

Rārangi Take Huinga Poutahi

Inaugural Council

Agenda

Swearing in Ceremony

Wednesday 26 October 2022 at 2.30 pm
Kānihi Māwhitiwhiti Pā, 240 Hastings Road,
Ōkaiawa



Pūrongo Whaitikanga

Governance Information

Ngā Mema o te Komiti / Committee Members

Mayor Phil Nixon (Chairperson)
Councillor Andy Beccard
Councillor Mark Bellringer
Councillor Celine Filbee
Councillor Te Aroha Hohaia
Councillor Leanne Horo
Councillor Aaron Langton
Councillor Steffy Mackay
Councillor Robert Northcott
Councillor Tuteri Rangihaeata
Councillor Diana Reid
Councillor Byran Roach
Councillor Brian Rook

Apatono / Delegations

The Full Council's role is to carry out responsibilities under the Local Government Act 2002. It is the final decision-making authority within the Council and generally ratifies recommendations made by other committees. It is made up of all Councillors and the Mayor.

Powers that cannot be delegated

The powers that cannot be delegated by the Council are:

- (a) the power to make a rate
- (b) the power to make a bylaw
- (c) the power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose

He Karere Haumaruru / Health and Safety Message

In the event of an emergency, please follow the instructions of Council staff.

If there is an earthquake – drop, cover and hold where possible. Please remain where you are until further instruction is given.

of assets, other than in accordance with the long-term plan

(d) the power to adopt a long-term plan, annual plan or annual report

(e) the power to appoint a chief executive

(f) the power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under the Local Government Act 2002 in association with the long-term plan or developed for the purpose of the Local Governance Statement.

(g) the power to adopt a remuneration and employment policy

He Pānga Whakararu / Conflicts of Interest

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected member and any private or other external interest they might have.



Rārangi Agenda

Inaugural Council

Wednesday 26 October 2022 at 2.30 pm

- 1. Pōwhiri**
 - 2. Meeting convened by the Chief Executive**
 - 3. Apologies**
 - 4. Legislation Advice for the Incoming Council**
 - 5. The making and attesting of the declaration required of the Mayor**
 - Phil Nixon
 - 6. The making and attesting of the declaration required of the Councillors**
 - Andy Beccard
 - Mark Bellringer
 - Celine Filbee
 - Te Aroha Hohaia
 - Leanne Horo
 - Aarun Langton
 - Steffy Mackay
 - Robert Northcott
 - Tuteri Rangihaeata
 - Diana Reid
 - Bryan Roach
 - Brian Rook
 - 7. The making and attesting of the declaration required of the Community Board members**
 - Eltham-Kaponga Community Board
 - Karen Cave
 - Sonya Douds
 - Alan Hawkes
 - Lindsay Maindonald
 - Taranaki-Coastal Community Board
 - Sharlee Mareikura
 - Liz Sinclair
 - Andy Whitehead
 - Monica Willson
 - Pātea Community Board
 - Jacq Dwyer
 - Cheryl Rook
 - Owen Savage
 - Te Hāwera Community Board
 - Andrew Blanche
 - Heather Brokenshire
 - Raymond Buckland
 - Nikki Watson
 - 8. Mayor concludes meeting**
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9. Hakiri / Dinner



Matakore Apologies

1. Matakore / Apologies

Leave of Absence: *The Board may grant a member leave of absence following an application from that member. Leave of absences will be held in the Public Excluded section of the meeting.*



Pūrongo-Whakamārama Information Report

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|---------|----------------------------------------------------|
| To | Elected Members |
| From | Waid Crockett, Tumu Whakahaere / Chief Executive |
| Date | 26 October 2022 |
| Subject | Legislative Advice for the Incoming Council |

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. This report gives the elected members an overview of the key legislation you need to be aware of and have an understanding of in your role as a councillor. It highlights some of the key aspects of the following legislation:
 - (a) Local Government Act 2002;
 - (b) Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987;
 - (c) Local Authority (Members' Interests) Act 1968;
 - (d) Crimes Act 1961 – Sections 99, 105 and 105A;
 - (e) Secret Commissions Act 1910;
 - (f) Financial Markets Conducts Act 2013; and
 - (g) Protected Disclosures Act 2022.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Council receives the Legislative Advice for the Incoming Council Report.

Kupu Whakamārama / Background

2. There are certain legal provisions that elected members must be aware of to avoid a risk of disqualification from office. We are required by Clause 21 (5) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 to bring (b) to (f) above to your attention at the inaugural meeting of the Council.

Local Government Act 2002

3. The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) spells out local government's purpose, its general powers, its specific bylaw making powers and the principles and processes that councils must abide by when making decisions.
4. The purpose of Local Government is defined in Section 10 of the LGA 2002:

"The purpose of local government is:

- *To enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and*
 - *To promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.”*
5. The LGA 2002 is based on the principle of general competency, which enables a council to do whatever is necessary to fulfil its role. Within this framework, there is a considerable degree of flexibility in deciding what activities are undertaken and how they are carried out.
 6. As elected Council representatives you are responsible for making key policy decisions that guide our activities and provide the direction for our District’s future.

Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA)

7. The LGOIMA provides for all local government activities to take place in an open and transparent environment. It also specifies that, generally, all information held by a local authority in any form should be available to the public. The purpose of the LGOIMA is to enable more effective participation by the public in the actions and decisions of local authorities and to promote the accountability of local authority members and officials with a view to enhancing respect for the law and promoting good local government in New Zealand.
8. There are two aspects to this Act:
 - (a) Access to local authority information; and
 - (b) Local authority meetings.

Access to Local Authority Information

9. Generally, all information held by a local authority in any form should be available to the public. However, the LGOIMA provides that certain material does not constitute information for the purposes of the Act. This includes library or museum material, information acquired solely for reference or exhibition purposes, information held by the Council as agent for the purpose of safe custody and correspondence with the Ombudsman relating to a matter under investigation by that office.
10. It also sets out certain reasons that a council might have to withhold particular information, such as the protection of privacy, commercial advantage, protection of negotiations, and the like. These are set out in the Council's Standing Orders.
11. The LGOIMA provides that anyone has the right to request information held by the Council and if a request is refused the applicant has the right of appeal to the Ombudsman. The Ombudsman will consider the request, the nature and content of the information concerned and the grounds for refusing to provide it. If the Ombudsman believes that some or all of the information should be released, they will recommend a course of action to the Council. It is then up to the Council to decide what to do. The Council’s decision is reviewable by the High Court.

12. The Council is required by the LGOIMA to publish a Local Governance Statement that outlines its functions and gives a general description of the information it holds. The Statement must be updated within six months after each election.
13. The LGOIMA specifically provides that there will be no liability on councillors for any information released in good faith under the legislation. It should be noted, however, that the Privacy Act places strict limitations on the Council in respect of the release of information relating to private individuals and this must be seen as curtailing the general rule.
14. Under the LGOIMA, the authority to make decisions regarding whether information should be released sits with the Chief Executive, but in practice it is delegated to a staff member who has the role of Privacy Officer. All requests and any information or answers provided are overseen by the relevant Group Manager.
15. As a general rule, any information contained in the open section of any agenda (that is, the pages that are not headed 'public excluded') is already in the public domain. Any information marked 'public excluded' or 'confidential' should not be released or discussed outside the meeting concerned. If, as an elected member, you are asked to provide any such information to a third party you should refer the request to the Group Manager responsible for the report. Should an elected member release confidential information and the Council suffers a loss as a result, the member may become personally liable for the Council's loss if it can be shown that the member was not acting in good faith.

Local Authority Meetings

16. The LGOIMA provides that all meetings of the Council, including meetings of its committees and community boards, shall be open to the public unless there are certain specified reasons for excluding them.
17. These reasons are basically the same as for withholding information and are set out in Section 48 of the LGOIMA. It is necessary for the meeting to be satisfied that any one or more of these reasons exists before the public is excluded. Staff will provide guidance and suggestions where it may be considered to be appropriate for the Council or one of its committees to meet with the public excluded.
18. The LGOIMA also enables the Mayor (or Chairperson in the case of committees and community boards) to introduce an item that is not on the agenda as long as there is a clear reason why the item is not on the agenda and why it cannot wait until the next meeting. A formal resolution, including reasons, must then be passed to receive and consider the item. This relates to major and urgent matters only. The Council is still subject to the requirements of the decision-making processes as set out in the LGA 2002. The LGOIMA states that in terms of minor matters, no resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer it to a subsequent meeting of the local authority for further discussion. This requirement is not intended to make the decision-making process any more difficult or protracted than necessary, but to ensure transparency.
19. Agendas for Council and Committee meetings must be made available to the public two clear working days before the day of the meeting. The agendas are published on the Council

website www.southtaranaki.com. Copies of agendas are also available from the Council's Administration Building in Hāwera and the LibraryPlus facilities.

20. Other provisions of the LGOIMA require meetings to be publicly notified and provide that any matter including defamatory matter published in any agenda, or oral statements made at any meeting are privileged unless proven to have been made with malice.

Local Authority (Members' Interests) Act 1968

21. The Local Authority (Members' Interests) Act 1968 helps to protect the integrity of local authority decision-making by ensuring that councillors are not influenced by personal motives when they participate in Council decision-making, and cannot use their position to obtain preferential access to contracts.

22. This Act deals with two forms of interest – pecuniary and non-pecuniary interest.

Pecuniary Interest

23. The two specific rules in the Act are that members cannot:
1. Enter into contracts with their council worth more than \$25,000 including GST in a financial year unless the Auditor-General approves the contracts (referred to as the contracting rule). Breach of this rule results in automatic disqualification from office; or
 2. Participate in matters before the Council in which they have a pecuniary interest, other than an interest in common with the public (referred to as the participation rule). Breach of this rule is a criminal offence and conviction results in automatic disqualification from office.
24. A pecuniary interest is one that involves money. This could be direct or indirect. It is sometimes difficult to decide whether an interest in a particular matter is pecuniary or some other kind. It is always your responsibility as an elected members to make this decision, to declare any interest when appropriate and to ensure that you comply with the Act's requirements at all times.
25. The Act generally provides that no person can be a member of the Council if they are concerned or interested in any contracts with the Council where the total payments exceed \$25,000 in any one financial year. It also provides that an interest exists where a member's spouse is involved and/or where a member or their spouse is a major shareholder or have control or management of a company that contracts with the Council, or where the company has a pecuniary interest in the decision. It may also apply where your family trust has a contract with the Council. The Act provides that the Office of the Auditor General may give specific approval to a member concerned or interested in a particular contract, in which case the provisions of the Act will not disqualify the councillor from remaining in office. The approval needs be gained before the contract is entered into.
26. The Act also requires that a member shall not vote or take part in the discussion of any matter in which they have any pecuniary interest, other than an interest in common with

the public. Though not an absolute requirement of the Act, the Council's Standing Orders require that, where a member declares an interest in the issue being debated, the member must withdraw from the Council Chamber. This interest must be declared by the member and is noted in the minutes.

27. The Office of the Auditor-General is the agency that oversees this legislation and it also has the responsibility and power to institute proceedings against any member. The Act does not define pecuniary interest, however the Office of the Auditor-General uses the following test:

“Whether, if the matter were dealt with in a particular way, discussing or voting on that matter could reasonably give rise to an expectation of a gain or loss of money for the member concerned.”

28. In deciding whether you have a pecuniary interest you should consider the following factors:
- What is the nature of the decision being made?
 - Do I have a financial interest in that decision, that is, do I have a reasonable expectation of gain or loss of money as a result of making that decision?
 - Is my financial interest one that is in common with the public?
 - Do any of the exceptions in the Act apply to me?
 - Could I apply to the Auditor-General for approval to participate?
29. Further guidance is provided in the booklet *Guidance for members of local authorities about the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968*, which will be provided to elected members. It is important that you pay particular attention to the contents of this booklet as this is one of the few areas of the Council's business where staff do not provide pro-active advice and members are personally liable for compliance with the provisions of this Act.

Non-pecuniary Interest

30. Non-pecuniary interest is any interest the member may have in an issue that does not involve money. A common term for this is bias. Rules about bias operate not only to ensure that there is no actual bias, but also that there is no appearance or possibility of bias. The principle is that justice should not only be done, but it should be seen to be done. Bias may be exhibited where:
- By their statements or conduct a member may indicate that they have predetermined the matter before hearing or considering all of the relevant information on it, including the Council's debate; or
 - The member has a close relationship with an individual or organisation affected by the matter.
31. Non-pecuniary interest is a difficult issue as it often involves matters of perception and degree. The question you need to consider, drawn from case law, is:
- “Is there, to a reasonable, fair-minded and informed observer, a real indication of bias on the part of a member of the decision making body, in the sense that they might unfairly regard with favour (or disfavour) the case of a party to the issue under consideration?”*
32. If there is, the member should declare their interest and withdraw from the debate. The law about bias does not put you at risk of personal liability. Instead, the validity of the Council's

decision could be at risk. The need for public confidence in the decision-making process is paramount and perception can be an important factor.

33. Again, the booklet provided by Office of the Auditor General provides some excellent advice and information on this issue. We suggest that if you feel that you may have an interest in any matter before the Council or a committee of which you are a member, you can discuss the issue with the Group Manager Corporate Services (Marianne Archibald), the Mayor, Committee Chair or Chief Executive or your lawyer (at no cost to the Council), before the meeting. While this will not relieve you of your obligations under the Act, it will provide you with some independent guidance.
34. You will have been provided with a form for you to declare your personal and financial interests that may at times conflict with your role as an elected member. This information will be kept in a Register of Interests which can be made available for public inspection upon request. Members are responsible for keeping their written declarations up to date at all times.

Crimes Act 1961: Sections 99, 105 and 105A

35. 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 the Council; or
 - Use information gained in the course of their duties for their own or another person's monetary gain or advantage.
36. Section 99 of the Act defines a member or employee of a local authority as an official. For the avoidance of doubt and for the purposes of this Act this means that each elected member of the Council is considered to be an official of the Council. Section 99 also defines a bribe as being "any money, valuable consideration, office, or employment, or any benefit, whether direct or indirect". The words "or indirect" open this definition considerably. For example, an offer of employment to a son or a daughter could be construed as amounting to being a bribe, so members need to be aware of their exposure under this Act through other family members.
37. Section 105 and 105A provide:
- 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) *Everyone 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.*

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.

38. The Legislation Act 2019 makes these provisions gender neutral. As elected members are deemed to be officials for the purposes of this Act, you are therefore subject to these penalties if you are found to be in breach of the Act. Such a conviction would also have the consequence of loss of office in terms of Clause 1 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, which disqualifies a member who is convicted of an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or more.

Secret Commissions Act 1910

39. This Act establishes offences relating to the giving, receiving or soliciting of gifts or other consideration as an inducement or reward for doing or not doing something in relation to the affairs of the Council, or showing or having shown favour or disfavour to any person in relation to the Council's affairs or business (section 4(1)). It applies to elected members and covers any gifts given, received or solicited by "any parent, husband, wife, or child of any agent, or to his partner, clerk, or servant, or (at the agent's request or suggestion) to any other person".
40. The Act makes it an offence for any agent (for the purposes of the Act an elected member is an agent of the Council – Section 16(1)(b)) to accept gifts without the consent of the principal (in this case, the Council), not to disclose a pecuniary interest in any contract that the agent makes on behalf of the principal, or who knowingly delivers to their principal a false receipt, invoice, account or other document in relation to the principal's business. It is an offence to divert, obstruct, or interfere with the proper course of the Council's business, or to fail to use due diligence in conducting its business, with intent to obtain any gift or other consideration from any person interested in the business (Section 4(2)).
41. It also provides that it is an offence for a person to advise a party to enter into a contract with a third party and to receive gifts or consideration from the third party as reward for procuring the contract, unless that person is an agent for the third party. It further provides that the act of aiding or abetting or in any way facilitating an offence against the Act is itself an offence.
42. Prosecutions made for offences under this Act require the approval of the Attorney-General who has the power to decide whether any such prosecution shall be dealt with as an indictable offence or as one punishable on summary conviction. If it is treated as an indictable offence, penalties for individuals include up to two years imprisonment or a fine of up to \$1,000. Such a conviction would also have the consequence of loss of office in terms of Clause 1 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002. For a summary offence the penalties include a period of up to three months imprisonment or a fine of up to \$100.

Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013

43. The Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (FMCA) places elected members in the same position as company directors. This means, for example, that whenever the Council offers

financial products (such as an issue of debt or equity securities), elected members may be personally liable if documents that are registered under the Act, such as a product disclosure statement, contain false or misleading statements. Elected members may also be liable if the requirements of the Act are not met in relation to offers of financial products.

44. The FMCA uses the term "information insider" to refer to a person that has information relating to a listed issuer that is not generally available to the market and that person knows or ought to know the information is material and not generally available. Elected members can be information insiders and are subject to the civil and criminal penalties set out in the Act. Accordingly, they should take expert advice personally at an early stage if they suspect an insider trading situation may arise.

Protected Disclosures (Protection of Whistleblowers Act 2022)

45. The definition of an employee of a public sector organisation in the Protected Disclosures (Protection of Whistleblowers) Act 2022 includes elected members of a local authority.
46. Under the Act an employee who discloses information about a serious wrongdoing by the organisation is protected from civil or criminal liability that might arise from such a disclosure, and from retaliatory action. Serious wrongdoing includes unlawful or irregular use of funds or resources, conduct that risks individual and public health and safety, that risks the maintenance of law, or that constitutes an offence, and oppressive, improper discriminatory conduct, gross negligence or gross mismanagement by a public official.
47. Protection under the Act applies where an employee has information about a serious wrongdoing; a reasonable belief that the information is true or likely to be true; the employee wishes to have the matter investigated; and desires protection under the Act.
48. The Act requires the Council to establish internal procedures to receive and deal with a disclosure of serious wrongdoing in or by the Council.

Health and Safety at Work Act 2015

49. For the purposes of the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015, the Council is a person conducting business or undertaking (PCBU) and elected members are regarded as "officers". This means that elected members have a duty to:
- Have up-to-date knowledge of workplace health and safety.
 - Have an understanding of Council operations and the associated hazards and risks.
 - Ensure that the Council has appropriate resources and processes to eliminate or minimise risks to health and safety, and processes for dealing with incidents.
 - Ensure that the Council has, and implements, processes for complying with any duty or obligation under the Act.
50. Provided you have exercised due diligence as an officer, you are not personally liable for the Council's health and safety failings.

Personal Liability of Elected Members

51. Elected members are indemnified in respect of their actions as a member of the Council. Section 43 of the Local Government Act 2002 provides for this indemnity (by the Council) in relation to:
- civil liability (both for costs and damages) if the member is acting in good faith and in pursuance of the responsibilities or powers of the Council; and
 - costs arising from any successfully defended criminal action relating to acts or omissions in their capacity as an elected member.
52. The Local Government Act provides for a theoretical personal exposure on the part of elected members in certain circumstances if the Council has incurred loss due to actions of the Council. The loss must arise out of one of the following situations:
- if the Council unlawfully spends money;
 - if the Council unlawfully sells or disposes of an asset;
 - if the Council unlawfully incurs a liability; or
 - if the Council intentionally or negligently fails to enforce the collection of money it is lawfully entitled to receive.
53. If the Auditor-General has reported on a loss, that loss is recoverable as a debt due to the Crown. This must be paid back to the Council from each elected member jointly and severally. However, as a member of the South Taranaki District Council, you have a defence if you can prove that the act or failure which led to the loss occurred:
- without your knowledge;
 - with your knowledge but against your protest made at or before the time the loss occurred;
 - contrary to the manner in which you voted on the issue at a meeting of the Council; or
 - in circumstances where you acted in good faith and relied on information or professional or expert advice given by a Council officer or professional advisor on matters that you reasonably believed were within their competency.

Other Legislation

54. This report briefly covers the legislation that is most applicable to your roles as elected members. It is a small sample of the laws that relate to local government, and more than 100 Acts and 50 Regulations relate to what the Council does, to a greater or lesser degree.

Legislative Reforms

55. The Government has an extensive reform programme under way at present that will have impacts across the local government sector. The elected members' induction programme will include updates on the reforms.

Whakakapia / Conclusion

56. This report provides a summary of some of the key pieces of legislation that are of importance to elected representatives. Comprehensive external and in-house induction sessions and briefings have been set down over the next few months to ensure that elected members are familiar with and understand their roles and responsibilities and the legislative framework within which they operate.



Waid Crockett

Tumu Whakahaere / Chief Executive

SOUTH TARANAKI DISTRICT COUNCIL

**DECLARATION BY
PHILIP JOHN NIXON**

I, **Philip John Nixon**, 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 South Taranaki District, the powers, authorities, and duties vested in or imposed upon me as Mayor of the South Taranaki District Council by virtue of the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, or any other Act.

DATED at Kānihi Māwhitiwhiti Pā, 240 Hastings Road, Ōkaiawa
this 26th day of October 2022.

Signature:

Signed in the presence of:

Waid Crockett
Chief Executive

SOUTH TARANAKI DISTRICT COUNCIL

DECLARATION BY COUNCILLOR

I, **(state your name)**, 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 South Taranaki District, the powers, authorities, and duties vested in or imposed upon me as a Member of the South Taranaki District Council by virtue of the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, or any other Act.

TE TAUĀKĪ KAIKAUNIHERA

Ko au nei, ko ***(Kōrerotia tō ingoa)***, e oati ana au kia whai au i te pono me te tōkeke, i runga hoki i te mutunga kē mai nei o aku pūkenga, o aku whakatau hoki hei whakatutuki, hei whakaea i te mana whakahaere, te mana whakatau, me ngā momo mahi kua uhia ki runga i a au kia tuku rawa ki te Rohe o Taranaki ki te Tonga, hei Mema o te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe o Taranaki ki te Tonga, e ai hoki ki te Local Government Act 2002 me te Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, ko ētehi atu Ture rānei.

SOUTH TARANAKI DISTRICT COUNCIL

DECLARATION BY COMMUNITY BOARD MEMBER

I, **(State your name)**, 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 South Taranaki District, **(State your ward)**, the powers, authorities, and duties vested in or imposed upon me as a Member of the **(State your Community Board)** by virtue of the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, or any other Act.

TE TAUĀKĪ MEMA O TE POARI HAPORI

Ko au nei, ko **(Kōrerotia tō ingoa)**, e oati ana au kia whai au i te pono me te tōkeke, i runga hoki i te mutunga kē mai nei o aku pūkenga, o aku whakatau hoki hei whakatutuki, hei whakaea i te mana whakahaere, te mana whakatau, me ngā momo mahi kua uhia ki runga i a au kia tuku rawa ki te Rohe o Taranaki ki te Tonga, ko **(whakapaoho atu to takiwā)** taku takiwā hei Mema o te Poari Hapori i te Rohe o Taranaki ki te Tonga ko **(whakapaoho atu to Poari)** taku poari hapori, e ai hoki ki te Local Government Act 2002 me te Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, ko ētehi atu Ture rānei.