

District Health Board Elections
Information for
Candidates

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MANATŪ HAUORA

Foreword

Thank you for taking the time to consider standing for your local District Health Board (DHB).

DHBs were introduced in 2001 to address the health needs of their local populations and to provide health services and disability support for 21 districts covering New Zealand. The DHB model brought back the concept of elected community representatives on health service boards. As the last three years have shown, a vital component of successfully arranging for the delivery of health and disability services is the community voice that DHB board members provide. The New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000 makes it clear the first priority of all board members is to implement the New Zealand Health Strategy.

Members of the public have the opportunity to stand for election to DHB boards every three years. Directly elected board members are able to provide a unique perspective on the district they live in, and bring a great deal of knowledge to the board table. They also have a wide variety of skills and experience from their differing social and professional backgrounds.

This handbook provides information on DHBs and sets out the requirements for becoming an elected board member. As board members will be elected using the Single Transferable Voting (STV) method for the first time in 2004, the handbook also includes some introductory information on STV.

I wish all candidates the best of luck at October's elections and look forward to working with you to improve the health of all New Zealanders.



Hon Annette King
Minister of Health

Disclaimer

The information and advice in this handbook are intended as a general guide for those people who may be considering standing for a DHB board. Candidates should obtain specific professional advice on their own circumstances in relation to election matters.

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Important Dates

Please note the following important dates for the 2004 DHB elections.

Date	Action
23 July 2004	Candidate nominations open.
20 August 2004	Candidate nominations close (at 12 noon).
17–22 September 2004	Voting documents issued – start of voting period, special votes are issued and early processing of votes begins (where applicable).
9 October 2004	Election day – end of voting period (at 12 noon) and announcement of preliminary results (as soon as practical after the close of voting).
9–16 October 2004	Special votes are counted and official results are declared.
6 December 2004	Newly elected board members take office.

District Health Boards (DHBs)

DHBs are responsible for providing (or funding the provision of) health and disability services in their district. There are 21 DHBs in New Zealand. A map of North Island DHBs appears on page 33 of this handbook; South Island DHBs appear on page 34.

What are DHBs' objectives?

The objectives of each DHB are clearly set out in law.¹ These include:

- improving, promoting and protecting the health of people and communities
- promoting the integration of health services, especially primary and secondary health services
- promoting effective care or support for those in need of personal health services or disability support services
- promoting the inclusion and participation in society and independence of people with disabilities
- reducing health disparities by improving health outcomes for Māori and other population groups
- reducing (with a view to eliminating) health outcome disparities between various population groups within New Zealand by developing and implementing (in consultation with the groups concerned) services and programmes designed to raise their health outcomes to those of other New Zealanders
- exhibiting a sense of social responsibility by having regard to the interests of the people to whom it provides (or for whom it arranges the provision of) services
- fostering community participation in health improvement and in planning for the provision of services and for significant changes to the provision of services
- upholding ethical and quality standards commonly expected of providers of services and of public sector organisations
- exhibiting a sense of environmental responsibility by having regard to the environmental implications of its operations
- being a good employer.

Each DHB is required to pursue its objectives in accordance with its District Strategic Plan (its 5- to 10-year outlook), its District Annual Plan (yearly), its Statement of Intent and any directions or requirements given to it by the Minister of Health.²

¹ See section 22 of the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000 (the NZPHD Act).

² See sections 32 and 33 of the NZPHD Act.

What are DHBs' functions?

Each DHB has certain defined functions in order to achieve its objectives.³ These include:

- ensuring the provision of services for its resident population and for other people as specified in its Crown funding agreement
- actively investigating, facilitating, sponsoring, and developing co-operative and collaborative arrangements with persons in the health and disability sector (or in any other sector) to improve, promote, and protect the health of people, and to promote the inclusion and participation in society and independence of people with disabilities
- issuing relevant information to the resident population, persons in the health and disability sector, and persons in any other sector working to improve, promote, and protect the health of people for the purposes of the two preceding functions
- establishing and maintaining processes to enable Māori to participate in, and contribute to, strategies for Māori health improvement
- continuing to foster the development of Māori capacity for participating in the health and disability sector and for providing for the needs of Māori
- providing relevant information to Māori for the purposes of the two preceding functions
- regularly investigating, assessing, and monitoring the health status of its resident population, any factors that the DHB believes may adversely affect the health status of that population, and the needs of that population for services
- promoting the reduction of adverse social and environmental effects on the health of people and communities
- monitoring the delivery and performance of services by it and by persons engaged by it to provide or arrange for the provision of services
- participating, where appropriate, in the training of health professionals and other workers in the health and disability sector
- providing information to the Minister of Health for the purposes of policy development, planning, and monitoring in relation to the performance of the DHB and to the health and disability support needs of New Zealanders
- providing, or arranging for the provision of, services on behalf of the Crown or any Crown entity within the meaning of the Public Finance Act 1989
- collaborating with preschools and schools within its geographical area on the fostering of health promotion and on disease prevention programmes
- performing any other functions it is for the time being given by or under any enactment, or authorised to perform by the Minister of Health by written notice to the board of the DHB after consultation with it.

³ See section 23 of the NZPHD Act.

How DHB Boards Work

How are boards made up?

Each DHB board consists of seven elected members, and up to a further four members appointed by the Minister of Health. This structure allows for a range of perspectives, skills and knowledge on each DHB board.

The Minister of Health also appoints a chairperson and deputy chairperson for each board from among the board's elected and appointed members.

What is the board's role?

The board of a DHB has all powers necessary for the governance and management of the DHB. However, the board **must** delegate to the DHB's Chief Executive the power to make decisions on management matters relating to the DHB. This delegation may be made on such terms and conditions as the board thinks fit.

How do representative boards take shape?

Board membership is a combination of elected and appointed members. In electing seven members, the public typically votes for candidates with a range of backgrounds and experience to serve on DHB boards. The Minister of Health is entitled to appoint up to an additional four people to complement each board's elected membership.

The Minister typically uses these appointments to fill gaps in the board's skills or representative qualities. For example, the Minister may wish to appoint people with financial or other large entity governance experience, or people from rural areas or minority groups not represented among the elected members.

In making his or her appointments, the Minister must endeavour to ensure that:

- Māori membership of the board is proportional to the number of Māori in the DHB's resident population, and
- in any event, there are at least two Māori members of the board.⁴

Do boards have committees?

Yes. Under the NZPHD Act, a DHB board has three statutory advisory committees: the hospital advisory committee, the community and public health advisory committee and the disability support advisory committee.

Committee members are appointed by the DHB board. They can be either board members, members of the public or a mixture of both.

⁴ Section 29(4) of the NZPHD Act.

The board is also able to form its own specialist committees to address particular issues. These extra committees may focus on things such as audit and finance issues, Māori health or rural health, to name a few examples.

What are board members' duties?

The NZPHD Act lists board members' duties. Every board member must act in good faith, with reasonable care, diligence and skill, with honesty and integrity, and in accordance with any code of conduct that applies to Crown entities.⁵

The board:

- must ensure that the DHB acts in a manner consistent with the functions of the DHB, and with the DHB's district strategic plan, annual plan, statement of intent, and any directions or requirements given under sections 32 or 33 of the NZPHD Act
- must not act, or agree to the DHB or any subsidiary of the DHB acting, in a manner that contravenes the NZPHD Act or any other Act
- must ensure that the activities of the entity, and those of its subsidiaries, are conducted efficiently and effectively in a manner consistent with the spirit of service to the public
- must have regard to the interests of creditors of the DHB, and endeavour to ensure that the DHB operates in a financially responsible manner in accordance with section 41 of the NZPHD Act.⁶

The Minister of Health may remove a member of a board from that office by notice in the *Gazette* stating the date on which the removal takes effect but, if the member is an elected member of the board:

- only if the Minister has first consulted the member, and the board, about the removal, and
- only for a reason stated in clause 9 of Schedule 3 to the NZPHD Act.⁷

The reasons set out in clause 9 are:

- that, if an election of members of the board were held immediately, the member would be disqualified from that election for a reason stated in clause 17 of Schedule 2 to the NZPHD Act (other than the reasons stated in clause 17(1)(e) and (f) of that schedule)
- that the Minister is satisfied that the member failed to declare an interest in circumstances where clause 6 of Schedule 2, or clause 36, required the member to do so

⁵ See section 27(1) of the NZPHD Act.

⁶ See section 27(2) of the NZPHD Act.

⁷ See clauses 8 of Schedule 3 to the NZPHD Act.

- that the Minister is satisfied that the integrity of the board, or of the DHB to which the board relates, has been seriously compromised because the member:
 - has neglected his or her duties as a member of the board, or
 - has failed to perform his or her duties under the NZPHD Act
- that the member has, without permission from the board or Minister and without any reasonable excuse, been absent from four consecutive meetings of the board
- that the member has breached any of the obligations and duties of a board member that applied to the member.⁸

What happens at board meetings?

Board meetings are held in public, and both the meeting agenda and the minutes of the meeting are available to the public. Under some circumstances parts of the meeting may need to be closed to the public.⁹

DHB boards regulate their own procedures and establish their own policies. In general, board members are expected to treat all confidential business before the board as strictly confidential. Members are also expected to comply with all relevant legislation concerning privacy, especially with respect to individuals. The board may also have a media policy which guides members' dealings with media organisations.

Where members are unclear as to how particular information should be treated, guidance should be sought from the board chairperson.

Who are board members responsible to?

While elected board members are elected by the public, **all** board members (both elected and appointed) are directly responsible and accountable to the Minister of Health. This is because DHBs are funded by the Government, using taxpayer dollars. The Minister is responsible for setting New Zealand's health and disability strategies and ensuring that the tax dollar is spent in an appropriate way.

Board decision-making is highly transparent to the public. Meetings, agendas and board papers are normally required to be open to the public. The DHB's District Strategic Plan is also subject to a public consultation process.

Do board members receive any training?

Yes. Board members who are not familiar with their obligations and duties as members are expected to undertake and complete any necessary training. The DHB will fund this training and keep a record of it.

⁸ See clause 9 of Schedule 3 to the NZPHD Act.

⁹ See clause 32 of Schedule 3 to the NZPHD Act.

Both the Ministry of Health and individual DHBs usually provide induction sessions for newly elected board members.

How much time does being a board member take up?

Time requirements for board members will vary from DHB to DHB, depending on the way the board works, how efficiently members work and on members' experience.

Board members should be prepared to commit the equivalent of about 60 days per year for board business. This includes preparation time, board meetings, committee meetings, and community liaison activities.

How long do board members serve for?

An elected member serves a three-year term. This term begins on the 58th day after polling day (6 December 2004) and ends on the equivalent date in 2007 when new boards come into office. Board members may stand for re-election every three years.

Appointed members have a term up to a maximum of three years. They may, however, be appointed for a shorter time. They may also be reappointed, subject to a maximum of nine consecutive years on the board.

Are board members remunerated?

Yes. The Minister of Health determines board members' terms and conditions of office and levels of remuneration. Board members are paid an annual fee for their service on the board, and fee levels vary from DHB to DHB (depending on the size and assessed complexity of the DHB and the board's workload). Fees currently range from \$15,000 to \$24,000 per annum. The board chairperson and deputy chairperson receive a higher fee.

Board members are paid an additional annual fee of up to \$2500 for each statutory advisory committee they are a member of. Board members are also covered for reasonable expenses associated with board and statutory advisory committee business (such as travel costs), with the approval of the board chairperson.

Does the board decide who the DHB employs?

No. The board does not have a role in employment decisions beyond appointing the DHB's chief executive. By law, the board cannot interfere in matters relating to individual DHB employees.¹⁰

¹⁰ See clause 44 (4) of Schedule 3 to the NZPHD Act.

Standing for a DHB Board

Who can be a candidate?

As a general rule, any person who is a New Zealand citizen and is a parliamentary elector can stand for election to a DHB board. However, there are several exceptions to this and these are set out in the NZPHD Act.¹¹ Please refer to the *Eligibility checklist for candidates* on page 13 of this handbook for further information.

It isn't necessary to be an experienced director, or to have particular qualifications, to be a DHB board member. Candidates with different backgrounds, skills, expertise and qualifications are welcomed – and in fact desired. Boards work best when members have informed views on many aspects of the DHB's work, rather than a focus on one or two issues.

Overall, the Government expects DHB boards (and by extension DHB board members) to, among other things, demonstrate the following competencies:

- integrity and ethics
- best practice governance and accountability skills
- strategic leadership.

You do not have to live in the DHB's district to stand for election to its board, but you cannot stand for election in more than one DHB. For example, even if you lived on the North Shore (and therefore within Waitemata DHB's boundaries) you could still run for the board of Auckland DHB, but you could not run for both Auckland DHB and Waitemata DHB boards.

DHB employees are not prevented from being elected as a member of a DHB simply because they're employees of the DHB.¹² If you are an elected member of one DHB board, you cannot also be an appointed member of a different DHB board at the same time. However, you can stand simultaneously as a local government candidate (ie, run for election to a council, community board, licensing trust, etc) and a DHB candidate.

Who runs DHB elections?

Each DHB chooses its own electoral officer. That person must also be the electoral officer of one of the city or district councils within the DHB's boundaries.

How can I be nominated?

To stand for election, you must be nominated by any **two** qualified electors. Candidates are **not** permitted to nominate themselves.

¹¹ See clause 17 of Schedule 2 to the NZPHD Act.

¹² See clause 7 of Schedule 2 to the NZPHD Act.

Nomination forms are available from your local electoral officer. A list of electoral officers in each DHB district appears on page 30 of this handbook. Nominations open on Friday 23 July 2004 and close at 12 noon on Friday 20 August 2004.

A candidate's nomination must meet certain criteria.¹³ These criteria are incorporated into the nomination form. Your nomination must be in writing, addressed to the relevant electoral officer, be dated, and include:

- the candidate's full name and address
- the name under which the candidate is seeking election
- the office for which the candidate is standing
- how the candidate complies with the candidate qualification requirements
- the full names, addresses and signatures of the two electors who are making the nomination
- any past, present or future conflicts of interest (more information on conflict of interest statements can be found on page 15).

Nominations will only be accepted if the candidate gives their consent to the nomination. This is done by giving written notice to the electoral officer, prior to the close of nominations (12 noon on Friday 20 August 2004).

Please do not leave lodging your nomination to the last minute. If your nomination paper has been lodged early, and the electoral officer identifies something wrong with it, it is more likely that there will be adequate time before the close of nominations to have this corrected.

Does a deposit have to be paid?

Yes. A deposit of \$200 (including GST) must also be received by the electoral officer before 12 noon on Friday 20 August 2004.¹⁴ This deposit is refunded if you:

- withdraw or retire from the election before election day
- are elected without an election (ie, there are fewer candidates than there are vacancies to fill)
- die before the close of voting
- become incapable (under the Local Electoral Act 2001 or any other act) of holding office before the close of voting.

¹³ See section 55 of the Local Electoral Act 2001 and clause 6 of Schedule 2 to the NZPHD Act.

¹⁴ See section 55(2) of the Local Electoral Act 2001 and regulation 25(3) of the Local Electoral Regulations 2001.

The deposit is **not** refunded if you fail to receive votes greater than 25 percent of the final Single Transferable Vote (STV) quota, as determined at the last stage of the vote count.¹⁵ More information on STV can be found on page 20 of this handbook.

Can I withdraw from the election?

Yes. You may withdraw from the election at any time before polling day (Saturday 9 October 2004) by giving written notice to the electoral officer. If you withdraw in time, you are entitled to receive your deposit back.

What are candidate profile statements?

As a candidate, you have the opportunity to complete a candidate profile statement.¹⁶ These statements are sent to voters with their voting documents. Candidate profile statements can only contain:

- information about you
- any group or organisation the candidate you claim to be affiliated with (as identified in your nomination), or that you identify as an ‘independent’ candidate
- your contact details
- your policies and intentions if elected.

Statements can be written in:

- English or Māori, or both (to a maximum of 150 words in each language), or
- in any other language (to a maximum of 150 words in total for both the statement and any translation into another language).

If candidate profile statements are submitted in more than one language, profiles must contain substantially the same information in each language.

Statements must be sent to the DHB’s electoral officer prior to the close of nominations (12 noon on Friday 20 August 2004). There is also the option of including a recent passport-sized photograph.

In 2004 DHBs will be elected ‘at large’. This means that every voter living in a DHB district is able to express a preference for every candidate who stands for the board. To assist voters in identifying local candidates, candidates are asked to identify their suburb and city, or other locality of residence, at the start of their candidate profile statement.

¹⁵ See regulation 94 of the Local Electoral Regulations 2001.

¹⁶ See section 61 of the Local Electoral Act 2001.

What are conflict of interest statements?

As a candidate, you must disclose any interests – whether past, present or anticipated – that might influence your decisions in a way that is not in the DHB’s best interests.¹⁷ Failure to disclose a conflict of interest may result in your removal from the board if you are elected. If you are in any doubt as to whether you have conflicts of interest, professional advice should be sought. Further information on conflicts of interest appear on page 15 of this handbook.

How much can I spend on my election campaign?

The maximum amount of money candidates can spend on electoral expenses (including GST) depends on the size of the DHB’s population, as follows.¹⁸

DHB resident population	Maximum electoral expenses
20,000 – 39,999	\$20,000
40,000 – 59,999	\$30,000
60,000 – 79,999	\$40,000
80,000 – 99,999	\$50,000
100,000 – 149,999	\$55,000
150,000 – 249,999	\$60,000
250,000 or more	\$70,000

The DHB’s electoral officer will be able to inform you of the electoral expense limit in the DHB you are standing for.

Where will my name be on the voting document?

DHBs determine the order in which candidate names appear on the voting document. Names can be arranged alphabetically by surname, in ‘pseudo-random’ order (where names are ‘drawn out of a hat’ and that order appears on every document), or in random order (where every voting document effectively has a different order on it). The DHB’s electoral officer will be able to tell you what order the DHB has selected.

¹⁷ See clause 6 of Schedule 2 to the NZPHD Act.

¹⁸ See section 111 of the Local Electoral Act 2001.

How much support do I need to be elected?

In 2004, DHB elections will be held using the Single Transferable Voting (STV) system with an 'at-large' electoral structure. This means that every voter living in a district will be able to express a preference for every candidate who stands for the board.

To be elected to a DHB, you will need to get a little over 12.5 percent of the vote. See the *Single Transferable Voting (STV)* section on page 20 for further information on STV.

If I'm unsuccessful, can I be considered as an appointed board member?

Yes. In appointing additional members to the board, the Minister of Health considers a range of people who may be able to assist the DHB in best achieving its objectives. This may include people who stood for election but missed out on being elected.

The Ministry of Health assists the Minister in the appointment process, and maintains a database of people who have expressed an interest in serving as appointed members. An online application form is available on the Ministry's website (www.moh.govt.nz). CVs can also be emailed to board_vacancy@moh.govt.nz for inclusion in the database, or posted to:

Manager – Governance
DHB Funding & Performance
Ministry of Health
PO Box 5013
WELLINGTON

If you are successfully elected to one DHB board, you are not allowed to be an appointed member on another DHB board at the same time.

Where can I get more information?

Candidacy, nominations and other electoral procedures for DHB elections are governed by the Local Electoral Act 2001 and the Local Electoral Regulations 2001. Certain provisions of the NZPHD Act also apply. For further information about election procedures please contact your local electoral officer. A list of electoral officers is provided on page 28 of this handbook.

Eligibility checklist for candidates

The New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000 (the NZPHD Act) contains grounds for disqualifying certain persons from a DHB board. Basic eligibility criteria are found in the Local Electoral Act 2001 (the LE Act). The following checklist will help you to see whether you are eligible to be elected to a DHB board.

Part 1: Basic eligibility

Question	Response
Are you a New Zealand citizen? [section 25, LE Act]	YES / NO
Are you enrolled as a parliamentary elector? (ie, someone who is enrolled to vote at parliamentary elections) [section 25, LE Act]	YES / NO

If you answered **YES** to both the questions in Part 1 then, depending on your answers to the questions in Part 2, you may be eligible to stand as a candidate for a DHB board. If you answered **NO** to either question, you are not eligible to stand.

Part 2: Specific exclusions

Question	Response
Have you been convicted of an offence which is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two years or more (even if the sentence actually imposed was less)?	YES / NO
If your answer to the above is YES, do you still have any of the sentence or penalty left to serve? [clause 17(1)(a), Schedule 2, NZPHD Act]	YES / NO
Are you currently subject to a sentence of imprisonment for an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment of less than two years? [clause 17(1)(b), Schedule 2, NZPHD Act]	YES / NO
Are you subject to an order made under any of sections 10, 11, 12 and 30 of the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988, or have property managed by a trustee corporation under section 32 of that Act? [clause 17(1)(c), Schedule 2, NZPHD Act]	YES / NO
Are you an undischarged bankrupt? [clause 17(1)(d), Schedule 2, NZPHD Act]	YES / NO
Have you been removed as a DHB board member since the last DHB elections, under clause 9(c) or 9(e) of Schedule 3 to the NZPHD Act? [clause 17(1)(e), Schedule 2, NZPHD Act]	YES / NO
Have you previously failed to declare a material conflict of interest before accepting nomination as candidate for DHB election? [clause 17(1)(f), Schedule 2, NZPHD Act]	YES / NO

If you answered **YES** to any of the questions in Part 2, it is likely that you are ineligible to stand as a candidate at a DHB election. If you are in any doubt as to your eligibility to stand, you should seek professional legal advice.

Conflict of Interest Statements

As a DHB candidate, you are required to provide a statement as to your current conflicts of interest (and any you believe are likely to emerge in the future) to complete your nomination. Completing a conflict of interest statement is a **legal requirement** for all candidates¹⁹ on providing the electoral officer with notice of their consent to being nominated.

The existence of a conflict of interest does not disqualify you as a potential board member. Disclosing the conflict enables it to be managed, using the procedures set out in the NZPHD Act.²⁰

What is a conflict of interest statement?

You **must** provide a conflict of interest statement to the electoral officer. This is a statement, completed by the you in good faith, that:

- discloses any conflicts of interest you have with the DHB, as at the date of your notice of consent to nomination, or states that you have no such conflicts of interest as at that date, and
- discloses any such conflicts of interest that you believe are likely to arise in future, or states that you do not believe that any such conflicts of interest are likely to arise in the future.

What is the legal definition of a conflict of interest?

Conflicts of interest are defined in the NZPHD Act²¹ as follows:

Conflict of interest in relation to a person and a publicly-owned health and disability organisation, includes –

- (a) the person's interest in a transaction (within the meaning of subsection (2)) of the publicly-owned health and disability organisation; and
- (b) the person's interest that would, if the person were a member of the board of the publicly-owned health and disability organisation or a member of a committee of that board or a delegate of that board, be an interest in a transaction (within the meaning of subsection (2)) of the publicly-owned health and disability organisation; and
- (c) to avoid any doubt, the employment or engagement of the person, or of the person's spouse, as an employee or contractor of the publicly-owned health and disability organisation.

¹⁹ See clause 6 of Schedule 2 to the NZPHD Act.

²⁰ See clause 36 of Schedule 3 to the NZPHD Act.

²¹ See section 6 of the NZPHD Act.

Subsection 2 states:

For the purposes of this Act, a person who is a member of a board of a publicly-owned health and disability organisation or a member of a committee of such a board or a delegate of such a board is interested in a transaction of the publicly-owned health and disability organisation if, and only if, the board member or the member of the committee or the delegate –

- (a) is a party to, or will derive a material financial benefit from, the transaction; or
- (b) has a material financial interest in another party to the transaction; or
- (c) is a director, member, officer, or trustee of another party to, or a person who will or may derive a material financial benefit from, the transaction, not being a party or person that is –
 - (i) the Crown; or
 - (ii) a publicly-owned health and disability organisation; or
 - (iii) a body corporate that is wholly owned by 1 or more publicly-owned health and disability organisations; or
- (d) is the parent, child or spouse of another party to, or person who will or may derive a material financial benefit from, the transaction; or
- (e) is otherwise directly or indirectly materially interested in the transaction.

‘Publicly owned health and disability organisations’ are DHBs, Pharmac, the New Zealand Blood Service and the Residual Health Management Unit (and any wholly owned subsidiaries these entities may control). Only DHB boards are partially elected; the other organisations have wholly appointed boards.

The NZPHD Act specifically provides that an employee of a DHB may stand for election to the board,²² even though their employment creates a conflict of interest.

What things should be identified as conflicts of interest?

It is in everyone’s best interests for candidates to be as open and as frank with the public as possible. This helps to avoid any suggestion that the public was not made aware of actual or potential conflicts of interest when considering candidates for election.

Many DHB candidates will have connections to the health service through their employment, or a family member’s employment. They may also have business connections to the DHB, such as providing services which the DHB purchases or subsidises.

In making your conflict of interest statement, you need to consider not only your current circumstances, but also the possibility of any future conflicts of interest. Most candidates will be able to disclose their interests in a simple statement. Some examples are provided at the end of this section.

²² See clause 7 of Schedule 2 to the NZPHD Act.

The general rule is, ‘If in doubt, declare it’.

How do these requirements apply in practice?

‘Material interest or benefit’ is not defined in the NZPHD Act and would appear to be open to interpretation. For example, you (or your spouse) being employed by the DHB would clearly be a conflict of interest, even though it does not prevent your election to the board.

You may also have conflicts of interest in situations where you do not derive a personal benefit. For example, a board member who is a trustee of a community health trust partly funded by the DHB would have a potential conflict of interest with respect to their involvement with that trust.

A practical test of whether an interest is material is whether any voter would consider it to be relevant to their voting decision. Would they care if the interest was not disclosed and they found out later? If they might care, then the interest should be declared. Where there is any doubt as to how material an interest is, disclosure should still be made.

What happens with conflicts of interest after the election?

Board members are required to identify and disclose to the board, on an ongoing basis, any interests they have in transactions of the board.²³ Interests must be disclosed as soon as practicable after the relevant facts have come to the member’s knowledge. These interests are then recorded in the minutes of the board meeting and entered into a separate interests register.

How do conflicts of interest affect board meetings?

Having disclosed a conflict of interest, a board member is not permitted to take part in any decisions made by the board in relation to matters affected by the conflict. Members ‘sitting out’ in this manner are also removed from the meeting’s quorum (the minimum number of members necessary for a valid decision to be made). If a majority of the other board members agree, the member with the conflict of interest may take part in the board’s discussion on the issue but would still be excluded from voting.

Why do these requirements exist?

The legal requirements were enacted to protect the interests of the Crown, the public and board members, and to ensure transparency. The requirements ensure that the public is fully aware, prior to voting, of the conflicts of interest that candidates may have. They also ensure that boards have the necessary information to manage conflicts appropriately.

Your conflict of interest statement will be supplied to all voters with their voting documents.

²³ See clause 36 of Schedule 3 to the NZPHD Act.

What do conflict of interest statements look like?

The following conflict of interest statements are examples only. You should complete your own statement after careful consideration of any past, present and future conflicts of interest you may have.

Conflict of Interest Statement

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I have no conflicts of interest with the Somewhere District Health Board (DHB) at the date of my notice of consent to being nominated as a candidate for membership of the board of the DHB, and I do not believe that any such conflicts of interest are likely to arise in future.

Signed

Full name of candidate

Dated

Conflict of Interest Statement

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I have no conflicts of interest with the Somewhere District Health Board (DHB) at the date of my notice of consent to being nominated as a candidate for membership of the board of the DHB.

I do not believe that any such conflicts of interest are likely to arise in future, except that my current employer, the ABC Company Ltd, is tendering for the provision of cleaning services for Somewhere DHB. In the event that they are successful in this tender, I may have a conflict of interest in this regard.

Signed

Full name of candidate

Dated

Conflict of Interest Statement

I am currently employed by the Somewhere District Health Board (DHB) as a medical radiologist. To the best of my knowledge and belief, I have no other conflicts of interest with the DHB at the date of my notice of consent to being nominated as a candidate for membership of the board of the DHB.

I do not believe that any conflicts of interest are likely to arise in the future, other than my intended continued employment by the DHB.

Signed

Full name of candidate

Dated

Conflict of Interest Statement

My husband is currently employed by the Somewhere District Health Board (DHB) as a nurse. To the best of my knowledge and belief, I have no other conflicts of interest with the DHB at the date of my notice of consent to being nominated as a candidate for membership of the board of the DHB.

I do not believe that any conflicts of interest are likely to arise in the future, other than my husband's continued employment by the DHB.

Signed

Full name of candidate

Dated

Conflict of Interest Statement

I have the following current conflicts of interest with the Somewhere District Health Board (DHB):

- (a) I am a senior employee of DEF Company Ltd, a health service provider which is funded in part by the DHB
- (b) my wife is currently employed by the DHB as a medical specialist
- (c) my brother is a community pharmacist in Smallville and is subject to a contractual arrangement with the DHB
- (d) my daughter is a community health advocate.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I have no other conflicts of interest with the DHB at the date of my notice of consent to being nominated as a candidate for membership of the board of the DHB.

I do not believe that any conflicts of interest are likely to arise in future, other than the continuation of the conflicts of interest stated above.

Signed

Full name of candidate

Dated

Where can I get more information?

Further information on conflict of interest statements is available from your local electoral officer (see page 28 for details).

Single Transferable Voting (STV)

In 2004, voters at DHB elections will use the Single Transferable Vote (STV) system to elect candidates to boards. Under STV, voters rank their desired candidates in order of preference. Candidates are elected when they reach a specific level of support from voters ('the STV quota'). STV is therefore quite different to the First-Past-the-Post system which was used to elect DHB board members in 2001.

How do you vote in an STV election?

When casting an STV vote, voters write a '1' beside the candidate they most prefer, a '2' beside the candidate they next prefer, and so on. Voters can rank as many or as few candidates as they wish: their vote will be valid as long as a unique first preference appears on the voting document.

An STV voting document may look something like this.

SOMEWHERE DISTRICT HEALTH BOARD ELECTION OF SEVEN (7) MEMBERS	
NOTE: THIS IS AN STV ELECTION	
1. Please rank the candidates in order of preference (ie, '1', '2', '3' etc) by clearly writing a '1' within the box immediately after the name of the candidate you most prefer, a '2' within the box immediately after the name of your second most preferred candidate, and so on.	
2. You can rank as many or as few candidates as you wish .	
There are 10 candidates.	Number Here
APPLE , Anaru	7
BANANA , Belinda	3
CARROT , Christine	2
DATE , Daniel	
EGGPLANT , Etevisse	1
FIG , Fiona	5
GRAPE , Gerald	8
HARICOTS , Helen	
ILAM-HARDY , Ingrid	4
JALAPENO , Jose	6

The way the voter has completed the sample voting document above means they are saying, *‘I prefer Etevise Eggplant the most so I’ll put a “1” beside her name, then my next preferred candidate is Christine Carrot so I’ll put a “2” beside her, then I like Belinda Banana next so I’ll put a “3” beside her’*, and so on. The voter decided to stop ranking candidates when they reached Gerald Grape (which they marked ‘8’), remembering that voters can express preferences for as many or as few candidates as they wish – it is not necessary to rank all the candidates on the voting document.

How does the STV quota work?

In order to be elected, candidates must reach the STV quota. The STV quota is calculated as follows:²⁴

$$\text{STV quota} = \frac{\text{number of valid voting documents}}{(\text{number of vacancies} + 1)}$$

The STV quota is constructed this way to ensure that only the required number of candidates are elected. For example, when just one vacancy is being filled, a candidate needs slightly more than half the votes to be elected. If a candidate has more than half the votes, then no other candidates can have as many votes.

Similarly, if two vacancies are being filled, then any candidate with more than one-third of the votes remaining in the count will be elected. This is on the basis that there can be at most one other candidate (who can fill the other vacancy) who will receive as many votes.

As an example, in a DHB election with 80,000 valid voting documents cast and seven positions on the board, the STV quota would be:

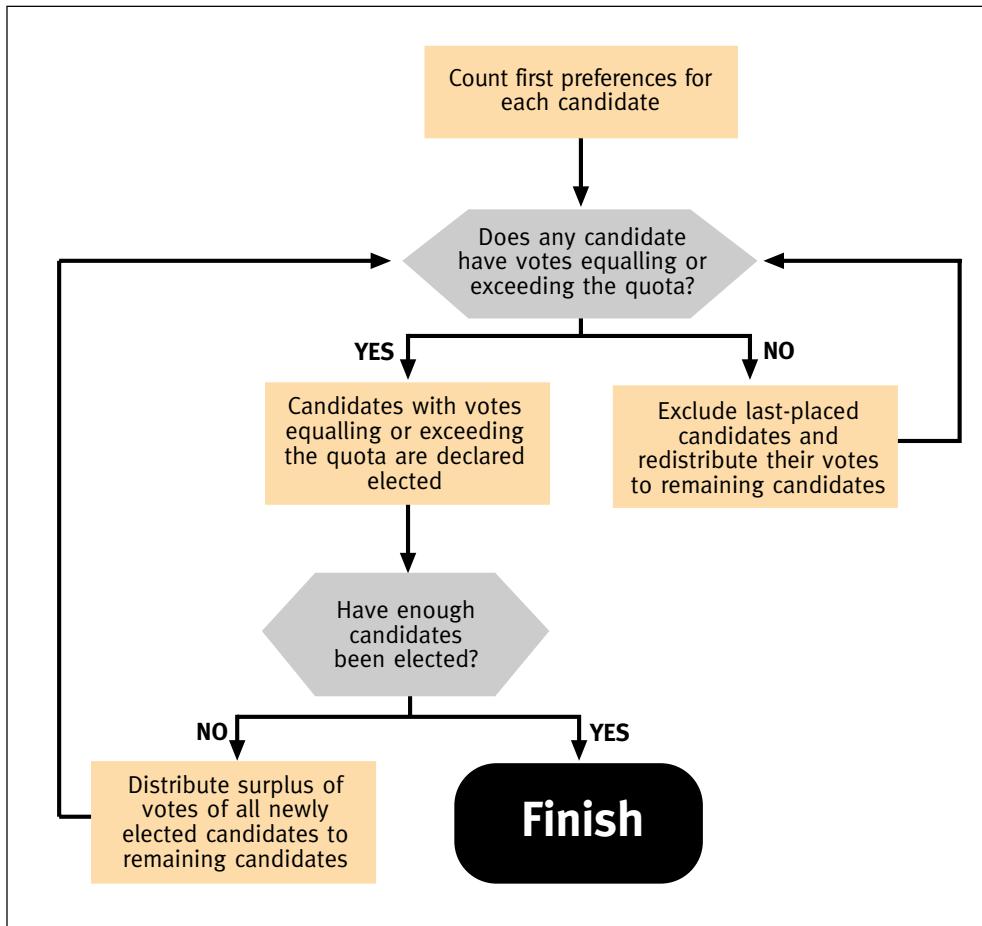
$$\begin{aligned} \text{STV quota} &= \frac{\text{number of valid voting documents}}{(\text{number of vacancies} + 1)} \\ &= \frac{80,000}{(7 + 1)} \\ &= 10,000 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, based on a DHB election with the above figures, candidates would need to receive just over 10,000 votes to be elected to the board.

²⁴ An extra billionth of a vote is added to the STV quota to remove the risk that two or more candidates may be tied for a position.

How are STV votes counted?

The Department of Internal Affairs has developed computer software which counts STV vote preferences. This software will be used by DHB electoral officers to calculate the election results. The process for counting vote preferences under STV (as performed by the calculation software) is shown below.



This method means that candidates with enough support to be elected do not keep more votes than they need to be elected. Rather, the excess votes they receive are redistributed, in order of voter preference, so as to help elect other candidates. The redistribution is calculated as a proportion of that candidate's total votes.

At the other end of the scale, where no candidate has sufficient support to achieve the quota and there are still vacancies to fill, the least popular candidate is removed from the count and, again, their votes are used to assist other candidates in being elected. This is done on the basis that it is impossible for that candidate to be elected, even if all the remaining votes were transferred to them.

The cycle stops when all available positions have been filled. In the case of DHBs, there are seven elected member vacancies per board.

Where can I get more information?

More information on STV can be found online at: www.stv.govt.nz

After the Election

DHB elections are held in conjunction with local government elections. Voting is by postal vote, which ends at 12 noon on Saturday 9 October 2004. Only registered residential electors in the DHB you stand for will be able to vote for you.

When do election results come out?

A preliminary result will be issued by the DHB electoral officer as soon as practicable after 12 noon on Saturday 9 October 2004. A final result cannot be calculated until all votes (including special votes) have been processed, and this may be in the week following election day.

When do new board members take office?

Board members elected at the 2004 elections will take office on Monday 6 December 2004 (58 days after the election). If you are elected to the board, the DHB will contact you shortly after the final result is announced to discuss further arrangements.

Do I have to declare my electoral expenses?

Yes. All candidates have to file an electoral expense return with the DHB electoral officer. The expense return must be completed and filed with the electoral officer no later than 55 days after the final election result is declared (around 7 December 2004).

The return must include:

- your electoral expenses
- the name and address of each person who made a donation to you and the amount of each donation
- the amount of any anonymous donation exceeding \$1000 and the fact that it was made anonymously.

An electoral expenses return will be included with your nomination paper. This should be used for submitting your return after the election. Further information on electoral expense returns is available from your local electoral officer (see page 28 for a list of electoral officers).

When does the Minister of Health make his or her board appointments?

Once the elections have taken place, the Minister considers the need to make additional appointments to the board. The Minister is entitled to appoint up to four additional board members to each DHB.

Even if you are not successful at the election, you can still be considered for appointment. An application form and further information can be found on the Ministry of Health's website (www.moh.govt.nz).

The Minister is likely to consider potential appointments immediately after the election.

Further Information

More information on DHB elections can be obtained from the following sources.

Local and DHB elections information line

Information about getting involved in the 2004 local and DHB elections.
Tel (toll free): 0508 9 10 2004

Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Health provides national information on DHB elections.
Tel: 0508 9 10 2004
Email: vote2004@moh.govt.nz
Fax: (04) 496 2340
Web: www.moh.govt.nz/dhbelections

Local Government New Zealand

Local Government New Zealand is the representative body for district, city and regional councils.
Tel: (04) 924 1200
Email: info@lgnz.co.nz
Fax: (04) 924 1230
Web: www.lgnz.co.nz

Electoral Enrolment Centre

To stand as a candidate and to vote in DHB elections, you must be on the electoral roll.
Tel: 0800 ENROL NOW (0800 36 76 56)
Email: enrol@elections.org.nz
Fax: (04) 801 0709
Web: www.elections.org.nz

Single Transferable Vote (STV)

The Department of Internal Affairs provides public information on STV.
Tel: (04) 495 9399
Email: stv@dia.govt.nz
Fax: (04) 495 7237
Web: www.stv.govt.nz

Legislation

Access is available online to the acts and regulations outlined in this handbook.
Web: www.legislation.govt.nz

DHB Contact Information

Contact details for each DHB appear below.

Northern Region

Northland DHB

PO Box 742
WHANGAREI
Tel: (09) 430 1000
Fax: (09) 430 1001
Web: www.northlanddhb.org.nz

Waitemata DHB

Private Bag 93 503
Takapuna
AUCKLAND
Tel: (09) 486 8322
Fax: (09) 441 8957
Web: www.waitematadhb.govt.nz

Auckland DHB

PO Box 92 189
AUCKLAND
Tel: (09) 638 9909
Fax: (09) 631 0727
Web: www.adhb.govt.nz

Counties Manukau DHB

Private Bag 94 052
South Auckland Mail Centre
AUCKLAND
Tel: (09) 262 9500
Fax: (09) 262 9501
Web: www.cmdhb.org.nz

Midland Region

Waikato DHB

PO Box 934
HAMILTON
Tel: (07) 839 4679
Fax: (07) 839 4327
Web: www.waikatodhb.govt.nz

Lakes DHB

Private Bag 3023
ROTORUA
Tel: (07) 349 7982
Fax: (07) 349 7868
Web: www.ldhb.co.nz

Bay of Plenty DHB

Private Bag 12 024
TAURANGA
Tel: (07) 579 8010
Fax: (07) 577 9195
Web: www.bopdhb.govt.nz

Tairāwhiti DHB

Private Bag 7001
GISBORNE
Tel: (06) 869 0501
Fax: (06) 869 0542
Web: www.tdh.org.nz

Taranaki DHB

Private Bag 2016
NEW PLYMOUTH
Tel: (06) 753 6139
Fax: (06) 753 7770
Web: www.tdhb.org.nz

Central Region

Hawke's Bay DHB

Private Bag 9014
HASTINGS
Tel: (06) 873 2128
Fax: (06) 878 1648
Web: www.hawkesbaydhb.govt.nz

Whanganui DHB

Private Bag 3003
WANGANUI
Tel: (06) 348 1234
Fax: (06) 348 1315
Web: www.wdhd.org.nz

MidCentral DHB

PO Box 2056
PALMERSTON NORTH
Tel: (06) 350 8061
Fax: (06) 355 0616
Web: www.midcentral.co.nz

Hutt Valley DHB

Private Bag 31 907
LOWER HUTT
Tel: (04) 570 9488
Fax: (04) 570 9228
Web: www.huttvalleydhd.org.nz

Capital & Coast DHB

Private Bag 7902
WELLINGTON SOUTH
Tel: (04) 385 5999
Fax: (04) 385 5881
Web: www.ccdhd.org.nz

Wairarapa DHB

PO Box 96
MASTERTON
Tel: (06) 946 9800
Fax: (06) 946 9801
Web: www.wairarapa.dhd.org.nz

Southern Region

Nelson Marlborough DHB

Private Bag 18
NELSON
Tel: (03) 546 1800
Fax: (03) 546 1747
Web: www.nmdhd.govt.nz

West Coast DHB

PO Box 387
GREYMOUTH
Tel: (03) 768 0499
Fax: (03) 768 2791
Web: www.westcoastdhd.org.nz

Canterbury DHB

PO Box 1600
CHRISTCHURCH
Tel: (03) 364 4106
Fax: (03) 364 4101
Web: www.cdhd.org.nz

South Canterbury DHB

Private Bag 911
TIMARU
Tel: (03) 684 1556
Fax: (03) 688 0238
Web: www.scdhd.org.nz

Otago DHB

Private Bag 1921
DUNEDIN
Tel: (03) 474 0999
Fax: (03) 474 7623
Web: www.otagodhd.govt.nz

Southland DHB

PO Box 828
INVERCARGILL
Tel: (03) 214 7224
Fax: (03) 214 7228
Web: www.southlandhealth.co.nz

Electoral Officer Contact Information

Further information on standing as a DHB candidate (including information specific to your area, such as campaign expenditure limits and nomination forms) is available from your local electoral officer. Electoral officers for each of the territorial authorities in the 21 DHB districts appear below. A name in **bold** indicates the lead electoral officer for the DHB election.

Northern Region

Northland DHB

Far North District Council

Electoral Officer: **Dale Ofsoske**

Tel: (09) 307 7211

Email: dale.ofsoske@aucklandcity.govt.nz

Whangarei District Council

Electoral Officer: **Dale Ofsoske**

Tel: (09) 307 7211

Email: dale.ofsoske@aucklandcity.govt.nz

Kaipara District Council

Electoral Officer: **Claire Lichtwark-McInnes**

Tel: (09) 439 7059

Email: cmcinnis@kaipara.govt.nz

Waitemata DHB

Rodney District Council

Electoral Officer: **Dale Ofsoske**

Tel: (09) 307 7211

Email: dale.ofsoske@aucklandcity.govt.nz

North Shore City Council

Electoral Officer: Peter McArthur

Tel: (09) 486 8689

Email: peter.mcarthur@northshore.govt.nz

Waitakere City Council

Electoral Officer: Darryl Griffin

Tel: (09) 836 8000

Email: darryl.griffin@waitakere.govt.nz

Auckland DHB

Auckland City Council

Electoral Officer: **Dale Ofsoske**

Tel: (09) 307 7211

Email: dale.ofsoske@aucklandcity.govt.nz

Counties Manukau DHB

Manukau City Council

Electoral Officer: **John Skelton**

Tel: (09) 262 8900

Email: jskelton@manukau.govt.nz

Papakura District Council

Electoral Officer: Dale Ofsoske

Tel: (09) 307 7211

Email: dale.ofsoske@aucklandcity.govt.nz

Franklin District Council

Electoral Officer: Pam Hovelle

Tel: (09) 237 1394

Email: pam_hovelle@franklin.govt.nz

Midland Region

Waikato DHB

Hauraki District Council

Electoral Officer: Gary Paterson

Tel: (07) 862 8609

Email: gary@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

Thames–Coromandel District Council

Electoral Officer: Pam Howat

Tel: (07) 868 6025

Email: pamh@tcdc.govt.nz

Waikato District Council

Electoral Officer: Phillip King
Tel: (07) 824 8633
Email: phil.king@waidc.govt.nz

Waipa District Council

Electoral Officer: John Mills
Tel: (07) 823 3803
Email: jmil@waipadc.govt.nz

Hamilton City Council

Electoral Officer: **Blair Bowcott**
Tel: (07) 838 6742
Email: blair.bowcott@hcc.govt.nz

South Waikato District Council

Electoral Officer: Richard Fisk
Tel: (07) 886 1723
Email: richard@swktodc.govt.nz

Matamata-Piako District Council

Electoral Officer: Manaia Te Wiata
Tel: (07) 884 0074
Email: mtewiata@mpdc.govt.nz

Otorohanga District Council

Electoral Officer: John Pevreal
Tel: (07) 873 8199
Email: john@otodc.govt.nz

Waitomo District Council

Electoral Officer: John Moran
Tel: (07) 878 5893
Email: johnm@waitomo.govt.nz

Ruapehu District Council

Electoral Officer: Warwick Lamp
Tel: (03) 377 3530
Email: wlamp@electionz.com

Lakes DHB**Taupo District Council**

Electoral Officer: Colin Morrell
Tel: (07) 376 0899
Email: cmorrell@taupodc.govt.nz

Rotorua District Council

Electoral Officer: **Gary Sands**
Tel: (07) 348 4199
Email: gary.sands@rdc.govt.nz

Bay of Plenty DHB**Tauranga City Council**

Electoral Officer: Ray Day
Tel: (07) 577 7093
Email: rayd@tauranga.govt.nz

Western Bay of Plenty District Council

Electoral Officer: **Dale Ofsoske**
Tel: (09) 307 7211
Email: dale.ofsoske@aucklandcity.govt.nz

Whakatane District Council

Electoral Officer: **Dale Ofsoske**
Tel: (09) 307 7211
Email: dale.ofsoske@aucklandcity.govt.nz

Kawerau District Council

Electoral Officer: **Dale Ofsoske**
Tel: (09) 307 7211
Email: dale.ofsoske@aucklandcity.govt.nz

Opotiki District Council

Electoral Officer: **Dale Ofsoske**
Tel: (09) 307 7211
Email: dale.ofsoske@aucklandcity.govt.nz

Tairāwhiti DHB**Gisborne District Council**

Electoral Officer: **Jon Davies**
Tel: (06) 867 2049
Email: jond@gdc.govt.nz

Taranaki DHB**New Plymouth District Council**

Electoral Officer: **Barry Rollo**
Tel: (06) 759 6109
Email: rollob@npdc.govt.nz

Stratford District Council

Electoral Officer: Pauline James
Tel: (06) 765 6099
Email: pjames@stratford.govt.nz

South Taranaki District Council

Electoral Officer: Joanne Adlam-Veldthuis
Tel: (06) 278 0555
Email: joanne.adlam-veldthuis@stdc.govt.nz

Central Region

Hawke's Bay DHB

Wairoa District Council

Electoral Officer: Russell Snow
Tel: (06) 838 7309
Email: russells@wairoadc.govt.nz

Hastings District Council

Electoral Officer: **Peter Woodroffe**
Tel: (06) 878 0569
Email: peterw@hdc.govt.nz

Napier City Council

Electoral Officer: Henry Hatton
Tel: (06) 834 4163
Email: henryh@napier.govt.nz

Central Hawke's Bay District Council

Electoral Officer: Denise Kilmartin
Tel: (06) 857 8060
Email: denise.kilmartin@chbdc.govt.nz

Chatham Islands Council

Electoral Officer: Deborah Goomes
Tel: (03) 305 0033
Email: deborah@cic.govt.nz

Whanganui DHB

Ruapehu District Council

Electoral Officer: Warwick Lampp
Tel: (03) 377 3530
Email: wlampp@electionz.com

Rangitikei District Council

Electoral Officer: Warwick Lampp
Tel: (03) 377 3530
Email: wlampp@electionz.com

Wanganui District Council

Electoral Officer: **Noeline Moosman**
Tel: (06) 349 0001
Email: noeline.moosman@wanganui.govt.nz

MidCentral DHB

Manawatu District Council

Electoral Officer: Graham Teahan
Tel: (06) 323 0000
Email: graham.teahan@mdc.govt.nz

Palmerston North City Council

Electoral Officer: **John Annabell**
Tel: (06) 356 8199
Email: john.annabell@pncc.govt.nz

Tararua District Council

Electoral Officer: Mike Brown
Tel: (06) 374 4080
Email: mikeb@tararuaadc.govt.nz

Horowhenua District Council

Electoral Officer: John Montgomery
Tel: (06) 949 4949
Email: johnm@horowhenua.govt.nz

Kapiti Coast District Council

Electoral Officer: Warwick Lampp
Tel: (03) 377 3530
Email: wlampp@electionz.com

Hutt Valley DHB

Upper Hutt City Council

Electoral Officer: Jenny Bentley
Tel: (04) 527 2169
Email: jenny.bentley@uhcc.govt.nz

Hutt City Council

Electoral Officer: **Stuart Duncan**
Deputy Electoral Officer: Bruce Hodgins
Tel: (04) 570 6839
Email: bruce.hodgins@huttcity.govt.nz

Capital & Coast DHB

Kapiti Coast District Council

Electoral Officer: Warwick Lampp
Tel: (03) 377 3530
Email: wlampp@electionz.com

Porirua City Council

Electoral Officer: Warwick Lampp
Tel: (03) 377 3530
Email: wlampp@electionz.com

Wellington City Council

Electoral Officer: **Ross Bly**
Tel: (04) 801 3484
Email: ross.bly@wcc.govt.nz

Wairarapa DHB

Masterton District Council

Electoral Officer: Warwick Lampp
Tel: (03) 377 3530
Email: wlampp@electionz.com

Carterton District Council

Electoral Officer: **Milan Hautler**
Tel: (06) 379 6626
Email: milan@cdc.govt.nz

South Wairarapa District Council

Electoral Officer: Vicky Robinson
Tel: (06) 306 9611
Email: vicky@swdc.govt.nz

Southern Region

Nelson Marlborough DHB

Tasman District Council

Electoral Officer: Lloyd Kennedy
Tel: (03) 543 8554
Email: lloyd.kennedy@tdc.govt.nz

Nelson City Council

Electoral Officer: **Richard Palmer**
Tel: (03) 546 0436
Email: richard.palmer@ncc.govt.nz

Marlborough District Council

Electoral Officer: Dean Heiford
Tel: (03) 578 5244
Email: dhe@marlborough.govt.nz

West Coast DHB

Buller District Council

Electoral Officer: John Rodger
Tel: (03) 788 9111
Email: jayar@bdc.govt.nz

Grey District Council

Electoral Officer: Alan O'Connell
Tel: (03) 768 1700
Email: alano@greydc.govt.nz

Westland District Council

Electoral Officer: **Richard Simpson**
Tel: (03) 755 8321
Email: richards@westlanddc.govt.nz

Canterbury DHB

Kaikoura District Council

Electoral Officer: Warwick Lampp
Tel: (03) 377 3530
Email: wlampp@electionz.com

Hurunui District Council

Electoral Officer: Warwick Lampp
Tel: (03) 377 3530
Email: wlampp@electionz.com

Waimakariri District Council

Electoral Officer: Gary Saunders
Tel: (03) 313 9838
Email: gary@wmk.govt.nz

Banks Peninsula District Council

Electoral Officer: Terry Marshall
Tel: (03) 328 9811
Email: terry.marshall@bpdc.govt.nz

Selwyn District Council

Electoral Officers:
Douglas Marshall / Judith Pascoe
Tel: (03) 318 7705
Email: judith.pascoe@selwyn.govt.nz

Christchurch City Council

Electoral Officer: **Max Robertson**
Tel: (03) 941 8533
Email: max.robertson@ccc.govt.nz

Ashburton District Council

Electoral Officer: John Rollinson
Tel: (03) 308 5139
Email: johnr@ashburtondc.govt.nz

South Canterbury DHB

Timaru District Council

Electoral Officer: **Mark Griffioen**
Tel: (03) 684 8199
Email: markg@timdc.govt.nz

Mackenzie District Council

Electoral Officer: Jason Beck
Tel: (03) 685 8514
Email: jason@mackenzie.govt.nz

Waimate District Council

Electoral Officer: Brent Donaldson
Tel: (03) 689 8079
Email: brent@waimatedc.govt.nz

Otago DHB

Waitaki District Council

Electoral Officer: Joanne Firman
Tel: (03) 434 8060
Email: jfirman@waitaki.govt.nz

Queenstown–Lakes District Council

Electoral Officer: Sarah Hinton
Tel: (027) 436 7416
Email: wine@hinton.co.nz

Central Otago District Council

Electoral Officer: Sarah Hinton
Tel: (027) 436 7416
Email: wine@hinton.co.nz

Dunedin City Council

Electoral Officers:
Pam Jordan / Doug Jackson
Tel: (03) 474 3428
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Clutha District Council

Electoral Officer: Murray Burns
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Southland DHB

Queenstown-Lakes District Council

Electoral Officer: Sarah Hinton
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Southland District Council

Electoral Officer: Lindsay Forbes
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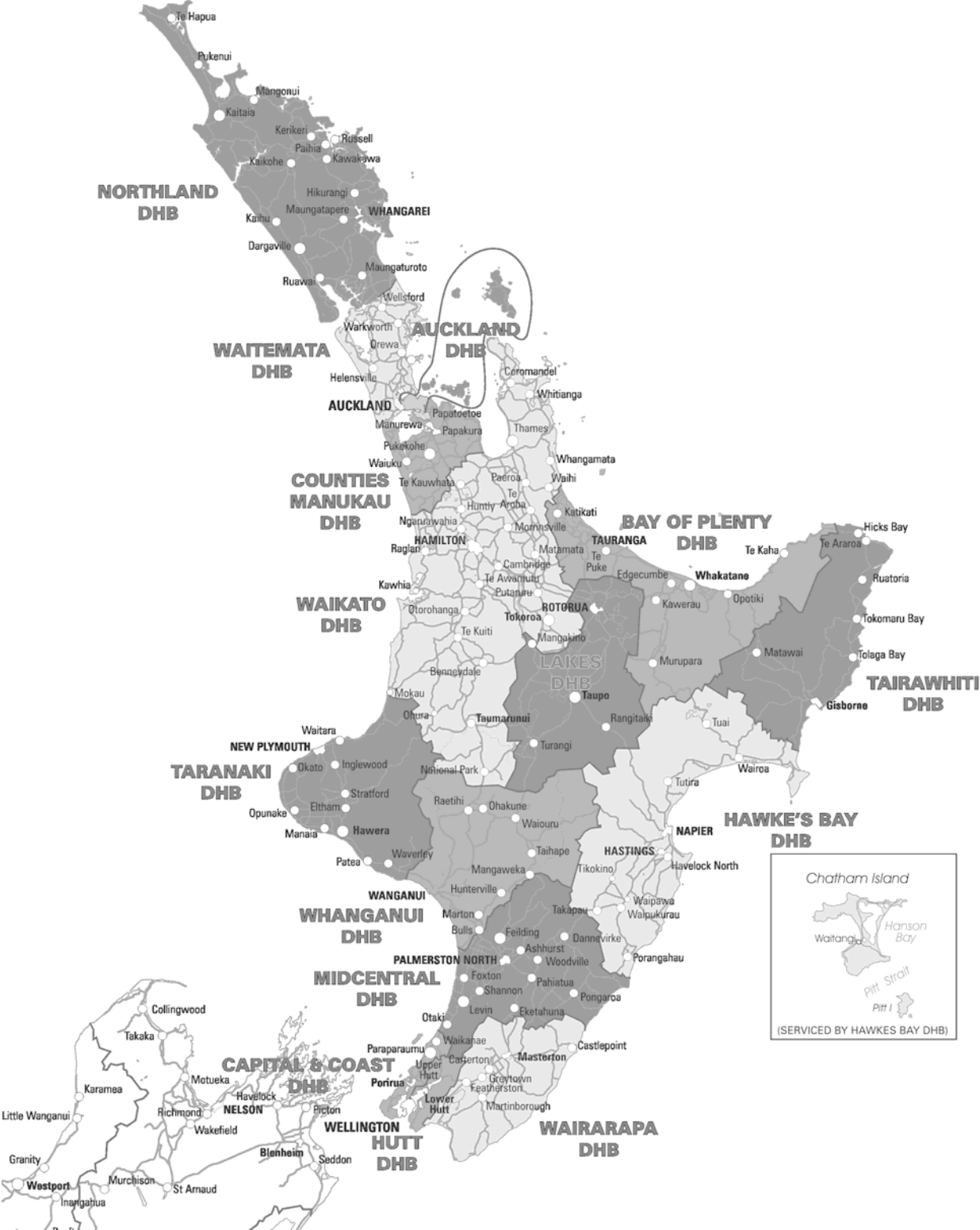
Gore District Council

Electoral Officer: **Susan Jones**
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Invercargill City Council

Electoral Officer: Les Pullar
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Map of North Island DHBs



Map of South Island DHBs

