

Queenstown Lakes District Council Delegations

General rules applying to all delegations

13 January 2014

1. A responsibility, duty or power delegated to an officer holding a named position or level of authority is also delegated to all officers in a direct line of authority above that officer.
2. A responsibility, duty or power delegated to an officer holding a named position is also delegated to any officer who performs or exercises the same or a substantially similar role or function, whatever the name of his or her position.
3. An officer who is delegated a responsibility, duty or power is also delegated any ancillary responsibilities, duties or powers necessary to give effect to that delegation.
4. Where the description of a delegated legislative function is ambiguous or appears to conflict with the wording of the legislation, the wording of the legislation will prevail.
5. Where a delegation refers to repealed legislation, the reference is to be read as a reference to the legislation that, with or without modification, replaces or corresponds to the repealed legislation.
6. Responsibilities, duties or powers delegated to officers by the Chief Executive may not be sub-delegated. Nor may responsibilities, duties or powers delegated to officers (including the Chief Executive) by the Council under the Resource Management Act 1991 or the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 be sub-delegated.
7. Unless specifically time-limited, a delegation continues in force until revoked, altered or varied by the delegator or the Council.
8. When an officer is exercising a delegation in an acting capacity, this should be expressly stated.
9. An officer must comply with any conditions (such as financial limits and reporting or other procedural requirements) relevant to the exercise of a delegated authority, and should also comply where required with all applicable Council policies.
10. The following matters cannot be delegated to an officer:

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- (a) the following powers:
 - (i) the power to make a rate;
 - (ii) the power to make a bylaw;
 - (iii) the power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets, other than in accordance with the long-term plan;
 - (iv) the power to adopt a long-term plan, annual plan, or annual report;
or
 - (v) the power to appoint a chief executive;
 - (b) the power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under the Local Government Act 2002 in association with the long-term plan or developed for the purpose of the local governance statement; and
 - (c) any matter not permitted to be delegated by any other Act (for example the approval of a policy statement or plan under the Resource Management Act 1991 or the granting of special exemptions under s.6 of the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987); and
 - (d) any matter that can only be given effect to by a Council resolution.

Note: The conferring of delegated authority means that the officer may exercise the responsibility, duty or power, but not that he or she should do so (either at all, or in a particular case). Whether or not it is appropriate for an officer to exercise a delegated authority which they have will depend on their job description and instructions in particular circumstances etc. Further, where a delegated responsibility, duty or power may be exercised by an officer in more than one department, those officers will be under the direction of the appropriate departmental managers who will work to minimise any potential conflicts in the exercise of that responsibility, power or duty.