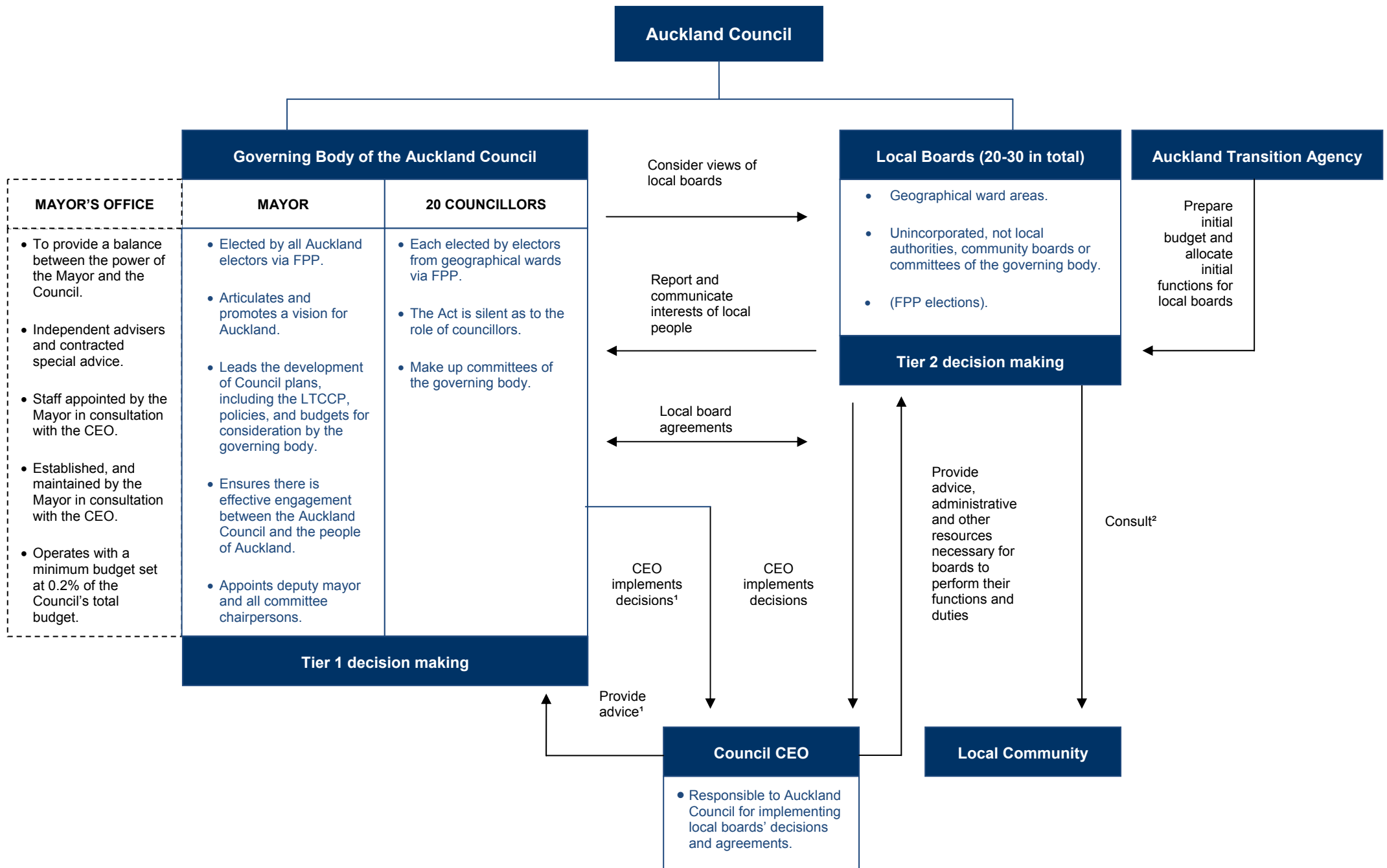


**Auckland Council Governance
Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009**



GOVERNING BODY - tier 1 decision making on:

- The strategy, direction and management of Auckland city.
- The passing of local regulations (including approval of local board bylaws).
- Allocating decision-making responsibility as between itself and local boards.
- Non-regulatory activities outside the sphere of local boards.
- Capacity to provide services and facilities by the Auckland Council.
- Developing the Long Term Council Community Plan and annual plans. (These must include local board agreements and identify allocation of decision-making responsibility).
- Financial and asset management.
- Staff and resources.

Footnotes:

- 1 This is not specified in the Act, but under s42 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- 2 In preparing local board plans, local boards must consult the local community using the special consultative procedure from s83 of the Local Government Act 2002. Local boards must also consult their communities when they receive notice that the governing body has accepted a bylaw proposed by them.

LOCAL BOARDS - tier 2 decision making on:

- Nature and level of services and facilities in each local board's geographic area including:
- the operation and development of local facilities such as recreation centres, swimming pools, parks, libraries and community centres;
 - supporting local community events and administration of funding to local community groups; and
 - improving the character and amenity value of their local community.
- The decision-making sphere of local boards does not include activities that:
- extend beyond local board areas;
 - require alignment or integration with the governing body's decisions; or
 - require a coordinated Auckland-wide approach.

Other roles for local boards:

- Proposing and consulting on bylaws specific to the board's area.
- Input on council strategies, policies, plans and bylaws.
- Control of their own budgets. Additional funding (above that allocated by the Council) may be acquired through the board's own mechanisms.
- Prepare a triennial plan to reflect the priorities of the communities in the area; inform the development of the Council's plans; provide a basis for the local board's accountability; and to provide an opportunity for people to participate in the decision-making process.
- Other responsibilities delegated by the governing body of the Council.

By Garry Downs, partner, and David Shewan, solicitor.