

Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Bill (No 3)

Government Bill

Explanatory note

General policy statement

The Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Bill (No 3) implements the Government's decisions regarding a second phase of legislative reform to improve the operation of local government. The Bill contributes to the Government's broader agenda of building a more competitive and productive economy, improving the delivery of public services, and improving housing affordability, by supporting councils to operate more efficiently and effectively.

New Zealand's 78 councils contribute 4 per cent of gross domestic product and manage nearly \$100 billion of public assets. These are largely infrastructure assets that enable the provision of essential services, like water supplies and wastewater treatment. Councils also perform a range of important regulatory functions for households and businesses, and make decisions that can have a significant impact on the local and national economies.

Councils must be able to play their part in creating an environment conducive to sustained economic growth. To do this, they need effective processes and governance arrangements, fair and efficient decision-making and charging practices, and sound asset management planning. The Bill will amend the Local Government Act 2002 (the **Act**) to make better provision for these matters.

The 2012 amendments to the Act allowed for the Auckland local boards governance model to be copied, but only in circumstances similar to those in Auckland. This Bill makes local boards available more widely, as an option that can be considered by the Local Government Commission during any reorganisations of local government. A reorganisation involving local boards can provide for effective democratic governance at a community level, while achieving the benefits associated with larger organisations.

There are also opportunities for councils to achieve efficiencies, other than through a reorganisation, by changing the scale at which services and facilities are planned, funded, or delivered. However, the current law does not go as far as it could to support councils in this respect. For example, while there are some provisions that could allow improvements in governance and service delivery arrangements, these provisions are not well recognised or understood by councils. The scope and consequences of using the provisions are unclear, and they do little to encourage councils to explore new ways of working. To address this, the Bill includes measures to encourage and facilitate shared services, joint delivery, and other collaborative arrangements between councils.

The Act currently contains consultation, decision-making, and planning provisions that are limiting councils' abilities to design efficient and effective processes, and are not fully achieving the desired results. For example, councils are required to use the special consultative procedure to consult in many circumstances, providing little scope for flexibility or innovation. In addition, the length, presentation, and technical complexity of council long-term planning documents are viewed as hindering effective public consultation on important matters.

The Bill introduces a new, focused consultation document for long-term and annual plans, and reduces duplication between these plans. The Bill also removes most of the Act's requirements to use the special consultative procedure, and modernises this procedure so it can accommodate new techniques for communicating and consulting with the public. Having more flexibility about how to consult will enable councils to design decision-making and community engagement processes that are appropriate to different circumstances, and in proportion to the matter being considered.

The Bill provides for a new infrastructure strategy to be incorporated into long-term plans. The purpose of this strategy is to identify significant infrastructure issues, options, and implications for the council over a 30-year period. It will cover, as a minimum, those of the five core infrastructure categories provided by the council (water supplies, sewage treatment and disposal, stormwater drainage, flood protection works, and roads and footpaths). The Bill specifies that certain information derived from asset management planning would be included in the infrastructure strategy. The Bill also amends the principles relating to local authorities to state that asset management planning should be undertaken as part of a council's prudent stewardship of resources.

A 2013 government review of development contributions identified difficulties associated with the current legislative framework and how it is being implemented by councils. For example, development contributions are being used to fund types of infrastructure that may be better funded from general revenue sources, and the degree of transparency in the apportionment of the costs and benefits of infrastructure is variable. There are also limited mechanisms for resolving challenges to development contributions charges, and opportunities to encourage greater private provision of infrastructure.

The Bill provides a new purpose for development contributions, and principles to direct and guide how they are used by councils. Secondly, there are provisions that clarify and narrow the range of infrastructure that can be financed by development contributions. Thirdly, the Bill introduces a development contribution objection process, with decisions made by independent commissioners. In addition, the Bill encourages greater private provision of infrastructure through the use of development agreements, and includes provisions to improve the transparency of councils' development contributions policies.

Finally, the Bill includes technical corrections and refinements to existing provisions in the Local Government Act 2002.

Departmental disclosure statement

The Department of Internal Affairs is required to prepare a disclosure statement to assist with the scrutiny of this Bill. It provides access to information about the policy development of the Bill and identifies any significant or unusual legislative features of the Bill.

A copy of the statement can be found at <http://legislation.govt.nz/disclosure.aspx?type=bill&subtype=government&year=2013&no=165&>.

Regulatory impact statement

The Department of Internal Affairs produced a series of 3 regulatory impact statements to help inform the main policy decisions taken by the Government relating to the contents of this Bill (with the exception of the policy decisions relating to local boards, for which no regulatory impact statement was required).

Copies of the 3 regulatory impact statements can be found at—

- http://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Resource-material-Regulatory-Impact-Statements-Index?OpenDocument
- <http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/informationreleases/ris>

Clause by clause analysis

Clause 1 is the Title clause.

Clause 2 relates to commencement and provides that different provisions of the Bill come into force on different dates. Unless otherwise specified, provisions come into force on the day after Royal assent.

Clause 3 provides that the principal Act amended by this Bill is the Local Government Act 2002.

Clause 4 amends the definitions of affected and member, and adds definitions of a number of new terms.

Clause 5 inserts a *new section 8A* into the Act, which refers to *new Schedule 1AA* of the Act. *New Schedule 1AA* contains savings and transitional provisions relating to amendments made to the Act by this Bill.

Clause 6 amends section 11A, to clarify the core services to be considered by a local authority in performing its role, as a consequence of the amended definition of community infrastructure (effected by *clause 49*). The section now refers to “recreational and community facilities” instead of “community infrastructure”.

Clause 7 amends section 14 which lists principles in accordance with which a local authority must act when performing its role. The amendments:

- replace section 14(1)(e) to strengthen the principle that local authorities should collaborate and co-operate; and
- replace section 14(1)(g) to provide that a local authority should ensure prudent stewardship and the efficient and effective use of its resources in the interests of its district or region, including by planning effectively for the future management of its assets.

Clause 8 replaces section 15, which relates to the triennial agreements that local authorities within a region are required to enter into in order to facilitate consultation on proposals for new regional council activities. The revised section broadens the scope of triennial agreements by—

- requiring the inclusion of processes and protocols for identifying, delivering, and funding facilities and services of regional significance;
- expressly authorising the local authorities within a region to constitute joint governance entities, and to identify matters to be included in the terms of reference for those entities (including delegations);
- providing for a local authority to notify the other local authorities in the region when making decisions that are, or may have consequences that are, significantly inconsistent with a triennial agreement.

Clause 9 amends section 16, which relates to significant new activities proposed by a regional council. References to a draft long-term plan are replaced with references to the consultation document under *new section 93A*.

Clause 10 replaces section 17 to clarify the process by which regional councils may transfer responsibilities to territorial authorities, and vice versa. Any responsibility, duty, or legal obligation, and any associated powers, may be transferred by agreement, except for responsibilities conferred by another Act.

Clause 11 inserts *new section 17A*, which requires local authorities to review the cost-effectiveness of service delivery arrangements, and provides an accountability framework for the performance of local

authority services and functions by council-controlled organisations, other local authorities, or other persons or agencies.

Clause 12 amends section 23 by specifying how local boards must be named.

Clause 13 amends section 24 by adding new matters that may be dealt with in an application to reorganise local boards.

Clause 14 amends section 42, which sets out matters for which the chief executive of a local authority is responsible. The amendment inserts a *new subsection (2A)* that specifies certain extra responsibilities of a chief executive of a unitary authority if the district of that unitary authority includes local board areas. In particular, the chief executive is responsible to the unitary authority for—

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

Clause 15 inserts *new subpart 1A* into Part 4 of the principal Act, that relates to local boards. The provisions in *new subpart 1A* are largely based on similar provisions in the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 (the **Auckland Council Act**).

New section 48A provides that the provisions in *new subpart 1A* do not apply to the Auckland Council. That Council and its local boards will continue to be governed by the provisions of the Auckland Council Act. (Although this Bill does replicate some provisions of the Auckland Council Act in areas of the principal Act other than *new subpart 1A*, and in those cases any consequential duplication in the Auckland Council Act is dealt with by an amendment or repeal in *Schedule 3*.)

New section 48B is an interpretation provision that defines the term local activities as used in *new subpart 1A*.

New section 48C sets out the purposes of local boards. The purposes are to enable democratic decision making by communities within the local board area, and to better enable the purpose of local government to be given effect to within that area.

New section 48D sets out the governance arrangements that apply to a unitary authority with local boards. It is similar to section 7 of the Auckland Council Act.

New section 48E deals with the membership of local boards, which will consist of:

- elected members; and
- members appointed by the governing body (but only if the Order in Council establishing the local board provides for this); and
- a chairperson (who will be elected by the members of the local board from among themselves, unless the Order in Council that established the local board provides for the chairperson to be directly elected by the electors of the local board area).

The process for electing members of a local board is set out in the Local Electoral Act 2001 (which is amended by *Schedule 8* to provide for this).

New section 48F is similar to section 11A of the Auckland Council Act, and provides for members of local boards to have the same levels of liability and indemnity that apply to members of a local authority under sections 43, 46, and 47 of the principal Act.

New section 48G sets out the status of local boards. A local board is an unincorporated body, and is not a local authority, a community board, or a committee of the governing body. It has no separate standing from the unitary authority and therefore cannot own property, employ staff, enter into contracts, or take part in legal proceedings. However, in line with its allocated responsibilities, it can make decisions on behalf of the unitary authority about those matters.

New section 48H is similar to section 13 of the Auckland Council Act, and sets out the functions, duties, and powers of local boards. These include, amongst other things:

- taking decisions for which responsibility is allocated under the Act;
- monitoring and reporting on implementation of the local board agreement for the area;
- communicating with community organisations and special interest groups; and
- reporting to the governing body on matters of interest or concern.

New section 48I describes the general scheme of the remaining clauses in *new subpart 1A* (which set out how a unitary authority with local boards make decisions).

New section 48J is similar to section 15 of the Auckland Council Act. It sets out the types of decision that must be made by the governing body of a unitary authority with local boards. Amongst other things, the governing body is responsible for—

- decision making in relation to any regulatory responsibility, duty, or power of the unity authority; and
- decision making in relation to any non-regulatory activities of the unitary authority that are allocated to the governing body under *new section 48L*.

New section 48K is similar to section 16 of the Auckland Council Act. It sets out the types of decision that must be made by local boards, which include decision making in relation to those non-regulatory activities of the unitary authority that are allocated to the local board under *new section 48L*.

New section 48L is similar to section 17 of the Auckland Council Act. It sets out certain principles that must be applied by the governing body when allocating responsibility for non-regulatory activities of the unitary authority to itself or to local boards. In general, responsibility for decisions should rest with the local board unless the nature of an activity is such that decision making on a district-wide basis will better promote the interests of the communities in the district.

New section 48M is similar to section 19 of the Auckland Council Act. It requires a unitary authority with local boards to adopt a local boards funding policy as part of its long-term plan.

New section 48N is similar to section 20 of the Auckland Council Act. It requires each local board to adopt a local board plan to, amongst other things, reflect the priorities and preferences of the communities in the area in respect of the local activities to be provided by the unitary authority. A local board plan is intended to provide an opportunity for people to participate in decision-making processes on the nature and level of local activities to be provided by the unitary authority within the local board area. The local board may follow whatever processes it considers appropriate to adopt the plan, having regard to the purpose of the plan and the requirements in section 82.

New section 48O is similar to section 21 of the Auckland Council Act. It requires each unitary authority with local boards to have a local board agreement for each local board area. A local board agreement

must set out how the unitary authority will reflect the priorities and preferences expressed in the local board plan.

New section 48P provides that *new Part 1A of Schedule 7* (as inserted by *clause 70*), and certain other provisions of Part 1 of that Schedule apply to local boards and their members. Schedule 7 deals with the matters set out in section 48 of the Act, including the remuneration and conduct of members, and meeting procedures.

New sections 48Q and 48R deal with disputes about the allocation of decision-making responsibilities or proposed bylaws. Local boards and the governing body must make reasonable efforts to resolve disputes, but if this is not possible a local board may apply to the Local Government Commission for a binding determination.

Clause 16 amends section 56. A *new subclause (1)* is substituted, which no longer requires the use of the special consultative procedure when consulting on the creation of a council-controlled organisation. Instead, consultation in accordance with section 82 is required.

Clause 17 replaces section 61, which currently requires local authorities that obtain goods or services from council-controlled organisations to do so under a contract for the supply of goods or services (in certain circumstances). *New section 17A(3)* (inserted by *clause 11*) establishes an accountability framework for the performance of local authority services and functions by council-controlled organisations. The replacement *section 61* clarifies that *new section 17A* applies in addition to the provisions in Part 5 that establish the obligations of a local authority as a shareholder in a council-controlled organisation.

Clause 18 inserts a *new section 76AA*. The new section replaces current section 90. It requires a local authority to have a significance and engagement policy. The new section contains more detail about the required content and purpose of the policy.

Clause 19 amends section 77, which relates to requirements in relation to decision making, to simplify the way the requirement to assess benefits and costs is expressed.

Clause 20 amends section 79, which relates to compliance with procedures in relation to decisions. It clarifies that the question of significance of matters affected by a decision is determined in accordance with the significance and engagement policy under *new section 76AA*.

Clause 21 amends section 82, which relates to principles of consultation. The amendment is to clarify that there should be access to a record or description of decisions made for those who present views but individualised or tailored packages of information to those particular persons is not required.

Clause 22 inserts a *new section 82A*, which relates to general information requirements for consultation in accordance with section 82. It does not apply where the Act requires the use of the special consultative procedure, or consultation in relation to an annual plan.

Clause 23 replaces section 83, which relates to the special consultative procedure, and also inserts a *new section 83A*. Section 83 is revised to allow for increased use of modern methods of obtaining the views of the community. It includes provision for the presentation of views by way of audio link or audiovisual link. *New section 83A* replaces current section 89, which sets out the requirements for the content of a summary of information contained in a statement of proposal. The new section is similarly updated to enable modern methods of communication and consultation. The requirement in current section 89(c) for the summary to be distributed has been moved to *new section 83(1)(c)*.

Clause 24 repeals section 84, which relates to the use of the special consultative procedure in relation to a long-term plan. This is now dealt with by *new sections 93A to 93G* (see *clause 29*).

Clause 25 repeals section 85, which relates to the use of the special consultative procedure in relation to an annual plan. The special consultative procedure is no longer required (see *clauses 31 and 32* for new requirements regarding consultation on an annual plan).

Clause 26 replaces section 86, which relates to the use of the special consultative procedure in relation to making, amending, or revoking bylaws. The amendments are to reflect changes made to section 156 (see *clause 46*).

Clause 27 repeals section 90.

Clause 28 amends section 93, which relates to the long-term plan. The amendment omits from the listed purposes of a long-term plan the purpose of providing an opportunity for participating in decision-making processes. This is intended to be a purpose of consultation on the long-term plan rather than a purpose of the plan itself.

Clause 29 inserts *new sections 93A to 93G*, which relate to consultation on a long-term plan. The special consultative procedure is still to be used, but the requirement for a statement of proposal and a summary is replaced with a requirement to use a consultation document. *New sections 93A to 93G* set out the requirements for this document. *Clause 30* amends section 94, which relates to an audit of a long-term plan. It clarifies the requirements in relation to the audit report in the case of an amended long-term plan.

Clause 31 amends section 95, which relates to the annual plan. The requirement to use the special consultative procedure is replaced with a requirement to consult in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82, using a consultation document that complies with *new section 95A*.

Clause 32 inserts into the principal Act *new sections 95A and 95B*. *New section 95A* sets out the requirements for the consultation document for an annual plan. *New section 95B* provides requirements for the combined or concurrent consultation on a long-term plan and an annual plan. It requires the content of the respective consultation documents to be combined and the special consultative procedure to be used.

Clause 33 amends section 101A(2), which describes the purposes of a financial strategy. The existing subsection provides that a purpose of a financial strategy is to facilitate consultation on the local authority's proposals for funding and expenditure. The substituted subsection instead provides that a purpose of a financial strategy is to provide a context for consultation on those proposals.

Clause 34 inserts into the principal Act *new section 101B*, which requires local authorities to prepare and adopt, as part of their long-term plan, an infrastructure strategy for a period of at least 30 consecutive financial years.

The purpose of an infrastructure strategy is to—

- identify significant infrastructure issues over the period covered by the strategy; and
- identify the principal options for managing those issues, and the implications of those options.

Clause 35 amends section 102. A *new subsection (4)* is substituted, which no longer requires the use of the special consultative proced-

ure when consulting on draft funding and financial policies. Instead, consultation in accordance with section 82 is required.

Clause 36 amends section 106 of the principal Act, which relates to local authority policies on development contributions or financial contributions, by inserting *new subsections (2A) to (2C)* and replacing subsection (6).

New subsection (2A) provides that development contributions can be calculated over the capacity life of assets or groups of assets.

New subsection (2B) provides for the annual adjustment of development contributions charges in accordance with the Producers Price Index Outputs for Construction provided by Statistics New Zealand.

New subsection (2C) provides that the increases may be made without consultation, formality, or a review of the development contributions policy, if the newly adjusted development contributions are made publicly available before any increase takes effect.

New subsection (6) provides that a policy adopted under section 102(1) must be reviewed at least once every 3 years using a consultation process that gives effect to the requirements of section 82 (rather than by using the special consultative procedure).

Clause 37 amends section 108, which relates to the policy on remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land. A *new subsection (4A)* is substituted, which provides that a policy adopted under section 102(1) must be reviewed at least once every 6 years using a consultation process that gives effect to the requirements of section 82 (rather than by using the special consultative procedure).

Clause 38 amends section 109, which relates to the rates remission policy. A *new section 109(2A)(a)* is substituted, which provides that a rates remission policy must be reviewed at least once every 6 years using a consultation process that gives effect to the requirements of section 82 (rather than by using the special consultative procedure).

Clause 39 amends section 110, which relates to the rates postponement policy. A *new section 110(2A)(a)* is substituted, which provides that a rates postponement policy must be reviewed at least once every 3 years using a consultation process that gives effect to the requirements of section 82 (rather than by using the special consultative procedure).

Clause 40 consequentially amends section 123(a) of the principal Act, which relates to the outline of Part 7 of the Act, by removing a

reference to the process that a local authority must follow in assessing water and sanitary services.

Clause 41 repeals section 125(3) of the principal Act, which provides that a territorial authority's assessment of water and other sanitary services may be included in its long-term plan or otherwise adopted using the special consultative procedure.

Clause 42 inserts into the principal Act *new section 126*, which states the purpose of section 125 assessments about the adequacy of water and other sanitary services available to communities within a territorial authority's district.

Clause 43 amends section 139, which relates to protection of regional parks. A *new section 139(5)(b)* is substituted which provides that, before disposing of part of a regional park in the circumstances permitted by section 139(4), the regional council must consult in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82 (rather than by using the special consultative procedure).

Clause 44 amends section 150, which relates to the power of local authorities to prescribe fees. A *new section 150(3)(b)* is substituted, which provides that fees may be prescribed following a consultation process that gives effect to the requirements of section 82 (rather than by using the special consultative procedure).

Clause 45 inserts into the principal Act *new sections 150A to 150F*. *New section 150A* enables a territorial authority to recover the actual and reasonable costs it incurs in respect of a development contribution objection. *New sections 150B to 150E* set out the process whereby a local board may propose the making, amendment, or revocation of a bylaw to apply only within its local board area. *New section 150F* provides that these powers can be exercised jointly by 2 or more local boards. These sections are similar to sections 24 to 28 of the Auckland Council Act.

Clause 46 amends section 156 to provide that, when making, amending, or revoking bylaws, a local authority is required to use the special consultative procedure only in certain cases. In other cases, the local authority must consult using a consultation process that gives effect to the requirements of section 82.

Clause 47 amends section 160, which relates to the procedure for and nature of review of bylaws. The effect of the amendment is that if a local authority determines that a bylaw should continue without

amendment it must consult using a consultation process that gives effect to the requirements of section 82 (rather than by using the special consultative procedure).

Clause 48 inserts into the principal Act *new sections 197AA and 197AB*, which relate to development contributions.

New section 197AA states the purpose of development contributions, which is to enable territorial authorities to recover from developers a fair, equitable, and proportionate portion of the costs of capital expenditure necessary to service growth.

New section 197AB sets out the development contributions principles, which include the following:

- development contributions should only be charged if developments create or cumulatively have created a requirement for the territorial authority to provide new or additional assets or assets of increased capacity:
- development contributions should be determined in a manner that is consistent with the capacity life of the assets for which they are intended to be used and in a way that avoids over-recovery of costs allocated to development contribution funding.

Clause 49 amends section 197 of the principal Act, which defines terms used in subpart 5 of Part 8 of the Act.

Subclause (1) amends the definition of development to avoid a circular reference to development and to clarify that buildings, uses, and works are developments.

Subclause (2) replaces the definition of community infrastructure with a definition that lists assets based on the types of infrastructure that service local neighbourhood needs, including community halls, play equipment on neighbourhood reserves, and public toilets.

Subclause (3) inserts definitions of terms related to development contribution objections.

Clause 50 amends section 198 of the principal Act, which relates to a territorial authority's power to require contributions for developments, to enable a territorial authority to require a contribution from a developer when a certificate of acceptance is issued under the Building Act 2004 for the developer's building work situated in the authority's district.

Clause 51 inserts into the principal Act *new section 198A*, which restricts a territorial authority's power to require a development con-

tribution for the provision of any reserve. A contribution cannot be required—

- if the development is non-residential in nature; or
- for the non-residential component of a development that has both a residential component and a non-residential component.

Clause 52 amends section 199(2) of the principal Act, to ensure that the reference in that provision to development is a general reference and not a reference to a particular development.

Clause 53 inserts into the principal Act *new sections 199A to 199N*, which relate to the reconsideration of requirements for development contributions.

New section 199A confers the right to a reconsideration on the grounds that—

- the development contribution has been incorrectly calculated or assessed under the territorial authority's development contributions policy; or
- the development contributions policy has been incorrectly applied; or
- the information used to assess the objector's development against the development contributions policy, or the way the territorial authority has recorded or used it when requiring a development contribution, was incomplete or contained errors.

The procedure for reconsideration is to be set out in the development contributions policy.

New section 199B requires a territorial authority to notify the outcome of reconsideration within 15 working days after the date on which it receives all required relevant information relating to the request.

New section 199C gives developers a right to object to a requirement to pay a development contribution, irrespective of whether a developer has first requested a reconsideration.

New section 199D sets out the grounds for objections.

New section 199E provides that the procedure in *new Schedule 13A* applies to objections.

New section 199F provides for the appointment of development contributions commissioners by the Minister of Local Government, and the compilation and keeping of a register of commissioners.

New section 199G provides for the removal of commissioners.

New section 199H enables a territorial authority to select a commissioner from the register to decide an objection, and also enables the territorial authority to select any suitable non-registered person if necessary to enable the objection to be dealt with.

New section 199I contains provisions relating to hearings. More detailed provisions about hearings (including the summoning of witnesses and evidential provisions) are set out in *Part 2 of new Schedule 13A*.

New section 199J contains additional powers for development contributions commissioners, including—

- directing the order of business at the hearing:
- directing the time within which briefs of evidence must be provided:
- prohibiting the publication of information.

New section 199K protects development contributions commissioners from proceedings relating to their acts and omissions as commissioners, provided that their conduct is in good faith.

New section 199L provides that, once the commissioners have decided an objection, the territorial authority retains all its functions, duties, responsibilities, and powers in relation to the requirement for the development contribution as if the commissioner's decision had been made by the territorial authority. However, while this does not confer on a territorial authority the power to change, amend, or overturn a decision made by a development contributions commissioner, a territorial authority's right to apply for judicial review of a decision made by a development contributions commissioner is not affected by this section.

New section 199M requires territorial authorities to provide secretarial and administrative support for commissioners.

New section 199N provides that, if a development contribution objection is lodged, the territorial authority may still require the development contribution, but must not use it until the objection has been determined.

Clause 54 amends section 200 of the principal Act, which relates to limitations applying to requirements for development contributions.

Subclause (1) inserts in section 200(1) *new paragraph (ba)*, which provides that a territorial authority cannot charge a development contribution on both a certificate of acceptance and a building consent for the same building work.

Subclause (2) inserts in section 200 *new subsections (3) and (4)*.

New subsection (3) provides that the section does not prevent a territorial authority from requiring a development contribution just because income from rates is being used to meet a portion of the capital costs of the reserve, network infrastructure, or community infrastructure for which the development contribution will be used.

New subsection (4) provides that a territorial authority may require another development contribution to be made for the same purpose if the further development contribution is required to reflect an increase in the scale or intensity of the development since the original contribution was required.

Clause 55 inserts into the principal Act *new section 201A*, which requires a territorial authority to include a schedule of infrastructure in its policy under section 102(1) if it has decided to seek funding for community facilities.

Clause 56 consequentially amends the heading to section 202 of the principal Act.

Clause 57 inserts into the principal Act *new section 202A*, which requires that the development contribution reconsideration process be included in a local authority's development contributions policy.

Clause 58 consequentially amends section 203 of the principal Act, which provides that the maximum development contribution must not be exceeded, to ensure that any calculation of development contributions for infrastructure includes the adjustments made in accordance with the Producers Price Index under *new section 106(2B)*.

Clause 59 consequentially amends section 206 of the principal Act to ensure that the principle in *new section 197AB(d)* does not prevent the operation of section 206 (which provides for alternative uses of development contributions for reserves).

Clause 60 inserts into the principal Act *new sections 207A to 207F*, which relate to development agreements.

New section 207A enables a territorial authority to enter into development agreements with developers.

New section 207B provides a mechanism for developers to request a development agreement.

New section 207C relates to the content of development agreements, which must include—

- the legal names of the parties;
- a description of the land affected;
- details of any infrastructure to be provided or paid for by each party.

New section 207D provides that development agreements are legally enforceable as contracts.

New section 207E places restrictions on requirements that can be imposed by a development agreement. A developer cannot be required to provide—

- infrastructure of a nature or type for which the developer would not otherwise have been required to make a development contribution; or
- infrastructure of a scale that would exceed the infrastructure that would otherwise have been provided for if the developer had been required to make a development contribution.

New section 207F provides for the termination of development agreements.

Clause 61 amends section 208 of the principal Act to enable a territorial authority to withhold a certificate of acceptance under section 99 of the Building Act 2004 until a development contribution is paid.

Clause 62 amends section 235, to apply the same offence provisions to members of local boards as apply to members of local authorities.

Clause 63 amends section 252 of the principal Act, which provides for the recovery of debts by local authorities, to expressly cover money payable by a person to a local authority as a development contribution.

Clause 64 amends section 255 of the principal Act by inserting a *new subsection (2)*, which provides that the powers of the Minister under Part 10 of the principal Act may also be exercised in relation to a local board.

Clause 65 amends section 259 of the principal Act to enable regulations under that section to prescribe procedural requirements relating to the reconsideration of requirements for development contributions and to development contribution objections.

Clauses 66 and 67 insert *new section 315* and *new Schedule 1AA* into the principal Act, which provide for savings and transitional provisions. *New Schedule 1AA* is set out in *Schedule 1* of this Bill.

Clause 68 and *Schedule 2* set out amendments to Schedule 3 of the principal Act, which relates to the reorganisation of local authorities.

Clause 69 and *Schedule 3* set out a minor amendment to Schedule 6 of the principal Act, to provide that communities may not be constituted for any part of a district within a local board area.

Clause 70 and *Schedule 4* amend Schedule 7 of the principal Act by—

- inserting a *new clause 25A*, which provides for a member of a local authority or any other person participating in a meeting of the local authority to be present at the meeting by audio link or audiovisual link;
- inserting a *new clause 27(5)*, which requires a local authority to provide in its standing orders for matters concerning the use of audio links and audiovisual links at meetings.
- inserting a *new clause 30A*, which requires a local authority that proposes to appoint a joint committee to first reach agreement with each other local authority or public body that is to appoint members of that committee. The clause also sets out the key components that must be included in the agreement. *Clause 4 of new Schedule 1AA* is a transitional provision that requires existing joint committees to enter into such an agreement within 12 months:
- inserting a *new Part 1A* that includes requirements relating to delegations to and by local boards, and the duty of members of local boards to comply with the code of conduct adopted by the governing body.

Clause 71 and *Schedule 5* amend Schedule 10 of the principal Act, which deals with long-term plans, annual plans, and annual reports.

It adds requirements for local authorities to disclose the following rating base information:

- in long-term plans, the projected number of rating units for each year of the plan:
- in annual plans, the projected number of rating units and the projected capital value and land value on the district valuation roll on the last day of the previous financial year:
- in annual reports, the actual number of rating units and the actual capital value and land value on the district valuation roll on the last day of the previous financial year.

Transitional provisions in *new Schedule 1AA* (inserted by *clause 67*) provide the dates on which the new requirements are to first apply to long-term plans, annual plans, and annual reports.

Clause 72 and *Schedule 6* amend *Schedule 13* of the principal Act.

Clause 73 and *Schedule 7* insert *new Schedule 13A*, which sets out procedural provisions about development contribution objections and supplementary powers for development contributions commissioners.

Clause 74 and *Schedule 8* make amendments to the Local Electoral Act 2001 to specify the basis for the election of chairpersons and members of local boards.

Clause 75 and *Schedule 9* make amendments to the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009.

Clause 76 and *Schedule 10* make consequential amendments to other Acts.

Hon Chris Tremain

Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Bill (No 3)

Government Bill

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The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

- 1 Title**
This Act is the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act
(No 3) 2013.

2 Commencement

- (1) **Sections 48** (so far as it relates to new **section 197AB**), **49(2), 50, 51, and 55** come into force 1 month after the date on which this Act receives the Royal assent.
- (2) **Sections 53** (so far as it relates to new **sections 199C to 199E and 199L to 199N**) and **70 and Schedule 7** come into force on the earlier of—
- (a) a date appointed by the Governor-General by Order in Council:
 - (b) 12 months after the date on which this Act receives the Royal assent.
- (3) The rest of this Act comes into force on the day after the date on which it receives the Royal assent.

3 Principal Act

This Act amends the Local Government Act 2002 (the **principal Act**).

Part 1**Amendments to principal Act****4 Section 5 amended (Interpretation)**

- (1) In section 5(1), insert in their appropriate alphabetical order:
- “**capital value** has the meaning set out in section 2 of the Rating Valuations Act 1998
 - “**governing body**,—
 - “(a) in the case of a regional council, means the body described in section 41(1); and
 - “(b) in the case of a territorial authority, means the body described in section 41(2)
 - “**land value** has the meaning set out in section 2 of the Rating Valuations Act 1998
 - “**local board** means—
 - “(a) a local board established by an Order in Council under section 25; or
 - “(b) a local board established under section 10 of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009

- “**local board agreement** means—
- “(a) an agreement referred to in **section 48O**; or
 - “(b) an agreement specified in section 21 of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009
- “**local board area** means— 5
- “(a) an area specified by an Order in Council under section 25 as a local board area; or
 - “(b) an area specified by Order in Council under section 35 of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 as a local board area 10
- “**local board funding allocation** means the total funds in respect of which a local board has decision-making discretion allocated in accordance with—
- “(a) the unitary authority’s local boards funding policy adopted under **section 48M**; or 15
 - “(b) the Auckland Council’s local boards funding policy adopted under section 19 of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009
- “**local board plan** means the plan that each local board is required to adopt under— 20
- “(a) **section 48N**; or
 - “(b) section 20 of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009
- “**rating unit** means a rating unit for the purposes of the Rating Valuations Act 1998 25
- “**statutory obligation** means any responsibility, duty, or legal obligation conferred by or under any Act, and includes any powers associated with that responsibility, duty, or legal obligation”.
- (2) In section 5(1), replace the definition of **affected** with: 30
- “**affected**,—
- “(a) in relation to a local authority, means a local authority whose district or region is or contains an affected area:
 - “(b) in relation to a territorial authority, means a territorial authority whose district is or contains an affected area”. 35
- (3) In section 5(1), repeal the definition of **community infrastructure**.

- (4) In section 5(1), definition of **member**, after paragraph (c), insert:
“(ca) in relation to a local board, means a member appointed to that board or elected to that board under the Local Electoral Act 2001, including the chairperson:” 5
- (5) In section 5(1), definition of **publicly available**, after “document” insert “or other information”.
- (6) Replace section 5(3) with:
“(3) If a local authority or a council-controlled organisation is required under this Act to make a document or other information publicly available, it must take reasonable steps to— 10
“(a) ensure that the document or other information or a copy of the document or other information is accessible to the general public; and
“(b) publicise both the fact that the document or other information is available and the manner in which copies of the document or other information may be obtained.” 15
- 5 New section 8A inserted (Provisions affecting application of amendments to this Act)**
After section 8, insert: 20
“**8A Provisions affecting application of amendments to this Act** **Schedule 1AA** contains application, savings, and transitional provisions relating to amendments made to this Act after the commencement of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (**No 3**) **2013** that affect other provisions of the Act (*see* **section 315**).” 25
- 6 Section 11A amended (Core services to be considered in performing role)**
Replace section 11A(e) with:
“(e) libraries, museums, reserves, and other recreational and community facilities.” 30
- 7 Section 14 amended (Principles relating to local authorities)**
(1) Replace section 14(1)(e) with:

- “(e) a local authority should actively seek to collaborate and co-operate with other local authorities and bodies to improve the effectiveness and efficiency with which it achieves its identified priorities and desired outcomes; and” 5
- (2) Replace section 14(1)(g) with:
- “(g) a local authority should ensure prudent stewardship and the efficient and effective use of its resources in the interests of its district or region, including by planning effectively for the future management of its assets; and” 10
- 8 Section 15 replaced (Triennial agreements)**
- Replace section 15 with:
- “15 Triennial agreements**
- “(1) Not later than 1 March after each triennial general election of members, all local authorities within each region must enter into an agreement under this section covering the period until the next triennial general election of members. 15
- “(2) An agreement under this section must include—
- “(a) protocols for communication and co-ordination among the local authorities; and 20
- “(b) a statement of the process by which the local authorities will comply with section 16 in respect of proposals for new regional council activities; and
- “(c) processes and protocols through which all local authorities can participate in identifying, delivering, and funding facilities and services of significance to more than 1 district. 25
- “(3) An agreement under this section may also include—
- “(a) commitments by local authorities within the region to establish or continue 1 or more joint committees or other joint governance arrangements to give better effect to 1 or more of the matters referred to in **subsection (2)**; and 30
- “(b) the matters to be included in the terms of reference for any such committees or arrangements, including any delegations. 35

- “(4) An agreement under this section may be varied by agreement between all the local authorities within the region.
- “(5) An agreement under this section remains in force until it is replaced by another agreement.
- “(6) If a decision of a local authority is significantly inconsistent with, or is expected to have consequences that will be significantly inconsistent with the agreement under this section that is currently in force within the region, the local authority must, when making the decision, clearly identify—
- “(a) the inconsistency; and
 - “(b) the reasons for the inconsistency; and
 - “(c) any intention of the local authority to seek an amendment to the agreement under **subsection (4)**.
- “(7) As soon as practicable after making any decision to which **subsection (6)** applies, the local authority must give to each of the other local authorities within the region notice of the decision and of the matters specified in that subsection.”
- 9 Section 16 amended (Significant new activities proposed by regional council)**
- (1) Replace section 16(2)(b) with:
- “(b) must include the proposal in the consultation document referred to in **section 93A**.”
- (2) In section 16(3), replace “a draft long-term plan” with “the consultation document referred to in **section 93A**”.
- 10 Section 17 replaced (Transfer of responsibilities)**
- Replace section 17 with:
- “17 Transfer of responsibilities**
- “(1) A regional council may transfer 1 or more of its responsibilities to a territorial authority in accordance with this section.
- “(2) A territorial authority may transfer 1 or more of its responsibilities to a regional council in accordance with this section.
- “(3) A transfer of responsibilities under this section must be made by agreement between the local authorities concerned and may be on the terms and conditions that are agreed between them.
- “(4) A local authority may not transfer a responsibility, or accept a transfer of a responsibility, unless—

- “(a) it is satisfied that—
- “(i) it has consulted in accordance with section 82 on the proposed transfer and the likely consequences of the proposal; and
 - “(ii) the benefits of the proposal, within both the region and the district of the territorial authority, will outweigh any negative impacts of the proposal; and
- “(b) it has given prior notice to the Minister of the proposal.
- “(5) From the time a transfer takes effect, the responsibilities and powers of the local authority receiving the transfer are extended as necessary to enable the local authority to undertake, exercise, and perform the transferred responsibilities. 5
- “(6) If a transfer of responsibilities has been made, either local authority that was a party to the transfer may, through the process set out in **subsections (3) to (5)**, initiate— 15
- “(a) a variation of the terms of the transfer; or
 - “(b) the reversal of the transfer.
- “(7) In this section, **responsibility** means any responsibility, duty, or legal obligation except a responsibility, duty, or legal obligation conferred by or under any other Act, and includes— 20
- “(a) a responsibility that has previously been transferred under this section; and
 - “(b) any powers associated with the responsibility, duty, or legal obligation. 25
- “(8) Nothing in this section limits the ability of a local authority to—
- “(a) delegate the exercise of any responsibility to another local authority; or
 - “(b) enter into a contractual agreement with another local authority for the performance of any activity or function. 30
- “Compare: 1974 No 66 ss 37SC, 37SD”.

11 New section 17A inserted (Delivery of services)

After section 17, insert:

- “**17A Delivery of services** 35
- “(1) A local authority must, as soon as practicable after each triennial election, review the cost-effectiveness of current arrange-

ments for meeting the needs of communities within its district or region for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions.

- “(2) A review under **subsection (1)** must consider options for the governance, funding, and delivery of infrastructure, services, and regulatory functions, including, but not limited to, the following options: 5
- “(a) responsibility for governance, funding, and delivery is exercised by the local authority:
 - “(b) responsibility for governance and funding is exercised by the local authority, and responsibility for delivery is exercised by— 10
 - “(i) a council-controlled organisation of the local authority; or
 - “(ii) a council-controlled organisation in which the local authority is one of several shareholders; or 15
 - “(iii) another local authority; or
 - “(iv) another person or agency:
 - “(c) responsibility for governance and funding is delegated to a joint committee or other shared governance arrangement, and responsibility for delivery is exercised by an entity or a person listed in **paragraph (b)(i) to (iv)**. 20
- “(3) If responsibility for delivery of infrastructure, services, or regulatory functions is to be undertaken by a different entity from that responsible for funding or governance, the entity that is responsible for governance must ensure that there is a contract or other binding agreement that clearly specifies— 25
- “(a) the required service levels; and
 - “(b) the performance measures and targets to be used to assess compliance with the required service levels; and 30
 - “(c) how performance is to be assessed and reported; and
 - “(d) how the costs of delivery are to be met; and
 - “(e) how any risks are to be managed; and
 - “(f) what penalties for non-performance may be applied; and 35
 - “(g) how accountability is to be enforced.
- “(4) **Subsection (3)** does not apply to an arrangement if the entity that is responsible for governance is satisfied that—

- “(a) the entity responsible for delivery is a community group or a not-for-profit organisation; and
 - “(b) the arrangement does not involve significant cost or risk to any local authority.
- “(5) The entity that is responsible for governance must ensure that any agreement under **subsection (3)** is made publicly available. 5
- “(6) Nothing in this section requires the entity that is responsible for governance to make publicly accessible any information that may be properly withheld if a request for that information were made under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.” 10

12 Section 23 amended (Description of local government)

After section 23(4), insert:

- “(4A) A local board must be described as the ‘[*name of local board area*] Local Board’.” 15

13 Section 24 amended (Scope of local government reorganisation)

After section 24(1)(f), insert:

- “(g) the establishment of a local board area, including the establishment of a local board for that local board area: 20
- “(h) in relation to a local board, other than a local board established under the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009,—
- “(i) the means by which the chairperson is elected; 25
and
- “(ii) whether the local board may include appointed members:
- “(i) the abolition of a local board area:
- “(j) the alteration of the boundaries of a local board area: 30
- “(k) the union of 2 or more local board areas.”

14 Section 42 amended (Chief executive)

After section 42(2), insert:

“(2A) In the case of a unitary authority for a district that includes 1 or more local board areas, a chief executive appointed under subsection (1) is also responsible to the unitary authority for—

- “(a) implementing the decisions of each local board within the district of the unitary authority; and 5
- “(b) implementing each local board agreement; and
- “(c) providing advice to each local board and its members; and
- “(d) providing the administrative and other facilities for each local board that are necessary for the board to carry out its functions and perform its duties.” 10

15 New subpart 1A of Part 4 inserted

After section 48, insert:

“Subpart 1A—Local boards

“48A Application 15

“(1) This subpart applies only to a unitary authority for a district that includes 1 or more local board areas established by an Order in Council under section 25.

“(2) Nothing in this subpart applies to the Auckland Council established under section 6 of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 or to any local board of that council. 20

“48B Interpretation

In this subpart, **local activities** means the non-regulatory activities of the unitary authority in respect of which a local board is allocated decision-making responsibility under **section 48L**, 25 including—

- “(a) providing services; and
- “(b) providing and operating facilities; and
- “(c) providing funding and other support to groups and organisations. 30

“48C Purpose of local boards

The purpose of a local board, in relation to its local board area, is to—

- “(a) enable democratic decision making by, and on behalf of, communities within the local board area; and 35

“(b) better enable the purpose of local government to be given effect to within the local board area.

“**48D Unitary authority decision making shared between governing body and local boards**

“(1) Despite section 41(3), if a unitary authority has 1 or more local boards, the governing body and the local board or boards are each responsible and democratically accountable for the decision-making responsibilities of the unitary authority that are allocated to them in accordance with **sections 48J to 48L**. 5

“(2) A governance statement prepared by the unitary authority for the purposes of section 40 must include a description and an explanation of the matters referred to in **subsection (1)** of this section. 10

“**48E Membership of local boards**

The membership of a local board consists of— 15

“(a) members elected in accordance with the Local Electoral Act 2001; and

“(b) if an Order in Council under section 25 so provides, members appointed by the governing body in accordance with **section 19EA(1)(c)** of the Local Electoral Act 2001; and 20

“(c) a chairperson—

“(i) elected by the members of the local board from among themselves using one of the systems of voting set out in clause 25(3) and (4) of Schedule 7; or 25

“(ii) if an Order in Council under section 25 so provides, directly elected to that office by the electors of the local board area in accordance with **section 19EB** of the Local Electoral Act 2001. 30

“**48F Indemnification and liability of local board members**

“(1) Sections 43, 46, and 47 apply to a member of a local board, with any necessary modifications, as if the member were a member of the governing body of the unitary authority.

“(2) However, a member of a local board can be liable under section 46 or 47 only in respect of a matter that is the responsibility of the member’s local board.

“**48G Status of local boards**

“(1) A local board is an unincorporated body. 5

“(2) A local board is not a local authority, a community board, or a committee of a governing body.

“(3) A local board does not have separate legal standing from the unitary authority and therefore may not—

“(a) acquire, hold, or dispose of property; or 10

“(b) enter into contracts; or

“(c) appoint, suspend, or remove employees; or

“(d) commence, or be a party to, or be heard in legal proceedings.

“(4) Nothing in this section limits the responsibility of a local board to make the decisions of the unitary authority that are allocated to it in accordance with **section 48K**. 15

“**48H Functions, duties, and powers of local boards**

“(1) A local board has the functions, duties, and powers conferred on a local board by or under this Act or any other enactment. 20

“(2) Without limiting **subsection (1)**, a local board—

“(a) must exercise the responsibilities conferred on it by **section 48K(1)**; and

“(b) must monitor and report on the implementation of the local board agreement for its local board area (in accordance with **section 48O(6) and clause 34A of Schedule 10**); and 25

“(c) must communicate with community organisations and special interest groups within its local board area; and

“(d) must undertake any responsibilities or duties that are delegated to it by the governing body under **clause 36C of Schedule 7**; and 30

“(e) may consider and report to the governing body on any matter of interest or concern to the local board, whether or not the matter is referred to it by the governing body; and 35

“(f) may exercise any powers that are delegated to it by the governing body under **clause 36C of Schedule 7**.

“Decision making

“**48I General scheme**

- “(1) This section sets out the general scheme of **sections 48J to 48O**. These are the provisions of this Act that set out how a unitary authority with local boards makes its decisions. This section is by way of explanation only and does not limit or affect the other provisions of this Act or any other enactment. 5
- “(2) Both the governing body and the local boards are responsible and democratically accountable for the decision making of the unitary authority. Whether responsibility for making any particular decision rests with the governing body or with 1 or more local boards depends on the nature of the decision being made. 10 15
- “(3) **Section 48J** sets out the classes of decisions that the governing body must make. **Section 48K** sets out the classes of decisions that local boards must make. Both sections include a class of decisions in respect of non-regulatory activities of the unitary authority within a local board area. The governing body must allocate responsibility for decisions within this class to either itself or the local board for the area, in accordance with the principles in **section 48L(2)**. The results of the allocation must then be set out in the long-term plan and the annual plans of the unitary authority so that people of each local board area, and any other persons, can easily determine whether the governing body or a local board is responsible for any particular decision of the unitary authority. 20 25
- “(4) To determine local wishes and priorities in relation to the non-regulatory activities for which a local board is allocated responsibility, the board must consult its communities. The local board does this by preparing a local board plan under **section 48N**. This plan is used as a basis for the board to develop an annual local board agreement with the governing body under **section 48O** in which the nature, levels, and funding of the activities are set out. 30 35

“48J Decision-making responsibilities of governing body

- “(1) The governing body is responsible and democratically accountable for—
- “(a) the decision making of the unitary authority in relation to any regulatory responsibility, duty, or power conferred on, or applying to, the unitary authority under this Act or any other enactment (for example, the responsibilities, duties, or powers conferred on, or applying to, a local authority under the Resource Management Act 1991, the Health Act 1956, the Building Act 2004, and the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002); and 5
 - “(b) the decision making of the unitary authority in relation to—
 - “(i) transport networks and infrastructure; and 15
 - “(ii) any non-regulatory activities of the unitary authority that are allocated to the governing body in accordance with **section 48L**; and
 - “(c) the decision making of the unitary authority in relation to the establishment and maintenance of capacity to provide, or to ensure the provision of, services and facilities (including local activities) by the unitary authority; and 20
 - “(d) the decision making of the unitary authority in relation to the governance of its council-controlled organisations; and 25
 - “(e) the decision making of the unitary authority in relation to compliance with section 101 (which relates to the financial management of a local authority); and
 - “(f) reaching agreement with each local board (as set out in each local board agreement) in respect of local activities for the local board areas. 30
- “(2) Before making a decision described in **subsection (1)(a) to (d)**, the governing body must—
- “(a) comply with any requirement of this Act; and
 - “(b) comply with any requirements of any other enactment; and 35
 - “(c) consider any views and preferences expressed by a local board if the decision affects or may affect the responsi-

bilities or operation of the local board or the well-being of communities within its local board area.

“48K Decision-making responsibilities of local boards

“(1) Despite section 41(3), each local board is responsible and democratically accountable for— 5

“(a) the decision making of the unitary authority in relation to the non-regulatory activities of the unitary authority that are allocated to the local board in accordance with **section 48L**; and

“(b) identifying and communicating to the unitary authority the interests and preferences of the people in its local board area in relation to the content of the strategies, policies, plans, and bylaws of the unitary authority; and 10

“(c) identifying and developing bylaws specifically for its local board area, and proposing them to the governing body under **section 150B**; and 15

“(d) reaching agreement with the governing body (as set out in the local board agreement) in respect of local activities for its local board area.

“(2) In carrying out the responsibilities described in this section, a local board must comply with the requirements of sections 76 to 82 as if every reference in those sections to a local authority were a reference to a local board. 20

“(3) In carrying out the responsibilities described in this section, a local board must collaborate and co-operate with 1 or more other local boards or any other body or entity if the local board is satisfied that the interests and preferences of communities within the local board area will be better served by doing so. 25

“48L Principles for allocation of decision-making responsibilities of unitary authority

“(1) Decision-making responsibility for any non-regulatory activity of the unitary authority within a local board area must be allocated by the governing body— 30

“(a) to either the governing body or the local board for that area; and 35

“(b) in accordance with the principles set out in **subsection (2)**; and

- “(c) after considering the views and preferences expressed by the local board.
- “(2) The principles are—
 - “(a) decision-making responsibility for a non-regulatory activity of the unitary authority within a local board area should be exercised by the local board for that area unless **paragraph (b)** applies: 5
 - “(b) decision-making responsibility for a non-regulatory activity of the unitary authority within a local board area should be exercised by its governing body if the nature of the activity is such that decision making on a district-wide basis will better promote the interests of the communities in the district because— 10
 - “(i) the impact of the decision will extend beyond the local board area; or 15
 - “(ii) effective decision making will require alignment or integration with other decisions that are the responsibility of the governing body; or
 - “(iii) the benefits of a consistent or co-ordinated approach in the district will outweigh the benefits of reflecting the particular needs and preferences of the communities within the local board area. 20
- “(3) The long-term plan and each annual plan must identify the non-regulatory activities of the unitary authority for which decision-making responsibility is allocated to 1 or more local boards as set out in **clauses 17A and 21A of Schedule 10.** 25

“Local boards funding policy

“48M Local boards funding policy

- “(1) To provide for predictability and certainty about levels of funding for local boards, a unitary authority must adopt a local boards funding policy as part of its long-term plan. 30
- “(2) The local boards funding policy must set—
 - “(a) the basis on which the total funds to be allocated to meet the cost of all local activities within the district is to be determined; and 35

- “(b) the formula by which the total funds allocated by the unitary authority for meeting the cost of funding local activities are to be allocated to each local board; and
- “(c) the formula by which the total funds allocated by the unitary authority for meeting the cost of funding the administrative support to local boards are to be allocated to each local board. 5
- “(3) The local boards funding policy must also identify any funding (except funding dedicated to particular purposes) that may be available to local boards for local activities and the criteria or process by which it may be allocated to them. 10
- “(4) The formula referred to in **subsection (2)(b)** must allocate funds to each local board in a way that provides an equitable capacity for the local board to enhance the well-being of the communities in its local board area, having regard to the following factors: 15
- “(a) the level of dependence on local government services and facilities in each local board area and in other parts of the district (as informed by information available to the unitary authority by reasonable means, and relating to the socio-economic, population, age profile, and other demographic characteristics of each local board area and other part of the district); and 20
- “(b) the costs of achieving and maintaining the identified levels of service provision for local activities in each local board area; and 25
- “(c) the rates revenue and any other revenue derived from each local board area in relation to local activities; and
- “(d) any other factor identified by the unitary authority as significantly affecting the nature and level of services needed in any local board area or any other part of the district (for example, the geographic isolation of a particular local board area or part of the district). 30
- “(5) The formula referred to in **subsection (2)(c)** must allocate funds to each local board in a way that provides equitable resources and support to that local board, having regard to the following factors: 35
- “(a) the number of elected members on the local board; and
- “(b) the size of the local board area; and

- “(c) any other factor identified by the unitary authority as significantly affecting the operational costs of the local board; and
 - “(d) the funding amount allocated to the local board under **subsection (4)**. 5
- “(6) If the unitary authority amends its local boards funding policy under section 93(4), only a significant amendment to the policy is required to be audited in accordance with sections 84(4) and 94.
- “Local board plans and agreements”* 10
- “48N Local board plans**
- “(1) Each local board must adopt a local board plan—
 - “(a) as soon as practicable after each triennial general election; but
 - “(b) not later than 31 October in the year immediately after the year of that election. 15
 - “(2) The purpose of a local board plan is—
 - “(a) to reflect the priorities and preferences of the communities within the local board area in respect of the level and nature of local activities to be provided by the unitary authority over the next 3 years; and 20
 - “(b) to identify and describe the interests and preferences of the people within the local board area for the purpose of enabling the local board to communicate those interests and preferences for the purposes of **section 48K(1)(b)**; 25
 - “(c) to provide a basis for developing the local board agreement for the next 3 years; and
 - “(d) to inform the development of the next long-term plan, particularly in relation to the identification of the non-regulatory activities of the unitary authority for which decision-making responsibility should be allocated to the local board; and 30
 - “(e) to provide a basis for accountability of the local board to the communities in the local board area; and 35
 - “(f) to provide an opportunity for people to participate in decision-making processes on the nature and level of

- local activities to be provided by the unitary authority within the local board area.
- “(3) A local board plan must include—
- “(a) a statement of the default levels of service for local activities; and 5
 - “(b) an explanation of each variation from the default levels of services proposed for the local board area, if any; and
 - “(c) an estimate of the additional cost or saving associated with each variation, if any; and
 - “(d) an indicative local board budget, incorporating the estimates referred to in **paragraph (c)**, that— 10
 - “(i) does not exceed the estimated funding allocation for the local board for the following year included in the long-term plan under **clause 17A(c) of Schedule 10**; or 15
 - “(ii) exceeds the estimated funding allocation referred to in **subparagraph (i)**, but identifies how the expenses in excess of that allocation are proposed to be met from 1 or more local revenue sources.
- “(4) In adopting a local board plan under **subsection (1)**, a local board may follow whatever processes it considers appropriate to give effect to— 20
- “(a) the purpose of the plan, and
 - “(b) the requirements in section 82.
- “(5) In this section,— 25
- “**default levels of service** means the levels of service provision for local activities in the district that are—
 - “(a) funded in each local board funding allocation; and
 - “(b) specified in the long-term plan (in accordance with clause 4 of Schedule 10) 30
- “**following year** means the year commencing on the next 1 July.
- “(6) In **subsection (3)(d)(ii)**, **local revenue source** includes—
- “(a) a targeted rate for all or part of the local board area; and
 - “(b) a fee or charge relating to a local activity; and 35
 - “(c) any other revenue connected with a local activity.

“48O Local board agreements

- “(1) For each financial year, the unitary authority must have a local board agreement (as agreed between the governing body and the local board) for each local board area.
- “(2) A local board agreement must set out how the unitary authority will, in the year to which the agreement relates, reflect the priorities and preferences in the local board’s plan in respect of—
- “(a) the local activities to be provided in the local board area; and
 - “(b) the responsibilities, duties, or powers delegated to the local board by the governing body under **clause 36C of Schedule 7**; and
 - “(c) the implementation or enforcement of bylaws made by the unitary authority as a result of a proposal from the local board.
- “(3) A local board agreement is not required to reflect the priorities and preferences in its local board plan in respect of the matters referred to in **subsection (2)** to the extent that 1 or more of the following apply:
- “(a) the local board determines that the priorities and preferences in the plan no longer reflect the priorities and preferences of the communities in the local board area; or
 - “(b) the governing body determines that the indicative budget in the plan is, or has become, significantly inaccurate; or
 - “(c) consistency with the plan would be contrary to any enactment.
- “(4) A local board agreement must not be inconsistent with the adopted strategies, plans, policies, and objectives of the governing body.
- “(5) For the purposes of **subsection (2)(a)**, a local board agreement must, in respect of the local activities to be provided in the local board area in the year to which the agreement relates, include—
- “(a) a statement of the intended levels of service provision that specifies—

- “(i) any performance measures specified in a rule made under section 261B for each activity described in clause 2(2) of Schedule 10; and
- “(ii) the performance measures that the unitary authority considers will enable the public to assess the level of service for major aspects of an activity for which performance measures have not been specified as described in **subparagraph (i)**; and 5
- “(iii) the performance target or targets set by the unitary authority for each performance measure; and 10
- “(iv) any intended changes to the level of service that was provided in the year before the year to which the agreement relates and the reasons for the change; and 15
- “(b) the funding impact statement in the form prescribed for inclusion in an annual plan under clause 20(2) of Schedule 10; and
- “(c) a statement of how any expenses in excess of the local board’s estimated funding allocation under **clause 21A(b) of Schedule 10** are to be met (including estimated revenue levels and the other sources of funding). 20
- “(6) Each local board must monitor the implementation of the local board agreement for its local board area.
- “**48P Application of Schedule 7 to local boards and their members** 25
- “(1) **Part 1A of Schedule 7** applies to a local board and its members.
- “(2) Part 1 of Schedule 7 (excluding clauses 15 and 32AA to 36A) applies to a local board and its members, with any necessary modifications, as if the local board were a local authority and its members were members of the local authority. 30

*“Disputes between local boards and governing
body*

**“48Q Disputes about allocation of decision-making
responsibilities or proposed bylaws**

- “**(1) Subsection (2)** applies if— 5
- “(a) 1 or more local boards are dissatisfied with a decision of the governing body under **section 48L(1)**; or
 - “(b) a local board is dissatisfied with a decision of the governing body under **section 150B(3)(b)** or **150E(3)(b)**.
- “**(2)** The local board or boards concerned and the governing body 10
must make reasonable efforts to reach a mutually acceptable and timely resolution of the dispute, having regard to—
- “(a) the requirements of this Act; and
 - “(b) the current and future well-being of the communities of the district, and the interests and preferences of the 15
communities within each affected local board area.
- “**(3)** If, after acting under **subsection (2)**, the dispute is still un-
resolved, 1 or more local boards may apply, in writing, to the
Commission for a binding determination on the matter.
- “**(4)** An application must be accompanied by copies of all reports, 20
correspondence, and other information that are relevant to the
matter and held by the local board or boards.

“48R Local Government Commission to determine disputes

- “**(1)** Promptly after receiving an application under **section 25**
48Q(3), the Local Government Commission must notify the
mayor and the chief executive of the unitary authority of the
application and request them to provide, within 7 days after
receiving the notice, copies of all information held by the
unitary authority that is relevant to the matter, including all
reports and correspondence. 30
- “**(2)** After receiving the information from the mayor and the chief
executive, the Commission must—
- “(a) consider the information it has received from them, and
from the local board or boards concerned under **section 35**
48Q(4); and
 - “(b) determine the matter, having regard to—
“(i) the requirements of this Act; and

- “(ii) the current and future well-being of the communities of the district, and the interests and preferences of the communities within each affected local board area; and
- “(iii) any other matter that the Commission considers on reasonable grounds to be relevant. 5
- “(3) For the purposes of making a determination, the Commission—
- “(a) must treat the matter as urgent; and
- “(b) may make any inquiries that it considers appropriate; and 10
- “(c) may (but is not obliged to) hold meetings with the local board or boards, the governing body, or any other person.
- “(4) The Commission may apportion the actual and reasonable costs incurred by it in making a determination between the local board or boards and the governing body as it thinks fit, having regard to the merits of the initial positions of the local boards or boards and the governing body. 15
- “(5) Any costs apportioned to a local board under **subsection (4)** must be paid from the local board’s budget. 20
- “(6) **Subsection (7)** applies if—
- “(a) the Commission is required to determine a matter that relates to the content of an adopted long-term plan; and
- “(b) the Commission determines that the long-term plan should be amended. 25
- “(7) The unitary authority must amend the long-term plan to the extent necessary to give effect to the determination and may do so without further authority than this section.”
- 16 Section 56 amended (Consultation required before council-controlled organisation established) 30**
Replace section 56(1) with:
- “(1) Before a local authority may establish or become a shareholder in a council-controlled organisation, the local authority must undertake consultation in accordance with section 82.” 35

17 Section 61 replaced (Certain goods and services to be supplied under purchase contracts)

Replace section 61 with:

“61 Activities undertaken on behalf of local authorities

Nothing in this Part restricts or limits the application of **section 17A** to any arrangement or agreement under which a council-controlled organisation undertakes any responsibility on behalf of a local authority, irrespective of whether the local authority is a shareholder of the council-controlled organisation.”

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18 New section 76AA and cross-heading inserted

After the subpart 1 heading, insert:

“Significance and engagement policy

“76AA Significance and engagement policy

“(1) Every local authority must adopt a policy setting out—

“(a) that local authority’s general approach to determining the significance of proposals and decisions in relation to issues, assets, or other matters; and

“(b) any criteria, or procedures that are to be used by the local authority in assessing the extent to which issues, proposals, decisions, or other matters are significant; and

“(c) how the local authority will respond to community preferences about engagement on decisions relating to specific issues, assets, or other matters, including when use of the special consultative procedure is desirable; and

“(d) how the local authority will engage with communities on other matters.

“(2) The purpose of the policy is—

“(a) to enable the local authority and its communities to identify the degree of significance attached to particular issues, assets, or other matters; and

“(b) to provide clarity about how and when communities can expect to be engaged in decisions about different issues, assets, or other matters; and

“(c) to inform the local authority from the beginning of a decision-making process about—

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- “(i) the extent of any public engagement that is expected before a particular decision is made; and
“(ii) the form or type of engagement required.
- “(3) The policy adopted under **subsection (1)** must list the assets considered by the local authority to be strategic assets. 5
- “(4) A policy adopted under **subsection (1)** may be amended from time to time.
- “(5) When adopting or amending a policy under this section, the local authority must consult in accordance with section 82 unless it considers on reasonable grounds that it has sufficient information about community interests and preferences to enable the purpose of the policy to be achieved. 10
- “(6) To avoid doubt, section 80 applies when a local authority deviates from this policy.”
- 19 Section 77 amended (Requirements in relation to decisions)** 15
Replace section 77(1)(b) with:
“(b) assess the benefits and costs of those options; and”.
- 20 Section 79 amended (Compliance with procedures in relation to decisions)** 20
In section 79(1)(a), after “decision”, insert “as determined in accordance with the policy under **section 76AA**”.
- 21 Section 82 amended (Principles of consultation)**
Replace section 82(1)(f) with:
“(f) that persons who present views to the local authority should have access to a clear record or description of relevant decisions made by the local authority.” 25
- 22 New section 82A inserted (Information requirements for consultation generally)**
After section 82, insert: 30
- “82A Information requirements for consultation generally**
“(1) This section applies if this Act requires a local authority to consult in accordance with, or using a process or a manner that gives effect to, the requirements of section 82.

- “(2) The local authority must begin the consultation process by making the following publicly available:
- “(a) the proposal and the reasons for the proposal; and
 - “(b) an analysis of the reasonably practicable options, including the proposal, identified under section 77(1); and 5
 - “(c) if a plan or policy or similar document is proposed to be adopted, a draft of the proposed plan, policy, or other document; and
 - “(d) if a plan or policy or similar document is proposed to be amended, details of the proposed changes to the plan, policy, or other document. 10
- “(3) Nothing in this section applies in relation to—
- “(a) the use of the special consultative procedure under section 83; or
 - “(b) consultation in relation to an annual plan.” 15

23 Section 83 replaced (Special consultative procedure)

Replace section 83 with:

“83 Special consultative procedure

- “(1) Where this Act or any other enactment requires a local authority to use or adopt the special consultative procedure, that local authority must— 20
- “(a) prepare and adopt—
 - “(i) a statement of proposal; and
 - “(ii) if the local authority considers on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to enable public understanding of the proposal, a summary of the information contained in the statement of proposal (which summary must comply with **section 83A**); and 25
 - “(b) ensure that the following is publicly available: 30
 - “(i) the statement of proposal; and
 - “(ii) a description of how the local authority will provide persons interested in the proposal with an opportunity to present their views to the local authority in accordance with section 82(1)(d); and 35
 - “(iii) a statement of the period within which views on the proposal may be provided to the local author-

- ity (the period being not less than 1 month from the date the statement is issued); and
- “(c) make the summary of the information contained in the statement of proposal prepared in accordance with **paragraph (a)** (or the statement of proposal, if a summary is not prepared) as widely available as reasonably practicable as a basis for consultation; and 5
- “(d) provide an opportunity for persons to present their views to the local authority in a manner that enables interaction between the person and representatives of the local authority; and 10
- “(e) ensure that any person who wishes to present his or her views to the local authority or its representatives as described in **paragraph (d)**—
- “(i) is given a reasonable opportunity to do so; and 15
- “(ii) is informed about how and when he or she may take up that opportunity.
- “(2) For the purpose of, but without limiting, **subsection (1)(d)**, a local authority may allow any person to present his or her views to the local authority by way of audio link or audiovisual link. 20
- “(3) This section does not prevent a local authority from requesting or considering, before making a decision, comment or advice from an officer of the local authority or any other person in respect of the proposal or any views on the proposal or both. 25
- “**83A Summary of information**
- A summary of the information contained in a statement of proposal must—
- “(a) be a fair representation of the major matters in the statement of proposal; and 30
- “(b) be in a form determined by the local authority; and
- “(c) indicate where the statement of proposal is available; and
- “(d) state the period within which persons interested in the proposal may present their views to the local authority.” 35

24	Section 84 repealed (Special consultative procedure in relation to long-term plan) Repeal section 84.	
25	Section 85 repealed (Use of special consultative procedure in relation to annual plan) Repeal section 85.	5
26	Section 86 replaced (Use of special consultative procedure in relation to making, amending, or revoking bylaws) Replace section 86 with:	
“86	Use of special consultative procedure in relation to making, amending, or revoking bylaws	10
“(1)	This section applies if, in accordance with section 156(1)(a) , the special consultative procedure is required to be used in relation to the making, amending, or revoking of a bylaw.	
“(2)	The statement of proposal referred to in section 83(1)(a) must include,—	15
“(a)	as the case may be,—	
“(i)	a draft of the bylaw as proposed to be made or amended; or	
“(ii)	a statement that the bylaw is to be revoked; and	20
“(b)	the reasons for the proposal; and	
“(c)	a report on any relevant determinations by the local authority under section 155.”	
27	Sections 89 and 90 repealed Repeal sections 89 and 90.	25
28	Section 93 amended (Long-term plan)	
(1)	In section 93(6)(e), delete “; and”.	
(2)	Repeal section 93(6)(f).	
29	New sections 93A to 93G inserted After section 93, insert:	30

“93A Use of special consultative procedure in relation to long-term plan

“(1) Where the special consultative procedure is used in relation to the adoption or amendment of a long-term plan under section 93— 5

“(a) for the purpose of **section 83(1)(a)**, instead of a statement of proposal and a summary of the information contained in the statement of proposal, a consultation document that complies with **sections 93B to 93G** must be prepared; and 10

“(b) section 83 applies as if references to “the statement of proposal” or “the proposal” or “any summary” were references to the consultation document.

“(2) To avoid doubt, a draft long-term plan must not be used as an alternative to the consultation document. 15

“93B Purpose of consultation document for long-term plan

The purpose of the consultation document is to provide an effective basis for public participation in local authority decision-making processes relating to the content of a long-term plan by— 20

“(a) providing a fair representation of the matters that are proposed for inclusion in the long-term plan, and presenting these in a way that—

“(i) explains the overall objectives of the proposals, and how rates, debt, and levels of service might be affected; and 25

“(ii) can be readily understood by interested or affected people; and

“(b) identifying and explaining to the people of the district, significant and other important issues and choices facing the local authority and district, and the consequences of those choices; and 30

“(c) informing discussions between the local authority and its communities about the matters in **paragraphs (a) and (b)**. 35

“93C Content of consultation document for adoption of long-term plan

- “(1) The content of the consultation document for the adoption of a long-term plan must be such as the local authority considers on reasonable grounds will achieve the purpose set out in **section 93B**. 5
- “(2) Without limiting **subsection (1)**, the consultation document must describe—
- “(a) each issue that the local authority determines should be included having had regard to— 10
- “(i) the significance and engagement policy adopted under **section 76AA**; and
- “(ii) the importance of other matters to the district and its communities; and
- “(b) for each issue identified under **paragraph (a)**,— 15
- “(i) the principal options for addressing the issue and the implications (including financial implications) of each of those options; and
- “(ii) the local authority’s proposal, if any, for addressing the issue; and 20
- “(iii) the likely consequences of proceeding with the proposal on the local authority’s rates, debt, and levels of service; and
- “(c) other matters of public interest relating to— 25
- “(i) the proposed content of the local authority’s financial strategy (to be adopted under section 101A) including, without limitation, the quantified limits on rates, rates increases, and borrowing in that strategy; and
- “(ii) the proposed content of the local authority’s infrastructure strategy (to be adopted under **section 101B**); and 30
- “(d) any significant changes that are proposed to the way the local authority funds its operating and capital expenditure requirements, including changes to the rating system described in clause 15(3) and (4) of Schedule 10; and 35
- “(e) using graphs or charts, the direction and scale of changes to the local authority’s rates, debt, and levels

- of service that will result from the proposed content of the long-term plan; and
- “(f) the impact of proposals on the rates assessed on different categories of rateable land with a range of property values, by the provision of examples as provided for in clause 15(5) of Schedule 10. 5
- “(3) The consultation document—
- “(a) must be presented in as concise and simple a manner as is consistent with **section 93B** and this section; and
- “(b) without limiting **paragraph (a)**, must not contain, or have attached to it,— 10
- “(i) a draft of the long-term plan, as proposed to be adopted; or
- “(ii) any substantial information, whether described in Part 1 of Schedule 10 or otherwise, that is unnecessary for the purposes of **subsections (1) and (2)**; and 15
- “(c) must state where members of the public may obtain information held by the local authority that is relied on, directly or indirectly, by the content of the consultation document. 20
- “(4) The consultation document must contain a report from the Auditor-General on—
- “(a) whether the consultation document gives effect to the purpose set out in **section 93B**; and 25
- “(b) the quality of the information and assumptions underlying the information provided in the consultation document.
- “(5) The report under **subsection (4)** must not comment on the merits of any policy content of the consultation document. 30
- “**93D Content of consultation document for amendment of long-term plan**
- “(1) The content of the consultation document for the amendment of a long-term plan must be such as the local authority considers on reasonable grounds will achieve the purpose set out in **section 93B**. 35
- “(2) Without limiting **subsection (1)**, the consultation document for an amendment to the long-term plan must include—

- “(a) a description of the proposed amendment:
 - “(b) the reasons for the proposed amendment:
 - “(c) the implications (including financial implications) of the proposed amendment:
 - “(d) any alternatives to the proposed amendment that the local authority may wish to discuss with its communities. 5
- “(3) The consultation document—
- “(a) may have attached to it a copy of the proposed amendment to the long-term plan, if the local authority considers that the full copy of that proposed amendment will assist people to understand the amendment; but 10
 - “(b) in any other case, must state where a copy of the proposed amendment to the long-term plan may be obtained. 15
- “(4) The consultation document must contain a report from the Auditor-General on—
- “(a) whether the consultation document gives effect to the purpose set out in **section 93B**; and
 - “(b) the quality of the information and assumptions underlying the information provided in the consultation document. 20
- “(5) The report under **subsection (4)** must not comment on the merits of any policy content of the consultation document.
- “**93E Additional content of consultation document for adoption or amendment of long-term plan where section 97 applies to proposed decision** 25
- If a consultation document under **section 93C or 93D** relates to a proposal to provide for the making of a decision to which section 97 applies, that consultation document must include— 30
- “(a) the details of the proposed decision:
 - “(b) the reasons for the proposed decision:
 - “(c) an analysis of the reasonably practicable options, including the proposal, identified under section 77(1):
 - “(d) in respect of a proposal to transfer ownership or control of a strategic asset from the local authority to any other person,— 35

- “(i) a description of any accountability or monitoring arrangements to be used to assess the performance of that person and any other person in regard to the asset; and
- “(ii) an assessment of whether there are any conflicts of interest arising from the proposed transfer of the control or ownership of the asset, and, if so, what they are and how they will be managed. 5
- “93F Form and manner of presentation of consultation document 10**
The local authority must ensure that the contents of the consultation document are presented in a form and manner that enables the consultation document to achieve its purpose.
- “93G Information to be recorded by local authority in relation to long-term plan and consultation document 15**
The local authority must prepare and record all the information about the proposed contents of its long-term plan that is necessary to enable the Auditor-General to give the reports required by **section 93C(4) and 93D(4).**”
- 30 Section 94 amended (Audit of long-term plan) 20**
(1) Replace section 94(2) with:
“(2) In the case of an amended long-term plan, the report under subsection (1) must contain a report by the Auditor-General confirming or amending the report made when the long-term plan was adopted.” 25
(2) In section 94(3) replace “For the avoidance of doubt, a” with “A”.
- 31 Section 95 amended (Annual plan)**
(1) Replace section 95(2) with:
“(2) A local authority must consult in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82 before adopting an annual plan under this section and prepare a consultation document that complies with **section 95A.**” 30
(2) Replace section 95(5)(c) with:

- “(c) provide integrated decision making and co-ordination of the resources of the local authority; and”.
- (3) In section 95(5)(d), delete “; and”.
- (4) Repeal section 95(5)(e).
- (5) Replace section 95(6)(b) with: 5
 - “(b) contain appropriate references to, but not duplicate the relevant provisions of, the long-term plan in which the local authority’s activities for the financial year covered by the annual plan are set out; and”.

- 32 New sections 95A and 95B inserted** 10
 - After section 95, insert:
 - “95A Purpose and content of consultation document for annual plan**
 - “(1) The purpose of the consultation document under **section 95(2)** is to provide a basis for effective public participation 15 in decision-making processes relating to the activities to be undertaken by the local authority in the coming year, and the effects of those activities on costs and funding, as proposed for inclusion in the annual plan, by—
 - “(a) identifying significant or material differences, if any, 20 between the proposed annual plan and the content of the long-term plan for the financial year to which the annual plan relates; and
 - “(b) explaining the matters in **paragraph (a)** in a way that can be readily understood by interested or affected 25 people; and
 - “(c) informing discussions between the local authority and its communities about the matters in **paragraph (a)**.
 - “(2) The content of the consultation document must be such as the local authority considers on reasonable grounds will achieve 30 the purpose set out in **subsection (1)**, and must—
 - “(a) explain identified differences, if any, between the proposed annual plan and what is described in the long-term plan in relation to the financial year to which the annual plan relates, including (but not limited to)— 35

- “(i) an explanation of any significant or material variations or departures from the financial statements or the funding impact statement; and
- “(ii) a description of significant new spending proposals, the costs associated with those proposals, and how these costs will be met; and 5
- “(iii) an explanation of any proposal to substantially delay, or not proceed with, a significant project, and the financial and service delivery implications of the proposal; and 10
- “(b) outline the expected consequences of proceeding with the matters referred to in **paragraph (a)**, including the implications for the local authority’s financial strategy.
- “(3) The consultation document—
 - “(a) must be presented in as concise and simple a manner as is consistent with this section; and 15
 - “(b) without limiting **paragraph (a)**, must not contain, or have attached to it,—
 - “(i) a draft of the annual plan, as proposed to be adopted; or 20
 - “(ii) any substantial information, whether described in Part 2 of Schedule 10 or otherwise, that is unnecessary for the purposes of **subsections (1) and (2)**; and
 - “(c) must state where members of the public may obtain information held by the local authority that is relied on, directly or indirectly, by the content of the consultation document. 25
- “**95B Combined or concurrent consultation on long-term plan and annual plan** 30
 - If a local authority carries out consultation in relation to an amendment to a long-term plan at the same time as, or combined with, consultation on an annual plan,—
 - “(a) the content of consultation documents required under any of **sections 93D, 93E, and 95A**, as the case may be, for each consultation process must be combined into one consultation document; and 35

“(b) the special consultative procedure must be used in relation to both matters.”

33 Section 101A amended (Financial strategy)

Replace section 101A(2) with:

- “(2) The purpose of the financial strategy is to— 5
- “(a) facilitate prudent financial management by the local authority by providing a guide for the local authority to consider proposals for funding and expenditure against; and
 - “(b) provide a context for consultation on the local authority’s proposals for funding and expenditure by making transparent the overall effects of those proposals on the local authority’s services, rates, debt, and investments.” 10

34 New section 101B inserted (Infrastructure strategy)

After section 101A, insert: 15

“101B Infrastructure strategy

- “(1) A local authority must prepare and adopt, as part of its long-term plan, an infrastructure strategy for a period of at least 30 consecutive financial years.
- “(2) The purpose of the infrastructure strategy is to— 20
- “(a) identify significant infrastructure issues for the local authority over the period covered by the strategy; and
 - “(b) identify the principal options for managing those issues and the implications of those options.
- “(3) The infrastructure strategy adopted under this section must outline how the local authority intends to manage its infrastructure assets, taking into account the need to— 25
- “(a) renew or replace existing assets; and
 - “(b) respond to growth or decline in the demand for services reliant on those assets; and 30
 - “(c) allow for planned increases or decreases in levels of service provided through those assets; and
 - “(d) maintain or improve public health and environmental outcomes or mitigate adverse effects on them; and
 - “(e) provide for the resilience of infrastructure assets in the event of natural disasters by identifying and managing 35

- risks relating to such disasters and by making appropriate financial provision for those risks.
- “(4) The infrastructure strategy adopted under this section must include—
- “(a) indicative estimates, for each year covered by the strategy, of projected capital and operating expenditure requirements associated with the management of infrastructure assets; and
 - “(b) the following assumptions on which the indicative estimates are based:
 - “(i) the assumptions of the local authority about the life cycle of significant infrastructure assets:
 - “(ii) the assumptions of the local authority about growth or decline in the demand for relevant services:
 - “(iii) the assumptions of the local authority about increases or decreases in relevant levels of service; and
 - “(c) if assumptions referred to in **paragraph (b)** involve a high level of uncertainty,—
 - “(i) the nature of that uncertainty; and
 - “(ii) an outline of the potential effects of that uncertainty.
- “(5) A local authority may meet the requirements of section 101A and this section by adopting a single financial and infrastructure strategy document as part of its long-term plan.
- “(6) In this section, **infrastructure assets** includes—
- “(a) existing or proposed assets to be used to provide services by or on behalf of the local authority in relation to the following groups of activities:
 - “(i) water supply:
 - “(ii) sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage:
 - “(iii) stormwater drainage:
 - “(iv) flood protection and control works:
 - “(v) the provision of roads and footpaths; and
 - “(b) any other assets that the local authority, in its discretion, wishes to include in the strategy.”

35 Section 102 amended (Funding and financial policies)

- (1) In section 102(2)(e), after “land”, insert “; and”.
- (2) After section 102(2)(e), insert:
 - “(f) in the case of a unitary authority for a district that includes 1 or more local board areas, a local boards funding policy.” 5
- (3) Replace section 102(4) with:
 - “(4) A local authority—
 - “(a) must consult on a draft policy in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82 before adopting a policy under this section: 10
 - “(b) may amend a policy adopted under this section at any time after consulting on the proposed amendments in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82.” 15

36 Section 106 amended (Policy on development contributions or financial contributions)

- (1) After section 106(2), insert:
 - “(2A) This section does not prevent a local authority from calculating development contributions over the capacity life of assets or groups of assets for which development contributions are required, so long as—
 - “(a) the assets that have a capacity life extending beyond the period covered by the territorial authority’s long-term plan are identified in the development contributions policy; and 20
 - “(b) development contribution charges per unit of development do not exceed the maximum amount allowed by section 203. 25
 - “(2B) Development contribution charges for a particular asset or group of assets in a territorial authority’s district, or part of a district, may be increased annually, by the authority of this subsection, in accordance with the increases (if any) in the Producers Price Index Outputs for Construction provided by Statistics New Zealand for the previous year. 30
 - “(2C) Increases under **subsection (2B)** may be made without consultation, formality, or a review of the development contribu- 35

- tions policy if the territorial authority makes documents containing the newly adjusted development contributions publicly available before any increase takes effect.”
- (2) Replace section 106(6) with:
- “(6) A policy adopted under section 102(1) must be reviewed at least once every 3 years using a consultation process that gives effect to the requirements of section 82.” 5
- 37 Section 108 amended (Policy on remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land)**
- Replace section 108(4A) with: 10
- “(4A) A policy adopted under section 102(1) must be reviewed at least once every 6 years using a consultation process that gives effect to the requirements of section 82.”
- 38 Section 109 amended (Rates remission policy)**
- Replace section 109(2A)(a) with: 15
- “(a) must be reviewed at least once every 6 years using a consultation process that gives effect to the requirements of section 82; and”.
- 39 Section 110 amended (Rates postponement policy)**
- Replace section 110(2A)(a) with: 20
- “(a) must be reviewed at least once every 6 years using a consultation process that gives effect to the requirements of section 82; and”.
- 40 Section 123 amended (Outline of Part)**
- In section 123(a), replace “, the scope of those assessments, and the process to be followed” with “and the purpose of those assessments”. 25
- 41 Section 125 amended (Requirement to assess water and other sanitary services)**
- Repeal section 125(3). 30
- 42 New section 126 inserted (Purpose of assessments)**
- After section 125, insert:

“126 Purpose of assessments

The purpose of an assessment under section 125 is to assess, from a public health perspective, the adequacy of water and other sanitary services available to communities within a territorial authority’s district, in light of—

- “(a) the health risks to communities arising from any absence of, or deficiency in, water or other sanitary services; and
- “(b) the quality of services currently available to communities within the district; and
- “(c) the current and estimated future demands for such services; and
- “(d) the extent to which drinking water provided by water supply services meets applicable regulatory standards; and
- “(e) the actual or potential consequences of stormwater and sewage discharges within the district.”

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43 Section 139 amended (Protection of regional parks)

Replace section 139(5)(b) with:

- “(b) the regional council has consulted in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82 in determining whether to dispose of the land.”

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44 Section 150 amended (Fees may be prescribed by bylaw)

Replace section 150(3)(b) with:

- “(b) following consultation in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82.”

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45 New sections 150A to 150F and cross-heading inserted

After section 150, insert:

“150A Costs of development contribution objections

- “(1) If a person objects to a territorial authority’s requirement that a development contribution be made, the territorial authority may recover from the person its actual and reasonable costs in respect of the objection.
- “(2) The costs that the territorial authority may recover under this section are the costs incurred by it in respect of—

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- “(a) the selection, engagement, and employment of the development contributions commissioners; and
 - “(b) the secretarial and administrative support of the objection process; and
 - “(c) preparing for, organising, and holding the hearing. 5
- “(3) A territorial authority may, in any particular case and in its absolute discretion, waive or remit the whole or any part of any costs that would otherwise be payable under this section.
- “(4) A territorial authority’s actual and reasonable costs in respect of objections are recoverable under section 252. 10

“Bylaws proposed by local boards

“150B Local boards may propose bylaw

- “(1) A local board may propose to the governing body, in writing, the making of a bylaw to apply only in, or only in any part of, its local board area. 15
- “(2) As soon as practicable after receiving a proposal under **subsection (1)**, the governing body must decide whether the proposed bylaw meets the following requirements:
- “(a) the enactment under which the proposed bylaw is to be made authorises the making of the bylaw; and 20
 - “(b) the proposed bylaw complies with the applicable statutory requirements of that enactment and any other relevant enactment; and
 - “(c) the proposed bylaw is not inconsistent with any strategy, policy, plan, or bylaw of the unitary authority; and 25
 - “(d) the proposed bylaw can be implemented and enforced within the local board’s budget; and
 - “(e) the proposed bylaw will not have any significant effect outside the local board’s area.
- “(3) If the governing body decides that a proposed bylaw— 30
- “(a) meets the requirements of **subsection (2)**, it must give written notice of its decision to the local board:
 - “(b) does not meet the requirements of **subsection (2)**, it must give written notice of its decision (with reasons) to the local board. 35

“150C Local board must consult on proposed bylaw

- “(1) This section applies if a local board has received notice under **section 150B(3)(a)** from a governing body in respect of a bylaw that the local board has proposed.
- “(2) The local board must consult the public within the local board area on the proposed bylaw and, for that purpose, **section 156(1)** applies, with any necessary modifications, as if the local board were a local authority. 5
- “(3) If, after acting under **subsection (2)**, the local board confirms the proposed bylaw, it must give written notice of its decision to the governing body, and the governing body must adopt the bylaw by resolution. 10
- “(4) If, after acting under **subsection (2)**, the local board modifies the proposed bylaw, it must give written notice of its decision to the governing body, and the governing body must,— 15
- “(a) if satisfied that the proposed bylaw meets the requirements of **section 150B(2)**, adopt the bylaw by resolution; or
- “(b) if not satisfied that the proposed bylaw meets the requirements of **section 150B(2)**, give notice to the local board under **section 150B(3)(b)**. 20
- “(5) Where the unitary authority adopts under **subsection (3) or (4)(a)** a bylaw that is made under this Act, the requirements of sections **86**, 155, and 156 are deemed to be satisfied in respect of that bylaw. 25

“150D Local board may propose amendment to bylaw

- “(1) A local board may propose to the governing body, in writing, that a bylaw that applies only in, or only in any part of, its local board area be amended.
- “(2) For the purposes of **subsection (1)**, **sections 150B and 150C** apply with any necessary modifications. 30

“150E Local board may propose revocation of bylaw

- “(1) A local board may propose to the governing body, in writing, that a bylaw that applies only in, or only in any part of, its local board area be revoked. 35

- “(2) As soon as practicable after receiving a proposal under **subsection (1)**, the governing body must decide whether the proposed revocation—
- “(a) complies with the applicable statutory requirements; and 5
 - “(b) is not inconsistent with any strategy, policy, or plan of the unitary authority; and
 - “(c) will not have any significant effect outside the local board’s area.
- “(3) If the governing body decides that a proposed revocation— 10
- “(a) meets the requirements of **subsection (2)**, it must give written notice of its decision to the local board:
 - “(b) does not meet the requirements of **subsection (2)**, it must give written notice of its decision (with reasons) to the local board. 15
- “(4) If the local board receives notice under **subsection (3)(a), section 150C(2), (3), and (5)** applies, with any necessary modifications, as if the proposed revocation were a proposed bylaw.
- “**150F Joint bylaw proposals** 20
- “(1) Two or more local boards may propose to the governing body, in writing, the making of a bylaw to apply only in, or only in any part of, the local boards’ areas.
- “(2) For the purposes of **subsection (1), sections 150B to 150D** apply with any necessary modifications.” 25
- 46 Section 156 amended (Special consultative procedure must be used in making, amending, or revoking bylaw made under this Act)**
- (1) Replace the heading to section 156 with “**Consultation requirements when making, amending, or revoking bylaws made under this Act**”. 30
- (2) Replace section 156(1) with:
- “(1) When making a bylaw under this Act or amending or revoking a bylaw made under this Act, a local authority must—
- “(a) use the special consultative procedure (as modified by section 86) if— 35

- “(i) the bylaw concerns a matter identified in the local authority’s policy under **section 76AA** as being of significant interest to the public; or
 - “(ii) the local authority considers that there is, or is likely to be, a significant impact on the public due to the proposed bylaw or changes to, or revocation of, the bylaw; and 5
 - “(b) in any case in which **paragraph (a)** does not apply, consult in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82.” 10
- (3) In section 156(2) replace “subsection (1)(b)” with “**subsection (1)**”.

- 47 Section 160 amended (Procedure for and nature of review)**
 - (1) Replace section 160(3)(b) with:
 - “(b) should continue without amendment, it must consult in a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82.” 15
 - (2) In section 160(4), replace “For the purposes of subsection (3)(b), the statement of proposal referred to in section 83(1)(a) must include” with “For the purpose of the consultation required under **subsection (3)(b)**, the local authority must make available” 20

- 48 New sections 197AA and 197AB inserted**

Before section 197, insert:

 - “**197AA Purpose of development contributions** 25
 - The purpose of the development contributions provisions in this Act is to enable territorial authorities to recover from those persons undertaking development a fair, equitable, and proportionate portion of the costs of capital expenditure necessary to service growth. 30

 - “**197AB Development contributions principles**
 - A territorial authority must take into account the following principles when preparing a development contributions policy under section 106 or requiring development contributions under section 198: 35

- “(a) development contributions should only be required if developments create or cumulatively have created a requirement for the territorial authority to provide new or additional assets or assets of increased capacity:
- “(b) development contributions should be determined in a manner that is consistent with the capacity life of the assets for which they are intended to be used and in a way that avoids over-recovery of costs allocated to development contribution funding: 5
- “(c) cost allocations used to establish development contributions should be determined according to, and be proportional to, the persons who will benefit from the assets to be provided as well as those who create the need for those assets: 10
- “(d) development contributions must be used— 15
- “(i) for or towards the purpose of the activity or the groups of activities for which the contributions were required; and
- “(ii) in the district or the part of the district in which the development contributions were required: 20
- “(e) territorial authorities should make sufficient information available to demonstrate what development contributions are being used for and why they are being used:
- “(f) development contributions should be predictable and be consistent with the methodology and schedules of the territorial authority’s development contributions policy under sections 106, 201, and 202.” 25

49 Section 197 amended (Interpretation)

- (1) In section 197(1), definition of **development**, paragraph (a), replace “or other development” with “, building (as defined in section 8 of the Building Act 2004), use, or work”. 30
- (2) In section 197(2), replace the definition of **community infrastructure** with:
- “**community infrastructure** means the following assets when owned, operated, or controlled by a territorial authority: 35
- “(a) community centres or halls for the use of a local community or neighbourhood, and the land on which they are or will be situated:

- “(b) play equipment that is located on a neighbourhood reserve:
- “(c) toilets for use by the public”.
- (3) In section 197(2), insert in their appropriate alphabetical order:
- “**accommodation units** means units, apartments, or rooms in 5
1 or more buildings for the purpose of providing overnight,
temporary, or rental accommodation
- “**development agreement** means a voluntary contractual
agreement made under **sections 207A to 207F** between 1 10
or more developers and 1 or more territorial authorities for
the provision, supply, or exchange of infrastructure, land, or
money to provide network infrastructure, community infras-
tructure, or reserves in 1 or more districts or a part of a district
- “**development contribution objection** means an objection
lodged under **clause 1 of Schedule 13A** against a require- 15
ment to make a development contribution
- “**development contributions commissioner** means a person
appointed under **section 199F**
- “**objector** means a person who lodges a development contri-
bution objection”. 20
- 50 Section 198 amended (Power to require contributions for
developments)**
After section 198(1)(b), insert:
- “(ba) a certificate of acceptance is issued under the Build-
ing Act 2004 for building work situated in its district 25
(whether issued by the territorial authority or by a build-
ing consent authority):”.
- 51 New section 198A inserted (Restrictions on power to
require contributions for reserves)**
After section 198, insert: 30
- “**198A Restrictions on power to require contributions for
reserves**
- “(1) Despite section 198(1), a territorial authority may not require a
development contribution to be made to the territorial author- 35
ity for the provision of any reserve—
- “(a) if the development is non-residential in nature; or

- “(b) for the non-residential component of a development that has both a residential component and a non-residential component.
- “(2) For the purpose of **subsection (1)**, visitor accommodation units are deemed to be residential.” 5
- 52 Section 199 amended (Basis on which development contributions may be required)**
In section 199(2), replace “the development” with “development”.
- 53 New sections 199A to 199N inserted** 10
After section 199, insert:
- “199A Right to reconsideration of requirement for development contribution**
- “(1) If a person is required by a territorial authority to make a development contribution under section 198, the person may request the territorial authority to reconsider the requirement if the person has grounds to believe that— 15
- “(a) the development contribution was incorrectly calculated or assessed under the territorial authority’s development contributions policy; or 20
- “(b) the territorial authority incorrectly applied its development contributions policy; or
- “(c) the information used to assess the person’s development against the development contributions policy, or the way the territorial authority has recorded or used it when requiring a development contribution, was incomplete or contained errors. 25
- “(2) A request for a reconsideration must be lodged and decided according to the procedure set out in a development contributions policy under **section 202A(2)**. 30
- “(3) A request for a reconsideration must be made within 10 working days after the date on which the person lodging the request receives notice from the territorial authority of the level of development contribution that the territorial authority is proposing to require. 35

“(4) A person may not apply for a reconsideration if the person has already lodged an objection under **section 199C and Schedule 13A**.

“**199B Territorial authority to notify outcome of reconsideration**

“(1) The territorial authority must, within 15 working days after the date on which it receives all required relevant information relating to a request, serve written notice of the outcome of its reconsideration on the person who made the request. 5

“(2) A person who requested a reconsideration may object to the outcome of the reconsideration in accordance with **section 199C**. 10

“**199C Right to object to requirement for development contribution**

“(1) A person may, on any ground set out in **section 199D**, object to— 15

“(a) a notice given to the person by a territorial authority that specifies the assessed amount of the development contribution that the territorial authority proposes to require from the developer; or

“(b) if notice has not been given, the development contribution that the territorial authority requires from the person under section 198. 20

“(2) The right of objection conferred by **subsection (1)** applies irrespective of whether the person has previously requested a reconsideration of a requirement for a development contribution under **section 199A**. 25

“(3) The right of objection conferred by this section does not apply to challenges to the content of a development contributions policy prepared in accordance with section 102.

“**199D Scope of development contribution objections** 30

An objection under **section 199C** may be made only on the ground that a territorial authority has—

“(a) failed to properly take into account features of the objector’s development that significantly increase or decrease the requirement for community facilities, activ- 35

- ities, or groups of activities in the territorial authority's district or parts of that district; or
- “(b) required a development contribution for community facilities, activities, or groups of activities not required by, or related to, the objector's development; or 5
- “(c) incorrectly applied its development contributions policy to the objector's development.
- “**199E Procedure for development contribution objections**
Schedule 13A applies in relation to objections under **section 199D**. 10
- “**199F Appointment and register of development contributions commissioners**
- “(1) The Minister must appoint suitable persons as approved development contributions commissioners who are to decide development contribution objections. 15
- “(2) The Minister must compile and keep a register of approved development contributions commissioners.
- “(3) The Minister must ensure that the persons named in the register individually or collectively have—
- “(a) knowledge and experience in adjudication and mediation, including the conduct of hearings or inquiries; and 20
- “(b) knowledge, skills, and experience relevant to the subject matter likely to arise in an objection; and
- “(c) knowledge of tikanga Māori. 25
- “(4) The Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, specify additional criteria for the appointment of development contributions commissioners (being in addition to, but not inconsistent with, the criteria specified in **subsection (3)**).
- “(5) Before compiling the register or specifying additional appointment criteria, the Minister must consult persons that the Minister considers are representative of parties that are most likely to be participants in development contribution objections. 30
- “(6) The term of appointment for a development contributions commissioner on the register expires— 35

- “(a) 3 years after the date on which his or her appointment takes effect; or
 - “(b) at the close of the term of his or her reappointment; or
 - “(c) at the close of the extension of his or her term; or
 - “(d) as soon after the completion of his or her term of appointment or reappointment as is necessary to enable him or her to complete any outstanding work, but not later than the notification of his or her final decision as a commissioner. 5
- “(7) The Minister must notify all appointments of approved development contributions commissioners in the *Gazette*. 10

“**199G Removal of development contributions commissioners**

The Minister may remove any development contributions commissioner from the register kept under **section 199F**, but only— 15

- “(a) because of the criminal activity or other misconduct of the commissioner; or
- “(b) if the commissioner is unable to perform the functions of office; or
- “(c) if the commissioner has neglected his or her duty. 20

“**199H Who may decide development contribution objections**

- “(1) Any person named in the register of approved development contributions commissioners and selected by a territorial authority in accordance with **clause 2 of Schedule 13A** to decide a development contribution objection may hear and decide the objection. 25
- “(2) A person who is not named in the register of approved development contributions commissioners may hear and decide a development contribution objection only if—
- “(a) the territorial authority is satisfied that— 30
 - “(i) the objection relates to matters that require skills or knowledge that is not available from persons named in the register who are available to deal with the objection; and
 - “(ii) another suitable person with such skills or knowledge is available to deal with the objection; and 35

- “(b) the Minister approves the territorial authority’s selection of that other person to decide the objection.
- “(3) A person approved by the Minister under **subsection (2)(b)** must be treated as a development contributions commissioner for the period necessary to enable the person to decide the relevant objection. 5
- “**199I Development contribution objection hearings**
- “(1) The applicable fees and allowances for a witness appearing at a development contribution objection hearing must be paid by the party on whose behalf the witness is called. 10
- “(2) Before or at the hearing, a development contributions commissioner may request the objector or territorial authority to provide further information.
- “(3) If information is requested before a hearing under **subsection (2)**, the party required to provide the information must serve 15 copies of it on the other parties to the objection.
- “(4) Only the territorial authority and the objector have a right to be heard at the hearing of an objection. The commissioners may, at their discretion, invite any other person or organisation to attend and be heard to the extent allowed by the commissioners. 20
- “(5) **Part 2 of Schedule 13A** sets out supplementary provisions that apply in relation to development contribution objection hearings.
- “**199J Additional powers of development contributions commissioners** 25
- “(1) In addition to his or her powers under **section 199I and Schedule 13A**, a development contributions commissioner has, for the purposes of a development contribution objection hearing, the following powers : 30
- “(a) to direct the order of business at the hearing, including the order in which evidence is presented and parties heard:
- “(b) to direct that evidence presented at the hearing be taken as read or presented within a stated time limit: 35

- “(c) to direct that evidence be limited to the matters relevant to the dispute.
- “(2) Whether or not a hearing is held, a development contributions commissioner may direct that briefs of evidence be provided within a specified period ending not later than,— 5
- “(a) if a hearing is to be held, 10 working days before the hearing commences; or
- “(b) in any other case, 10 working days before the date on which the commissioner or commissioners intend to begin their consideration of the objection. 10
- “(3) A development contributions commissioner may waive or extend any period specified in **sections 199B to 199K or Schedule 13A** (except the period specified in **clause 1(1) of Schedule 13A**) if satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist. 15
- “(4) A development contributions commissioner may, on his or her own initiative or on application from the objector or the territorial authority, make an order that prohibits the communication or publication of any information supplied to the commissioner, or obtained by the commissioner, in the course of deciding a development contribution objection, if satisfied that the order is necessary to avoid— 20
- “(a) serious offence to tikanga Māori or to avoid the disclosure of the location of wāhi tapu; or
- “(b) the disclosure of a trade secret or commercial information that, if released, would be prejudicial to the business or operations of any party to the objection. 25
- “**199K Liability of development contributions commissioners**
A development contributions commissioner is not liable for anything the commissioner does, or omits to do, in good faith in performing or exercising the functions, duties, responsibilities, and powers of a development contributions commissioner under this Act. 30
- “**199L Residual powers of territorial authority relating to development contribution objection decision** 35
- “(1) This section applies to a decision of a development contributions commissioner.

- “(2) The territorial authority affected by the decision retains all the functions, duties, responsibilities, and powers of a territorial authority in relation to the requirement for the development contribution that is the subject of the decision as if the decision had been made by the territorial authority. 5
- “(3) **Subsection (2)** does not confer on a territorial authority the power to change, amend, or overturn a decision made by a development contributions commissioner.
- “(4) However, nothing in **subsection (3)** affects a territorial authority’s right to apply for judicial review of a decision made by a development contributions commissioner. 10

“**199M Territorial authority to provide administrative support for development contributions commissioners**

A territorial authority must supply all secretarial and administrative services necessary to enable development contributions commissioners to perform their functions under this Act. 15

“**199N Interim effect of development contribution objection**

- “(1) If a development contribution objection is lodged, the territorial authority may still require the development contribution, but must not use it until the objection has been determined. 20
- “(2) If a territorial authority does not require a development contribution pending the determination of an objection, the territorial authority may withhold consents or permissions in accordance with section 208 until the objection has been determined.” 25

54 Section 200 amended (Limitations applying to requirement for development contribution)

- (1) After section 200(1)(b), insert:
“(ba) the territorial authority has already required a development contribution in respect of the same building work, whether on the granting of a building consent or a certificate of acceptance; or” 30
- (2) After section 200(2), insert:
- “(3) This section does not prevent a territorial authority from requiring a development contribution if— 35

- “(a) income from rates is being used to meet a portion of the capital costs of the community facilities for which the development contribution will be used; or
 - “(b) a person required to make the development contribution is also a ratepayer in the territorial authority’s district. 5
- “(4) Despite **subsection (1)(ba)**, a territorial authority may require another development contribution to be made for the same purpose if the further development contribution is required to reflect an increase in the scale or intensity of the development since the original contribution was required.” 10
- 55 New section 201A inserted (Schedule of infrastructure for which development contributions will be used)**
After section 201, insert:
- “201A Schedule of infrastructure for which development contributions will be used 15**
- “(1) If a territorial authority has determined to seek funding for community facilities under this subpart, the policy required by section 102 must include, in addition to the matters set out in sections 106 and 201, a schedule that lists—
 - “(a) each new asset, additional asset, asset of expanded capacity, or programme of works for which the development contributions requirements set out in the development contributions policy are intended to be used or have already been used; and 20
 - “(b) the estimated capital cost of each asset described in **paragraph (a)**; and 25
 - “(c) the proportion of the capital cost that the territorial authority proposes to recover through development contributions; and
 - “(d) the proportion of the capital cost that the territorial authority proposes to recover from other sources. 30
- “(2) For the purposes of **subsection (1)**, assets for which development contributions are required can be grouped together into logical and appropriate groups of assets that reflect the intended or completed programmes of works or capacity expansion. 35

- “(3) A schedule under **subsection (1)** must also include assets for which capital expenditure has already been incurred by a territorial authority in anticipation of development.
- “(4) Information in the schedule under **subsection (1)** must group assets according to the district or parts of the district for which the development contribution is required, and by the activity or group of activities for which the development contribution is required. 5
- “(5) A territorial authority may make changes to the schedule required by **subsection (1)** at any time without consultation or further formality, but only if— 10
- “(a) the change is being made to reflect a change of circumstances in relation to an asset that is listed in the schedule or is to be added to the schedule; and
 - “(b) the change does not increase the development contribution that will be required to be made to the territorial authority. 15
- “(6) If the territorial authority is satisfied that the schedule or any part of it is too large or impractical to print in hard copy form, the territorial authority may— 20
- “(a) provide the schedule in a publicly accessible electronic format; and
 - “(b) provide and maintain an electronic link from the development contributions policy to the schedule (if the policy is on the Internet) or state where a hard copy of the schedule can be found and inspected. 25
- “(7) Subject to sections 204, 205, and 206, a territorial authority may use a development contribution for or towards any assets other than those set out in the schedule required by **subsection (1)** as at the time the development contribution was required, if— 30
- “(a) the assets are for the same general function and purpose as those that were set out in the schedule required under **subsection (1)** as at the time the development contribution was required; and 35
 - “(b) the schedule required by **subsection (1)** has been updated in accordance with **subsection (5)**, or will be updated when the development contributions policy is next changed or reviewed, to identify the assets that the

development contribution has been, or is intended to be, used for or towards.”

- 56 Section 202 amended (Contents of schedule to development contributions policy)** 5
In the heading to section 202, replace “**schedule to development contributions policy**” with “**section 201 schedule**”.
- 57 New section 202A inserted (Reconsideration process to be in development contributions policy)**
After section 202, insert: 10
- “**202A Reconsideration process to be in development contributions policy** 10
- “(1) In addition to any requirements in sections 102 and 201, and subject to any regulations made under **section 259(1)(e) or (f)**, a territorial authority’s development contributions policy must set out the process for requesting reconsideration of a requirement under **section 199A**. 15
- “(2) The process for reconsideration must set out—
- “(a) how the request can be lodged with the territorial authority; and
- “(b) the steps in the process that the territorial authority will apply when reconsidering the requirement to make a development contribution.” 20
- 58 Section 203 amended (Maximum development contributions not to be exceeded)** 25
In section 203(2), after “clause 2 of Schedule 13”, insert “, and as amended for any Producers Price Index adjustment adopted in a development contributions policy in accordance with **section 106(2B)**”.
- 59 Section 206 amended (Alternative uses of development contributions for reserves)** 30
In section 206, replace “section 205” with “**sections 197AB(d) and 205**”.

60 New sections 207A to 207F and cross-heading inserted

After section 207, insert:

“Development agreements

“207A Request to enter development agreement

“(1) A territorial authority may enter into a development agreement 5
with a developer if—

“(a) the developer has requested in writing that the territorial
authority enter into a development agreement with the
developer; or

“(b) the territorial authority has requested in writing that the 10
developer enter into a development agreement with the
territorial authority.

“(2) This section does not limit section 12.

“207B Response to request for development agreement

“(1) A territorial authority that receives a written request from a de- 15
veloper to enter into a development agreement must consider
that request without unnecessary delay.

“(2) The territorial authority may—

“(a) accept the request; or

“(b) accept the request in part; or 20

“(c) accept the request subject to any amendments agreed to
by the territorial authority and the developer; or

“(d) decline the request.

“(3) The territorial authority must provide the developer who made
the request with a written notice of its decision and the reasons 25
for its decision.

“(4) A developer who receives a request from a territorial author-
ity to enter into a development agreement may, in a written
response to the territorial authority,—

“(a) accept the request in whole or in part subject to any 30
amendments agreed to by the territorial authority and
the developer; or

“(b) decline the request.

“207C Content of development agreement

“(1) A development agreement must be in writing and be signed by 35
all parties that are to be bound by the agreement.

- “(2) A development agreement must include—
 - “(a) the legal name of the territorial authority that will be bound by the agreement; and
 - “(b) the legal name of the developer that will be bound by the agreement; and 5
 - “(c) a description of the land to which the agreement will relate, including its legal description and, if applicable,—
 - “(i) the street address of the land; and
 - “(ii) other identifiers of the location of the land, its boundaries, and extent; and 10
 - “(d) details of the infrastructure (if any) that each party to the agreement will provide or pay for.
- “(3) A development agreement may also include information relating to all or any of the following:
 - “(a) a description of the development to which the agreement will relate: 15
 - “(b) when infrastructure will be provided, including whether the infrastructure will be provided in stages:
 - “(c) who will own, operate, and maintain the infrastructure being provided: 20
 - “(d) the timing and arrangements of any vesting of infrastructure:
 - “(e) the mechanism for the resolution of disputes under the agreement:
 - “(f) the arrangements for, and timing of, any transfer of land between the territorial authority and the developer: 25
 - “(g) the nature, amount, and timing of any monetary payments to be made between the parties to the agreement:
 - “(h) the enforcement of the development agreement by a suitable means in the event of a breach, including, but not limited to,— 30
 - “(i) a guarantee; or
 - “(ii) a bond; or
 - “(iii) a memorandum of encumbrance.

“207D Effect of development agreement 35

- “(1) A development agreement is a legally enforceable contract.
- “(2) A development agreement has no force until all parties that will be bound by the agreement have signed it.

- “(3) A development agreement does not oblige a territorial authority or any other consent authority to—
- “(a) grant a resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991; or
 - “(b) issue a building consent under the Building Act 2004; 5
or
 - “(c) issue a code compliance certificate under the Building Act 2004; or
 - “(d) grant a certificate under section 224 of the Resource Management Act 1991; or 10
 - “(e) grant an authorisation of a service connection.
- “(4) A territorial authority or other consent authority must not refuse to grant or issue a consent, certificate, or authorisation (as the case may be) referred to in **subsection (3)** on the basis that a development agreement has not been entered into. 15

“**207E Restrictions on use of development agreement**

- “(1) A development agreement must not require a developer to provide—
- “(a) infrastructure of a nature or type for which the developer would not otherwise have been required to make a 20
development contribution; or
 - “(b) infrastructure of a scale that would exceed the infrastructure that would otherwise have been provided for if the developer had been required to make a development contribution. 25
- “(2) However, a developer may agree to provide infrastructure of a nature or scale that is additional to, of greater capacity than, or of a different type to the infrastructure that would have been provided if the developer had been required to make a development contribution. 30

“**207F Amendment or termination of development agreement**

- “(1) A development agreement may be amended at any time through mutual agreement of all parties who are signatories to the agreement.
- “(2) A development agreement terminates— 35
- “(a) on a date set out in the development agreement; or

- “(b) on the date on which all actions, undertakings, or obligations that were agreed to by each of the signatories to the agreement have been fulfilled; or
“(c) on a date mutually agreed in writing by all parties that are signatories to the agreement.” 5
- 61 Section 208 amended (Powers of territorial authority if development contributions not paid or made)**
After section 208(b), insert:
“(ba) in the case of a development contribution required under **section 198(1)(ba)**, withhold a certificate of acceptance under section 99 of the Building Act 2004:” 10
- 62 Section 235 amended (Offences by members of local authorities)**
In the heading to section 235, after “**authorities**”, insert “**and local boards**”. 15
- 63 Section 252 amended (Recovery of debts)**
In section 252, after “done by the local authority”, insert “, and money payable by a person to the local authority as a development contribution.”
- 64 Section 255 amended (Application of this Part)** 20
In section 255, insert as subsection (2):
“(2) However, the Minister may exercise the powers in this Part in relation to a local board and, for that purpose, this Part applies, with any necessary modifications, as if a local board were a local authority.” 25
- 65 Section 259 amended (Regulations)**
Replace section 259(1)(e) with:
“(e) prescribing the form or content of applications, notices, or any other documentation or information relating to the reconsideration of requirements for development contributions or to development contribution objections, and the manner in which any document or information is to be made available or provided:” 30

- “(f) prescribing, in addition to any matters prescribed under **paragraph (e)**, the practice and procedure for hearing and deciding development contribution objections:
- “(g) providing for any matters that are contemplated by this Act, necessary for giving it full effect, or necessary for its due administration.”

66 New section 315 and cross-heading inserted

After section 314, insert:

“Application, savings, and transitional provisions relating to amendments to this Act

“315 Application, savings, and transitional provisions relating to amendments to Act

The application, savings, and transitional provisions set out in **Schedule 1AA**, which relate to amendments made to this Act after [commencement date], have effect for the purposes of this Act.”

67 New Schedule 1AA inserted

Before Schedule 1, insert the **Schedule 1AA** set out in **Schedule 1** of this Act.

68 Schedule 3 amended

Amend Schedule 3 as set out in **Schedule 2** of this Act.

69 Schedule 6 amended

Amend Schedule 6 as set out in **Schedule 3** of this Act.

70 Schedule 7 amended

Amend Schedule 7 as set out in **Schedule 4** of this Act.

71 Schedule 10 amended

Amend Schedule 10 as set out in **Schedule 5** of this Act.

72 Schedule 13 amended

Amend Schedule 13 as set out in **Schedule 6** of this Act.

Schedule 1

s 67

**New Schedule 1AA inserted in principal
Act**

Schedule 1AA

ss 8A, 315

**Application, savings, and transitional
provisions relating to amendments to this
Act made by the Local Government Act
2002 Amendment Act (No 3) 2013**

5

1 Transitional provision relating to triennial agreements

(1) A triennial agreement that is in force on the date of commencement of **section 8** of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (**No 3**) **2013**—

10

(a) is not required to comply with the requirements of section 15 as amended by **section 8** of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (**No 3**) **2013**; but

15

(b) may be replaced by a new triennial agreement that does comply with those requirements at any time; and

(c) must be replaced by a triennial agreement that does comply with those requirements not later than 1 March after the next triennial general election of members.

20

(2) A triennial agreement to which **subclause (1)** applies remains in force until it is replaced by another agreement.

**2 Transitional provision relating to scope of local
government reorganisations**

The amendments to section 24 and Schedule 3 made by **sections 13 and 68** and **Schedule 2** of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (**No 3**) **2013** apply to every local government reorganisation for which no final proposal has been publicly notified under clause 22 of Schedule 3 at the date of commencement of those amending sections.

25

30

**3 Transitional provision relating to significance and
engagement policy**

(1) A local authority must adopt a significance and engagement policy under **section 76AA** (inserted by **section 18** of the

Schedule 1AA—*continued*

- Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (**No 3**) 2013)
no later than 1 December 2014.
- (2) Despite the repeal of section 90, every policy on significance adopted under that section remains in force until a significance and engagement policy is adopted under **section 76AA**. 5
- (3) Until a policy is adopted under **section 76AA**, every reference to such a policy must be treated as a reference to a policy on significance adopted under section 90.
- 4 Requirement to enter into agreement under clause 30A of Schedule 7** 10
- (1) This clause applies to a local authority that appointed a joint committee under clause 30(1)(b) of Schedule 7 before the date of commencement of **clause 30A of Schedule 7** if that committee remains in existence after that date.
- (2) The local authority must, within 12 months of the date of commencement of **clause 30A of Schedule 7**, enter into an agreement under that clause with every other local authority or public body that has appointed members to that joint committee. 15
- (3) If an agreement under **clause 30A of Schedule 7** is not entered into within the period specified in **subclause (2)**, the joint committee is deemed to be discharged by the local authority. 20
- (4) Nothing in this clause applies if the joint committee referred to in **subclause (1)** was constituted or continued by, or required to be constituted or continued by, an enactment other than this Act. 25
- 5 Transitional provision relating to development contributions**
- (1) Territorial authorities may retain any development contributions made to them before the commencement of this clause, as if the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (**No 3**) 2013 had not been enacted. 30

Schedule 1AA—*continued*

- (2) If a territorial authority is unable to or does not proceed with a community infrastructure work or programme because, as a result of the amendments made by the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act **(No 3) 2013**, development contributions can no longer be collected for that work or programme, the territorial authority may retain the development contributions already collected in relation to the work or programme, but contributions retained must be used for assets or groups of assets for the same or a similar function or purpose within the district or part of the district from which the development contributions were required. 5 10
- 6 Transitional provision relating to certain consents, certificates, and requests**
- (1) This clause applies to applications for a resource consent, building consent, certificate of acceptance, or request for service connection made before, and pending on, the commencement of this clause. 15
- (2) The applications must be dealt with as if the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act **(No 3) 2013** had not been enacted. 20
- 7 Transitional provision relating to long-term plans**
- (1) The amendments to section 84 and Schedule 10 made by **section 24** and **the first 5 items in Schedule 5** of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act **(No 3) 2013**, do not apply to a long-term plan for a period commencing before 1 July 2015, and nothing in this Act requires such a long-term plan to be amended to ensure it complies with those requirements. 25
- (2) Sections **93A to 93G** and **101B**, as inserted by **sections 29 and 34** of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act **(No 3) 2013**, do not apply to a long-term plan for a period commencing before 1 July 2015, and nothing in this Act requires such a long-term plan to be amended to ensure it complies with those requirements. 30

Schedule 1AA—*continued*

- (3) The amendments to this Act referred to in **subclauses (1) and (2)** apply only to long-term plans for the period commencing on 1 July 2015 and subsequent long-term plans.

8 Transitional provision relating to annual plans

- (1) The amendments to section 95 and Schedule 10 made by **section 31** and **the 6th and 7th items in Schedule 5** of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (**No 3**) 2013, do not apply to an annual plan for a period commencing before 1 July 2016, and nothing in this Act requires such an annual plan to be amended to ensure it complies with those requirements. 5 10
- (2) **Sections 95A and 95B**, as inserted by **section 32** of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (**No 3**) 2013, do not apply to an annual plan for a period commencing before 1 July 2016, and nothing in this Act requires such an annual plan to be amended to ensure it complies with those requirements. 15
- (3) The amendments to this Act referred to in **subclauses (1) and (2)** apply only to annual plans for the period commencing on 1 July 2016 and ending on 30 June 2017 and subsequent annual plans. 20

9 Transitional provision relating to annual reports

The amendments to Schedule 10 made by **the 8th to 11th items in Schedule 5** of the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act (**No 3**) 2013, apply only to annual reports for the period commencing on 1 July 2013 and ending on 30 June 2014 and subsequent annual reports. 25

Schedule 2
Schedule 3 amended

s 68

Clause 2

In clause 2, definition of **affected area**, replace paragraph (c) with:

- “(c) the area comprising the whole district or region of an affected local authority if the Commission has declared it to be an affected area because the operational scale, scope, or capability of the local authority would be materially affected if local government were to be reorganised in accordance with the reorganisation application, draft proposal, or final proposal: 5
10
“(d) in the case of a local board reorganisation application, or a draft proposal or final proposal resulting from such an application, the area comprising the whole district of the affected unitary authority”. 15

In clause 2, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order:

- “**local board reorganisation application** means a reorganisation application that does not propose changes other than 1 or more of the changes described in **section 24(1)(g) to (k)** within the district of a unitary authority”. 20

Clause 9

After clause 9(3), insert:

- “(4) In the case of a local board reorganisation application, the Commission—
“(a) must give notice under subclause (1) to any community boards and local boards within the district of the affected local authority; and 25
“(b) must, in every notice under subclause (1), outline the limitation on the scope of alternative applications set out in clause 10(2); but 30
“(c) is not required to give notice under subclause (1)(b)(ii).”

Clause 10

After clause 10(2), insert:

- “(3) In the case of a local board reorganisation application, an alternative application may not propose the abolition or union of 35

Clause 10—*continued*

the affected local authority, or any changes to the boundaries or functions of that local authority.”

Clause 11

After clause 11(6), insert:

- “(6A) If the application made under clause 3 is a local board reorgan- 5
isation application,—
- “(a) subclauses (5) and (6) do not apply; and
- “(b) the reasonably practicable options must not include any
proposed change to the boundaries or functions of the
affected local authority; and 10
- “(c) the Commission must be satisfied that the governance
arrangements proposed under a reasonably practicable
option will—
- “(i) enable democratic local decision making by,
and on behalf of, communities throughout the 15
affected area; and
- “(ii) provide fair and effective representation for indi-
viduals and communities throughout the affected
area; and
- “(iii) enable equitable provision to be made for the cur- 20
rent and future well-being of all the communities
within the affected area.”

Replace clause 11(8) with:

- “(8) If the Commission identifies 2 or more reasonably practicable 25
options, the Commission must determine its preferred option,
having regard to—
- “(a) the criteria in **clause 12(2)**, if **subclause (6A)** applies;
or
- “(b) the criteria in clause 12(1) in any other case.”

Clause 12

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After clause 12, insert as subclause (2):

- “(2) For the purposes of **clause 11(8)(a)**, the Commission must
be satisfied that its preferred option—
- “(a) will best promote, in the affected area, the purpose of
local government as specified in section 10; and 35

Clause 12—*continued*

- “(b) will best promote the interests of the communities in the district in terms of—
- “(i) the benefits to all communities of a consistent or co-ordinated approach in the district; and
 - “(ii) the benefits to particular communities of reflecting the particular needs and preferences of each community.”

Clause 14

After clause 14(2)(c)(iv), insert:

- “(v) the statutory obligations of the local authority; and”.

After clause 14(3)(e), insert:

- “(ea) any local board areas and any local boards of the local authority; and”.

Clause 15

15

Replace clause 15 with:

“15 Local boards

- “(1) This clause applies if the Commission has determined, under clause 11, that the preferred option for local government of an area is a unitary authority. 20
- “(2) In preparing a draft proposal in relation to the affected area, the Commission may include provisions for 1 or more local boards if it considers that good local government of the district of the unitary authority would be best promoted by providing for local boards in all or part of the district. 25
- “(3) Provisions for local boards must be consistent with **subpart (1A) of Part 4** of this Act.
- “(4) A draft proposal must, in addition to the matters specified in clause 14, specify— 30
- “(a) the number and names of local board areas within the district; and
 - “(b) the boundaries of—
 - “(i) each local board area; and

Clause 15—*continued*

- “(ii) electoral subdivisions, if any, of each local board area; and
- “(c) the number of elected members of the local board for each local board area and, if a local board area is subdivided for electoral purposes, the number of members to be elected by the electors of each subdivision; and 5
- “(d) whether each local board may include members appointed by the unitary authority in accordance with **section 48E(b)**; and
- “(e) for each local board, whether the chairperson of the local board is to be— 10
- “(i) elected by the members of the local board from among themselves using one of the systems of voting set out in clause 25(3) and (4) of Schedule 7; or 15
- “(ii) directly elected to that office by the electors of the local board area.
- “(5) In determining the matters referred to in **subclause (4)(a), (b), (c), or (d)**, the Commission must ensure that— 20
- “(a) the boundaries of the local board areas will—
- “(i) enable democratic local decision making by, and on behalf of, communities throughout the district; and
- “(ii) enable equitable provision to be made for the current and future well-being of all communities within the affected area; and 25
- “(b) the boundaries of local board areas and any subdivisions of those areas coincide with boundaries of the current statistical meshblock areas determined by Statistics New Zealand and used for parliamentary electoral purposes; and 30
- “(c) so far as practicable, local board area boundaries coincide with ward boundaries.
- “(6) Clause 14(4) does not apply to a draft proposal under **subclause (2)**. 35
- “(7) To avoid doubt, clauses 14(3)(f) and 19 do not apply to any local board area included in a draft proposal under **subclause (2)**.”

Clause 20

Replace clause 20(1)(c)(ix) with:

- “(ix) the chief executive of a department of State that—
 - “(A) is responsible for administering legislation that confers the statutory obligations referred to in **clause 14(2)(c)(v)**; or
 - “(B) may, in the opinion of the Commission, have an interest in or be affected by the proposal; and”.

Clause 42

Replace clause 42(1)(d) with:

- “(d) may provide for—
 - “(i) the application, with the modifications that may be necessary or desirable, of any provisions of any Act for the time being in force that are considered appropriate to the particular matter; and
 - “(ii) without limiting **subparagraph (i)**, the exercise—
 - “(A) by a territorial authority of any statutory obligation conferred on regional councils by any Act; or
 - “(B) by a regional council of any statutory obligation conferred on territorial authorities by any Act; and”.

New clause 42A

After clause 42, insert:

“42A Content of reorganisation schemes in respect of local boards

Without limiting clause 42, a reorganisation scheme in respect of a final proposal to which **clause 15(2)** applies must make an initial allocation of decision-making responsibility for the non-regulatory activities of the unitary authority within each local board area between the authority’s governing body and the local board in accordance with **section 48J**.”

Clause 43

Replace clause 43(h) with:

- “(h) provisions requiring the establishment, by 1 or more affected local authorities, of a council-controlled organisation, which may specify— 5
 - “(i) the initial constitution of the council-controlled organisation; and
 - “(ii) the objectives and responsibilities of the council-controlled organisation; and
 - “(iii) the nature and content of any agreement under **section 17A** required between the council-controlled organisation and any affected local authority; and 10
 - “(iv) any other matter relating to the establishment of the council-controlled organisation that the Commission considers desirable: 15
- “(ha) provisions for committees for the first term of an affected local authority, which may specify—
 - “(i) the initial membership of a committee; and
 - “(ii) the terms of reference of a committee; and 20
 - “(iii) any initial delegations to a committee:
- “(hb) provisions for a joint committee of an affected local authority, with 1 or more other local authorities or other public bodies, which may specify—
 - “(i) the initial membership of the committee; and 25
 - “(ii) the terms of reference of the committee; and
 - “(iii) any initial delegations to the committee by the affected local authority; and
 - “(iv) any other matter relating to the appointment, operation, or responsibilities of the joint committee 30 that the Commission considers desirable.”.

In clause 43, insert as subclause (2):

- “(2) The Commission must not include provision for a joint committee in a reorganisation scheme without the written agreement of— 35
 - “(a) every local authority, other than an affected local authority, that is to be a party to the joint committee; and

Clause 43—*continued*

“(b) every other public body that is to be a party to the joint committee.”

Schedule 3
Schedule 6 amended

s 69

Clause 1

Insert after clause 1(2):

“(3) A community may not be constituted for any part of a district 5
that is within a local board area.”

Schedule 4
Schedule 7 amended

s 70

Schedule heading

Replace the Schedule 7 heading with:

Schedule 7

5

ss 5(1), 41(1), 42(1), 48,
53(1), 54, 59(2)

48P,

**Local authorities, local boards,
community boards, and their members**

New clause 25A

After clause 25, insert:

“25A Attendance at meetings by audio link or audiovisual link 10

“(1) The person presiding at a meeting may,—

“(a) if the standing orders of the local authority permit, allow a member of the local authority to be present at the meeting by way of audio link or audiovisual link; or

“(b) allow any other person to participate in the meeting by way of audio link or audiovisual link. 15

“(2) The person presiding must be satisfied that—

“(a) technology for the audio link or audiovisual link is available and is of suitable quality; and

“(b) the procedure for the use of that technology in all the circumstances of the particular meeting will ensure that— 20

“(i) all those participating in the meeting can hear and be heard by each other; and

“(ii) the participation of the person by link, rather than by being present in person, does not reduce the accountability or accessibility of that person in relation to the meeting; and 25

“(iii) the requirements of Part 7 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 are met. 30

“(3) Despite **subclause (1)**, if a meeting is open to the public, the person presiding must not permit a member of the local authority to be present by way of audio link or audiovisual link if at least the number of the members of the local authority

New clause 25A—*continued*

who are required for a quorum for the meeting will not be physically present at the meeting.

“(4) Nothing in this clause requires a local authority to make technology for an audio link or audiovisual link available.

“(5) A document may be given or shown to, or by, a person appearing at a meeting by way of audio link or audiovisual link—

“(a) by transmitting it electronically; or

“(b) by use of audiovisual link (if the person is appearing by audiovisual link); or

“(c) by any other manner that the person presiding thinks fit.

“(6) In this clause,—

“**audio link** means facilities that enable audio communication between participants at a meeting when 1 or more of them is not physically present at the place of the meeting

“**audiovisual link** means facilities that enable audio and visual communication between participants at a meeting when 1 or more of them is not physically present at the place of the meeting.”

Clause 27

After clause 27(4) insert: 20

“(5) For the purposes of **clause 25A(1)(a)**, a local authority must provide in its standing orders for matters concerning the use of audio links and audiovisual links at meetings including, without limitation,—

“(a) specifying the type or types of meeting at which members may participate by way of audio link or audiovisual link; and

“(b) attendance requirements; and

“(c) prescribing any method or technology of audio links and audiovisual links; and

“(d) any other requirements that the local authority considers are appropriate to maintain public confidence in the transparency and integrity of decision-making processes and the conduct of members during these processes.”

Clause 30

In clause 30(1)(b), after “body”, insert “in accordance with **clause 30A**”.

Repeal clause 30(8), (9), and (10).

New clause 30A

5

After clause 30, insert:

“30A Joint committees

- “(1) A local authority may not appoint a joint committee under clause 30(1)(b) unless it has first reached agreement with every other local authority or public body that is to appoint members of the committee. 10
- “(2) An agreement under **subclause (1)** must specify—
- “(a) the number of members each local authority or public body may appoint to the committee; and
 - “(b) how the chairperson and deputy chairperson of the committee are to be appointed; and 15
 - “(c) the terms of reference of the committee; and
 - “(d) what responsibilities (if any) are to be delegated to the committee by each local authority or public body; and
 - “(e) how the agreement may be varied. 20
- “ (3) An agreement under **subclause (1)** may also specify any other matter relating to the appointment, operation, or responsibilities of the committee that the parties agree.
- “ (4) A local authority or public body must not enter into an agreement under **subclause (1)** that is inconsistent with any enactment applying to that local authority or public body, or its members. 25
- “ (5) A joint committee appointed under clause 30(1)(b) is deemed to be both a committee of the appointing local authority and a committee of each other local authority or public body that has appointed members to the committee. 30
- “ (6) This Part applies to a joint committee except that—
- “(a) the powers to discharge any individual member and appoint another in his or her stead must be exercised by the local authority or public body that made the appointment; and 35
 - “(b) the quorum at a meeting of the committee consists of—

New clause 30A—*continued*

- “(i) half of the members if the number of members (including vacancies) is an even number; or
- “(ii) a majority of members if the number of members (including vacancies) is an odd number; and
- “(c) the following matters may be varied by an agreement 5
under **subclause (1)**:
 - “(i) the procedure by which the chairperson and deputy chairperson are to be appointed:
 - “(ii) the procedure by which the chairperson or deputy chairperson may be removed from that office: 10
 - “(iii) whether a quorum must include 1 or more members appointed by each party, or any party:
 - “(iv) the extent to which the standing orders of any local authority or public body apply to meetings of the joint committee. 15
- “(7) Nothing in this clause applies to a joint committee constituted or continued by, or required to be constituted or continued by, an enactment other than this Act.”

New Part 1A

After clause 36A, insert: 20

“Part 1A

“Provisions relating to local boards and their members

“36B Code of conduct

Each member of each local board must comply with the code of conduct adopted by the governing body under clause 15. 25

“36C Delegations to local boards from governing body

“(1) The governing body may delegate to a local board any of its responsibilities, duties, and powers, except the powers described in clause 32(1)(a) to (f). 30

“(2) However, nothing in **subclause (1)** restricts the governing body’s power to delegate to a local board the power to do anything precedent to the exercise by the governing body of any power referred to in clause 32(1)(a) to (f).

New Part 1A—*continued*

Part 1A—*continued*

- “(3) 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 in the district (through itself retaining the responsibility, duty, or power concerned). 5
- “(4) A local board to which the governing body has delegated a responsibility, duty, or power may, without confirmation by the governing body, exercise or perform the responsibility, duty, or power in the same manner and with the same effect as the governing body could have exercised or performed it. 10
- “(5) No delegation under this section relieves the governing body of the liability or legal responsibility to perform or ensure the performance of any responsibility or duty.
- “36D Delegations by local boards**
- “(1) For the purposes of efficiency and effectiveness in the conduct of a local board’s business, a local board may delegate to a committee, subcommittee, or member of the local board, or to an officer of the unitary authority, any of its responsibilities, duties, and powers, except— 15
- “(a) the duty to identify and communicate the interests and preferences of the people in its local board area in relation to the content of the strategies, policies, plans, and bylaws of the unitary authority: 20
- “(b) the power to propose a bylaw or an amendment to a bylaw: 25
- “(c) the power to confirm a bylaw or modify a proposed bylaw:
- “(d) the power to propose the revocation of a bylaw:
- “(e) the duty to adopt the local board plan for its area:
- “(f) the duty to enter into a local board agreement for its area with the governing body of the unitary authority: 30
- “(g) the power to apply to the Commission for a binding determination in respect of a dispute between the local board and the governing body:

New Part 1A—*continued*Part 1A—*continued*

- “(h) a responsibility, duty, or power that this Act or any other Act expressly provides may not be delegated.
- “(2) However, nothing in **subclause (1)** restricts the power of a local board to delegate to a committee, subcommittee, or member of the local board, or to an officer of the unitary authority, the power to do anything precedent to the performance or exercise by the local board of a responsibility, duty, or power specified in that subclause. 5
- “(3) **Subclause (1)** applies to any responsibilities, duties, or powers delegated to the local board by the governing body subject to any conditions, limitations, or prohibitions imposed by the governing body when making the original delegation. 10
- “(4) A committee, subcommittee, or person to which or to whom a local board has delegated a responsibility, duty, or power, may,— 15
- “(a) without confirmation by the local board, exercise or perform the responsibility, duty, or power in the same manner and with the same effect as the local board could have exercised or performed it:
- “(b) delegate the responsibility, duty, or power to a subcommittee or person, subject to any conditions, limitations, or prohibitions imposed by the local board when making the original delegation. 20
- “(5) No delegation relieves the local board of the liability or legal responsibility to perform or ensure the performance of any responsibility or duty.” 25
-

Schedule 5
Schedule 10 amended

s 71

Clause 3

In clause 3(2), replace “must” with “may”.

Clause 9

5

Replace clause 9 with:

“9 Financial strategy and infrastructure strategy

A long-term plan must include a local authority’s financial strategy adopted under section 101A and infrastructure strategy adopted under **section 101B**.”

10

New clause 15A

After clause 15, insert:

“15A Rating base information

A long-term plan must state, for each year covered by the plan, the projected number of rating units within the district or region of the local authority at the end of the preceding financial year.”

15

Clause 17

In clause 17(b)(i), replace “useful life” with “life cycle”.

New clause 17A

20

After clause 17, insert:

“17A Additional information to be included in long-term plan for unitary authority with local boards

In the case of a unitary authority for a district that includes 1 or more local board areas, a long-term plan must also—

25

“(a) identify the non-regulatory activities of the unitary authority for which decision-making responsibility is allocated to 1 or more local boards under **section 48K**:

“(b) group the activities to which **paragraph (a)** relates separately from any other activity or group of activities of the unitary authority (there may be 1 or more groups, but each group of activities specified in clause 2(2) must be separately identified):

30

New clause 17A—*continued*

- “(c) include the estimated local board funding allocation for each local board for each year to which the long-term plan relates:
- “(d) include the local board agreement for each local board area.”

5

New clause 20A

After clause 20, insert:

“20A Rating base information

An annual plan must state—

- “(a) the projected number of rating units within the district or region of the local authority at the end of the preceding financial year: 10
- “(b) the projected total capital value of rating units within the district or region of the local authority at the end of the preceding financial year: 15
- “(c) the projected total land value of rating units within the district or region of the local authority at the end of the preceding financial year.”

New clause 21A

After clause 21, insert:

20

“21A Additional information to be included in annual plan for unitary authority with local boards

In the case of a unitary authority for a district that includes 1 or more local board areas, an annual plan must also, for the year to which the plan relates,—

25

- “(a) identify the non-regulatory activities of the unitary authority for which decision-making responsibility is allocated to 1 or more local boards under **section 48K**:
- “(b) include the estimated local board funding allocation for each local board: 30
- “(c) include the local board agreement for each local board area.”

Clause 24

In clause 24(3), replace “must” with “may”.

New clause 30A

After clause 30, insert:

“30A Rating base information

The annual report must state—

- “(a) the number of rating units within the district or region of the local authority at the end of the preceding financial year: 5
- “(b) the total capital value of rating units within the district or region of the local authority at the end of the preceding financial year: 10
- “(c) the total land value of rating units within the district or region of the local authority at the end of the preceding financial year.”

New clause 31A

After clause 31, insert:

“31A Insurance of assets

An annual report must state, as at the end of the financial year,—

- “(a) the total value of all assets of the local authority that are covered by insurance contracts, and the maximum amount to which they are insured; and 20
- “(b) the total value of all assets of the local authority that are covered by financial risk sharing arrangements, and the maximum amount available to the local authority under those arrangements; and 25
- “(c) the total value of all assets of the local authority that are self-insured, and the value of any fund maintained by the local authority for that purpose.”

New clause 34A

After clause 34, insert:

“34A Additional information to be included in annual report of unitary authority with local boards

- “(1) In the case of a unitary authority for a district that includes 1 or more local board areas, an annual report must also include, in respect of local activities for each local board area, an audited statement that— 35

New clause 34A—*continued*

- “(a) compares the level of service achieved in relation to the activities with the performance target or targets for the activities (as stated in the local board agreement for that year); and
 - “(b) specifies whether any intended changes to the level of service have been achieved; and 5
 - “(c) gives the reasons for any significant variation between the level of service achieved and the intended level of service.
- “(2) Each local board must comment on the matters included in the annual report under **subclause (1)** in respect of its local board area, and the unitary authority must include those comments in the annual report.” 10
-

Schedule 6
Amendment to Schedule 13

s 72

Clause 1

In clause 1, insert as subclauses (2) and (3):

- “(2) This clause does not prevent a territorial authority from identifying capital expenditure for the purposes of calculating development contributions for infrastructure that will be built after 10 years and that is identified in the development contributions policy. 5
- “(3) The total cost of capital identified in **subclause (1)** may in part relate to assets intended to be delivered beyond the period covered by a territorial authority’s current long-term plan if— 10
- “(a) the assets concerned are identified in the development contributions policy; and
- “(b) the total cost of capital expenditure does not exceed that which relates to the period over which the development has been assessed for the purpose of setting development contributions.” 15
-

Schedule 7**s 73****New Schedule 13A inserted in principal
Act****Schedule 13A****ss 199E, 199I****Procedure relating to development
contribution objections**

5

Part 1**General provisions****1 Lodgment of objection**

- (1) An objector lodges a development contribution objection by serving notice of the objection on the territorial authority within 15 working days after the date on which the objector received notice from the territorial authority of the level of development contribution that the territorial authority is proposing to require. 10
15
- (2) However, if an objector has received notice of the outcome of a reconsideration under **section 199B**, the 15-working-day period in **subclause (1)** begins on the day after the date on which the objector receives the notice of the outcome.
- (3) The notice of objection under **subclause (1)** must— 20
(a) be in writing; and
(b) set out the grounds and reasons for the objection; and
(c) the relief sought; and
(d) state whether the objector wishes to be heard on the objection. 25
- (4) A territorial authority may, in its discretion, allow an objection to be served on it after the 15-working-day period specified in **subclause (1) or (2)**, as the case may be, if satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist.

2 Selection of development contributions commissioners

30

- (1) A territorial authority that has received an objection under **clause 1** must, as soon as practicable after receiving the objection, select not more than 3 development contributions commissioners to decide the objection.
- (2) The development contributions commissioners must— 35

Schedule 13A—*continued*

Part 1—*continued*

- (a) be selected from persons named in a register of commissioners appointed by the Minister under **section 199F** or be selected in accordance with **section 199H(2)**; and
 - (b) not be elected members or employees of the territorial authority whose development contribution requirement is the subject of the objection; and 5
 - (c) not be board members, shareholders, owners, employees, or contractors of the objector; and
 - (d) in the opinion of the territorial authority, individually or collectively have the skills, knowledge, and experience necessary to— 10
 - (i) conduct a fair and appropriate hearing; and
 - (ii) understand and determine the principal matters in contention. 15
- (3) If the territorial authority proposes to select more than 1 commissioner, it must appoint one of them as the chairperson.
- 3 Development contributions commissioners to set date for exchange of evidence**
- (1) Development contributions commissioners who have been selected to decide an objection must give the parties notice of the date by which briefs of evidence relating to the objection must be exchanged. 20
 - (2) The briefs of evidence must be exchanged not later than 10 working days before— 25
 - (a) the commencement of a hearing under **clause 5**; or
 - (b) if there is no hearing, a date fixed by the commissioners.
 - (3) Copies of the statements of evidence referred to in a brief of evidence must be provided to— 30
 - (a) each development contributions commissioner appointed to decide the objection; and
 - (b) the territorial authority; and
 - (c) the objector.

Schedule 13A—*continued*Part 1—*continued***4 Obligation to hold hearing**

A hearing on an objection need not be held if—

- (a) the objector has—
 - (i) indicated that the objector does not wish to be heard; or 5
 - (ii) otherwise agreed that no hearing is required; or
- (b) the development contributions commissioners who will hear and decide the objection are satisfied, having regard to the nature of the objection and the evidence already provided, that they are able to determine the objection without a hearing. 10

5 Hearing date and notice

- (1) If a hearing on an objection is to be held, the development contributions commissioners must fix the date, time, and place of the hearing. 15
- (2) Notice of a hearing must be served on the territorial authority and the objector at least 5 working days before the date on which the hearing commences.

6 Replies to briefs of evidence where no hearing is held

- (1) Where no hearing is to be held, a development contributions commissioner may direct that the territorial authority and the objector provide written replies to each other's evidence and provide copies of those replies to the commissioners. 20
- (2) A direction made under **subclause (1)** must specify the period within which the written replies must be served on— 25
 - (a) the development contributions commissioners; and
 - (b) the territorial authority; and
 - (c) the objector.

7 Development contribution objection hearings

- (1) If a hearing is required, it must be held on the date and at the time and place specified in the notice given under **clause 5**. 30

Schedule 13A—*continued*

Part 1—*continued*

- (2) The development contributions commissioners must establish a procedure that is appropriate and fair in the circumstances and that—
- (a) avoids unnecessary formality; and
 - (b) recognises tikanga Māori where appropriate. 5
- (3) A hearing under this clause need not be held in public.
- 8 Decisions on objections**
- (1) Development contributions commissioners must give a decision on an objection in writing, whether or not a hearing is held. 10
- (2) A decision on an objection must—
- (a) uphold all or part of the objection; or
 - (b) dismiss all or part of the objection.
- (3) A decision may quash, or direct that amendments be made to, the requirement for a development contribution. 15
- (4) A decision must be given in writing and state—
- (a) the reasons for the decision; and
 - (b) a summary of the issues that were in contention; and
 - (c) the relevant provisions of the development contributions policy of the territorial authority that required the development contribution; and 20
 - (d) a summary of the evidence presented.
- (5) In their decision on an objection, the development contributions commissioners must not direct the amendment of a development contributions policy, but may make observations on the policy. 25
- 9 Service of development contribution objection decision**
- (1) Written copies of the development contributions commissioners' decision under **clause 8** must be served on—
- (a) the objector; and 30
 - (b) the territorial authority that required the development contribution; and
 - (c) the Secretary.

Schedule 13A—*continued*Part 1—*continued*

- (2) Service of the decision must be given within 15 working days after—
- (a) the end of the hearing; or
 - (b) if no hearing is held, the last day of the commissioners' consideration of the evidence. 5

Part 2

Provisions supplementing section 199I

10 Development contributions commissioners' powers

The commissioners conducting a hearing on an objection have the same powers that a District Court, in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction, has to cite parties and to conduct and maintain order. 10

11 Power to summon witness

- (1) A written summons may be issued requiring any person to attend at the time and place specified in the summons and to give evidence, and to produce any papers, documents, records, or things in that person's possession or under that person's control that are relevant to the subject of the hearing. 15
- (2) A summons may be issued by a development contributions commissioner on his or her own initiative or on application. 20
- (3) The commissioner who issues the summons must be—
- (a) the chairperson; or
 - (b) any commissioner authorised by the chairperson; or
 - (c) if there is no chairperson, any commissioner participating in the hearing or consideration of the objection. 25
- (4) A commissioner who may issue a summons may do any other act preliminary or incidental to the hearing or consideration of the objection.

12 Service of summons

- (1) A summons to a witness may be served— 30
- (a) by delivering it to the person summoned; or

Schedule 13A—*continued*

Part 2—*continued*

- (b) by posting it by registered letter addressed to the person summoned at that person's usual place of abode.
 - (2) The summons must,—
 - (a) if served under **subclause (1)(a)**, be served at least 24 hours before the attendance of the witness is required: 5
 - (b) if served under **subclause (1)(b)**, be served at least 10 days before the date on which the attendance of the witness is required.
 - (3) If the summons is posted by registered letter, it must be treated for the purposes of **subclause (2)(b)** to have been served at the time when the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post. 10
- 13 Evidence**
- The development contributions commissioners may, for the purposes of a hearing,— 15
- (a) receive any evidence that, in their opinion, may assist them to deal effectively with the development contribution objection, whether or not the evidence would be admissible in a court of law; and
 - (b) take evidence on oath or affirmation, and for that purpose an oath or affirmation may be administered by any commissioner; and 20
 - (c) permit a witness to give evidence by any means, including by written or electronic means, and require the witness to verify the evidence by oath or affirmation. 25
- 14 Other immunities and privileges of participants**
- (1) Witnesses and other persons participating in a hearing (other than counsel) have the same immunities and privileges as if they were appearing in civil proceedings and the provisions of subpart 8 of Part 2 of the Evidence Act 2006 apply to the inquiry, to the extent that they are relevant, as if— 30
 - (a) the hearing were a civil proceeding; and
 - (b) every reference to a Judge were a reference to a commissioner.

Schedule 13A—*continued*
Part 2—*continued*

- (2) Counsel appearing at a hearing have the same immunities and privileges as they would have if appearing before a court.
-

Schedule 8

s 74

Amendments to Local Electoral Act 2001

Section 5

In section 5(1), definition of **election**, before “community board,” insert “local board.” 5

In section 5(1), definition of **local authority**, before “community board”, insert “local board or a”.

In section 5(1), insert in their appropriate alphabetical order:

“**local board** has the same meaning as in section 5(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 10

“**local board area** has the same meaning as in section 5(1) of the Local Government Act 2002”.

In section 5(1), definition of **subdivision**, after “region,” insert “a subdivision of a local board area or community.”

Section 7 15

After section 7(c), insert:

“(ca) every election of 1 or more members of a local board; and”.

Section 10

In section 10(2), before “or community board”, insert “, local board.” 20

Section 11

In section 11, before “or community board”, insert “, local board,” in each place.

Section 14 25

In section 14(1) and (4)(b), before “or community board”, insert “, local board.”.

Section 16

In the heading to section 16, before “**and community boards**”, insert “, **local boards**,”. 30

In section 16, replace “territorial authority and its community boards” with “territorial authority and its local boards and com-

Section 16—*continued*

munity boards” and replace “or those community boards” with “or those local boards or community boards”.

Part 1A heading

In the Part 1A heading, before “**and community boards**”, insert “**local boards**,”. 5

New sections 19EA to 19EC

After section 19E, insert:

“19EA Membership of local boards

- “(1) Every local board—
- “(a) must consist of not fewer than 5 members nor more than 10
12 members, including the chairperson; and
 - “(b) must include at least 5 elected members; and
 - “(c) may, if an Order in Council under section 25 of the
Local Government Act 2002 so provides, include 1 or
more appointed members. 15
- “(2) The maximum number of members appointed under **subsection (1)(c)** must be less than half the total number of members.
- “(3) The persons who are appointed under **subsection (1)(c)** as members of the local board must—
- “(a) be members of, and must be appointed by, the governing 20
body for the district in which the local board area is
situated; and
 - “(b) be members of the governing body representing a ward
that is wholly or predominantly within the local board
area. 25

“19EB Basis of election of chairperson of local board in certain circumstances

- “(1) This section applies if an Order in Council under section 25 of the Local Government Act 2002 provides that the chairperson of a local board is to be directly elected to that office. 30
- “(2) If this section applies, the chairperson of the local board is to be elected by the electors of the local board area as a whole.

New sections 19EA to 19EC—continued

“(3) An election under **subsection (2)** is to be held at the same time as the general election of the other members of the local board.

“19EC Basis of election of members of local board

“(1) A local board area may be subdivided for electoral purposes. 5

“(2) Each subdivision must elect at least 1 member of the local board.

“(3) If a local board area comprises 2 or more whole wards, the elected members of the local board may be elected by the electors of each ward. 10

“(4) If the local board area is not subdivided for electoral purposes, the members of the local board must, unless they are to be elected in accordance with **subsection (3)**, be elected by the electors of the local board area as a whole.

“(5) If a local board area is subdivided for electoral purposes or if the members of the local board are to be elected in accordance with **subsection (3)**,— 15

“(a) each member of the local board who represents a subdivision must be elected by the electors of that subdivision; and 20

“(b) each member of the local board who represents a ward must be elected by the electors of that ward.”

Section 19H

In section 19H(1)(d)(ii), after “each ward”, insert “; and”.

After section 19H(1)(d), insert: 25

“(e) the proposed number of elected members of any local board and, if an Order in Council under section 25 of the Local Government Act 2002 so provides, the proposed number of appointed members of that board; and

“(f) whether the elected members of any local board are proposed to be elected— 30

“(i) by the electors of the local board area as a whole;
or

Section 19H—*continued*

- “(ii) by the electors of 2 or more subdivisions of the local board area; or
- “(iii) if the local board area comprises 2 or more wards, by the electors of each ward; and
- “(g) in any case to which **paragraph (f)(ii)** applies,— 5
- “(i) the proposed name and the proposed boundaries of each subdivision; and
- “(ii) the number of members proposed to be elected by the electors of each subdivision; and
- “(h) in any case to which **paragraph (f)(iii)** applies, the 10
number of members of the local board proposed to be elected by the electors of each ward; and
- “(i) the proposed name of any local board.”

Section 19JA

In section 19JA(1) and (2)(a), after “subdivisions of”, insert “local board areas or” 15

In section 19JA(4), before “or community”, insert “or local board area”.

Section 19K

In section 19K(1AA) and (2), before “or community board”, insert “local board,” 20

In section 19K(3), before “section 19I(1)”, insert “**section 19H(1)(g)** or”.

Section 19O

In section 19O(1), before “community board”, insert “local board or” 25

Section 19P

In section 19P(1), before “community board”, insert “local board or”.

Section 19Q

In section 19Q(e), before “or community”, insert “or local board area” 30

Section 19T

In the heading to section 19T, after “**territorial authorities**”, insert “**and local boards**”.

In section 19T(c), before “community boundaries”, insert “any local board area or”.

5

In section 19T, insert as subsection (2):

“(2) In determining the matters specified in **section 19H(1)(e) to (h)**, the territorial authority and, where appropriate, the Commission must ensure—

“(a) that the election of members of the local board, in one of the ways specified in **section 19H(1)(f)(i) to (iii)**, will provide effective representation of communities of interest within the local board area; and

10

“(b) that the boundaries of subdivisions coincide with the boundaries of the current statistical meshblock areas determined by Statistics New Zealand and used for parliamentary electoral purposes; and

15

“(c) that, so far as is practicable, subdivision boundaries coincide with ward boundaries.”

Section 19V

20

In section 19V(1) and (2), before “or community”, insert “or local board area” in each place.

In section 19V(3)(a), before “community may”, insert “local board area or a”.

Section 19X

25

In section 19X(1), after “district”, insert “local board area”.

Section 19Y

In section 19Y(1) and (3), before “or community board”, insert “or local board”.

Section 21

30

In section 21(b), before “community”, insert “local board area,” in each place.

Section 24

In section 24, before “or a community”, insert “a local board area,” and replace “region, district, or community” with “region, district, local board area, or community” in each place.

Section 24B

5

In section 24B(1)(a)(iv), before “community board”, insert “local board or”.

Section 27

In section 27, before “community boards”, insert “local boards or” in each place.

10

Section 28

In section 28(1), before “community boards”, insert “local boards or”.

Section 29

In section 29(1), before “community boards”, insert “local boards or”.

15

Section 31

In section 31(1), before “community boards”, insert “local boards or”.

Section 33

20

In section 33(4) and (5), before “community boards”, insert “local boards or”.

Section 40

In the heading to section 40, before “community board”, insert “local board or”.

25

Section 41

In section 41(1) and (2), before “or community”, insert “local board area,”.

Section 57A

In section 57A, before “community”, insert “local board area or”.

Section 58

In section 58(1), definition of **constituent authority**, after paragraph (a), insert:

5

“(aa) a local board for a local board area that is wholly or partly within the region; or”.

New section 58AA

After section 58, insert:

“58AA Prohibition on candidacy for local board

10

“(1) No member of the governing body of a unitary authority may be a candidate for election as a member of a local board for a local board area within the district of the unitary authority.

“(2) **Subsection (1)** does not apply if a general election of members of the governing body of the unitary authority is to be held at the same time as a general election of members of the local board.”

15

Section 68

In section 68(3)(b), before “community board”, insert “local board or”.

20

Section 73A

In section 73A(1) and (7)(a), before “and community boards”, insert “, local boards,”.

Section 84

In section 84(5A) and (5B), before “community boards”, insert “local boards or”.

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In section 84(5C) and (5D), before “community board”, insert “local board or”.

Section 88A

In the heading to section 88A, before “**community board**”, insert “**local board or**”.

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Section 88A—*continued*

In section 88A(1), before “community board”, insert “local board or” in each place.

In section 88A(2), replace “community board” with “local board or community board, as the case may be”.

Section 88B

5

In section 88B(a), before “community board”, insert “local board or”.

In section 88B(b), before “part of the district”, insert “local board area or” and replace “community board” with “local board or community board, as the case may be”.

In section 88B(c), before “community board”, insert “local board or”. 10

Section 88C

In section 88C(a)(i), before “community board”, insert “local board or”.

In section 88C(b), before “part of the district”, insert “local board area or”. 15

In section 88C(b)(i), replace “community board” with “local board or community board, as the case may be”.

In section 88C(c), before “community board”, insert “local board or”.

Section 88D

In section 88D, before “community board”, insert “local board or”. 20

Section 88E

In section 88E, before “community board”, insert “local board or” in each place.

Section 88F

In the heading to section 88F, before “**community board**”, insert “**local board or**”. 25

In section 88F, before “community board”, insert “local board or” in each place.

Section 104

In section 104, definition of **electoral activity**, paragraph (b)(i), before “community board”, insert “local board or”.

Section 116

In section 116(1), before “community board”, insert “local board or”. 5

Section 117

In the heading to section 117, before “**community board**”, insert “**local board or**”.

In section 117, before “community board”, insert “local board or” in each place. 10

Section 117A

In the heading to section 117A, before “**community board**”, insert “**local board or**”.

In section 117A, before “community board”, insert “local board or” in each place. 15

Section 118

In section 118, before “community board”, insert “local board or” in each place.

Section 119

In section 119, before “community board”, insert “local board or”. 20

Section 120

In section 120(2), before “community board”, insert “local board or”.

Section 142

In section 142(a), before “communities”, insert “local board areas or”. 25

Schedule 9
Amendments to Local Government
(Auckland Council) Act 2009

s 75

Section 11

In section 11(1A)(b), delete “and section 13A of this Act”. 5
Repeal section 11(3) to (6).

Section 13A

Repeal section 13A.

Section 14

In section 14(2), replace “Unlike other local authorities, both” with 10
“Both”.

Section 15

Replace section 15(1)(b) with:

- “(b) the decision making of the Auckland Council in relation 15
to—
- “(i) transport networks and infrastructure; and
- “(ii) any non-regulatory activities of the Auckland
Council that are allocated to the governing body
in accordance with section 17; and”.

Section 18

Repeal section 18. 20

Section 19

Replace section 19(6) with:

- “(6) For the purposes of adopting a funding policy under subsection 25
(1), section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002 applies
with any necessary modifications.”

Section 19A

Repeal section 19A.

Section 21

In section 21(5)(a)(ii), replace “paragraph (a)” with “subparagraph (i)”.

Section 22

Replace section 22(2) and (3) with: 5

“(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the Council must prepare a different consultation document under **section 93A(1)(a)** or section 95(2) of the Local Government Act 2002 for each local board area.

“(3) Consultation on each version of the consultation document must be undertaken jointly by the governing body and the relevant local board.” 10

Sections 24 to 28 and cross-heading above section 24

Repeal sections 24 to 28 and the cross-heading above section 24.

Section 29

15

Replace section 29(1) and (2) with:

“(1) **Part 1A of Schedule 7** of the Local Government Act 2002 applies to a local board and its members.

“(2) Part 1 of Schedule 7 (excluding clauses 15 and 32AA to 36A) of the Local Government Act 2002 applies to a local board and its members, with any necessary modifications, as if the local board were a local authority and its members were members of the local authority.” 20

Sections 30 to 32B

Repeal sections 30 to 32B.

25

Section 103

Repeal section 103(2) and (3).

Schedule 10

s 76

Consequential amendments to other enactments

Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968 (1968 No 147)

In Schedule 1, Part 1, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order: 5

Local boards Local Government Act 2002 (2002, No 84) and Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 (2009 No 32)

Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (1987 No 174)

In Schedule 1, Part 1, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order:

“Local boards within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002”. 10

Ombudsmen Act 1975 (1975 No 9)

In Schedule 1, Part 3, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order:

“Local boards within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2002”.

Resource Management Act 1991 (1991 No 69)

15

In section 2(1), insert in their appropriate alphabetical order:

“**local board** has the same meaning as in section 5(1) of the Local Government Act 2002

“**unitary authority** has the same meaning as in section 5(1) of the Local Government Act 2002”. 20

In section 33(2)(g), delete “(within the meaning of section 4(1) of the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009”.

In section 34(3A), replace “The Auckland Council” with “A unitary authority”.

In section 34(3B), replace “the Auckland Council” with “a unitary authority”. 25

After section 42(6)(b)(i), insert:

“(ia) a local board.”.

Resource Management Act 1991 (1991 No 69)—*continued*

In section 80(11), replace “Clause 30 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 applies” with “Clauses 30 and **30A** of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 apply”.