

5. The governing body

Auckland Council's governance is shared between the governing body (the mayor and 20 councillors) and the 21 local boards. The governing body focuses on the region-wide, strategic decisions, making the most of the council's size and ability to deliver regionally. Every council in New Zealand has a governing body and there are some decisions that only a governing body can make. These include setting rates, appointing the chief executive, making bylaws or adopting the council's ten-year budget (the long-term plan).

5.1 Overview

5.1.1 Membership

The council's governing body consists of one mayor and 20 councillors, voted for every three years. For further information see Section 4: The Mayor of Auckland.

a. Current representation

- The mayor is elected Auckland-wide.
- Councillors are elected from 13 wards [1]. The number of councillors per ward depends on the population, to ensure fair representation. This is currently set at:

Ward	Number of councillors
Albany	2
Albert–Eden–Roskill	2
Franklin	1
Howick	2

Manukau	2
Manurewa–Papakura	2
Maungakiekie–Tāmaki	1
North Shore	2
Ōrākei	1
Rodney	1
Waitākere	2
Waitematā and Gulf	1
Whau	1

b. Review of representation

- The number of councillors is set in legislation at 20 [2], and a law change is needed if the number is to change. This is different to other councils around New Zealand, where the number of councillors is reviewed every 6 years as part of a representation review [3]. The next review for Auckland Council will be before the 2019 elections [4]. For further information see Section 15: The council and the law.
- If the council were to consider the option of having a Māori ward, the total number of councillors would remain at 20. The council is not due to consider the option of Māori wards until after the 2019 election, but can consider it earlier.

5.1.2 Decisions

- a. The governing body is responsible for making the following key decisions:
 - regulatory decisions (such as decisions under the Resource Management Act 1991, the Health Act 1956 and the Building Act 2004) (see Section 10: How council decisions are made)
 - decisions concerning transport networks and infrastructure
 - decisions relating to any non-regulatory activities allocated to the governing body [1]
 - establishing and maintaining council services and facilities (including local activities)
 - governance of council controlled organisations
 - financial management [2]
- b. Agreements are reached with local boards (as set out in local board agreements) regarding local activities [3].
- c. The governing body is also responsible for making the following decisions, which it cannot delegate to any other body:
 - make a rate [4]
 - make a bylaw [5]
 - borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets (other than in accordance with the long-term plan) [6]
 - adopt a long-term plan, annual plan, or annual report [7]
 - appoint a chief executive [8]
 - adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on in association with the long-term plan or developed for the purpose of the local governance statement [9]
 - adopt a remuneration and employment policy [10]
- d. Except as noted above, these decisions can generally be, and often are, delegated to other bodies for practical reasons, or if the governing body considers a decision can be more appropriately made at that level. Further detail is contained in Section 10: How council decisions are made.

5.2 The powers, functions and responsibilities

5.2.1 Democratic accountability

Accountability

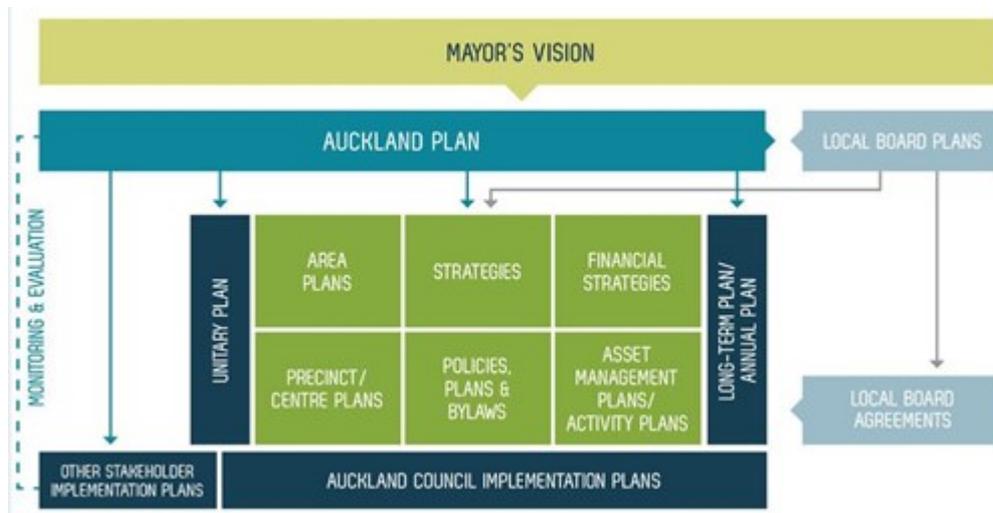
- a. The Mayor and councillors are accountable to the community. Their decisions as part of the governing body are open for scrutiny throughout the term by the media, commentators and the public. The media play a major part in forming the community's view of members' performance and the governing body's performance as a whole.
- b. All decision-making by public institutions is subject to scrutiny by the courts. People affected by council decisions may ask the court to judicially review how decisions were made. There may also be avenues to object to - or appeal - council decisions through the courts, where the relevant legislation allows for this.
- c. The Minister of Local Government has powers to intervene in the affairs of a local authority where there are significant issues. The options vary according to the nature and scale of assistance or intervention required, but include: appointing a Crown review team, Crown observer, Crown manager or by appointing a commission to replace elected members [1]. This has occurred elsewhere in New Zealand in the past.
- d. There are various statutory bodies that oversee local government, including the Ombudsman and the Auditor-General. They can investigate complaints about a council decision. The Auditor-General is also the council's auditor and regularly audits the council's performance (including publishing reports on council processes and arrangements). For example, in 2016, the auditor-general published a report on the council's complaints process.

Consultation and engagement

- a. When making a decision the governing body must comply with Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 which sets out the requirements around:
 - identifying all reasonably practical options to achieve the decision's objective
 - assessing options in terms of their advantages and disadvantages
 - engaging with Māori on significant decisions involving land or a body of water
 - considering the views and preferences of the people affected by or who have an interest in the decision.
- b. Further detail on the obligations around decision-making by council can be found in Section 10: How council decisions are made.

5.2.2 The council's plans and budgets

The Governing Body approves the Auckland Plan and the key region-wide plans and strategies that will deliver it. The relationship between these plans is set out in this diagram:



a. Auckland Plan

Auckland Council is required to prepare a 30-year spatial plan. The Auckland Plan is intended to help the council (and other stakeholders) achieve Auckland's vision to be the world's most liveable city and to deliver on specific issues, including housing, transport, creating jobs, protecting the environment, Māori identity and opportunities for young people. The council must work with stakeholders (including central government, businesses, and communities) to prepare the plan. For further information on the current Auckland Plan (adopted in March 2012), see The Auckland Plan on Auckland Council's website

b. The long-term plan (known as Auckland's 10-year budget)

The council sets out the 10-year budget in its long-term plan. This is reviewed every three years, so each long-term plan has detailed information for the first three years, and then general information for years four to ten. Long-term plans describe the future focus of council activities, the intended community outcomes and provide communities with a basis for holding the governing body accountable [1]. The latest version is the Long-term Plan 2015-2025.

c. Annual Plan

Every year, the council must adopt an annual plan (and budget) for the following financial year. It must also identify variations from any budgets that have been allocated in the relevant long-term plan [2]. Auckland council's annual plan also contains the 21 local board agreements, and a summary of the Maunga Authority operational plan (the annual budget and work programme description for the Maunga

Authority, which was established as a result of a Treaty of Waitangi / Te Tiriti o Waitangi settlement). For more information, see Section 13.3.4: Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority.

d. **Unitary Plan**

The unitary plan is Auckland’s planning rulebook, prepared under the Resource Management Act. It sets out what can be built and where, along with the objectives, policies and rules for the management of natural and physical resources – including urban, rural and marine environments. The plan replaced 13 district and regional plans, as well as the Regional Policy Statement.

5.2.3 Rates and funding

a. **How the council is funded**

The council’s activities are funded through rates, fees, charges, investments and debt. Auckland Council’s financial strategy and the revenue and financing policy set out the full range of funding sources. The governing body is responsible for adopting these policies. For further information on how the council is funded, see Local Government Funding on The Department of Internal Affairs website.

b. **Types of rates**

Auckland Council currently uses capital value to determine rates (see also Rates and Valuations on the Auckland Council website). It may set uniform rates (the same across all rateable land) or differential rates (vary according to the category of the rateable land) [1]. The council may also set a uniform annual general charge (a fixed amount per rateable unit) [2] and targeted rates (charges for particular groups who may benefit from a specific council activity) [3].

c. **Setting rates**

Rates are set each financial year by resolution at a governing body meeting, in accordance with the long-term plan and funding impact statement. For further information see Section 10.6.1: Decision-making on annual plans, long-term plans and rates [4]. The governing body may also set rates that are not in accordance with the long-term plan and funding impact statement, if revenue is urgently needed for unforeseen circumstances and cannot be met by other means. In such instances, the council needs to notify the public of its intention at least 14 days prior to setting the rate, including an explanation for the urgency [5].

5.2.4 Bylaws

Bylaws have the effect of regulations, and can be enforced by the council.

- a. The governing body can make bylaws to protect the public from nuisance, maintain health and safety, and minimise offensive behaviour [1]. Bylaws may also regulate activities relating to waste management, the keeping of animals, and trading in public places. Bylaws can also be used to protect land from damage or misuse (for instance, in cemeteries, parks, or reserves) [2].
- b. Further detail on bylaws can be found in Section 10.6.3: Bylaws. For more information, see Bylaws on the Auckland Council website.

5.2.5 Scope of resolutions

- a. The governing body may choose to pass resolutions that are outside its powers or functions, for instance, to support or criticise central government policies, or to make an aspirational statement. While it may wish to take a stance on central government policies, the governing body is doing so as either an advocate or an opponent, not as a decision-maker. The governing body may not have access to the full range of advice that it would usually require in order to make a decision and staff may not be able to give effect to the resolution.

5.2.6 Relationship with the chief executive and organisation

Office of the Auditor-General comments [\[1\]](#)

A healthy and productive relationship between the governance arm of a local authority and its chief executive is an important factor in an authority's effectiveness. This relationship is the vital link between governance and management, and between decision-making by elected representatives and operational activity. Problems in that relationship can have a significant effect at all levels of the organisation.

Employing a chief executive

- a. The governing body is responsible for appointing the chief executive. The chief executive is the only employee directly appointed by the governing body. All other employees are appointed by the chief executive [2]
- b. The minimum legal requirements for employing chief executives are set out in schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 (clauses 33-36). In summary:
 - The council has to appoint a chief executive for a term of no more than five years.
 - In the year before the contract expires, the council must review the chief executive's performance and skill mix, and consider how this mix fits with the local authority's expected future needs.

- Based on that review, the local authority can then decide to either reappoint the incumbent for another two years, without advertising or any other process, or advertise the pending vacancy and start afresh.
- c. Appointing a chief executive is an important decision for a local authority; it will shape how the organisation is led and managed for the term of the appointment. The Local Government Act requires a council's governing body to make this decision in recognition of its significance. It must not delegate the decision to a smaller group.
- d. The appointment process should be reasonably straightforward if it is managed carefully and systematically and supported with appropriate external advice. The Office of the Auditor General publication Guide for Local Authorities on Hiring and Managing Relationships with the Chief Executive provides useful advice.
- e. It is important for elected members to remember they have legal obligations to be good employers and provide a good and safe working environment. It is unlikely to be appropriate to raise concerns about a chief executive's performance or the terms of his/her employment in public or to make it a matter of political debate. The LGNZ guide comments that:

Confidentiality is paramount. It is important to remember in both recruitment and performance management processes that the local authority is dealing with the personal and professional lives of individuals. At times there is a tension between the good employer and confidentiality requirements and the political roles of councillors. (Clause 6.25)
- f. Relative responsibilities of chief executives and governing body members are covered in Section 3: Elected members.

5.3 Conducting governance business

5.3.1 How matters come before the governing body

a. Reports

- There are three ways that reports can arise:
 - i) through the governing body or committee asking for a report
 - ii) through the chief executive arranging for a report
 - iii) through the chair providing a report.
- The chief executive may delay the commissioning of a report if it does not fall within a committee's delegations or if there is a substantial cost associated with the report's production [1].

- The chair may also bring matters to the attention of the governing body or committee through a report if the matter is within the committee's remit [2].

b. Extraordinary business

- Items raised at a meeting that are not on the agenda are considered to be extraordinary business. Reasons for urgency and an explanation for the item not being on the agenda must be provided at the meeting.
- Extraordinary business may be raised by the chief executive or chair. A verbal report may be provided at the meeting if there is not time to provide a written report. At the chair's discretion, governing body or committee members may also raise items of extraordinary business [3].

c. Minor items not on the agenda

- The chair has the discretion to accept discussion on minor items [4]. However, the governing body or committee cannot make any resolutions, other than to refer to another meeting for further discussion. If the chair chooses to accept a minor item, he/she must acknowledge at the beginning of the public section of the meeting that this item will be discussed [5].

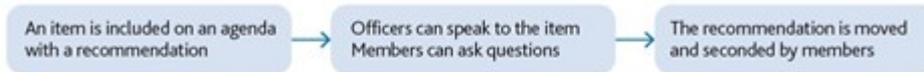
d. Notices of motion

- A member of the governing body may give notice of a motion they propose to move at a meeting. The mover must sign the notice, stating at which meeting they want it to be considered. The notice must be delivered to the chief executive at least five working days before the meeting [6].
- For further information on notices of motion, refer to standing orders 1.9 and 2.5.

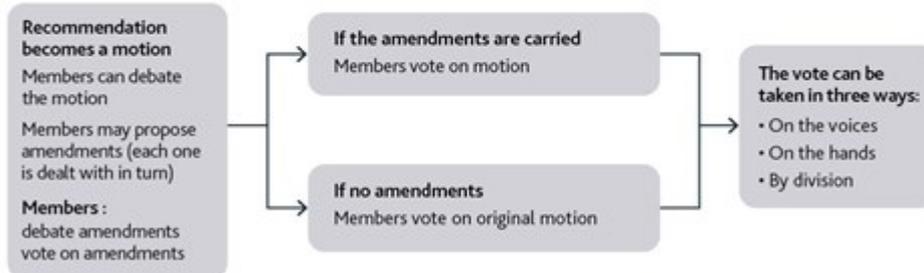
5.3.2 Meeting processes

At governing body or committee meetings, council staff members presents reports and recommendations. This is followed by questions and debate. The process is guided by the Standing Orders of the Governing Body. For a simplified guide to Auckland Council meetings, see 'What to expect at an Auckland Council meeting'.

1 Recommendation



2 Debate and voting



3 If the motion is passed, the motion becomes a council resolution

a. Public access and input

- Members of the public are welcome to attend all open sections of meetings. Key meetings are webcast and available at Auckland Council live stream on Auckland Council's website. For further information on key meetings, see Agendas and Minutes.
- Members of the public can ask to speak at any open meeting of the governing body. Up to 30 minutes will be allocated at the start of the meeting for public input [1].
- Speaking requests need to be made to the council's democracy advisor team at least one working day before the meeting. For information on who to contact, see Committee members and contacts on Auckland Council's website.
- The request must state the subject and be directed to the appropriate committee. The same presentation cannot be made to more than one committee unless the speaker has been referred on [2].
- Once received by the democracy advisor, requests will be referred to the chair of the respective committee for his/her consideration. The chair has the discretion to accept or decline requests.

b. Meeting frequency

- The meeting schedule of the governing body and its committees is adopted by the governing body. The Manager, Democracy Services, may be delegated the authority to make minor changes to the meeting schedule.

However, changes to the frequency of committee meetings (for instance, increasing monthly meetings to fortnightly) affect the governing body's terms of reference and need to be approved by the governing body. If an additional meeting is required, the chair may request this through a letter to the chief executive [3].

c. Quorum

- The quorum for governing body meetings is 11 members. The quorum for other committees is currently half the members if the number is even, or the majority of members if the number is odd [4]. The governing body sets committee quorums by resolution or through the committee's terms of reference.
- The quorum must be reached for the meeting to begin [5]. The meeting must lapse and the chairperson vacate the chair if there is no quorum within 30 minutes of the start of the meeting. However, the chair has the discretion to extend this time by up to 10 minutes if there are members travelling to the meeting who have been delayed by traffic or weather [6]. The business of lapsed governing body meetings will be adjourned until the next ordinary governing body meeting [7].
- If the members leave during a meeting and quorum is lost, the business of the meeting will be suspended. If quorum is not obtained within 10 minutes, the meeting must lapse and the chairperson will vacate the chair. The business of the meeting will be adjourned until the next ordinary meeting [8].

d. Voting and decisions

- Decisions of the governing body or committee are determined by a majority vote of members present and voting unless the Local Government Act or the standing orders provide otherwise. The Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body provide for the chair to have a casting vote if the votes are equal. Members may abstain from voting and may request their abstention be recorded in the minutes if a division is called for [9].

e. Changes to officers' recommendations

- It is not appropriate for an elected member to seek to change officer recommendations before the meeting. Recommendations reflect officer advice. The governing body will consider the advice at the meeting and decide how to apply it when making a decision, including by proposing different wording to that in the officer report, through amendments if

necessary. The chair can also put forward a differently worded motion at the start of the item.

5.3.3 Confidential information at meetings

- a. Meetings may exclude the public if confidential information would likely be disclosed from discussing a matter of business in public, and there is a good reason for keeping the information confidential.
- b. It is not enough that the information is seen to be “confidential” – instead, the council must rely on one of the set grounds in the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987. The council must weigh up whether the reason for keeping it confidential is outweighed by other considerations that make it desirable, in the public interest, to make the information available). See Section 12: Official Information. To exclude the public, the meeting must pass a resolution to exclude the public, giving reasons for the exclusion, while the public is still there. When it is time to discuss the item, members of the public will then leave. Governing body members will remain, together with any staff needed for the item, and any person with knowledge that is required to assist the governing body with that item. The resolution to exclude the public will specify the person, and describe generally the knowledge that the person has, and how it is relevant to the item [1].
- c. The council is committed to ensuring as much information is made public as possible and, in some cases, a report may be split into two so that non-confidential elements are on the public part of the agenda.
- d. Staff will advise members when information is confidential. Council reports will be marked as confidential and the public excluded when the chief executive (or delegate) reasonably expects confidential information to be discussed. While the information is treated as confidential for the purposes of the meeting, it is important councillors understand whether or not the information remains confidential after the meeting. To assist, the council has a process of using restatements, i.e. where the council meeting makes a resolution noting if the information is to be released.
- e. Even if the council meeting has not made a restatement, the information may still be released if there is a LGOIMA request or the reason for confidentiality no longer applies. There is no legal requirement to advise councillors when information is no longer confidential but it can be useful to make sure there are no surprises, and that elected members know when they can discuss a matter publicly.
- f. In addition, elected members can, like any other member of the public, make a LGOIMA request for information – and these requests are subject to the same

statutory constraints as for anyone else. Information that is provided to an elected member under a LGOIMA request is public information.

5.3.4 Committee membership

a. Governing body members

- The committees of the governing body are outlined in Auckland Council's Governing Body Terms of Reference. Regardless of whether they are members of the committee or not, any governing body member has the right to attend meetings. However, non-members are not able to vote on any matters arising at a meeting [1]. This standing order does not apply in the case of judicial or quasi-judicial deliberations [2].

b. Independent Māori Statutory Board

- In 2009, the Independent Māori Statutory Board was established to ensure that Auckland Council acts in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Treaty of Waitangi. The IMSB promotes issues of cultural, economic and environmental significance for mana whenua and mataawaka in Tāmaki Makaurau [3]. For further information on the IMSB see the Independent Māori Statutory Board website.
- The IMSB must appoint one or two representatives to each governing body committee that deals with the management of natural or physical resources, or to other committees at the invitation of the Governing Body. IMSB members contribute to the quorum of a committee [4].
- IMSB members are subject to standing orders when taking part in council meetings.

5.3.5 Types of committees

- a. To enable efficient decision-making, the governing body can delegate powers to committees; it is not expected to make all decisions for which it has responsibility itself. While the mayor determines the committee structure, the governing body is responsible for deciding to delegate powers to the committees. These responsibilities are outlined in the terms of reference.
- b. The practise has been for the governing body to delegate to committees all the powers necessary for them to perform their duties (except those powers which cannot be delegated). This delegation has occurred with the adoption of the terms of reference for each committee.

- c. The mayor, deputy mayor and all councillors are members of committees of the whole. The mayor can determine what these committees will look like and how many there are. Committees of the whole are sometimes known as parent committees as smaller committees may report to them. For more information, see Section 4: The Mayor of Auckland.
- d. Standing Orders for committees of the whole, particularly those relating to the rules of debate, may differ from those of other committees. However, these are generally consistent with the standing orders of the governing body [1].
- e. Parent committees delegate responsibilities and key projects to 'reporting committees' (technically sub-committees). These committees can make recommendations to parent committees on matters beyond their delegated authority. Reporting committees do not have to report to their parent committees for all decisions.
- f. Committees that do not report to parent committees are known as 'other committees' or 'standing committees'. Some of these committees may have delegations to make their own decisions.

5.3.6 Committee chairs

- a. The mayor must chair all governing body meetings unless absent or he/she vacates the chair, in which case the deputy mayor presides. If neither the mayor nor the deputy mayor is available, the governing body must elect a chair for that meeting [1].
- b. The mayor may appoint a chair and deputy chair for each governing body committee. He/she also has the ability to become chair of any committee [2].
- c. The chairperson must chair each meeting of their respective committee, unless he/she is absent or vacates the chair, in which case the deputy chair presides. Deputy chairs may be appointed by the mayor or by committees at their first meetings. If neither the chair nor the deputy is present, the committee will elect a chair for that meeting [3].

5.4 Civil defence and emergency management

- a. The Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Act 2002 outlines the roles and responsibilities of elected members in emergency management in New Zealand. The CDEM Group Committee is a statutory committee of Auckland Council comprised of governing body members and observers from CDEM key partners and stakeholders. The committee's role is to provide strategic direction and leadership across the CDEM sector. The committee oversees the delivery of coordinated CDEM

arrangements across the Auckland region. Members of the CDEM Group Committee have a number of important statutory roles and responsibilities including:

Declaring a state of emergency

- b. When an emergency happens, or has the potential to occur, a state of local emergency may be declared under section 68 of the CDEM Act 2002. Declaring a state of local emergency provides a number of important powers to CDEM Groups during times of an emergency. The Mayor is authorised to declare a state of emergency. If the Mayor is absent, the following members are empowered to declare an emergency: Deputy Mayor; Chair of the Auckland CDEM Group Committee; other governing body members of the CDEM Group Committee.
- c. Local board members, as representatives and decision-makers on local matters, provide leadership and help to support strong local communities. Local board members are integral to working to create resilient local communities. The work of local boards is closely aligned to the 4Rs framework (Reduction, Readiness, Response, Recovery) and the Auckland-specific goal of Resilience. Local board members contribute in a number of ways to these goals and in particular provide local leadership and help to integrate resilience into communities and support those communities affected by local emergencies.

5.5 Footnotes

5.1.1 Membership

[1] Auckland Council Local Governance Statement 2014, s5.1.

[2] Section 8 Local Government (Auckland Council) Act

[3] Local Government Commission <http://www.lgc.govt.nz/representations-reviews/>; Local Electoral Act 2001 s19H.

[4] Auckland Council Local Governance Statement 2014, s5.5.1.

5.1.2 Decisions

[1] In accordance with Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009, s17.

[2] In compliance with Local Government Act (2002), s101.

[3] Local Government (Auckland Council) Act, s15.

[4] The governing body cannot delegate this power to anyone else.

[5] The governing body cannot delegate this power to anyone else.

[6] The governing body cannot delegate this power to anyone else.

[7] The governing body cannot delegate this power to anyone else.

[8] The governing body cannot delegate this power to anyone else.

[9] The governing body cannot delegate this power to anyone else.

[10] The governing body cannot delegate this power to anyone else.

5.2.1 Democratic accountability

[1] Local Government Act 2002, s253 – 258ZA.

5.2.2 The Council's plans and budget

[1] Local Government Act 2002, s93.

[2] Local Government Act 2002, s95.

5.2.3 Rates and Funding

[1] Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, s14.

[2] Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, s15.

[3] Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, s16.

[4] Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, s23 (1 and 2).

[5] Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, s23 (3).

5.2.4 Bylaws

[1] Local Government Act 2002, s145 and s147A.

[2] Local Government Act 2002, s146.

5.2.6 Relationship with the Chief Executive and organisation

[1] Most of this section is from <http://www.oag.govt.nz/2012/local-govt/part6.htm>.

[2] Most of this section is from <http://www.oag.govt.nz/2012/local-govt/part6.htm>.

5.3.1 How matters come before the governing body

[1] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO1.1.4.

[2] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO2.4.7.

[3] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO2.4.5.

[4] Section 46A LGOIMA.

[5] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO2.4.6.

[6] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO2.5.1.

5.3.2 Meeting Processes

- [1] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO7.7.1.
- [2] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO7.7.2.
- [3] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO2.3.1.
- [4] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO3.1.1.
- [5] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO3.1.3.
- [6] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO3.1.4.
- [7] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO3.1.5.
- [8] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO3.1.6.
- [9] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO1.8.1 to 1.8.3

5.3.3 Confidential information at meetings

- [1] Section 48(5) and (6) Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

5.3.4 Committee Membership

- [1] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO4.1.3.
- [2] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO 4.1.4
- [3] Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009, s81.
- [4] Auckland Council Governing Body Terms of Reference, s1.2

5.3.5 Types of committees

- [1] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO1.4

5.3.6 Committee chairs

- [1] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO1.2.1.
- [2] Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009, s9 (3d).
- [3] Auckland Council Standing Orders of the Governing Body, SO1.2.2.

Key Documents

Appointment and Remuneration Policy for Boards Members of Council Organisation

Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002

Code of Conduct

Code of conduct for elected members

Interpretation Act 1999

Ngāti Whātua Orākei Claims Settlement Act 2012

Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Claims Settlement Act 2013

Lawyers and Conveyancers Act (Lawyers: Conduct and Client Care) Rules 2008

Local Boards Standing Orders

Local Electoral Act 2001

Local Government Act 2002

Local Government (Rating) Act 2002

Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009

Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

Public Audit Act 2001

Standing Orders