

6. Local Boards

Auckland Council's governance is shared across the governing body and local boards. Broadly speaking, the governing body focuses on the big picture and on region-wide strategic decisions. The 21 local boards represent their local communities and make decisions on local issues, activities and facilities.

Decisions made regionally will inevitably have local impacts, and local boards are legislatively mandated to have input into regional decisions, meaning that they take positions and comment on a broad range of regional issues.

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 Establishment of local boards

- a. Local boards were introduced to Auckland (and New Zealand) as part of Auckland's local governance reforms, effective from 1 November 2010. At that time, the Government described the governing body / local board model as "*a new and different form of local governance and the parties have been empowered to work together to ensure that an effective and appropriate balance is reached between regional and local interests* [1]"
- b. Local boards have a significant and wide-ranging role that spans many council services and activities. Local boards make decisions on local matters, provide local leadership and enable strong local communities.
- c. The purpose of local boards is to:
 - enable democratic decision making by, and on behalf of, communities within the local board area
 - better enable the purpose of local government [2] through ensuring the 21 local boards cover all communities in Auckland Council's region.

6.1.2 Membership

- a. Twenty-one local boards cover the Auckland region, ranging in population size from Howick (127,125 at the last census) to Great Barrier (939).
- b. The number of local boards, geographic boundaries, and number of elected members were decided prior to the council's formation by the Local Government Commission, acting under the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009.

- c. Some local boards are split into subdivisions – for example, the Franklin Local Board stretches from Waiuku (on the west coast) to Maraetai (on the east coast) and has three subdivisions. Together, the local board members elected from each subdivision make up the Franklin Local Board, which makes decisions across the Franklin Local Board area. Local board members act in the best interests of people in the local board areas, not just people in their local board subdivision.
- d. Local board members can serve on only one local board. Candidates can stand for multiple local boards; however, they must indicate their preferred choice in their election profile [1].
- e. Each local board elects a chair and deputy chair from among its members.
- f. The current membership numbers for each of the 21 boards is set out below

Local board areas, subdivisions and number of members

| Local Board Areas | Subdivisions (if they exist) | Number of members |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Albert-Eden | Ōwairaka | 4 |
| | Maungawhau | 4 |
| Devonport-Takapuna | | 6 |
| Franklin | Pukekohe | 4 |
| | Wairoa | 3 |
| | Waiuku | 2 |
| Great Barrier | | 5 |

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| Henderson-Massey | | 8 |
| Hibiscus and Bays | East Coast Bays | 4 |
| | Hibiscus Coast | 4 |
| Howick | Botany | 3 |
| | Howick | 3 |
| | Pakuranga | 3 |
| Kaipātiki | | 8 |
| Mangere-Otahuhu | | 7 |
| Manurewa | | 8 |
| Maungakiekie-Tamaki | Maungakiekie | 3 |
| | Tāmaki | 4 |
| Orakei | | 7 |
| Otara-Papatoetoe | Otara | 3 |
| | Papatoetoe | 4 |

| | | |
|------------------|------------|---|
| Papakura | | 6 |
| Puketāpapa | | 6 |
| Rodney | Dairy Flat | 1 |
| | Kumeu | 4 |
| | Warkworth | 3 |
| | Wellsford | 1 |
| Upper Harbour | | 6 |
| Waiheke | | 5 |
| Waitakere Ranges | | 6 |
| Waitematā | | 7 |
| Whau | | 7 |

Auckland Council local board areas



- g. For further information on each local board, see Your local board on Auckland Council's website [2]. Information on the individual role of local board members is set out in Section 3: Elected Members.
- h. Auckland Council is required to review the representation arrangements for local boards at least once every six years [3]. The representation review can consider whether the number of local board members for each local board should change. The legislation provides for between 5 and 12 local board members for a local board, however the highest number currently is nine. The representation review cannot change local board boundaries - this can only occur through a local government reorganisation proposal, or through a law change [4].

6.1.3 Legal Status

- a. A local board is part of Auckland Council and not a local authority in its own right. It is an unincorporated body and does not have separate legal standing.

- b. Local boards cannot (in their own right) acquire, hold or dispose of property, enter into contracts, appoint, suspend or remove employees, or commence, be a party to or be heard in legal proceedings [1].
- c. A local board is not a community board or a committee of the governing body.
- d. Although not a local authority, the legal requirements around decision-making in the Local Government Act 2002 apply to local boards as if they are a local authority. In practice, when making decisions, this means that local boards will take all steps that a local authority would take.

6.2 Local board powers, functions and responsibilities

6.2.1 Overview

- a. Local boards have a significant and wide-ranging role; they make decisions on local matters, provide local leadership and enable strong local communities. Local boards have a strong connection to their communities and play an important role in shaping the place that they have been elected to serve. There are three ways that legislation gives decision-making responsibilities to local boards:
 - directly by legislation
 - by allocation from the governing body, in the case of non-regulatory activities
 - by delegation from the governing body (in the case of regulatory activities) or Auckland Transport (in the case of transport activities).
- b. Local boards are responsible for:
 - decisions on non-regulatory local activities as allocated by the governing body through the long-term plan or annual plan process, for which local boards are fully autonomous and accountable to their communities
 - adopting local board plans every three years in consultation with their communities and monitoring progress
 - negotiating annual local board agreements with the governing body and monitoring local board agreements
 - developing and monitoring annual work programmes
 - identifying community preferences and priorities, representing their communities and building strong local communities
 - engaging with their communities

- identifying and communicating the interests and preferences of local people on the content of regional strategies, policies, plans and bylaws to the governing body
 - providing input to CCO plans and initiatives
 - identifying and developing bylaws for the local board area and proposing them to the governing body
 - collaborating with other local boards if their communities will be better served by doing so
 - undertaking any additional responsibilities delegated by the governing body or Auckland Transport
 - making delegations to the Chief Executive that relate to the responsibilities of local boards.
- c. Local boards are accountable to the community for their allocated and statutory decision-making. Their decisions 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 local board's performance as a whole.

6.2.2 Allocation of non-regulatory responsibilities to local boards

- a. The governing body is required to allocate responsibility for non-regulatory decision making to either itself or to local boards in line with the principles set out in section 17 of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009.
- b. Under the allocation principles in the Act, the presumption is that local boards will be responsible for making decisions on non-regulatory activities except where decision-making on a region-wide basis will better promote the well-being of communities across Auckland.
- c. Where a local board is making a decision which has been allocated to it by the governing body, the local board decision is the council decision; there is no required backup or follow-up decision by the governing body.
- d. The allocation of non-regulatory decision-making responsibility is decided by the governing body every year and included in the council's annual plan (and every three years in the long-term plan). It provides local boards with significant decision-making responsibility for areas such as local parks and community facilities, local activities such as events, and local projects such as community development initiatives. Before

making a decision on allocation, the governing body will consider the views and preferences expressed by each local board.

6.2.3 Resolving decision-making allocation disputes

- a. The Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 provides a mechanism to deal with any disputes that might occur between the governing body and local boards on decisions made by the governing body on the allocation of non-regulatory decision-making responsibilities or proposed bylaws [1].
- b. The following process must be followed if one or more local boards is dissatisfied with the governing body's decision:
 - The local board advises the chief executive that they disagree with the governing body decision [2].
 - The local board and the governing body must make reasonable efforts to reach a mutually acceptable and timely resolution of the dispute, having regard to the legislation's requirements and the current and future wellbeing of Auckland's communities, their preferences and priorities.
 - The local board may apply in writing to the Local Government Commission for a binding determination if the dispute cannot be resolved.
- c. On receipt of a request for a binding determination, the Local Government Commission is required to treat the issue as urgent and make appropriate inquiries. The costs of the Local Government Commission may be apportioned between the local board(s) and the governing body.

6.2.4 Regulatory activities that have been delegated to local boards

- a. While the governing body cannot allocate regulatory decisions, it can choose to delegate its regulatory decision-making responsibilities to local boards. In deciding whether to make a delegation, the governing body must weigh the benefits of reflecting local circumstances and preferences (through a delegation) against the importance and benefits of using a single approach [1].
- b. Where a power is delegated, the governing body retains ultimate accountability for that activity. This is different from an allocated decision-making power where the local board has full accountability for the activities allocated to it.
- c. Local boards can also be delegated decision-making responsibilities from Auckland Transport. There are currently no transport delegations in place.

6.2.5 Input into regional strategies, policies, plans and bylaws

- a. The governing body develops and adopts regional strategies, policies, plans and bylaws. The Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 requires the governing body, prior to making any decision, to take into account the views and preferences of local boards where they or the wellbeing of their communities are affected by that decision.
- b. Region-wide policy needs to reflect the governance model explicitly recognising that local boards make local decisions. In most cases regional policy should not override this decision-making, with policy explicitly recognising where decision-making sits with the governing body and where it sits with local boards.
- c. Planning for policy development needs to take into account the requirement for local board input from the outset. While the governing body is the ultimate decision-maker and sets the direction and scope for policy and planning work, in order to obtain meaningful input from local boards, it is important that they have an understanding of the proposed policy work programme, and time, resource and support to understand the issues, including the regional context, and what it means for their local communities.
- d. Local board feedback will generally need to be provided by way of a local board resolution. This feedback should be collated, analysed and summarised for reporting to the relevant governing body committee to support their decision-making. Specific local board resolutions need to be attached to the committee report.

6.2.6 The role of the local board chair and deputy chair

- a. Each local board will appoint a chair and deputy chair. The role of local board chair is to:
 - provide strong leadership and inspire the local board
 - build and maintain relationships to develop a collegial local board that is able to work effectively together and reach consensus to deliver the local board's vision and priorities
 - be accountable for the local board relationship with iwi (chief-to-chief)
 - develop a strong working relationship with key stakeholders and senior council staff
 - chair local board meetings effectively abiding by standing orders and the code of conduct

- represent the local board, and the wider Auckland Council as appropriate, including in a civic and community role (such as citizenship ceremonies) and as the spokesperson to the media
- promote and support the principles of good governance
- work with the governing body and council committees to provide local board input to regional decisions and to regional strategies, policies and plans
- ensure local board members understand what is expected of them, monitor their performance and hold them to account.

The local board deputy chairperson's role is to act as chair in the absence of the chairperson.

6.3 Strategy, planning and oversight

6.3.1 Local board plans

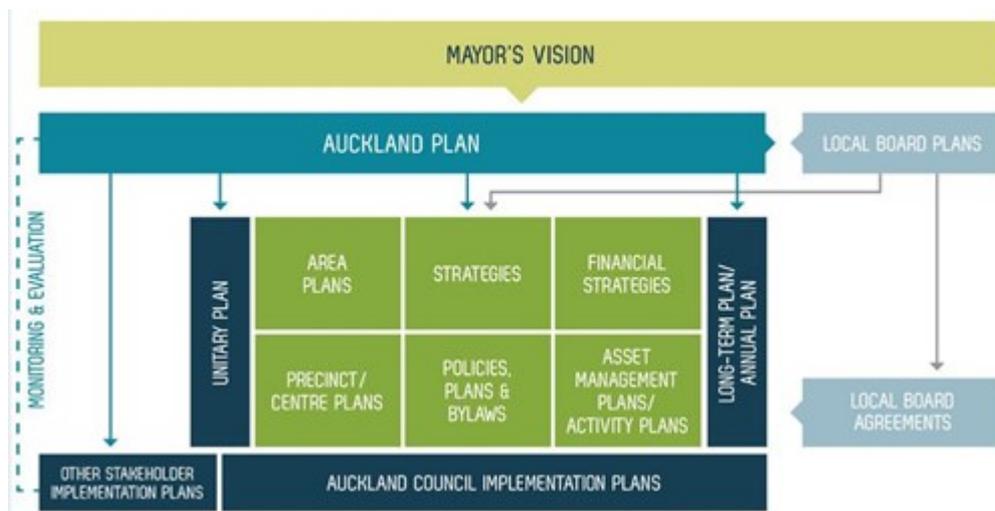
- a. In the first year after each election, the incoming local board is required to develop and adopt a new local board plan. These plans set the framework to guide local board decision-making and actions for the following three years. They set out each local board's vision, strategic priorities and outcomes, as well as key projects and initiatives, and should reflect the aspirations and priorities of local communities.
- b. Local board plans form an important part of Auckland Council's planning framework. The Auckland Plan sets the overall strategic direction for the region, while local board plans set the local direction.
- c. A local board plan's purpose is to:
 - Reflect the priorities and preferences of the communities within each local board area in respect to the level and nature of local activities [1] to be provided by Auckland Council over the next three years.
 - Identify and describe the interests and preferences of the people within the local board area to enable the local board to communicate those interests and preferences to the governing body.
 - Provide a basis for developing each of the three subsequent local board agreements.
 - Inform the development of the next long-term plan.
 - Provide a basis for accountability of the local board to its communities.

- Provide an opportunity for people to participate in decision-making processes on the nature and level of local activities to be provided by council within the board area.
- d. Each local board is required to use the special consultative procedure to formally consult with its community in the preparation of its local board plan. Boards also undertake a range of informal engagement activities to better engage with their community and to help them understand community preferences and priorities.
 - e. All current local board plans are available on the Local Boards page of the council website [2].

6.3.2 Local board agreements

- a. Each year, as part of council's annual plan or long-term plan process, each local board and the governing body is required to agree a local board agreement.
- b. The local board agreement is effectively the annual plan for each board. It sets out the local activities to be provided in the area and the board's budget. In turn those activities reflect the priorities and preferences set out in the local board plan.
- c. Each local board agreement is developed as part of Auckland Council's annual plan. It contains a range of information [1], but must reflect the priorities and preferences in the local board's plan with respect to:
 - the local activities to be provided in the local board area
 - a statement of service levels, performance measures and targets, together with information setting out any changes to the levels of service from the preceding year and the reasons for those changes
 - a funding statement outlining how expenses in excess of the local board's budget are to be met
 - the responsibilities delegated to the local board by the governing body
 - the implementation or enforcement of bylaws made by the governing body at the request of a local board.
- d. All local board agreements are published as part of Auckland Council's annual plan or long-term plan public accountability documentation [2].

How the plans fit together



[3]

6.3.3 Local board work programmes

- a. Work programmes contain the detailed list of activities being delivered by departments that underpin the local board agreement.
- b. Departments need to obtain local boards' approval for their annual work programme of local activities prior to the start of the financial year. Progress against work programmes is reported quarterly to the local boards.

6.4 Funding local boards

- a. Auckland Council is required to adopt a local boards funding policy as part of its long-term plan. This sets the governing body's formula for allocating funds to boards.
- b. The formula must allocate funds in a way that provides an equitable capacity for the local boards to enhance the wellbeing of the communities they serve.
- c. The 2015-2025 Long-term Plan funding policy for local boards has the following characteristics:
 - **Locally-driven initiatives (LDI) funding, which is discretionary.** The governing body determines a total LDI funding envelope, and it is allocated to local boards based on population, size of the local board area and the level of deprivation. (With the exception of Waiheke and Great Barrier islands, where an adjustment is made because of their low populations) [1]. Examples of LDI expenditure include local events, community grants, increases to library opening hours, feasibility studies, youth connections, and local playground

enhancements. The local board has discretion to move funds within and across activities.

- **Asset-based services (ABS) funding** where:
 - i) operating expenditure is determined on the basis of the costs to run the assets in a local board area. This primarily supports financing, renting, and maintaining assets, as well as the staff costs associated with delivering services from those assets (i.e. library, pool, community and leisure centre staff). Examples include funding for standard library opening hours, maintenance of local parks etc. The local board has the governance oversight of these assets and can change service levels over time.
 - ii) Capital expenditure is determined based on regional priorities and asset management plans. Examples include funding for a new swimming pool or renewal of a library.

d. **Governance services funding** (also called administration costs) which is primarily driven by the number of members covering members remuneration (set by the remuneration authority, independently of Auckland Council) and Local Board Services costs

e. In addition:

- Auckland Transport ring-fences \$10 million for local boards to fund local transport initiatives. This funding is allocated across the local boards on the basis of population (again, with the exception of Waiheke and Great Barrier islands where an adjustment is made due to their low populations).
- Each local board has the ability to propose a targeted rate to its community, to fund projects, improve service levels, or for new assets.

6.5 Organisational support

6.5.1 The role of staff in supporting governance

- a. The organisation plays a crucial role in supporting local boards to fulfil their governance role through the provision of quality advice, supporting democratic processes, and effective community engagement to ensure robust decision making.

6.5.2 The role of the chief executive

- a. The chief executive is appointed by the governing body, and is responsible for implementing and managing the council's policies and objectives within the budgetary constraints established by the governing body. The responsibilities of the chief executive directly related to local boards include:

- implementing the decisions of each local board
- providing advice to each local board
- implementing each local board agreement
- providing administrative and other facilities to the local boards.

6.5.3 Staff delegations

- a. The chief executive is responsible for implementing governing body and local board decisions. In order for the organisation to operate efficiently and effectively, the chief executive needs a level of delegated decision-making power. Delegations are a tool to implement governance decisions effectively.
- b. The governing body has delegated all of its functions, duties and powers to the chief executive, subject to certain limited exceptions and restrictions (including a financial limit of up to \$20 million). The chief executive has, in turn, delegated those to staff. The governing body's delegation only covers functions, duties and powers that are within the governing body's decision-making ambit. It does not cover local board decision-making responsibilities. Only local boards have the power to delegate their decision-making responsibilities to staff.
- c. Local boards have also provided delegations to the chief executive. These delegations are similar to that of the governing body. The main exception is the chief executive's lower financial authority. This differs between local boards but ranges from \$1m to \$2.5m.
- d. The delegations by local boards to the chief executive have been made subject to a set of delegation protocols. These protocols provide a base set of expectations and direction to staff and require a number of actions that are relevant to all local activities. These are contained in Schedule 2 of Auckland Council Combined Chief Executives Delegation Register [1].
- e. Other than these general delegations, local boards may also delegate specific decisions to staff to aid efficient and effective conduct of business, for example to negotiate final terms on a community lease within parameters set by the board.

6.5.4 Local Board Services

- a. Local Board Services provide dedicated support for the 21 local boards. This support includes:
 - policy and strategic advice
 - leadership of the preparation of local board plans

- supporting the development of local board agreements each year
 - community engagement support, including constituent work
 - democracy and administrative support
 - advice and support (for the organisation) on engaging with local boards
 - coordinating planning and processes that cover all 21 local boards
 - leading organisational change programmes aimed at improving support for elected members.
- b. The department works with the rest of Auckland Council and the council controlled organisations to ensure local boards can carry out their governance role effectively. The advisory role of the department means that it will look at issues through a local lens as well as taking account of the region-wide picture. A key role of the department is to integrate advice from the rest of the organisation.
- c. The department reviews all reports for local board agendas. Final sign-off is with the relevant relationship manager for local board reports, and with the manager of Local Board Services for reports that go to all 21 local boards and for local board work programmes.
- d. The relationship manager is the chief executive's delegate at local board business meetings.
- e. The support model for local boards is that Local Board Services provides the dedicated support, but the rest of the organisation provides subject matter expertise and support as required.

6.6 Conducting governance business

6.6.1 Formal decision-making

Local board business meetings

- a. Local boards make their decisions at formal public business meetings. These meetings are advertised publically and members of the public are welcome and encouraged to attend [1]. Most local boards hold one formal business meeting a month.
- b. These meetings are run under the Standing Orders of each board [2]. Standing orders set out the meeting rules and cover such issues as how the meeting will be chaired, the quorum required, how debates operate and a number of other rules to help meetings run smoothly, efficiently and effectively. A formal vote is always required, even where the board is in consensus.

- c. All such business meetings have a formal agenda which sets out the subjects being discussed at the meeting. For other than procedural items each agenda item is accompanied by a written report. There are three ways that reports can arise:
- through the local board asking for a report
 - through the chief executive (or delegate, i.e. relationship manager) arranging for a report
 - through the chair or portfolio holder providing a report.
- d. These reports set out the issues under consideration, provide analysis and consideration of options, give advice on the various decisions to be made, and provide staff recommendations. After debating issues a board will make decisions by passing formal resolutions. These resolutions are recorded in formal minutes which are confirmed for accuracy at the next scheduled meeting.
- e. In its decision-making, a local board must comply with Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 as if it is “local authority”. To meet the requirements of the Act, elected members should expect reports and advice that:
- identifies options to achieve the objective of the decision
 - includes an assessment of the pros and cons of these options
 - incorporates engagement with Maori with respect to significant decisions in relation to land or a body of water and
 - includes consideration of the views and preferences of those affected by or who have an interest in the decision.
- f. There are other legislative requirements and legal principles that apply to local board decision-making. Advice must meet Auckland Council's Quality Advice Standards [3].
- g. The staff support required to enable local boards to meet these requirements depends on the circumstances. The council's Significance and Engagement Policy applies to decisions made by local boards. For a detailed explanation of the council's approach to consultation and engagement refer to Section 15: How council decisions are made.
- h. Only matters on the agenda can be discussed; this is an important component in transparency and the public's ability to hold board members accountable. Extraordinary business is an exception to this and is permitted only for issues that are urgent and where a decision cannot wait until the next scheduled meeting [4].
- i. Standing orders provide for members of the public to present petitions, make deputations or address the board on an issue of concern. The practice for dealing

with petitions, deputations and public forum session in meetings varies between boards.

- j. A board may delegate responsibilities, decisions, duties and powers to a member of the local board to aid efficient and effective conduct of business.

6.6.2 Non-decision-making meetings

Workshops

- a. Local boards also hold workshops. Workshops do not have decision-making authority.
- b. Workshops are used to canvass issues, prepare local board members for upcoming decisions and to enable free and frank discussion between elected members and staff.
- c. Workshops for groups of local boards can be held giving local boards the chance to work together on common interests or topics.
- d. Workshops are generally not open to the public. Decisions will be made at a formal, public board meeting.

Chairs' Forum

- e. Local board chairs meet regularly at the Chairs' Forum to consider a range of issues relevant to all boards. The forum is not a decision-making body.

Political Working Parties

- f. Sometimes, political working parties comprising local board members or local board members and governing body members are established to consider an issue in more depth. Typically these are established for issues that may need on-going oversight or to develop feedback on a particular topic for the board. Any issues requiring decisions will be reported to the relevant business meeting and/or governing body committee.

6.6.3 Meetings, quorum and attendance

- a. Most boards schedule one formal business meeting a month for the months February to December. Extraordinary meetings may be scheduled to consider an issue that cannot wait until the next monthly business meeting. As noted previously the time and location of these meetings is publicly advertised and members of the public are welcome to attend.
- b. Requirements for a quorum and local board member attendance are the same as for the governing body. For more information refer to Section 10.5: Meeting Procedure.

6.6.4 Voting and decisions

- a. All decisions of the local board are made by voting on resolutions or procedural motions. A resolution is a statement setting out a draft board opinion or decision, whereas a procedural motion is a resolution requiring a particular course of action to be taken under Standing Orders. Both resolutions and motions need to be proposed by one board member and seconded by another before they can be considered.
- b. A simple majority [1] of the elected members present and voting must support a resolution before it is passed. All elected board members have one vote. Additionally the chairperson has a casting vote in the event of a tied vote. Conventionally the chairperson will use their casting vote to support the status quo, however this convention is not a requirement in standing orders. There are three ways in which a decision on a vote may be taken:
 - **On the voices** – members supporting a resolution say “aye”, and those opposing say “no”. The chairperson will call the result based on the number of voices in each camp.
 - **A show of hands** – members are asked to hold their hands up if they support or oppose a resolution
 - **By division** – a division can be called by the chair or any member. Under this system the vote of each member supporting or opposing a resolution is recorded (a second division can be called in the event of confusion).
- c. Meeting minutes will record if a resolution or motion is carried or lost. With a division, the minutes will record the names of those who supported or opposed the resolution and whether it was carried or lost.
- d. Members are able to abstain from voting and may, if they choose, have their abstention recorded in the minutes. A member may also have his/her vote recorded against a resolution.
- e. Where members have a conflict of interest it needs to be declared. In these circumstances members are recommended to withdraw from the debating table and can no longer take part in debate on the item. However, their presence is counted for the purposes of the quorum.

6.6.5 Confidentiality

- a. One of the foundations of local government is openness and transparency. As a general principle all local board elected members are entitled to have access to all information, for which there is good reason to have such access [1]. This access enables local board elected members to properly discharge their duties.

- b. Some information needs to be kept confidential, where good reason exists under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA).
- c. While most decisions of a local board are taken in public, there are some reasons under LGOIMA which allow the public to be excluded from part of a meeting to enable a confidential item to be discussed.
- d. Under their Code of Conduct all local board elected members are expected to not disclose confidential information (whether or not it is subject to a resolution to exclude the public at a formal board meeting). Failure to observe this requirement may expose the council to litigation. It may also inhibit the information flows and undermine confidence in the council.

6.6.6 Agendas and Minutes

- a. Decision-making by local boards is based on a formal agenda and the associated reports. Records of attendance and the decisions taken are also kept in the form of minutes. Access to these documents is provided in a number of ways:
 - **Elected members** – are provided with electronic versions of each agenda, associated reports and subsequent minutes.
 - **Staff** – can access agendas, reports and minutes through the internal Infocouncil system or the internet.
 - **Public** – under LGOIMA, copies of agendas, reports and minutes are required to be available for inspection at libraries and council public offices. LGOIMA pre-dates the internet and there is no requirement under the Act to provide access via the internet. However, it is council practice to publish all agendas, reports and minutes on its website. For further information, on Agendas and Minutes for the key meetings, see Agendas and Minutes on the Auckland Council's Website also. Some boards also send links to interested stakeholders or publicise the information's availability on the board Facebook page. Some boards also send links to interested stakeholders or publicise the information's availability on the board Facebook page.

6.7 Footnotes

6.1.1 Establishment of local boards

[1] Cabinet paper (Nov 2009) "Local Government (Auckland Law Reform) Bill: Planning, Reporting, Rates and Local Boards", on the Department of Internal Affairs website.

[2] Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 section 10.

6.1.2 Membership

[1] Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2002 section 11AA.

[2] <http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/EN/AboutCouncil/representativesbodies/LocalBoards/Pages/home.aspx>

[3] Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 section 103 and Local Electoral Act 2001 section 19H.

[4] Section 11 Local Government (Auckland Council) Act

6.1.3 Legal Status

[1] Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 section 12.

6.2.3 Resolving decision-making allocation disputes

[1] Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 sections 97-99

[2] This is a practical step, to commence the process.

6.2.4 Regulatory activities that have been delegated to local boards

[1] Local Government Act 2002 section 36C (3)

6.3.1 Local board plans

[1] Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 section 4 interpretation.

[2] Auckland Council website Local Boards page

<http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/EN/AboutCouncil/representativesbodies/LocalBoards/Pages/home.aspx>

6.3.2 Local board agreements

[1] Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 section 21.

6.4 Funding local boards

[1] Long-term Plan 2015-2025. Volume 3 Local Board Funding Policy.

<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2009/0032/latest/DLM2322326.html>.

6.5.3 Staff delegations

[1] See Auckland Council Combined Chief Executives Delegation Register, Updated August 2016, retrieved from:

<https://acintranet.aklc.govt.nz/EN/departments/accountingservices/Policies%20and%20procdures/Combined%20Chief%20Executives%20Delegation%20Register.pdf>

6.6.1 Formal decision-making

[1] An exception to this rule is for a small number of agenda items where grounds exist to lawfully exclude the public under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act and the meeting has resolved in public that such grounds exist.

[2] Each board adopts its own standing orders. There are some minor differences between the standing orders of differing boards.

[3] Attached document below

[4] See Chapter 18 Official Information for more information on extraordinary business and extraordinary meetings.

6.6.4 Voting and decisions

[1] N.B. the election of the chairperson at the beginning of the electoral term can use one of two differing systems to help ensure that the chairperson elect has the support of the majority of the board members.

6.6.5 Confidentiality

[1] Elected Members Code of Conduct Section 7.6 Confidential Information

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