



RANGITIKEI
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Making this place home.

ORDER PAPER

INAUGURAL COUNCIL MEETING

Date: Tuesday, 25 October 2022

Time: 12.00 pm

Venue: Town Hall, Te Matapihi
Bulls Community Centre
4 Criterion Street
Bulls

Chair: HWTM Andy Watson

Deputy chair: -TBC

Membership: Cr Brian Carter
Cr Fi Dalgety
Cr Gill Duncan
Cr Jeff Wong
Cr Richard Lambert
Cr Tracey Hiroa
Cr Simon Loudon
Cr Dave Wilson
Cr Greg Maughan
Cr Coral Raukawa
Cr Jarrod Calkin

For any enquiries regarding this agenda, please contact:

Kezia Spence, Governance Advisor, 0800 422 522 (ext. 917), or via email

kezia.spence@rangitikei.govt.nz

Contact:	0800 422 522 info@rangitikei.govt.nz www.rangitikei.govt.nz (06) 327 0099				
Locations:	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <u>Marton</u> Head Office 46 High Street Marton </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <u>Bulls</u> Bulls Information Centre Te Matapihi 4 Criterion Street Bulls </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;"> <u>Taihape</u> Taihape Information Centre 102 Hautapu Street (SH1) Taihape </td> </tr> </table>	<u>Marton</u> Head Office 46 High Street Marton	<u>Bulls</u> Bulls Information Centre Te Matapihi 4 Criterion Street Bulls	<u>Taihape</u> Taihape Information Centre 102 Hautapu Street (SH1) Taihape	
<u>Marton</u> Head Office 46 High Street Marton	<u>Bulls</u> Bulls Information Centre Te Matapihi 4 Criterion Street Bulls				
<u>Taihape</u> Taihape Information Centre 102 Hautapu Street (SH1) Taihape					
Postal Address:	Private Bag 1102, Marton 4741				
Fax:	(06) 327 6970				

Notice is hereby given that the Inaugural Meeting of Council of the Rangitīkei District Council will be held in the Town Hall, Te Matapihi, Bulls Community Centre, 4 Criterion Street, Bulls on Tuesday, 25 October 2022 at 12.00 pm.

Order Of Business

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AGENDA

1 Welcome / Prayer

2 Apologies

3 Reports for Decision

3.1 Mayor's Declaration and Welcome

Author: Carol Gordon, Group Manager - Democracy & Planning

Authoriser: Peter Beggs, Chief Executive

1. Reason for Report

The Chief Executive will call forward Mayor-Elect Andy Watson to make his declaration to be sworn into office as Mayor of the Rangitikei District.

2. Declaration made by Mayor:

I, Andrew Geoffrey (Andy) Watson, 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 Rangitikei District, the powers, authorities, and duties vested or imposed upon me as the Mayor of the Rangitikei District Council by virtue of the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, or any other Act.

Made in Bulls on 25 October 2022.

Te whakapuakanga mā te Koromatua

Ko ahau, ko Andrew Geoffrey (Andy) Watson, e oati ana ka whai ahau i te pono me te tōkeke, i runga hoki i te mutunga kē mai nei o āku pūkenga, o āku whakatau hoki kia whakatutuki, kia mahi anō hoki i te mana whakahaere, te mana whakatau me ngā momo mahi kua ūhia ki runga i a ahau kia whiwhi painga mō te takiwā o Rangitīkei hei Koromatua o te Kaunihera-ā-rohe o Rangitīkei, e ai hoki ki te Ture Kāwanatanga-ā-Taiao 2002, ki te Ture Kāwanatanga-ā-Taiao Whakapae me te Hui 1987, me ētahi Ture anō rānei.

I tohungia i Bulls, Rangitīkei i te 25 o ngā rā, Whiringa-ā-nuku 2022.

3. Welcome Comments Made by the Mayor

4. The Mayor Assumes the Chair

3.2 Declaration by Councillors**Author:** Carol Gordon, Group Manager - Democracy & Planning**Authoriser:** Peter Beggs, Chief Executive**1. Reason for Report**

The Mayor will call forward each Councillor, in alphabetical order, to make their declaration and be sworn into office as a Councillor for the Rangitikei District.

2. Declaration

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 Rangitikei District, the powers, authorities, and duties vested or imposed upon me as a Member of the Rangitikei District Council by virtue of the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, or any other Act.

Made in Bulls on 25 October 2022.

Te whakapuakanga mā ngā Kai-kaunihera

Ko ahau, ko _____, e oati ana ka whai ahau i te pono me te tōkeke, i runga hoki i te mutunga kē mai nei o āku pūkenga, o āku whakatau hoki kia whakatutuki, kia mahi anō hoki i te mana whakahaere, te mana whakatau me ngā momo mahi kua ūhia ki runga i a ahau kia whiwhi painga mō te takiwā o Rangitīkei hei Kai-kaunihera o te Kaunihera-ā-rohe o Rangitīkei, e ai hoki ki te Ture Kāwanatanga-ā-Taiao 2002, ki te Ture Kāwanatanga-ā-Taiao Whakapae me te Hui 1987, me ētahi Ture anō rānei.

I tohungia i Bulls, Rangitīkei i te 25 o ngā rā, Whiringa-ā-nuku 2022.

3.3 Appointment of Deputy Mayor

Author: Carol Gordon, Group Manager - Democracy & Planning

Authoriser: Peter Beggs, Chief Executive

1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 Section 41A(3) of the Local Government Act 2002 empowers the Mayor to appoint the Deputy Mayor. No resolution is required to confirm that appointment, although Council may make one. Use of section 41A(3) does not limit or prevent the Council at any time from removing, in accordance with clause 18 of Schedule 7, a Deputy Mayor so appointed.

Recommendation

That Mayor Andy Watson appoints Cr _____ as Deputy Mayor of the Rangitikei District.

3.4 Fixing of Date and Time of First Ordinary Meeting

Author: Carol Gordon, Group Manager - Democracy & Planning

Authoriser: Peter Beggs, Chief Executive

1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 Schedule 7, section 21 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to fix the date and time of the first meeting of Council.
- 1.2 A draft schedule of future meetings will be included on the agenda for the first meeting of Council.
- 1.3 A recommendation is included below.

Recommendation

That the first meeting of Council be held on Thursday, 3 November at 1pm.

4 Reports for Information

4.1 Laws Affecting Elected Members

Author: Carol Gordon, Group Manager - Democracy & Planning

Authoriser: Peter Beggs, Chief Executive

1 Reason for Report

Schedule 7 Clause 21 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that, at the first meeting of the Council following the triennial general election, the Chief Executive provides a general explanation of certain laws affecting elected members, including:

- the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987;
- the appropriate provisions of the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968;
- sections 99, 105 and 105A of the Crimes Act 1961;
- the Secret Commissions Act 1910;
- the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

This report provides this general explanation.

2 Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

2.1 General Principle

The main focus of LGOIMA is the retention and release of official information held by Council and the conduct of Council meetings; the latter being evidenced by Standing Orders.

The stated purposes of this Act are:

- (a) to increase progressively the availability to the public of official information held by local authorities, and to promote the open and public transaction of business at meetings of local authorities, in order—
 - (i) to enable more effective participation by the public in the actions and decisions of local authorities; and
 - (ii) to promote the accountability of local authority members and officials,—and thereby to enhance respect for the law and to promote good local government in New Zealand:
- (b) to provide for proper access by each person to official information relating to that person:
- (c) to protect official information and the deliberations of local authorities to the extent consistent with the public interest and the preservation of personal privacy.

The heart of the Act is the 'principle of availability' set out in Section 5:

"The question whether any official information is to be made available, where that question arises under this Act, shall be determined, except where this Act otherwise expressly requires, in accordance with the purposes of this Act and the principle that the information shall be made available unless there is good reason for withholding it".

2.2 Requests

Anyone can make a request for official information – and not necessarily in writing.

If the Council does not hold the information sought, or a Council officer believes the request to be more closely connected with another organisation, then the officer must (within 10 working days of the request being received) transfer the request.

Section 13 provides that when the Council holds the information a decision on whether to release the information must be made within 20 working days of receiving the request. Charges may be made for supplying the information.

When the information sought is voluminous or consultations that are necessary for a proper response are needed, section 14 allows the 20 working day time limit to be extended for a 'reasonable period'. The requester must be told the period of extension, the reasons for the extension and the fact that the extension can be referred to the Ombudsman.

Every request must be dealt with on its merits and a decision whether to refuse is made on the circumstances of each case. There is no time specified for providing information but the Ombudsman is empowered to investigate cases of 'undue delay' on the basis that this constitutes refusal.

2.3 Refusals

The Act places the responsibility for deciding to accept or refuse a request with the Chief Executive or an officer he authorises. The Act does not prevent the authorised officer from consulting the Council or any other person. The Act sets out both 'conclusive reasons' (section 6) and 'other good reasons' (section 7) why the provision of official information can be refused. If the grounds for refusal do not fall within one of these specified reasons, the information **must** be released. This includes requests for access to Council documents containing policies, principles, rules or guidelines which affect Council's decision-making.

'Conclusive reasons' are prejudicing the maintenance of the law (including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences, and the right to a fair trial) or endangering the safety of any person

'Other good reasons' include:

- protecting the privacy of natural persons;
- maintaining the effective conduct of public affairs through free and frank expressions of opinions by or between elected members and officers;
- enabling a local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities;
- enabling a local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations);
- avoiding serious offences to tikanga Māori or avoiding disclosure of waahi tapu¹;
- avoiding prejudice to measures protecting the health or safety of members of the community; and
- maintaining professional legal privilege.

¹ Confined to applications made under the Resource Management Act for a resource consent, or water conservation order, or a requirement for a designation or heritage order.

All of these 'other good reasons' are subject to a 'public interest' test, i.e. even if the information sought falls within one of the refusal categories it must be released where the reason for the withholding of the information is outweighed by other considerations rendering it desirable in the public interest that the information be released.

The Act also contains a number of administrative grounds for refusing a request. These include instances where:

- the information is or will soon be publicly available;
- it would be illegal or in contempt of a court or Parliament to provide the information;
- the document alleged to contain the requested information does not exist or cannot be found despite reasonable efforts to locate it;
- the information requested cannot be made available without substantial collation and research; and
- the request is frivolous or vexatious or the information requested is trivial.

However, before making such a refusal, the Council is required to consider

- whether consulting with the person who made the request would assist that person to make the request in a form that would remove the reason for the refusal; and
- whether making a charge or extending the time limit would allow the substantial research work to be done to satisfy the request.

If a request is refused, section 18 requires the Council to give the requestor:

- the reason for its refusal;
- the grounds in support of that refusal;
- advice as to the right to apply to the Ombudsman to seek a review of the refusal.

2.4 Ombudsmen's investigation

The Ombudsmen may investigate any refusal by the Council to provide information and can investigate the charges made by the Council.

If the matter cannot be resolved during the investigation, the Ombudsmen may make a recommendation to the Council. Section 32 imposes a public duty on the Council to observe that recommendation unless it resolves not to accept it within 21 working days of receiving the recommendation.

A decision not to accept an Ombudsmen's recommendation must be notified to the applicant and the Ombudsmen and published in the New Zealand Gazette together with the Council's reasons for the decision. The applicant may apply to the High Court for a review of the Council's decision. Whatever the result of the High Court hearing, the applicant's costs must be paid by the Council unless the Court is satisfied the application was not reasonably or properly brought.

2.5 Access to Meetings

Section 47 of the Act provides the public and media have a right of access to all meetings of the Council, committees, sub-committees (with power to act) and community boards unless the meeting resolves to exclude the public.

Section 48 specifies that the grounds for excluding the public and the media from a meeting may only be those provided in the Act and essentially are the same grounds as for withholding official information (although notably **not** including “free and frank expressions of opinions by or between elected members and officers”). A motion to exclude the public must state the subject matter of the ‘non-public’ matter and the specific reason provided in the Act.

Even where a meeting has resolved to exclude the public a person can request a copy of the minutes of the meeting. Such a request must be treated in the same way as a request for official information and is subject to review by an Ombudsman.

2.6 Order Papers

Order papers (i.e. agendas and reports) for meetings must be publicly available at least two working days before the meeting. Supplementary reports may not be dealt with unless agreed to by the meeting and unless the Chair explains why the report was not in the Order Papers and why the subject cannot wait until the next meeting.

Minutes of all meetings (except public excluded meetings) must be available for inspection by the public and media.

2.7 Qualified Privilege

Sections 52 and 53 of the Act provide that written or oral statements on any matter being considered at a meeting of the Council, committee, sub-committees or community board is privileged unless the statement is proved to be made with malice. This is known as qualified privilege.

Qualified privilege is a protection afforded by the law on certain occasions to a person acting in good faith and without any improper motive who makes a statement defamatory about another person.

It is established law that meetings of local authorities are privileged occasions (this includes community boards). The reason given by the Courts is that those who represent local government electors should be able to speak freely on any matter they believe affects the interests of their residents.

If malice can be established then the privilege is lost. With the question of malice, motive can be crucial. If it is established that the person making the statement had some other dominant and improper motive then malice will be established.

Generally speaking, for qualified privilege to apply, there should be a positive belief in the truth of what is said, and that there is no suggestion of personal spite or ill-will by the person making the statement.

3 Local Authorities (Members’ Interests) Act 1968

The Act is overseen by the Auditor-General. It is a small but significant part of the legal framework for local democracy by ensuring that elected members are not affected by personal financial motives when carrying out their role. This Act contains provisions relating to contracts between elected members and the Council, and provisions relating to elected members voting on matters where they have a pecuniary interest.

The Auditor-General does not have the same statutory role for non-financial conflicts of interest – only the courts can determine whether the law has been breached in any particular instance and what the consequence should be.

3.1 Contract

The Act provides that no person may be an elected member if the total of all contract payments made or to be made by the Council in which that person is ‘concerned or interested’ exceeds \$25,000 in any financial year. Contracts include sub-contracts.

There are provisions regarding contracts between the Council and a company in which an elected member or spouse has an interest. Generally a person will be concerned or interested in a contract where that person or spouse holds 10% of the issued capital of the company or a controlling company, or the member or spouse is a shareholder and is either a managing director or general manager.

Certain exclusions are provided for, such as where the member and spouse are living apart, or the member did not know and had no reasonable opportunity of knowing the spouse was a shareholder and managing director/ general manager.

The limit of \$25,000 may be extended by the Office of the Auditor-General in special cases. Such approval can be given retrospectively. Provision is made for contracts entered into by the Council before an election, and for continuing contracts.

If a person breaches the \$25,000 limit that person is disqualified from holding office and an extraordinary vacancy occurs. The disqualification remains until the next triennial election.

3.2 Pecuniary Interest

The Act provides that no elected member shall vote on or take part in the discussion of any matter in which that person has, directly or indirectly, any ‘pecuniary interest’ other than an interest in common with the public.

The prohibition applies where the member’s spouse has a pecuniary interest and where the member or spouse holds 10% or more of the shares in a company or a controlling company, which has a pecuniary interest, or either person is a shareholder and is managing director or general manager.

Members who are prohibited under the Act from voting on or discussing a matter are under a duty to declare to the meeting their pecuniary interest and their abstention from discussion or voting must be recorded in the minutes.

The prohibition against discussing or voting on a matter does not apply in certain situation, such as:

- Members’ remuneration where the maximum rate has already been fixed;
- Election or appointment of any member to a Council or community board office, notwithstanding that remuneration is payable;
- The preparation, approval, or review of a district scheme or district plan unless the matter relates to any variation or change or departure from a district scheme or district plan or to the conditional use of land, in which a member has a pecuniary interest.

The Office of the Auditor-General has the power to declare that the prohibition shall not apply in respect to any particular matter if the Office is satisfied the prohibition would impede the business of the Council or that it is in the interest of the electors that the prohibition not apply.

A member convicted of contravening the prohibition vacates office and an extraordinary vacancy is created.

4 Crimes Act 1961 – Sections 99, 105, 105A

- 4.1 Section 99 defines, for the purposes of the Crimes Act 1961, an “official” as any member or employee of any local authority. Member includes community board member.
- 4.2 Section 105 provides that it is an offence punishable by up to seven years imprisonment for an “official” to corruptly accept or obtain, or to attempt to obtain, any bribe or reward in respect of anything done or omitted to be done by the official in an official capacity.
- 4.3 Section 105A provides that every official is liable to up to seven years imprisonment who corruptly uses any information acquired in an official capacity, to obtain, directly or indirectly, an advantage or pecuniary gain for the official or any other person.

5 Secret Commissions Act 1910

- 5.1 The principle behind this Act is that a person holding a position of trust should not make a profit through their office.
- 5.2 The Act provides that elected members and officers are “agents” of the Council and that every agent commits an offence who corruptly accepts or obtains or solicits, for themselves or any other person, any gift or consideration as an inducement or reward for doing or not doing any act in relation to the Council’s affairs, or for having shown favour or disfavour to any person in relation to the Council’s affairs.
- 5.3 Any agent who diverts, obstructs, or interferes with the proper course of the Council’s business, or fails to use due diligence in the prosecution of such business with intent to obtain for themselves or any other person any gift or other consideration shall be deemed to have corruptly solicited a consideration.
- 5.4 Whilst “gift” is not defined, “consideration” is. It includes discounts, commissions, rebates, bonuses, deductions, percentages, employment, and money (including loans). Generally trade practices or customary gifts do not constitute a defence to a charge under the Act.
- 5.5 Section 5 of the Act provides that an agent who makes a contract on behalf of the Council must disclose to the Council any pecuniary interest in the contract (other than shareholding, where there are at least twenty members of the company). This provision is similar to that contained in the Local Authorities (Members’ Interests) Act 1968.
- 5.6 It is an offence to advise the Council with intent to induce it to enter into a contract with a third person, and receive any gift or consideration from the third person without disclosing to the Council the fact of payment. Upon conviction for any offence under

the Act an agent is liable to a maximum fine of \$2,000 or two years imprisonment and would vacate their office.

6 Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013

6.1 This Act has replaced the requirement in the repealed Securities Act 1978 on entities that solicit funds from the public to prepare, register and distribute a prospectus and an accompanying investment statement. Instead, a short product disclosure statement may be made. Where there is defective disclosure, an investor must be treated as suffering loss unless the decline in the value of the investment is shown to have been caused by a matter other than the defect.

6.2 Section 122 provides that if a local authority is the issuer (or otherwise named with its consent) in a disclosure document, that document (unless the Crown has otherwise give an express guarantee under the Public Finance Act 1989) must contain a statement that the financial products being offered under the disclosure document are not guaranteed by the Crown.

7 Summary

7.1 The intention of this brief overview is to bring to the attention of the elected members the main features of key legislation that impacts on local governance. If, at any time, you are in doubt on any of these matters, or are unsure as to whether they may affect you in your capacity as an elected member, please contact the Chief Executive so that appropriate guidance is provided to you.

Recommendation

That the Chief Executive's Report – Laws Affecting Elected Members, be received and the information noted.