 102 of the Gambling Act 2003 and section 65E of the Racing Act 2003, require notification of the policy review to each society that holds a non-casino gaming machine venue licence in the District, and the New Zealand Racing Board in relation to stand-alone venues licensed within the District, as well as organisations representing Maori within the District to ensure they are included in the consultative process.

B. Background and Details of Changes From The Existing Policy:

1. REASON FOR REPORT

This report presents the draft "Gambling Venues Policy 2010" for the Committee's consideration with a recommendation for its adoption and release for public consultation.

A timeline for the process is presented along with a summary of the information/issues which have been considered.

2. LEGAL BACKGROUND

Tasman District Councils Gambling Venues Policy results from the requirement to have a Class 4 venue policy pursuant to section 102 of the Gambling Act 2003 and a Board venue policy pursuant to section 65E of the Racing Act 2003. Council is required to review its Gambling Venue Policy every three years. The review process is intended to be completed by the end of August 2010 as the existing policy was made operative in August 2007.

The Special Consultative Procedure under the Local Government Act 2002 is required to be used where any change is made to policy. Additionally, The Gambling Act 2003 and the Racing Act 2003 respectively require that the Special Consultative Procedure under the Local Government Act 2002 is used in reviewing Class 4 venue policy and Board venue policy.

The existing Gambling Venues Policy will be repealed at the time the new policy comes into force. That existing policy remains in force during the period that the policy is under review.

3. PRE-DRAFT CONSULTATION

Comments have been canvassed from The Problem Gambling Foundation New Zealand who are thanked for their input relating to the local situation. A copy of the comment received is attached to this report. Statistics and other surveys and guidance available from the Department of Internal Affairs and Department of Health have also been extensively used during the preparation of this report and assistance from those Departments is also acknowledged.

4. THE EXISTING “TASMAN DISTRICT COUNCIL GAMBLING ACT 2003 VENUES POLICY AUGUST 2007”

This policy was generally permissive, but imposed a number of restrictions on venues wishing to operate non-casino gaming machines as follows:

1. There was a need to operate on premises that held an on license or club licence pursuant to the Sale of Liquor Act 1989.
2. The numbers of non-casino gaming machines that could be present on such premises was limited by the Gambling Act 2003 or could be further reduced by Council through the a consultative process on a case by case basis.
3. New venues for non-casino gaming machines were required to have a host responsibility programme, relevant staff training programme and gambling harm minimisation policy.
4. Applications for new venues for non-casino gaming machines were required to advertise, with public submissions being accepted for a period of 10 days from the date of publication, after which Council approved or declined the venue consent application, with reasons for that decision being made available to all parties that expressed a view;
5. Operators of the gambling venue were required to show that people under the age of 18 years have minimal access to gaming machines.

In relation to New Zealand Racing Board premises (previously TAB's), the policy was similarly permissive with the same general requirements detailed in 3, 4 and 5 above. In addition it required such operations occur on premises that are:

6. Owned or leased by the New Zealand Racing Board or racing club and used mainly for racing or sports betting;
7. a racecourse;

There is no legislative requirement for a gambling venues licence to be held for operation of New Zealand Racing Board venues that are operated on premises licensed under the Sale of Liquor Act. In effect, that means there is no control relating to the location of small TAB type operations in bars. That lack of control can be explained logically as it is also possible to conduct sports or racing betting on any telephone or using the internet.

5. SPECIAL CONSULTATIVE TIMELINE

Time lines for the consultation process to allow adoption of the Draft Policy prior to the end of August 2010 are:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 20 May 2010 | Consideration and adoption (with amendments if any) of the draft Gambling Venues Policy for public consultation by the Environment & Planning Committee; |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

23 May 2010	Public notification begins using Special Consultative Procedure, calling for submissions to the draft Policy. Iwi as well as societies holding non-casino gaming machine venue licences and the New Zealand Racing Board are to be specifically included in the notification as required by s 102 of the Gambling Act 2003 and s 65E of the Racing Act 2003;
1 June 2010	Opening day for receiving submissions;
8 July 2010	Closing date for submissions;
12 August 2010	Proposed date for hearing of submissions and deliberations. Consider final Policy and recommend adoption of new policy by 31 August 2010.

6. RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Tasman District Council, proceeds with The Draft Gambling Venues Policy 2010 and that the drafts contained in Part 4 of this statement of proposal be adopted and be notified to commence the consultative procedure as required by the Local Government Act 2002, the Gambling Act 2003 and the Racing Act 2003.

PART 3: DRAFT GAMBLING VENUES POLICY: DISCUSSION

7. BACKGROUND: OBLIGATIONS IMPOSED BY THE RELEVANT ACTS IN RELATION TO GAMBLING VENUE POLICIES

The Gambling Act 2003 and non-casino gambling machines are covered in sections 8 to 13 of this report, and The Racing Act 2003 and Racing and Sports betting is covered in sections 14 to 16 of this report.

Class 4 Venue Policy: Non-casino Gaming Machines

8. GAMBLING ACT 2003

The purpose of the Gambling Act 2003 is set out very clearly in that Act. It states in section 3:

3 Purpose

The purpose of this Act is to—

- (a) control the growth of gambling; and*
- (b) prevent and minimise the harm caused by gambling, including problem gambling; and*
- (c) authorise some gambling and prohibit the rest; and*
- (d) facilitate responsible gambling; and*
- (e) ensure the integrity and fairness of games; and*
- (f) limit opportunities for crime or dishonesty associated with gambling; and*
- (g) ensure that money from gambling benefits the community; and*
- (h) facilitate community involvement in decisions about the provision of gambling.*

Sub-clauses a, b, c and h above are matters on which Council can impose a significant influence through the non-casino gaming machine gambling venue policy setting process.

9. CURRENT TREND IN NON-CASINO GAMING MACHINES

There has been a general decline in the number of non-casino gambling machines and venues within the district over the last five years (2004; 22 venues had 216 machines, 2009 16 venues had 181 machines). That trend is similar throughout New Zealand where both the number of machines and the number of venues available for gambling has fallen (2005; 21,846 machines: 2008 19,879 machines). See *Table 1* for the detail of current non-casino gaming machines operating in the District.

Note: Not all Non-casino gaming machine gambling venues are currently operating the number of gaming machines they are permitted to operate under the terms of their existing licenses. They may be operating fewer gaming machines than their notified number (see table 1), or fewer gaming machines than the number specified on the territorial authority consent issued for the venue. Any venue voluntarily operating fewer machines than they are licensed to operate, can increase to the number they are licensed to operate **without further territorial authority consent**.

Because territorial authority consents do not expire, a venue may have consent but not yet have its licence. The Railway Hotel, now Robbies Bar and Bistro is an example of this at the time of writing this report.

Table 1

Non-casino Gaming machines in Tasman District Reported by DIA 24 February 2010

Society Name	Venue name	Address	Gaming Machines (GM) existing	Number of GM allowed without additional sanction from Council	Additional Gaming Machines that may be installed by right
Motueka Memorial R.S.A. Inc	Motueka Memorial RSA Inc	49 High Street, Motueka,	9	9	-
Pub Charity	Collingwood Tavern	Tasman Street, Collingwood,	4	4	-
Pub Charity	Junction Hotel (Takaka)	15 Commercial Street, Takaka,	14	18	4
Pub Charity	Brightwater Motor Inn	1 Lightband Road, Brightwater,	3	3	-
Pub Charity	Wakefield Hotel	48 Edward St, Wakefield,	10	16	6
The Lion Foundation	Motueka Hotel	77 High Street, Motueka,	18	18	-
The Lion Foundation	Post Office Hotel	122 High Street, Motueka,	18	18	-
Perry Foundation	The Dodgy Ref Sports Bar	121 High Street,	9	9	-

Society Name	Venue name	Address	Gaming Machines (GM) existing	Number of GM allowed without additional sanction from Council	Additional Gaming Machines that may be installed by right
Trust		Motueka,			
Perry Foundation Trust	Riwaka Hotel	Main Road, Riwaka, Tasman	4	6	2
Club Waimea Inc	Club Waimea	345 Queen St. Richmond,	18	18	-
New Zealand Community Trust	El Taverna	183 Queen St. Richmond,	18	18	-
New Zealand Community Trust	Tapawera Hotel	84 Main Road, Tapawera,	3	3	-
New Zealand Community Trust	Mapua Tavern	151 Aranui Road, Mapua,	8	12	4
New Zealand Community Trust	Star And Garter Hotel	252 Queen Street, Richmond,	18	18	-
Trillian Trust	The Stables	1 Mcglashen Ave. Richmond,	18	12	-
Perry Foundation Ltd	Telegraph Hotel	2 Motupipi Street, Takaka,	9	7	-
Eureka Trust*	Railway Hotel* (Now Robbies Bar & Bistro)	321 Lower Queen Street, Richmond,	0*	14*	-*

* Indicates that the licence has not yet been issued by DIA, but may do so without further Council involvement.

10. POLICY OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO COUNCIL

It is important to note that any policy can affect only future applicants for non-casino gaming machine venue licences and that any policy made in future cannot have any impact on those premises that are already hold licenses to operate gambling machines. The Ministry of Health document “Problem Gambling Resource for Local Government (Updated in April 2010)” provides useful guidance and sets out the five policy options for Councils. These are as follows:

10.1 Option 1: No restrictions

Allow non-casino gaming machine (also referred to as “pokies”) venues to be established (or resume gaming machine operations) in the territorial authority district and specify that they may be located anywhere within the district. Do not specify any restrictions on the maximum number of gaming machines that may be operated at a non-casino gaming machine venue.

Note: This is effectively the current situation for Tasman District. If Council decides it wishes to continue that policy, it can do so simply by renewing the current Gambling Venues Policy 2007.

10.2 Option 2: Restrict where venues requiring territorial authority consent are allowed

Allow non-casino gaming machine venues to be established (or resume gaming machine operations) in the territorial authority district and specify where they may be located. Do not specify any restrictions on the maximum number of gaming machines that may be operated at a non-casino gaming machine venue.

This policy may mean, for example, that venues requiring consent may only be located in certain areas within the district, or a certain distance away from schools, churches or other community facilities.

10.3 Option 3: Restrict where venues requiring territorial authority consent are allowed and restrict machine numbers

Allow non-casino gaming machine venues to be established (or resume gaming machine operations) in the territorial authority district and specify where they may be located. Specify restrictions on the maximum number of gaming machines that may be operated at a non-casino gaming machine venue. The policy could specify any restrictions on the maximum number of machines.

This policy may mean, for example, that venues requiring consent may only be located in certain areas within the district, or a certain distance away from schools, churches or other community facilities. It may also mean that there are restrictions on the maximum number of gaming machines allowed to be operated at these new venues.

10.4 Option 4: Venue Sinking Lid

Do not allow non-casino gaming machine venues to be established (or resume gaming machine operations) in the territorial authority district. Do not specify any restrictions on the maximum number of gaming machines that may be operated at a non-casino gaming machine venue (i.e. allow increases in gaming machines that 'may operate' at existing venues).

10.5 Option 5: Venue and Machine Number Sinking Lid

Do not allow new non-casino gaming machine venues to be established (or resume gaming machine operations) in the territorial authority district. Do not allow existing venues to increase the number of non-casino gaming machines on the venue. If existing gaming venues continue to retain their licences for gaming machines, no change would occur, that is, the status quo would be maintained. **This is the option recommended.**

Note: A territorial authority consent is not revocable once issued, nor can it lapse or expire – it is a one-off assent to a situation. Council does not have any retrospective powers under the Gambling Act 2003 over venues it has given consent to.

Note: Because of the limited number of venues that it affects, a sinking lid policy is likely to make very little difference to the *existing* number of machines or venues, or the existing level of community funding within a district.

11. PROBLEM GAMBLERS: THE REASON WE SHOULD CONSIDER BEING PROACTIVE

The prime reason for this policy is to minimise the harm caused within the community by gambling. If our population generally did not experience significant harm from gambling, Council's decision would be easy. Individuals could be left to make their own decisions. However, 1 in 4 regular (participate weekly or more) gaming machine players will experience a problem at some stage, and 1 in 5 of regular gaming machine players have a current problem. (Dept of Internal Affairs (2008) People's participation in, and attitudes to, gambling, 1985-2005. Wellington DIA). Other relevant statistics relating to non-casino gaming machines that came out of the same report were:

- In a twelve month period, only 19% of the population will play pokies;
- 61% of the people who choose to play pokies, do so less than once every two months;
- 55% of the people who choose to play pokies, do so for less than 30 minutes each session;

But...

- 15% of the people who choose to play pokies, do so once, twice or three times a week;
- 29% of the people who choose to play pokies, spend more than \$5001 per year on pokies;
- 13% of the people who choose to play pokies, spend more than \$20,001 per year on pokies;
- 37% of the people who choose to play pokies, have an income of \$20,000 or less;
- 90% of the population agree or agree strongly that there is a growing problem with gambling generally;

In a letter to Council staff dealing with gambling policy on 22 February 2007, the Department of Internal Affairs states:

- ...amongst those who gamble regularly on (non casino) gaming machines, 19% or more are likely to be problem gamblers.
- ... the percentage of problem gamblers is 0.8 -1.3% of the total adult population. Whilst this is correct....it seriously under-represents the number of actual or potential problem gamblers that frequent gaming machine venues (in particular).

- 76.5 of new clients to problem gambling treatment providers cite non-casino gaming machines as their primary source of gambling and accordingly, their primary source of harm.
- Gambling related harm can affect the gambler and his or her family, partner, and workplace. Problem gambling is often associated with crime and with adverse health affects, both of which carry a cost to the community.
- A disproportionate number of problem gamblers come from specific social groupings which are often those most in need, e.g. Maori, Pacific Island, Asian.

Additionally, in the attached report from Problem Gambling Foundation, it is stated, quote; *“The Foundation is most concerned about pokie machines because the vast bulk of our counselling workload (and the vast bulk of problem gambling and problem gambling harm) is caused by pokie machines.”*

The relationship between harm from problem gambling and non-casino gambling machines is the fundamental reason that I encourage Council to take a proactive stance and support the community with the sinking lid policy on non-casino gaming machines.

12. THE DOWNSIDE: POTENTIAL REDUCTION OF COMMUNITY GRANTS FROM GAMING SOCIETIES

As time goes on, a sinking lid policy may make gambling machines increasingly scarce, and the end result may be that one day in the distant future, there could be significantly fewer gambling machines in the district. That outcome would result through natural attrition in a reduction over time and potential reduction of the grants that are available to the community through the gaming societies that run the non-casino gaming machines. This needs to be tempered with the knowledge that significant contributors to the profits that are distributed to the community are those problem gamblers that are potentially in the worst possible position to make such contributions. This policy will not have any impact on the community grants made by the Lottery Grants Board.

13. INVERSE ROBIN HOOD EFFECT

The concern is that an “Inverse Robin Hood Effect” occurs with money spent by problem gamblers. They are frequently from a more deprived socio-economic demographic, but as statistics imply, can be expected to spend heavily on pokies, sometimes beyond their means. That spending comes at significant cost to them and their families and if crime is subsequently involved, to the detriment of those in the community that suffer from those crimes.

The profits derived from gambling on non-casino gaming machines are distributed to the rest of the community through the societies that run those non-casino gaming machine gambling venues. Whilst some specific groups as well as the community at large will be grateful for the community grants made, little conscious thought is likely to be given to the ability of the problem gambler or the people they harm to contribute funds to the activity.

Proceeding with this change to Council's gambling policy will result in that portion of the population that are pokie gamblers being potentially inconvenienced by being increasingly restricted in their activities as existing gaming machine operations do not increase with the District's increasing population. The positive is that those that suffer from problem gambling harm (who are a minority) will be assisted. The personal, family and criminal damage that problem gamblers are linked with in our society and the redistribution of wealth made through the Inverse Robin Hood Effect needs to be weighed against the sinking lid policy causing potential inconvenience to the pleasure of those who gamble on pokies in a controlled manner.

Board Venue Policy: Racing and Sports betting

14. RACING ACT 2003

The purpose of the Racing Act 2003 is set out very clearly in that Act. It states in section 3:

3 Purpose

The purpose of this Act is-

- (a) to provide effective governance arrangements for the racing industry; and
- (b) to facilitate betting on galloping, harness, and greyhound races, and other sporting events; and
- (c) to promote the long-term viability of New Zealand racing.

This legislation regulates New Zealand Racing Board betting on racing and sports. A New Zealand Racing Board venue is any premises that are owned or leased by the New Zealand Racing Board and where the main business carried out is providing racing-betting or sports betting services. Such operations are best known by the previous trading entity "TAB".

Note that this definition excludes those small New Zealand Racing Board venues that are located in pubs and clubs that hold liquor licences. Councils Gambling Venue Policy can have no influence over such venues, just as it is unable to influence telephone or internet betting through the New Zealand Racing Board.

15. NEW ZEALAND RACING BOARD VENUE POLICY

Note: the policy options below only relate to New Zealand Racing Board venues. That refers to premises that are owned or leased by the New Zealand Racing Board and where the main business carried on at the premises is providing racing-betting or sports-betting services. The policy options below do not, therefore, apply to New Zealand Racing Board outlets in pubs (See 7.2.1).

15.1 Option 1

Do not allow new New Zealand Racing Board venues to be established in the territorial authority district.

15.2 Option 2

Allow new New Zealand Racing Board venues to be established in the territorial authority district and may specify where they may be located.

This policy may mean, for example, that new New Zealand Racing Board venues are only located in certain area units within the district, or a certain distance away from schools or churches. Alternatively no controls specified about location would result in planning rules controlling the location of this commercial activity.

16. DISCUSSION: NEW ZEALAND RACING BOARD VENUES

No change is intended in relation to venues for stand-alone New Zealand Racing Board betting venues. That would allow the New Zealand Racing Board to establish new stand alone venues. The Gambling Policy is not intended to deal with New Zealand Racing Boards in pubs and clubs. This is because a New Zealand Racing Board venue is defined as one where the main business is providing racing and sports betting. That excludes situation where the prime function is the operation of a liquor licence, and racing and sports betting is provided incidentally to the sale of liquor.

Such racing and sports gambling is not identified as being of the highest risk for problem gamblers, and it is also readily available through remotely accessed processes such as telephone and internet betting, and may therefore not be significantly influenced by a reduction in physical venues.

Graham Caradus
Regulatory Services Co-ordinator



The Gambling Act 2003 and The Racing Act 2003

Draft Gambling Venue Policy

August 2010

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1. PURPOSE

The Tasman District Council is required by the Gambling Act 2003 and the Racing Act 2003 to produce a policy that has regard to the social impact of gambling within the District. The Special Consultative Procedure under Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 and requirements of section 102 of the Gambling Act 2003 and section 65E of the Racing Act 2003 have been followed, with submissions being heard and the following resolution passed:

...to be inserted after consultation and E & P Committee meeting...

CARRIED

2. OBJECTIVES OF THIS POLICY

- 2.1** To minimise the harm to the community caused by gambling.
- 2.2** To prohibit new non-casino gaming machine gambling machines or venues operating in Tasman District.
- 2.5** To allow new gambling venues associated with New Zealand Racing Board stand-alone operations if such new venues are supported by Council on a case by case assessment.
- 2.6** To allow those who wish to participate in gaming machine or New Zealand Racing Board racing or sports betting to do so safely and responsibly within the District.

3. NEW NON-CASINO GAMING MACHINES NOT PERMITTED

- 3.1** Operation of new non-casino gaming machines or venues shall not be permitted. This will be achieved by Council declining to provide territorial authority consent pursuant to section 98 of the Gambling Act 2003. The premises and details of the numbers of non-casino gaming machines currently operating are listed in Appendix 1 of this Policy.

4. NEW ZEALAND RACING BOARD GAMBLING VENUES

- 3.1** Venues for racing and sports betting operated by the New Zealand Racing Board may be established subject to:
 - (a) meeting application and fee requirements;
 - (c) the venue shall have relevant staff training programme and gambling harm minimisation policy;
 - (d) applications for new venues for racing and sports betting operated by the New Zealand Racing Board shall be advertised, with public submissions being accepted for a period of 10 days from the date of publication, after which Council shall approve or decline the venue consent application, with reasons for that decision being made available to all parties that expressed a view;

- (e) the primary activity of the venue shall be for racing and sports betting operated by the New Zealand Racing Board, and be owned or leased by the New Zealand Racing Board and used primarily for racing or sports betting; or be a racecourse;
- (f) operators of the venue must show that people under the age of 18 years have minimal access to the facility.

5. APPLICATIONS

5.1 Must be made on the form defined in Appendix 2 of this policy and must provide:

- (a) evidence of a police clearance for owners and managers of the venue;
- (b) a copy of the proposed gambling harm minimisation policy and staff training programme;
- (c) a site plan covering both gambling and other activities proposed for the venue, including details of each floor of the venue;
- (d) name and contact details for the applicant;
- (e) street address of premises proposed;

6. APPLICATION FEES

6.1 Any application for a territorial authority consent under Section 65B of the Racing Act 2003 shall be accompanied by the appropriate deposit and all fees due for the processing of the application must be paid before the territorial authority consent will issue.

APPENDIX 1: Operators of non-casino gaming machines.

Society Name	Venue name	Address	Number of GM allowed without additional sanction from Council	Additional Gaming Machines that may be installed by right
Motueka Memorial R.S.A. Incorporated	Motueka Memorial RSA Incorporated	49 High Street, Motueka,	9	-
Pub Charity	Collingwood Tavern	Tasman Street, Collingwood,	4	-
Pub Charity	Junction Hotel (Takaka)	15 Commercial Street, Takaka,	18	4
Pub Charity	Brightwater Motor Inn	1 Lightband Road, Brightwater,	3	-
Pub Charity	Wakefield Hotel	48 Edward Street, Wakefield,	16	6
The Lion Foundation	Motueka Hotel	77 High Street, Motueka,	18	-
The Lion Foundation	Post Office Hotel	122 High Street, Motueka,	18	-
Perry Foundation Trust	The Dodgy Ref Sports Bar	121 High Street, Motueka,	9	-
Perry Foundation Trust	Riwaka Hotel	Main Road, Riwaka, Tasman	6	2
Club Waimea Inc	Club Waimea	345 Queen Street, Richmond,	18	-
New Zealand Community Trust	El Taverna	183 Queen Street, Richmond,	18	-
New Zealand Community Trust	Tapawera Hotel	84 Main Road, Tapawera,	3	-
New Zealand Community Trust	Mapua Tavern	151 Aranui Road, Mapua,	12	4
New Zealand Community Trust	Star And Garter Hotel	252 Queen Street, Richmond,	18	-

Trillian Trust	The Stables	1 Mcglashen Avenue, Richmond,	12	-
Perry Foundation Limited	Telegraph Hotel	2 Motupipi Street, Takaka,	7	-
Eureka Trust*	Railway Hotel* (Now Robbie's Bar)	49 High Street, Motueka,	14*	-*

APPENDIX 2: Application for Territorial Authority Consent for a Board Venue

FORM NUMBER: RG3 DATE: 31 August 2010 [Pursuant to section 65B of the Racing Act2003: Applies to new racing and sports betting venues.]

Section 1: Details of Applicant

Full Name of applicant:

Postal Address:

Post Code:

Contact Person:

Phone:

Fax:

E-mail:

Section 2: Details of Venue

Name of Venue:

Street Address:

Section 3: Information to be Provided with Application *(Please tick box)*

- Site plan covering activities proposed for the venue
- Evidence of a police clearance for the owners and managers of the venue
- A copy of the proposed gambling harm minimisation policy and staff training programme
- Evidence that the venue is leased or owned by the New Zealand Racing Board or a racecourse.

New Venues

Once an application for territorial authority consent for a new venue has been lodged, the applicant shall advertise the application in a local paper within 20 days of lodgement, giving a minimum of 10 working days for the acceptance of submissions by Council. If submissions are received, the Tasman District Council shall consider these and either approve or decline the venue consent application, with reasons for that decision being made available to all parties that expressed a view.

Application Fees

An application fee deposit of \$500.00 shall accompany any application. At the conclusion of the process when the application has been granted or declined, the applicant shall pay

to Council such further fees necessary to cover the costs and disbursements of Council in processing the application. No such consent shall be issued by Council until all such fees have been paid.

The information that has been given is hereby certified to be true and correct.

Signature:

Date: