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Ministry for the Environment

Report for Needs Analysis

December 2011



Contents

1	Introduction	4
2	Project Scope	4
2.1	Monitoring and review project	4
2.2	Scope of this needs analysis	2
2.3	Developing and implementing the monitoring framework – stages to come	3
3	Methodology	4
3.1	Project initiation and confirmed methodology	4
3.2	Research monitoring needs and typologies	4
3.3	Report preparation	4
4	Identifying Monitoring Measures	5
4.1	A structure to identify monitoring needs	5
4.2	A logic flow of monitoring measures	5
4.3	Acknowledging potential clustering of monitoring needs	6
4.4	Measures to monitor outcomes	7
4.5	National vs local monitoring measures	8
4.6	Quantitative vs qualitative monitoring measures	8
4.7	Mandate to monitor implementation of the RMA	8
5	Tabulating monitoring needs	10
5.1	Functions and processes	10
5.2	Tools	10
5.3	Categories of information tabulated	10
5.4	Level of detail recorded	11
6	Key findings	12
Figure Index		
1	Monitoring and review project stages	2
2	Logic model components	5
3	Examples of clustering monitoring	7
Table Index		
1	Monitoring Measure Types	12



Appendices

- A Functions and processes – monitoring needs and measures
- B Tools – monitoring needs and measures



1 Introduction

The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) is currently undertaking a Monitoring and Review Project (MRP) – Towards an integrated monitoring framework for the Resource Management Act.

The purpose of the MRP is to establish a national monitoring framework to coordinate and manage the collection and sharing of nationally consistent and comparable information on the implementation and effectiveness of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and its tools.

Currently MfE uses a number of means to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the RMA, including the biennial RMA Survey of Local Authorities, regional state of the environment monitoring data and other research and data collection exercises ranging from implementation surveys of councils, to studies on the costs of plan reviews. However, the current approach has not been informed by a comprehensive framework which coordinates and consolidates the full range of monitoring needs for the RMA.

In November 2011, MfE commissioned GHD Limited to undertake a monitoring needs analysis by identifying potential areas and measures to monitor RMA functions, tools and processes. This report is one of four scoping projects contributing to the first Scoping Stage of the MRP that will inform the design and development of a national monitoring framework for the RMA.

2 Project Scope

2.1 Monitoring and review project

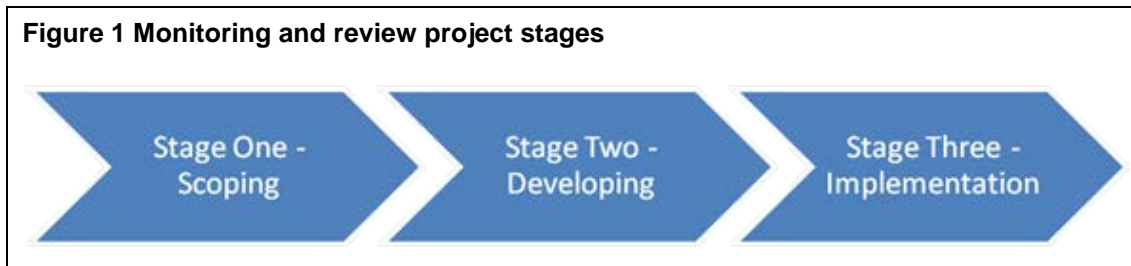
MfE currently captures information on the implementation and effectiveness of the RMA from a number of sources. Some of this information is from functions MfE manages but most is sourced from councils that implement and manage the devolved functions of the RMA. With the recent emergence of new tools (eg national policy statements) it is increasingly apparent that an overall framework is required to manage the identification and collection of information to better understand how the RMA is implemented and whether it is effective at what it is trying to achieve.

Working with councils and other relevant organisations, the MRP will explore how RMA information can be better collected and shared to improve RMA processes.

The objectives of the MRP are to:

- Develop a clear and transparent national monitoring framework that can provide
 - robust information on the implementation of the RMA
 - information on the performance of tools (eg national policy statements), functions (eg plan making) and processes (eg issuing resource consents) under the RMA
- Improve the availability, consistency and comparability of RMA information
- Streamline the collection of information to achieve efficiencies
- Provide information to produce a coherent picture of the RMA's overall outcomes.

The project will take four years and is divided into three stages as illustrated in Figure 1.



Stage one – scoping includes four studies:

- Needs analysis: This will identify all the functions, tools and processes that could be nationally monitored across the RMA
- Stocktake: This study will identify and catalogue the data collection processes and systems currently used by local and central government for monitoring the RMA
- Case studies: This study is to identify and learn from the development and operation of national monitoring frameworks from New Zealand and abroad
- Gap Analysis: This will draw together the previous three studies (above) to highlight the current state of RMA monitoring. From this, any gaps or opportunities can be identified and used to inform the next stage, stage two – development of a national monitoring framework.

2.2 Scope of this needs analysis

This project contributes to the stage one scoping of the MRP.

This needs analysis is primarily a desktop study but has also involved liaising with MfE teams who administer and deliver functions, tools and processes under the RMA. It has also involved input from members of the MfE, local government and government department working groups supporting the MRP.

The key objectives of this report are to:

- Identify potential national monitoring needs in relation to RMA functions, tools and processes in one place
- Group the identified monitoring needs in a logical structure
- Identify across the functions, tools and processes of the RMA:
 - why monitoring is needed
 - what to monitor for the function, tool or process
- Identify the possible monitoring measures that might enable the implementation and effectiveness of the RMA functions processes and tools to be better monitored at the national level.

In identifying and recording the above objectives, the report also notes, but does not detail, key relationships and dependencies within or beyond RMA functions, outputs, and processes.

This needs analysis will also help inform another stage one scoping study, the stocktake of current RMA monitoring by MfE, councils, and other government departments.



The report does not:

- Detail linkages to monitoring needs, activities or requirements beyond the RMA (brief is RMA functions, tools and processes only)
- Assess or record monitoring needs to assess the effectiveness of the RMA overall or the RMA purpose (brief is RMA components of functions, tools and processes)
- Assess monitoring needs or measures or responsibilities at a local level (brief is MfE monitoring at a national level)
- Comment on whether monitoring needs are currently met (future stage of project)
- Comment on priorities, funding or what *should* be monitored (future stage of project).

2.3 Developing and implementing the monitoring framework – stages to come

This report is to inform and support stage two and stage three of the MRP which will design and develop the national monitoring framework and determine how it can be implemented. These future stages will consider monitoring priorities, groupings, timing and responsibilities.



3 Methodology

The methodology used to complete this report is outlined below.

3.1 Project initiation and confirmed methodology

The scope and focus of the needs analysis was confirmed at the start of the project at an initiation meeting. This included clarifying the fit of the needs analysis as part of the stage one scoping stage and the larger MRP. Roles of MfE team members, project liaison points and process for external input to the report were also confirmed. Taking into account the initiation discussions, the methodology was updated and confirmed.

3.2 Research monitoring needs and typologies

The following steps were employed:

- Tabulate RMA tools, functions and processes into a matrix. Given the relationship between functions and processes, compile into the same matrix. Compile specific national tools under the RMA into a separate matrix.
- For each function, tool or process, define its purpose, and define the need for monitoring. What to monitor then falls out of that
- Initial definition of what the monitoring measures may look like in response to the defined monitoring need
- Interview identified liaison staff across relevant MfE teams to collect viewpoints on potential areas of monitoring and measures and collate interview information into the matrix
- Liaise with MfE contacts to confirm and revise as necessary and ensure consistent with MfE Evaluation Framework
- Work through cause and effect (logic flow) to illustrate connection from outcome sought through to monitoring measures
- Refine matrix to simplify monitoring measures, and identify themes or groupings of types of measures
- Identify key linkages including connections to non-regulatory means (identified but not detailed at this stage, for example link to LGA mechanisms)
- Further refine matrix and review as necessary.

3.3 Report preparation

The draft of the report was prepared and submitted to MfE for comment. This was reviewed by MfE, local government and government department working groups supporting the MRP. The feedback provided was considered and incorporated into the report as appropriate. The final report was prepared and delivered to MfE.

4 Identifying Monitoring Measures

This section of the report comments on the approach to defining monitoring measures and particular restrictions or aspects to note about the measures. This section does not comment on the measures in relation to the information collected in the attached matrices, nor on the findings or conclusions of that information. These findings are reported in section 6 of this report.

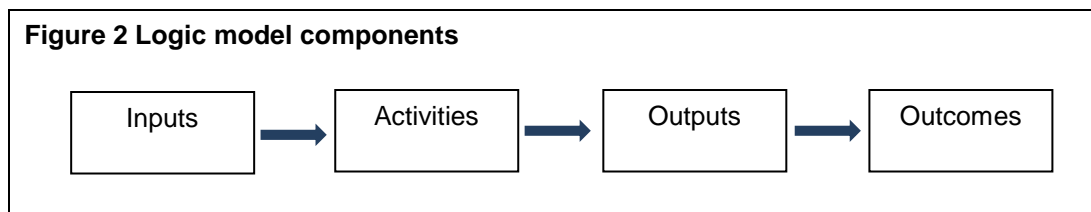
4.1 A structure to identify monitoring needs

A tabulated approach was designed to enable identification of both monitoring needs and measures across the various functions, tools and processes of the RMA. The matrices provide a logical recording of the purpose and subsequent monitoring needs for each function, tool and process. This structure will assist the stock take exercise and the future development and implementation of a national monitoring framework.

Given the relationship between functions and processes, both were compiled into the same matrix. A separate matrix was prepared for the specific national tools under the RMA.

4.2 A logic flow of monitoring measures

MfE has an Evaluation Hub to support consistent evaluation technique in policy work. The Evaluation Team has developed guidance to help identify logic and design measures for assessing the effectiveness of policy. The logic model components are shown in Figure 2.



The components of the Evaluation Logic model are described as follows:

- Outcome
The outcomes you are trying to achieve over time. Outcomes may or may not be directly resulting from a function, tool or process. Outcomes may be short term, medium term, or long term
- Performance – output
Aspects that are a direct consequence of, or directly related to, the function, process or tool
- Performance – activity / process
Activities required by a function, process or tool
- Input
The resources used to deliver a function, process or tool.

A set of questions was applied to the functions, tools and processes to develop the logic flow applied to this needs analysis, and therefore format of the matrices. The questions to form the logic flow were developed using a national policy statement (NPS) as an example. Posing questions around outcomes, outputs, activities/processes and inputs assisted to understand monitoring needs in a structured way.



Questions posed:

- What is the outcome sought by the function, process or tool? (purpose)
 - eg RMA decision making recognises national significance of renewable electricity generation activities, plans provide consistency in decisions and increased capacity for renewable electricity generation
- Why would we monitor? (focus / context)
 - eg assess effectiveness of NPS in meeting policy objective, consider contribution to wider government goals/work programme
- What are the potential measures? These include:
 - Inputs eg time and cost of plan change, guidance on NPS
 - Activities eg Council notifies plan change
 - Output eg Council gives effect to NPS through plans and consent decisions
- How will the measures be collected? (monitoring measure type)
 - eg consent decisions – qualitative assessment
- Who holds the information?
 - eg MfE, local authorities
- What are the key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures?
 - Eg government energy strategy, council energy policy, economic incentives.

The structured approach assisted in systematically identifying the outcome sought and the monitoring measures across the input, activity and output categories. As noted in 4.4 below, the input, activity and output categories contribute to the outcome sought by the function, tool or process. Separate outcome measures were generally not identified unless they were directly relevant to RMA implementation (generally outcomes are reliant on wider influences than the RMA alone). For example a short term outcome directly related to RMA implementation is that RMA decision making recognises national significance of renewable electricity generation activities. A medium or long term outcome is for increased renewable electricity generation capacity and lower greenhouse gas emissions which cannot be directly attributable to the RMA.

In order to simplify the tabulation of functions, tools and processes, the input, activity and output measures were combined into one group of “monitoring measures”.

In identifying the monitoring measures in this structured way, consistency in measures and source types emerges. This was further developed into generic groupings which are outlined further in section 6 of this report.

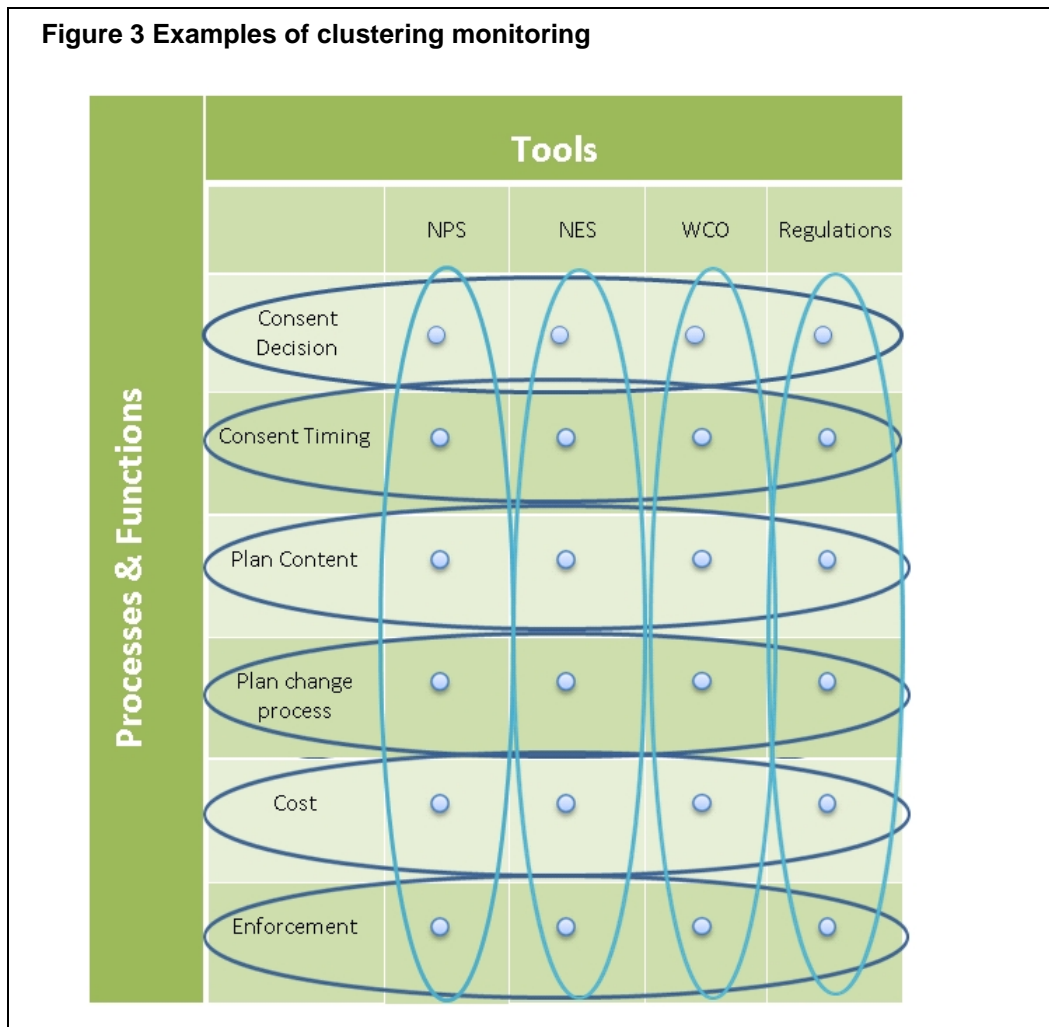
4.3 Acknowledging potential clustering of monitoring needs

Monitoring functions, processes and tools under the RMA can be cut many ways. Capturing the monitoring needs and measures consistently through the structure we have developed allows cross overs and relationships across the functions, tools and processes to be identified. This understanding will help inform the future development of a national monitoring framework.

Figure 3 illustrates different ways of clustering monitoring activities using some identified examples. It demonstrates the cross-over relationship across the categories of monitoring.

Monitoring of an individual tool may be necessary or appropriate, for example monitoring the implementation of the NPS for renewable electricity generation. Monitoring an individual function may also be necessary or appropriate, for example assessing the outcome of resource consent decisions. Or, there may be a reason to undertake specific research on a function or process under one tool, for example reviewing all resource consent decisions for renewable electricity generation projects.

Once all monitoring needs are recorded within a co-ordinated structure, it will be possible to determine more efficient clustering of monitoring activity. For example if there is a need to monitor plan content related to NPS for renewable electricity generation, at the same time, plan content on electricity transmission (from the NPS or national environmental standard) or plan change costs in general could also be monitored.



4.4 Measures to monitor outcomes

In defining monitoring needs and measures, this report has focused on input, activity and output measures. The attached matrices have also identified key outcomes sought by the function, process or



tool, and where measures to monitor the outcomes and directly applicable to RMA monitoring, these measures have also been identified in the column of possible monitoring measures.

However, in many cases it is not possible to define the specific RMA monitoring measures for the outcomes due to contributors to outcomes extending beyond the RMA itself. Broader influences or contributors are identified in the relationship column.

In particular, monitoring of environmental indicators is an important contributor to assessing the outcomes achieved under the RMA. However state of environment monitoring is not usually a direct measure of monitoring a function, tool or process at a national level. This relationship has been highlighted in the right hand column of the matrices where it is relevant.

In addition, non-regulatory measures and aspects of good practice are common in contributing to outcomes across RMA functions, tool and processes. For example a council's approach to education or land owner liaison may be a primary measure for achieving compliance with a district or regional plan and monitoring these activities in addition to the formal enforcement functions will provide a fuller picture of achievement of outcomes sought. This connection has also been highlighted in the column of key relationships.

The stocktake in the next phase of the MRP project will need to account for these broader monitoring activities and their contribution.

4.5 National vs local monitoring measures

Local authority information is regularly identified as a source of monitoring information for the monitoring measures. In scanning the matrices, it may appear to be somewhat under-identified. This is because of the focus on monitoring at a national, rather than a local level. The matrices cover high-level local authority operational components only. The stocktake in the next stage of the MRP project will provide the opportunity to better understand the relationship and fit between national and local processes. The findings in section 6 of this report comment further on this important connection between national and local measures and information.

4.6 Quantitative vs qualitative monitoring measures

Traditionally, the focus of national monitoring under the RMA has been on quantitative measures, for example consent numbers under the bi-annual survey. These quantitative measures are still an important indicator of functions, tools and processes. The logic flow in developing the monitoring measures in this needs analysis leads to the development of both quantitative and qualitative measures. An example of a qualitative measure is assessing the outcome of a resource consent decision or the quality of plan content. Both quantitative and qualitative measures are incorporated into the matrices. This is appropriate as both types of measures are required to enable a holistic understanding of RMA functions, tools and processes. Findings in relation to qualitative measures are provided in section 6 of this report.

4.7 Mandate to monitor implementation of the RMA

In general, sections 24 and 27 of the RMA provide the mandate for MfE to monitor functions, processes and tools under the RMA.

Section 24 sets out the functions of the Minister for the Environment. The stated functions include:

“(f) the monitoring of the effect and implementation of this Act (including any regulations in force under it), national policy statements, and water conservation orders



In addition, monitoring of specific aspects of the RMA are highlighted in section 24:

(g) the monitoring of the relationship between the functions, powers, and duties of central government and local government under this Part

(ga) the monitoring and investigation, in such manner as the Minister thinks fit, of any matter of environmental significance”.

Section 27 provides for the Minister to require a local authority, requiring authority or heritage protection authority to supply information about the exercise of their functions, powers and duties under the Act.

Some individual tools (particularly NPS) may provide additional mandate or focus for monitoring within the tool itself. For example the NPS for freshwater management states in the preamble that “*The Minister for the Environment intends to seek an independent review of the implementation and effectiveness of this national policy statement in achieving all its objectives and policies and in achieving the purpose of the Act, no later than five years after it comes into force...*”



5 Tabulating monitoring needs

5.1 Functions and processes

Appendix A records monitoring needs and possible measures for functions and processes. The matrices record what *could* be monitored ahead of further consideration in the development and design of a national monitoring framework in stage two of the MRP. The monitoring measures use monitoring types (or groupings) as far as possible to simplify the approach. Findings in relation to the monitoring types are outlined in section 6 below. However, some functions, processes and tools have very specific monitoring needs that do not fit the types identified.

Some functions and processes are mandatory (eg plan making process) and others are discretionary (eg investigation of performance by the Minister). Others are a mixture (eg undertaking a function may be discretionary, but if it is undertaken the process for doing so is mandatory). The matrix attached records all key functions and processes whether they are mandatory or discretionary. Due to the complexity around discretionary vs mandatory, the matrix does not specify each function or process falling within one or the other category. Later stages of the MRP project looking at priorities around monitoring activities may consider this aspect.

5.2 Tools

Appendix B records monitoring needs and possible measures for tools. The matrix lists current national tools.

The monitoring needs and measures for a group of tools was found to have some common elements but also each tool has its own more specific processes or milestones to be monitored. For example, monitoring plan changes to give effect to an NPS is a consistent measure across all NPS whereas monitoring the effectiveness of the working relationship with iwi is a specific measure for the NPS for Freshwater Management. The common elements are grouped where applicable to simplify the matrix.

5.3 Categories of information tabulated

The information in the appendices is tabulated into the following categories:

Column A – RMA function, process or tool

This column identifies the specific RMA function, process or tool, and where relevant the RMA reference.

Column B – Outcome or purpose

This column summarises the purpose of that particular function, process or tool or the outcome sought by the detail around that function, process or tool.

Column C – Context for the monitoring need

This column provides further commentary around why monitoring of that function, process or tool is of interest to MfE. There may be a particular focus or current relevance to highlight here which contributes to identifying the monitoring measures.

Column D – Possible monitoring measures



On the basis of the purpose and context in the previous two columns, this column identifies the possible monitoring measures across the input, activity and output categories. It also includes some outcome measures where they were able to be directly identified.

Column E – Monitoring measure type

The themes and groupings around the potential monitoring measures in column D are identified here. These “types” of monitoring are intended to assist in future stages of the project and co-ordination across different aspects of monitoring functions, processes and tools.

Column F – Who holds the information

This column identifies the source of information required for the monitoring measures.

Column G – Key relationships or connections

This column lists other activities, documents or monitoring that are related and relevant to that function, process or tool.

5.4 Level of detail recorded

Tabulating monitoring needs across all functions, processes and tools is complex and extensive. In order to achieve simplicity, the matrices are necessarily at a reasonably high level. As the future stages of the project proceed to development and implementation of the monitoring framework, the level of detail in areas of focus will also develop.



6 Key findings

In undertaking this needs analysis, a number of observations have been made.

Monitoring needs are extensive

The monitoring needs, or what could be monitored, are extensive. Recording in one place, in one format, is an important first step in developing a logical, co-ordinated and efficient framework in future stages of the MRP project.

Themes in monitoring measure types

The matrices attached work through the specific functions, tools and processes. However, identifying themes in measures and sources was a key finding of the report. These themes were developed into consistent language and repeated as appropriate for simplicity. This grouping may assist in structuring monitoring needs and activities in developing and implementing the framework to be developed in stage two of the project. The key monitoring measure types are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1 Monitoring Measure Types

Monitoring type	Explanation
Feedback eg local authority, iwi, industry, EPA	Either actively seeking feedback from relevant parties or collating information based on feedback received through other forums or mechanisms.
Plan change notices	Reviewing formal notices received by MfE about plan changes. There is a requirement to notify MfE of plan changes.
Plan content – qualitative assessment	Assessment of individual plan changes to review their content. The focus of assessment will vary.
Plan effectiveness report - qualitative assessment	Assessment of individual plan effectiveness reports to review their content. The focus of assessment will vary
Plan change process – qualitative assessment	Assessment of individual plan change processes to review details such as influencing factors. The focus of assessment will vary
Quantitative survey eg time and cost, number, type, fees	Collection of quantitative information.
Use of power – qualitative assessment	Assessment of undertaking a specific function or power to review details of process or outcome.
Issue evaluation – qualitative assessment	Assessment of a specific issue to review details of process or outcome.
Mfe Records	Reviewing MfE records held on a topic or function
EPA Records	Reviewing EPA records held on a topic or function
Outcome / decision – qualitative assessment	Assessment of a specific decision to review details of an outcome. The focus of assessment will vary



Council report – qualitative assessment	Assessment of a council report to review their content. The focus of assessment will vary
Council policy/process – qualitative assessment	Assessment of a council policy to review their content. The focus of assessment will vary
Section 32 reports – qualitative assessment	Assessment of a council s32 report to review their content. The focus of assessment will vary
Investigation – eg into particular influences, factors or topics	Investigation into a specific issue or performance of a specific function.
Local authority practice	Assessment of a matter of practice or approach in undertaking a function or process
Application quality – assessment	Assessment of application documents to review their content quality
Court proceedings eg numbers, nature of offence, parties	Collection of quantitative information or details of formal records
Council resolutions	Collection of formal records on council resolutions

These monitoring types appear consistently through the attached matrices but the focus will differ depending on the function, tool or process being monitored. For example, the focus of feedback could be on the outcome of an RMA process (eg consent decision) or it could be on the process itself. Who will provide the feedback will also depend on the roles and parties involved in a particular function tool or process, eg a council may manage the process but the outcome has come from the Court (or Board of Inquiry).

As the focus or area of policy interest changes over time, the monitoring measures can be adapted in their focus.

Key areas of monitoring

The matrices outline a wide variety of potential monitoring with the monitoring types outlined in Table 1 above. The monitoring types can be categorised into the following areas of focus:

- internal MfE system or process
- council implementation
- activities of other parties with roles in the RMA for example applicants, iwi or a board of inquiry

There is also a clear distinction that emerges between:

- monitoring a process or aspects of the process (eg plan change process of resource consent timing)
- monitoring an outcome (eg plan content or resource consent decision).

These areas of monitoring provide a means of focusing or organising monitoring activities and can be considered in stage two and three of the MRP.

Overlaps and similarities are apparent across the types and forms of functions, tools and processes. There are opportunities for monitoring of these similar areas to inform each other, in particular to identify areas for improvement where the processes are not quite aligned. For example, similarities (or not) between an internal MfE process (NPS) and a statutory local authority process (plan making schedule 1), or overlaps between national tools and separate local authority functions contributing to national outcomes.



Information sources – councils are key link

Although councils are only one of the monitoring areas identified above, they are a key source of information for many aspects across the matrices. In addition to councils' own documents and processes, they are a key information source for activities of other parties and linkages beyond the RMA. For example, councils will also be a key source of information for activities of applicants, or have important feedback on activities of the courts, or MfE internal processes.

There are some stand-alone activities suitable for one-off monitoring which need not involve councils, for example court proceedings, or internal MfE process/time/cost for developing NES. Individual monitoring exercises on stand-alone functions or processes will still be relevant. However, even these activities may benefit from council feedback as one of the monitoring measures.

The structured approach in the attached matrices enables options for stand-alone monitoring exercises to be identified. It also enables key linkages and additional contributors to what may appear to be a stand-alone matter to be acknowledged and used where appropriate.

Councils and their information will continue to be a key component in monitoring activity, whether by necessity or design. The structured approach and the future stages of the MRP will assist in co-ordinated and efficient requests for information from councils.

Linkages between measures and beyond the RMA

Linkages beyond the RMA are particularly relevant for local government information sources and milestones (eg LGA policies, funding) but have not been detailed within the scope of this project. This linkage is critical and requires further exploration in developing a workable and efficient framework. The stocktake to be undertaken for the later stages of the MRP project could assist in identifying the extent and significance of these linkages.

There are also linkages between tools and functions/processes which should not be lost in separating out components of RMA implementation, for example national environmental standard (NES) decisions and plan provisions, or NES providing a specific response to a local authority function (eg contaminated land).

There is a strong link between process monitoring and state of environment monitoring. This study does not detail the considerable state of environment monitoring that is undertaken at a local level and could be collated at a national level. This particular connection is worthy of further consideration in development of the wider framework.

Another link identified is to non-regulatory, good practice or other alternative mechanisms not specifically referred to in the RMA and the connection this may have to specific tools or functions under the RMA and their effectiveness. For example, a link may be demonstrated between an education approach and plan quality.

Qualitative assessment

Monitoring of qualitative outcomes in decisions, reports and plans is a consistent and common need identified to enable a better understanding of decision outcomes or process influencers. Quantitative results on numbers of decisions or time/cost of processes do not provide the full picture. Qualitative aspects are more difficult and time consuming to assess and report, but critical in a monitoring package to assess effectiveness.

The results of qualitative monitoring exercises will be of strong interest to users and administrators of the RMA. These aspects will be particularly relevant in sharing good practice, and in building on the key



connections and relationships beyond the core aspects of the RMA (as identified in column G of matrices).



National and local roles in monitoring

Central government and local government have distinct monitoring roles. The focus of the MRP is to develop a framework for national monitoring. Local monitoring needs, activities and priorities will be influenced by local plans and issues in the local context.

The methodology for this needs analysis has identified high level, local authority processes. The critical contribution of local monitoring to national functions, tools and processes has been highlighted above.

The extensive information collected and held by local authorities is not recorded in detail in the matrices. As noted above, local information provides a critical contribution to the national picture on the implementation and effectiveness of the RMA. This will be a relevant consideration for the forthcoming stocktake to be undertaken to ensure the relationship between national and local processes is fully captured.

Appendix A

Functions and processes – monitoring needs and measures

RMA Functions and Processes

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	RMA Function or process	Outcome sought by function or process (purpose)	Context for the monitoring need	Possible monitoring measures	Monitoring measure type	Who holds information	Key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures
2							
3	Functions of Minister for the Environment						
4							
5	Monitor relationship of functions powers and duties of central and local govt s24(g)	Effective relationship of functions, powers, duties of central/local government	Working of functions critical in effective operation of Act	Time and cost to MfE to undertake functions Time and cost to local authorities to undertake functions Undertaking of functions of central and local government Gaps or overlaps in functions Inappropriate allocation of functions	Quantitative survey - time and cost Feedback - central govt, local govt, iwi (Treaty settlement feedback), industry	MfE, other govt depts, local authority feedback, industry feedback	connection to local authority and central govt functions under other Acts Treaty settlements
6	Monitor significant environmental issues s24(ga)	Any matter of environmental significance investigated	Significant environmental issues	Criteria or guidelines for use of power eg criteria for defining significance Time and cost to MfE Number of investigations undertaken, which type of issues investigated, location and jurisdiction of issue, nature of recommendations	Issue evaluation - qualitative assessment of nature, outcome Quantitative survey - number and type of investigations undertaken	will depend on nature of issue to be investigated	Investigations under other Acts eg PCE or OAG investigations, investigations by local authorities
7	Monitor use of economic instruments s24(h)	Effective use of economic instruments	Assess need for additional tools/support to encourage use of economic instruments	Time and cost to MfE Rules in plans putting in place economic instruments	Plan content - qualitative assessment	MfE Plan library	Requirement to consider economic instrument options under tools eg NPSFM
8	Investigate local authorities performance under Act s24A	Investigate the performance or failure of a local authority to undertake its functions, powers or duties and make appropriate recommendations Improvement in performance when needed	Significant power, need to monitor trends in authorities or functions giving rise to use of power	Criteria or guidelines for use of power eg defining when performance deemed a failure Number & nature of investigations undertaken, which powers functions or duties investigated, which local authority, whether recommendation made Time and cost to MfE	Investigations - qualitative assessment of nature, outcome Quantitative survey - numbers of investigations Performance of local authorities - qualitative assessment Feedback eg via formal Treaty settlement feedback mechanisms	MfE	Local authority functions under other Acts, performance under a specific tool or process
9	Residual powers of Minister s25	Commissioners perform functions powers or duties of a council where the council has failed in its performance	Significant power for the Minister, has been used rarely so assessment of impact and reasons for outcomes need to be understood. Political, public and local government interest in the power.	Criteria or guidelines for use of power Nature of failure in relation to functions, powers or duties Local authority response Tools required to be put in place for appointment and temporary powers, workability, timeframes, outcomes Time and cost to MfE	Performance of commissioners - qualitative assessment Feedback from council staff, public, related councils	MfE, local authorities	Environment Canterbury (Temporary Commissioners and Improved Water Management) Act 2010
10	Directing local authorities to prepare plan, plan change, or commence review s25A	Local authorities have all necessary plans in place	Significant power, need to monitor trends in authorities or plans giving rise to use of power	Time and cost to MfE Timeframe to prepare plan change under direction met Number of directions, local authority directed, plan involved, reason for direction	Quantitative survey - number of formal directions Plan content - qualitative assessment Plan change notices related to a direction	MfE, plan notices	LTP work programmes / funding
11	Require local authorities to supply information s27	All information necessary to monitor the exercise of functions under the Act is available	Appropriate use of power, assess implications of use of power	Criteria or guidelines on information requests to local authorities Timeframe to provide information achieved Number of times power used, local authority involved, nature of information sought, reasons why local authority required to provide information	Quantitative survey, number of times power used Use of power - qualitative assessment of information required and local authority response	MfE	Information supplied for other purposes

RMA Functions and Processes

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	RMA Function or process	Outcome sought by function or process (purpose)	Context for the monitoring need	Possible monitoring measures	Monitoring measure type	Who holds information	Key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures
12	Delegation of Minister powers to MfE s29	Delegation of Minister powers to MfE to streamline certain processes and decisions includes s.29(e) – functions, powers and duties under Part 6AA (proposals of national significance)	Appropriate use of delegations Assess if more use of delegations possible	Internal review deadlines or targets Delegations are in place Delegations recorded Use of delegation power to make decisions	MfE records - delegations register MfE records - risk register Feedback - Minister	MfE	Govt processes re delegation
13							
14	Ministerial direction/National Call ins						
15	Minister can intervene in matter of national importance s142, 149ZA	Ministerial decision to intervene is appropriate and timely Alternative process is effective, streamlined and targeted Powers used are effective and option chosen for intervention most appropriate	What is the Benefit to Minister for Environment - whether to intervene/direct Benefit of alternative process of national direction Pros/cons of different options for intervention	Time and cost to EPA Timeframe set in Act for decision to intervene Number of requests to intervene or direct Number approved by minister Outcome of called in process Decisions made under delegation Applicant's experience of alternative process	EPA records - quantitative data, Outcome/decision - qualitative assessment Feedback - applicants, local authority	EPA	EPA monitoring arrangements EPA feedback mechanisms Outcome re actual project (rather than decision to intervene)
16							
17	Functions of Minister of Conservation						
18	Ministers powers in relation to CMA and regional coastal plans s28	Effective management of CMA	Influence of Minister of Conservation in relation to CMA and regional coastal plans	Time and cost to DoC Number of decisions to Minister to approve regional coastal plans Number and nature of amendments sought	Quantitative survey - time and cost Quantitative survey - number of requests Plan change content - qualitative assessment	DoC	DoC responsibility - will need to work with DoC for alignment of approach
19							
20	Functions of local authorities						
21	Local authority functions generally s30 - 36AA	Appropriate, targeted and adaptive model for delivery of local authority functions	Sharing resources is becoming more common and it would be useful to understand the extent of this under RMA and any barriers to assess if support could be provided	Effective guidance, information and funding to encourage shared resources and reduce barriers Whether councils share resources in administering the RMA, what functions are involved Systems used to share knowledge between councils Reason for sharing resources/knowledge eg time, cost, staffing, capacity Time and cost saving	Council report or decision on shared resources - qualitative assessment	Local authorities	LTP Local authority performance Good practice
22	Plan making (see below)						
23	Consenting (see below)						
24	Regional council functions s30	Control of land use Identifying and monitoring contaminated land Control of CMA Control of taking, using, damming and diverting water Control of discharges Allocation of water, heat or energy (from water), air or water assimilative capacity Allocation of coastal space Biodiversity Strategic integration of infrastructure and land use	The Minister and MfE have interest in various topics and functions dependant on priorities and focus of work Dependant on policy work programme particular topics and functions will be a focus eg integration of infrastructure and land use, urban growth, integration between regional and territorial authorities Link to some NPS and NES eg contam land	Time and cost to local authorities Plan provisions support delivery of function Consent decisions achieve plan objectives Appropriate management of environmental effects Quality of decisions on plan and consents	Plan content - Qualitative assessment Consent decisions - qualitative assessment Investigation into performance of local authority - assessment of outcome Feedback - local authorities, govt depts, iwi authority through Treaty settlement monitoring and feedback provisions	MfE Local authorities	Outcomes sought under specific tools relevant to function eg NPS FM, State of environment reporting informs focus and outcome sought locally from function, LTP performance measures Local authority strategy, growth management plans, LGA policy documents Good practice Related central govt functions

RMA Functions and Processes

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	RMA Function or process	Outcome sought by function or process (purpose)	Context for the monitoring need	Possible monitoring measures	Monitoring measure type	Who holds information	Key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures
25	Territorial authority functions s31	Integrated management of the effects of the use, development or protection of land and natural and physical resources Land use control to manage natural hazards, hazardous substances, noise, surface of water, biodiversity Control of noise Control of activities in relation to surface water Control of subdivision	As above	As above	As above	MfE Local authorities	As above
26	Consideration of alternatives, costs, benefits s32	To assess and justify approach to policy and regulation in RMA plans and tools	Critical input to ensure quality of approach in plans under RMA	Effectiveness of s32 guidance Time and cost to local authority / MfE s32 report available with each plan change notice, NPS proposed, NES decision Production of s32 report for each plan change, NPS, NES Effectiveness of assessment approach across local and central govt tools Regulation fully justified	s32 reports - qualitative assessment plan change content - qualitative assessment	local authorities MfE	National level tools with s32 reports Performance and effect of s32 with central govt vs local govt Non-regulatory methods outside of RMA
27	Transfer of powers s33	Enable most appropriate authority to carry out function by ability for local authorities to transfer the function, power or duty to another public authority		Transferor name; transferee name; powers being transferred; date of transfer; duration of transfer; date of any revocation of transfer or cancellation of transfer agreement	Survey - use of power, nature of transfers Quantitative survey - Number of transfers notified to Minister	MfE - notices to Minister	LTP
28	Monitoring and reporting by local authorities s35-35A	Local authority keeps essential records, monitors, and closes loop on policy effectiveness to achieve state of environment outcomes and other policy outcomes	Monitoring is critical part of RMA cycles and performance expectation for local authorities. Assess activities undertaken	Time and cost to local authorities Production and availability of plan effectiveness monitoring report (5 yearly) Production and availability of state of environment report Influence of plan effectiveness report on plan changes Collection, recording and availability of information as required by s35	Plan effectiveness reports - qualitative assessment Survey - monitoring activity SOE report - qualitative assessment Quantitative survey - time and cost	Local authority	Broader local govt monitoring strategies including state of environment reporting Link to functions eg monitoring consents Link to broader information requirements for local authorities Alignment through LTP
29	Administrative charges and discounting s36 - 36AA	Charging regime appropriate, reasonable and targeted	Check trends in RMA compliance costs and tools to incentivise reduced costs	Effective guidance on charging, Level of charges set, consistency in charges, decisions on additional charges, decisions on discounting, reason for discounting, recording of decisions	Charging and discounting decisions - qualitative assessment Survey of numbers	local authorities	LTP, funding policies, discounting policies, good practice
30							
31	Powers of local authorities and public authorities						
32	Joint management agreements s36B	Local authority forms JMA with another public authority, iwi authority or group	Limited use of JMAs, information on their use and purpose will assist in sharing info and encourage effective use of power	time and cost to local authority, iwi authority or other group Number of JMAs, JMA parties, function power or duty involved, administrative costs	Records - JMA notices JMA - qualitative assessment Quantitative survey - time and cost	MfE, copy of JMA	Treaty settlements, council policy/process for working with iwi, LTP arrangements with iwi

RMA Functions and Processes

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	RMA Function or process	Outcome sought by function or process (purpose)	Context for the monitoring need	Possible monitoring measures	Monitoring measure type	Who holds information	Key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures
33	Waiver and extension of time s37	Power for local authority or other public authority to extend time limits stated in Act is specific instances	Understand when and why this power is used, identify trends. Understand if use of power indicates timeframes in Act not appropriate or if additional support needed. Significant Minister interest in use of this power and avoiding use where possible. Links to discount regulations	Effective guidance When and why timeframes are extended What proportion of applications have extended timeframes	Quantitative survey - number of extensions, length of extensions decisions on extensions - qualitative assessment	Local authorities	Consent timeframes - suitability Good practice
34	Hearings s39	Hearings follow due process and are fair to all parties	Assess performance of hearing panels, assess impact of accreditation, assess councillor vs commissioner hearings, understand experience of hearing parties at hearings. Assess if hearing arrangements are fit for purpose or additional options/support warranted	Time and cost of hearings to local authorities and applicants and other hearing parties Accreditation programme Use of independent commissioners vs councillors Experiences of hearing attendees Quality of decisions Number of accredited commissioners Cost of hearings on process	Feedback - hearing parties, accredited commissioners Decisions - qualitative assessment Quantitative survey - numbers of hearings where independent commissioners requested Council policy - hearing committees	local authorities Feedback - applicants, submitters, commissioners	Making Good Decisions Programme LGA/LGOIMA processes for meetings and committees, Council policy re accredited commissioners and/or independent commissioners
35							
36	Functions of EPA						
37	EPA s42B-42D	EPA effectively carries out allocated functions	Assess performance of EPA, and consider options to expand functions of EPA. Ministerial interest in options	EPA time and cost Internal procedures Processes support functions Relationship between EPA and Sec for Environment Decisions made in accordance with powers	Investigation - performance Feedback Decisions outcome - qualitative assessment	EPA	Functions of Minister, role of EPA more broadly
38							
39	Statutory acknowledgements						
40	Statutory acknowledgements processes s95E and sch 11	To require consent authorities, the Environment court and the Historic Places Trust to have regard to the statutory acknowledgements.	Assess impact of statutory acknowledgements on decisions Input to future use of statutory acknowledgements	Local authority process and time Decisions support statutory acknowledgement Number of decisions made in statutory acknowledgement area	Consent decision - qualitative assessment of consideration of stat acknowledgement	Local authority	Broader local authority practices, processes and relationships with iwi. Treaty settlement monitoring
41		To require relevant consent authorities to forward summaries of rc applications for activities that would affect the area to which the SA applies.		as above Iwi informed of all relevant resource consent applications	Survey - number of notifications Feedback - iwi	Local authority Iwi	as above
42		to enable the governance entity and any member of the relevant iwi to cite a statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of the iwi with the area to which the statutory acknowledgement relates.		as above Local authority recognises iwi association in decisions and processes	Local authority practice - consent administration Feedback eg through Treaty settlement relationship meetings	Iwi	as above

RMA Functions and Processes

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	RMA Function or process	Outcome sought by function or process (purpose)	Context for the monitoring need	Possible monitoring measures	Monitoring measure type	Who holds information	Key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures
43							
44	NES process						
45	NES process s43	Streamlined NES process NES appropriately justified Process time and cost efficient Appropriate opportunity for public input	Assess process to develop NES to establish possible improvements to process.	Time and cost to MfE (and time for industry, councils, iwi , NGOs and members of public if involved in development of regulations) Overall time taken to deliver NES, as well as time taken to progress through each stage of the NES process Process followed Liaison with industry and local government Feedback from industry and local government	Quantitative survey - cost and time information Feedback eg industry, councils, iwi, NGOs	MfE Industry, councils, iwi, NGOs	Individual NES, implementation of NES and how the process has contributed to a workable regulation being in place
46							
47	NPS process						
48	NPS process s46-46A, 47-52	NPS follows process fit for purpose, appropriate hearing, testing and public input	Assess process to inform future NPS development including informing future problem definition and policy response	Time and cost to MfE Time to deliver NPS Process followed and feedback on process, use and effect of s552A, Board members used , number of submissions and value of public input	Survey - timing of key process milestones Quantitative survey - cost and information Feedback eg submitters, Bol, local authorities	MfE	Individual NPS, implementation of NPS and how the process has contributed to a workable regulation being in place
49			Assess influence of NPS in decisions	Appeals and does court consider NPS in decisions Influence of NPS vs other tools or measures	Court decisions - qualitative assessment	Env Court	
50							
51	Plan making						
52	RMA policy statements and plans s59-77	State policy direction of region/district Regulates activities and provide effective framework for making decisions on resource consents Plan provisions provide framework for decisions under NPS/NES and to implement NPS/NES Express best practice in managing the environment	Ensure policy statements and plans are achieving their purpose Ensure effective link to NPS and NES Assess use of combined plans and any barriers to this Ensure plans are influencing decisions made on applications Determine any barriers to plans being an effective RMA tool	Time and cost by local authority All plans anticipated to be in place are operative Collect plan change info by subject/topic of plan change to determine if any barriers or issues are universal or specific to types or topics of plan changes Effectiveness of guidance 2 year timeframe is met Plan change/variation appeals (numbers, timeframes, basis of appeal, court decision) Effectiveness of policies in consent determinations Effect of existing planning provisions Regulatory vs non-regulatory method to achieve outcome Outcomes of plan effectiveness monitoring - key findings and responses Full review vs staged plan change approach Use of combined plans - in what circumstances are they used (or why not) Plans taking into account iwi management plans Use of early effect of rules, outcome of late effect of rules	Plan content - qualitative assessment Quantitative survey - time and cost information Consent decisions - qualitative assessment of link between decision and obj/policy Quantitative survey - numbers of plan changes Plan effectiveness reports - qualitative assessment Feedback - on plan outcomes and on timing of rules having effect	Local Authorities and Env Court Feedback from plan users eg iwi authority	local authority strategy, policy, funding, use of non-RMA and non-regulatory measures to achieve outcomes Treaty settlement monitoring Good practice

RMA Functions and Processes

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	RMA Function or process	Outcome sought by function or process (purpose)	Context for the monitoring need	Possible monitoring measures	Monitoring measure type	Who holds information	Key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures
53	Schedule 1 process						
54	Process to develop RMA policy statements and plans	Plan process supports development of effective plans, is agile, and cost efficient	To assess that plan making process is appropriate, timely and cost efficient To consider possible opportunities for reduction in time	Time and cost by local authority Time and cost taken for plan changes/ variations (by stage) Influence of certain factors on time/cost eg number of submissions, political cycle, topic of plan change, capacity of council, key players involved	Quantitative survey - timing for plan changes and cost of plan changes Investigation - factors influencing time and cost	Local authorities	Collect plan change info by subject/topic of plan change to determine if any barriers or issues are universal or specific to types or topics of plan changes - this can align with tools topics eg water, ET
55	Clause 3 - Consultation	Local authorities consult with Ministers, other local authorities and tangata whenua to obtain early and effective input in plan preparation	Assess input from iwi authorities, nature of response and satisfaction with consultation process Assess the use of combined consultation processes (clause 3C)	Effectiveness of guidance Nature of consultation by type of document (policy statement, plan, plan change or variation); Subject matter; whether consultation is part of combined process (see clause 3C of Schedule 1)	Plan change qualitative assessment - consultation type and influence	MfE library of plan changes	Treaty settlement obligations, LGA consultation, local authority processes for engaging with iwi authority
56	Clause 5 – Public notice and provision of document to public bodies	Requirement for local authorities during the preparation of a proposed policy statement or plan, and council initiated plan changes and variations to consult the Minister for the Environment Requirement for local authorities to provide copy of their proposed policy statement or plan to the Minister for the Environment	Assess level and usefulness of requirement to consult with the Minister Assess if MfE should be taking a more active role	Time and cost by MfE and local authorities Number of notifications, type of document (proposed policy statement, proposed plan, plan change or variation or combination); themes of changes; areas of concern.	Plan content - assess themes of plan change topics, assess influence of step to consult with Minister Quantitative assessment - time and cost for MfE involvement / response	MfE	MfE priorities and work programme
57	Clause 14 and Clause 27 Appeals	Provide a process to lodge and resolve disputes (appeals) lodged on proposed policy statements and plans, plan changes and variations	Assess the proportion of plan changes being resolved by Env Court. Assess if appeals focused on certain types or subject matters. Input to possible improvements to both sch 1 and call-in options monitor workload of court	Appellant, respondent Date appealed nature of plan change appealed nature of appeal decision of court time from appeal lodgement to decision additional cost to local authority from appeal process influence of court vs mediation process	Decisions - qualitative assessment of influence of court on outcome, and nature of influence Quantitative survey - number of appeals, number resolved through mediation, timing of plan changes through appeal process and impact on total time of plan change, costs for local authority for appeal process	Env Court	
58							
59	Resource consents						
60	Consent application Part 6	To assess proposed development for acceptability To ensure development complies with the objectives and policies set out in the local government plans	Continue to improve and streamline process	Effectiveness of guidance Statutory process followed Obtaining greater understanding about issues, time/cost by specific consent or project type (eg consents for types of water takes or types of infrastructure development).	Quantitative survey - types of consent, topics for consent Consent decisions - qualitative assessment Application quality - qualitative assessment	Local Authorities	Consent outcomes by topic, particularly in relation to NPS/NES or policy development area
61	Application process Part 6	Streamlined process that is fit for purpose	Interest in achieving a streamlined process as much as possible	Time and cost for local authorities, applicants and 3rd parties Decisions are timely Council capacity	Feedback on process - local authority and applicant Quantitative survey - time and cost to local authority and applicant	Local Authorities	

RMA Functions and Processes

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	RMA Function or process	Outcome sought by function or process (purpose)	Context for the monitoring need	Possible monitoring measures	Monitoring measure type	Who holds information	Key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures
62	Consent decisions s104-104D	To make a decision on the application	Assess quality of decisions and any link between process (time) and outcome	Quality of decisions Key factors influencing decision outcome Lapsing of consents - timing appropriate Ability for objectives and policies to influence consent decisions. Clear link between consent decisions and plan content Consent outcomes in key policy area eg aspects relevant to NPS and NES (eg consents for electricity generation activities)	Consent decision - qualitative assessment of influencing factors, part of objectives and policies, any link to process Feedback on process - local authority and applicant	Local Authorities	Plan making, influence of pre-app process and education or facilitation by local authority NPS/NES
63	notification s93-103	To provide process for public input, affected party input or streamlined process	Improve understanding of notification paths and key court decisions on statutory interpretation	Court decisions on special circumstances Judicial review applications on notification, outcomes, and reasons for outcomes Notification by type of consent/project	Quantitative survey - notification numbers Court decisions on notification	Local authorities High Court	
64	Appeals s.120 (also s.358 appeals)	Appeals on Resource Consent Decisions	Assess nature of appeals and contribution to outcome	Appellant; defendant; date; topic matter of appeal; decision; reason for decision	Court decisions - outcome, qualitative assessment	Env Court	
65							
66	Proposals of national significance						
67	Requests for call in s141A-147	Applicant or local authority can request call in and process will ensure prompt decision making for nationally significant proposals	Assess who and why call in is sought	Effective guidance Statutory process followed Process clear and workable	Quantitative survey - types of call-in, topics Feedback - EPA eg workability of process	EPA	
68	Submissions and hearing s149E, 149L	Public can engage effectively in process, appoint quality BoI, hearing process is robust	Ensure streamlined and cost effective process while robustness of public input	Time and cost for local authorities, applicants and 3rd parties Streamlined and timely	Consent process - qualitative assessment of influencing factors Quantitative survey - timeframes and cost	EPA applicants, local authorities	
69	Relationship between EPA and local authority Part 6AA	Clear roles and effective input from local authorities	Assess workability of processes towards decision - assess whether any clarification of provisions is needed	Process clear and workable	Feedback on process - local authority, applicant, other parties	EPA, local authorities, applicants	Local authority functions, EPA functions
70	Decisions s149P-R	Quality Decisions made - process would be used again by applicants	Assess quality of decision	Quality of decisions Key factors influencing decision outcome Consent outcome	Consent decisions - qualitative assessment Feedback on process - BOI, local authority, applicant, other parties	EPA, local authorities, applicants	
71	Appeals s149V	Process for appeals to be lodged on confined matters	Assess nature of appeals and contribution to outcome	Nature of appeal Parties appealing	Court decisions - outcome Quantitative survey - appeal numbers	High Court	
72							

RMA Functions and Processes

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	RMA Function or process	Outcome sought by function or process (purpose)	Context for the monitoring need	Possible monitoring measures	Monitoring measure type	Who holds information	Key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures
73	Enforcement						
74	Enforcement powers Part 12	To bring unauthorised and unacceptable development under control	Assess if councils are effectively enforcing their plans Assess if powers and processes (eg entry) are working in practice	Council warrants, delegations, capacity and resource for enforcement Forms Regs, Court process, fine levels in Act and regs Process for entry and search are fair and transparent for offending party and enforcement agency Enforcement tools provide useful range of options to fit circumstances Use of formal powers vs education or non-enforcement approaches Levels of compliance vs non-compliance	Court proceedings - numbers Feedback - local authorities re workability or barriers Quantitative survey - levels of compliance Council policy - enforcement	High Court, District Court, Env Court Local authority	Council policy re approach to enforcement vs education LTP re incentives Use of non-reg mechanisms Council capacity and commitment to education Cascade of enforcement options - overview of options Connection to key topics or interests eg water quality
75	Declarations s310, 313	Declarations as to: Lawfulness of intended actions under the RMA Interpretation of RMA provisions or plan provisions	Assess if levels of fines are appropriate	Party seeking declaration; date of declaration; nature and topic of declaration sought; outcome of declaration	Court proceedings - nature of parties and offence Court decision - declarations	Env Court, Local authority	As above
76	Enforcement orders and abatement notices s314-319, s322-325	Court orders to stop a person doing something that will damage the environment or do something that will stop damage occurring to the environment		Party seeking enforcement order; - Party against whom the order was made; - What the enforcement order was for; - Whether the application for the order was granted; - Date the enforcement order was made Levels of fines Numbers of abatement notices issued, number appealed	Court decisions - outcome	Env Court, Local authority	As above
77	Prosecutions for offences under the RMA s338-343	Punishment of high-end offending under the RMA	Prosecution numbers are low, understanding of when and why this approach is used	Prosecuting Council; Offender; Type and nature of offence; verdict; penalty imposed (if guilty); Any mitigating or aggravating factors	Court proceedings - nature of parties and offence Court decision Feedback - local authorities re nature and reasons for this approach	High Court, District Court, Env Court Local authority	As above
78	Excessive noise s326-328	Simple means of controlling excessive noise	Assess use of this tool	Councils using excessive noise direction, circumstances used, noise abated	Quantitative survey - number of directions issued, Feedback - local authority re noise control outcome	Local authority	As above
79	Emergency works s330 - 331	Ability for emergency works to be undertaken immediately without any RMA barriers	Assess use of powers to ensure is focused on actual emergency, and follow up consent requirements are appropriate in circumstances, check timeframes and process	When and why emergency provisions relied on, nature of emergency, follow up consenting process	Quantitative survey - number of times powers used Feedback - local authority re process and outcome	Local authority, NUO	Requiring authority role, designation powers, CDEM provisions under other legislation, monitoring of CER Act and Orders
80							
81	RMA Regulations and Orders process						
82	Regulations s360	Regulations can be passed as required to provide for effective operation of the RMA Regulation appropriately justified Process time and cost efficient Appropriate opportunity for public input	Assess that process is fit for purpose Assess use, purpose of regulations eg compared to other tools	Costs and time (to MfE)for process, and time for industry, councils, iwi , NGOs and members of public if involved in development of regulations Numbers and types of regulations, timing/result compared to other tools, streamlined process	Quantitative survey - time and cost, numbers / types Feedback - affected parties and local authorities Outcome compared to other approaches - qualitative assessment	MfE, consulted parties, local authorities	Tools - Regulations and Orders

RMA Functions and Processes

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	RMA Function or process	Outcome sought by function or process (purpose)	Context for the monitoring need	Possible monitoring measures	Monitoring measure type	Who holds information	Key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures
83	Heritage orders						
84	Heritage orders s187 - 198	Provision by the Minister to grant a heritage order to protect a specific heritage item	Consider if process is appropriate to outcome Assess any possible improvements to process Ensure process is aligned to outcomes achieved Assess value of tool as little used and are significant side effects re upkeep of building	Costs and time (to MfE) for approval process, Numbers and types of applications, achievement of protection of heritage item	Quantitative survey - time and cost, numbers / types Feedback - affected parties and local authorities Outcome compared to other approaches - qualitative assessment	MfE	Tools - Heritage Orders - implementation issues with HPO may link back to the process
85	Water Conservation Orders						
86	WCO s199-217	Protection of nationally outstanding water bodies	Consider if process is appropriate to outcome Assess any possible improvements to process Ensure process is aligned to outcomes achieved	Time taken and costs for MfE Numbers and types of applications Effectiveness of the order in protecting specified values Variations: purpose, time, cost	Quantitative survey - time and cost, numbers / types Feedback - affected parties and local authorities Outcome compared to other approaches - qualitative assessment	MfE	RM Water Reform programme, LAWf and water tools eg NPS
87							
88	Designations and requiring authorities						
89	Designations and Notice of Requirement s168-175	Provide for significant infrastructure works by network utility authorities	Infrastructure works are a significant aspect in economic growth, if an alternative process is warranted this needs to be as efficient as possible Info on use and process for designations will inform possible use of other tools	Time and cost for MfE (RA approval), RAs (designation and OPW process), local authorities (outline plans and NOR) Numbers of NOR by nature of infrastructure works, outcome of NOR process, appeals, timeframes Feedback from NU operators	Quantitative survey of numbers - applications for RA and NOR, number of appeals Feedback from RA and NUO and local authority Quantitative survey of time and cost info NOR decisions - qualitative assessment of outcome	MfE, local authorities, RAs	PWA, LTP infrastructure provision, AMP and other LGA tools Plan making process, use of designations vs other approaches in plans eg zoning NOR vs consent process EPA functions and outcomes of applications
90	Outline Plan s176A	Outline plan as simplified sign off on detail of works	Assess value of this process and if any improvements can be made Ensure process is fit to purpose Understand if the process is creating a barrier to infrastructure development	Proportion where recommendations made Nature of recommendation Proportion appealed Timeliness	Performance of RA - qualitative assessment Feedback on process, time and cost - RAs and local authorities OPW decisions - qualitative assessment of outcomes of OPW process	MfE, local authorities, RAs	Tools - RA approvals
91	Requiring Authority s167		Application fees may be in need of review to better reflect actual time/cost	Categories of RAs Meeting expectations of a RA as a network utility operator Any compliance issues	Performance of RA - qualitative assessment Quantitative survey - number of applications Feedback - Ras and local authorities	MfE, RA, local authorities	Tools - RA approvals. Implementation issues or RA carrying out responsibilities may link back to the process
92							
93	Environment Court procedures						
94	Environment court functions and procedures s269-298	Env court provides appropriate means of justice, challenge and resolution	Assess workloads (type and number of matters), how they are addressed and timeframes Fees and fall of costs	Time and cost for all parties, Court costs compared to application fees Statutory process followed Decisions timely Key factors influencing decision outcome Contribution of court to outcome	Court decisions - qualitative assessment Quantitative survey - numbers, case load, timeframes, fees and costs Feedback from parties	Court Appeal parties	
95							

RMA Functions and Processes

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	RMA Function or process	Outcome sought by function or process (purpose)	Context for the monitoring need	Possible monitoring measures	Monitoring measure type	Who holds information	Key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures
96	Trade competition						
97	Control influence of trade competitors in RMA processes s308A-308I	Trade competitors do not influence RMA processes and outcomes	Interest in workability and achievement of outcome	Court decisions on trade competition submissions Council decisions to strike out submissions No trade competition submissions and appeals proceed Streamlined processes for certain types of activities	Court decisions re trade competition - qualitative assessment Feedback from parties	Local authorities, court, key trade parties	
98							
99	Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act 2011 powers that impact on RMA documents						
100		Use of section 27 of CERA to: amend, suspend or modify regional policy statements and plans suspend or cancel existing use rights, resource consents and certificates of compliance Provisions in recovery plans that direct changes to RMA planning documents including: inclusion of specific objectives and policies and methods removal of or changes to specific objectives, policies and methods	Assess impact of amended processes compared to standard sch 1 process	Time and cost - CERA and local authorities Councils amend policy statement or plan as directed When used, The Type of action was undertaken The type of document being suspended, amended or modified The topic or theme of the suspension, amendment or modification The topic of the recovery plan Whether the direction in the recovery plan was to insert, remove or change provisions or just to give effect to them.	Records - use of powers	CERA	Connection to normal Sch 1 process and consent process - comparison of process, time, outcome
101							
102							
103							
104							
105		changes to give effect to the provisions of a recovery plan					
106							

Appendix B

Tools – monitoring needs and measures

RMA Tools

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	RMA Tool	Outcome sought by the tool (purpose)	Context for the monitoring need	Potential Monitoring Measures	Monitoring measure type	Who holds information	Key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures
2							
3	NPS						
4	All NPS	Strengthened plan provisions for NPS topic Consistency in decisions Direction of NPS reflected in decisions Efficiency in local processes by providing CG direction	Assess effectiveness of NPS in meeting policy objective, consider contribution to wider government goals or work programme, consider implementation issues and need for support with implementation or additional tools, check timeframes achievable, Assess achievement of consistency or understand context where consistency not achieved	Monitoring and evaluation plans Effective guidance Time and cost - MfE and local authorities Capacity Workability Council resolutions on review Changes/variations to give effect notified/operative Plan changes incorporate effective measures to achieve NPS Nature of Section 32 eg links to NPS, works through all options Plans contain provisions to give effect to NPS, Regard given to NPS in consent decisions, Consistency in decisions - or understand context where consistency not achieved Outcome of decision appeals of decisions Timeframes for implementation	Council resolutions - need for plan change Plan content - qualitative assessment s32 assessment - qualitative assessment Consent decisions - qualitative assessment of outcome, Feedback Survey of numbers - plan changes, decisions under NPS, costs to implement, appeals Survey of timeframes	Local government MfE plan change info Industry	Other tools, council strategies, LTP, State of environment monitoring and reporting, Good practice, non-regulatory methods, funding, education. Good plan quality and plan process, effectiveness of s32, responsibility for policy decisions. Link to local authority performance of functions at local level vs national direction
5	NPS Freshwater Management 2011	As above plus Local government manages water in an integrated and sustainable way, while providing for economic growth, environmental integrity and social/cultural needs within set water quantity and quality and limits. Provide a clear nationally consistent policy framework while providing for sufficient flexibility for locally specific issues.	Broader freshstart for freshwater programme, need to assess contribution of NPS to LAWF outcomes Significant interest by Ministers and iwi Key link to performance of local authorities	As above Changes to approach in integrated management Collaboration between regional and territorial authorities Changes to approach to working with iwi and hapu	As above Council policy or process for working with iwi - qualitative assessment Council policy or process for collaboration between regional and territorial authority - qualitative assessment SOE - water quality and quantity indicators	As above Feedback from iwi	As above Treaty settlement obligations
6	NPS Renewable Electricity Generation 2011	As above plus Strengthened central govt policy direction into the planning framework for REG under RMA. Consistent recognition in RMA decision-making for the benefits of REG and the need to develop and maintain REG activities.	As above and interest in REG development	As above plus type, scale and capacity of REG activities considered and decisions Whether consented capacity implemented	As above Consent decisions - details re projects and whether implemented	As above MED EECA	MED reporting on capacity NZES and NZECS and related monitoring
7	NZ Coastal policy statement 2010	As above plus RMA decision-making recognises the provisions in the NZCPS in relation to the use, development and protection of the coastal environment of New Zealand	As above and Coastal management	as above	As above	As above DoC	As above DoC responsibility - DoC processes and priorities will influence. Will need to work with DoC for alignment of approach

RMA Tools

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	RMA Tool	Outcome sought by the tool (purpose)	Context for the monitoring need	Potential Monitoring Measures	Monitoring measure type	Who holds information	Key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures
8	NPS Electricity Transmission 2009	As above plus RMA decision-making recognises the national significance of Electricity transmission by facilitating the operation, maintenance and upgrade of the network	As above and interest in facilitating national grid operation	As above	As above	As above Transpower EECA MED	NES, Transpower monitoring and reporting Electricity Commission monitoring
9							
10	NES						
11	All NES	As defined by policy objectives listed in the Cabinet paper, s32 and RIS.	To assess if policy objectives are being achieved To assess accuracy of assessment of costs and benefits in RIS/CBA. To assess if or where additional support/ resources are needed to make standard more efficient, Where applicable, to ensure standards remain appropriate in light of reliable scientific research undertaken since the NES was made	Time saving in obtaining RMA approvals Capacity issues to implement at local level Effectiveness of guidance and reference to guidance in applications and decisions Any transitional provisions or deferred requirements Number of CoCs for permitted activities, Where consent required - effectiveness of link to plan in making consent decision, appeals, outcome workability, flaws, capacity issues, number of consents sought beyond NES permitted levels, achievement of permitted levels, cost of compliance, application content and quality NES incorporated into plan, or plan changes to work with NES Consistency of interpretation and decisions Legal opinion or declaration re interpretation	Decisions - qualitative assessment Applications - qualitative assessment Survey of numbers - CoCs and consents under tool Survey of costs (to all parties) Plan content - plan changes as a result of NES Feedback - industry and local authorities	Local authorities Industry, Other central government departments SNZ	Council strategies and policies, LTP performance measures, plan provisions, consistency with guidance, State of environment monitoring and reporting, fees
12	Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011 (SR 2011/361)	Ensure the safe use of land affected or potentially affected by contaminants, by: 1. ensuring that all district planning controls are appropriate and nationally consistent 2. requiring that the soil contaminant values protective of human health for a range of land uses are used when decisions are made under this NES 3. requiring councils to gather and apply the information needed for efficient decision-making on land affected or potentially affected by contaminants.	As above.	As above. Review investigation reports supplied as part of resource consent applications for inputs, technical capacity Information held on on contaminated land in property files, dangerous goods files, land use registers and HAIL databases held by territorial authorities and regional councils.	As above Feedback - landowners and applicants Survey of site numbers, remediation numbers	As above landowners, DoL	As above Waste strategy targets, clean-up funds Monitoring on guidelines or standards referenced in NES

RMA Tools

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	RMA Tool	Outcome sought by the tool (purpose)	Context for the monitoring need	Potential Monitoring Measures	Monitoring measure type	Who holds information	Key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures
13	Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009 (SR 2009/397)	Support the implementation of the provisions of the NPS relating to transmission activities by: 1. minimising the cost of implementing the NPS 2. ensuring that plan requirements are nationally consistent and provide adequately for maintenance and upgrading to achieve the intention of the NPS 3. minimising RMA processing costs and delays.	As above.	As above Information supplied as part of resource consent applications (consent applicant)	As above	As above Transpower	Monitoring undertaken on NPS on Electricity Transmission Any monitoring undertaken on New Zealand and German acoustics standards incorporated in the regulations.
14	Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2008 (SR 2008/299)	Provide for a nationally consistent planning framework for low impact telecommunications infrastructure on road reserves that will: 1. assist in network and equipment design and equipment sourcing for roll outs, 2. create a reduction in compliance costs and timeframes for service providers 3. reduce the timeframe and lower costs for the availability of new services to consumers 4. contribute to a reduced workload to councils in processing and determining consent applications 5. set an appropriate balance between local participation in community planning and cost effective national infrastructure investment.	As above.	As above Information supplied as part of resource consent applications (consent applicant)	As above	As above SNZ MoH	New Zealand interagency committee monitoring research Monitoring on standards referenced in NES
15	Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Sources of Human Drinking Water) Regulations 2007 (SR 2007/396)	Reduce the risk of contamination of drinking-water sources by: 1. contributing to a multi-barrier approach to managing human drinking-water 2. ensuring there is a catchment component to managing human drinking-water, by making certain there are controls within drinking-water supply catchments.	As above.	As above Information supplied as part of resource consent applications (consent applicant) Incorporation of NES into regional plans can wait until plan is 10 years old or until relevant plan change occurs, whichever is sooner. Notification of occurrences that may affect drinking water sources	As above Notices to drinking water suppliers	Regional councils Ministry of Health Drinking water suppliers	MoH Register of Community Drinking Water Supplies in NZ, Annual Review of Drinking Water Quality in NZ. Regional council SOE monitoring

RMA Tools

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	RMA Tool	Outcome sought by the tool (purpose)	Context for the monitoring need	Potential Monitoring Measures	Monitoring measure type	Who holds information	Key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures
16	Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality) Regulations 2004	1. give industry greater certainty by providing a “level-playing field” which clarifies environmental expectations prior to the resource consent process 2. support protection of public health and the environment by providing a bottom-line standard that should not be breached 3. provide greater certainty in resource consent decision-making and regional plan preparation at the local level.	As above.	As above Polluted airshed status, offsets mandatory, new open fires banned from Sept 2012; annual review of progress with compliance with first due Sept 2013; exceedance targets to be met 12 months from Sept 2016 and 2020; no polluted airsheds by 2025. Air quality monitoring	As above Regional air quality indicators Plan content - qualitative assessment of approach to achieve NES	As above NIWA	Council SOE monitoring data NIWA “Healthy Urban Atmospheres” programme
17							
18	Heritage Protection Orders						
19	All HPOs - including NZHPT as HPA under Act, approval of HPA notices and approval of HPA orders. Includes Orchid Council of New Zealand, Mount Street Cemetery Inc, RFBPS (Kaimaumu Wetland), Save Erskine College Trust.	Protection of a specific heritage item HPA approval sought when relevant for resource consent applications	Review effectiveness of HPOs as a heritage protection tool, assess side effects, ensure related RC processes and forms working	Time and cost HPA input to processes Feature is protected, HPA carrying our role effectively, HPA input to decisions	Quantitative survey - cost and time Protection outcome - assessment of achievement Use of HPA powers - assessment Feedback - local authority, HPA, applicants	MfE HPA Local authority	Link to district plan provisions Broader heritage policies or processes under HPAct RC processes - awareness of applicants and councils about HPA approval required Forms identifying other approvals required
20							
21	Regulations						
22	Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Regulations 2010 (SR 2010/267) - as amended by notice in the New Zealand Gazette.	1. To ensure consistency at national, regional and catchment levels for the measuring and reporting of actual water taken. 2. To enable water users and regulators to easily determine compliance with water take consents. 3. To provide accurate information about actual water taken in any catchment to inform decisions on the management of water resources. 4. To ensure the comprehensive uptake of water measuring devices in a cost effective and timely way. 5. To improve allocative efficiency through accurate measurement of water abstracted for consumptive uses.	To assess if policy objectives are being achieved To assess accuracy of assessment of costs and benefits in RIS/CBA. To assess need for additional tools	Time and cost - local authority and water permit holders Transitional application of regulations depending on consented rate of take (10 November 2012, 2014 and 2016) Verification required by end of first water year and then minimum of every five years Water take records to be provided annually by the end of July each year Consent holders install compliant water meters Water meters are periodically verified as accurate Consent holders provide water take records to regional councils	Quantitative Survey - numbers of compliant meters and percentage of total allocation subject to measurement Quantitative survey - costs Feedback - regional councils and industry	Regional councils Industry Landowners	Percentage of total allocation subject to measurement is a MfE Annual Plan performance measure NPSFM, state of environment reporting, plan rules, LTP measures and projects non-regulatory measures - education, good practice

RMA Tools

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	RMA Tool	Outcome sought by the tool (purpose)	Context for the monitoring need	Potential Monitoring Measures	Monitoring measure type	Who holds information	Key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures
23	Resource Management (Discount on Administrative Charges) Regulations 2010 (SR 2010/171)	If a council has not processed a resource consent within statutory timeframes it is required to pay a discount to the applicant	High priority area for Minister. Need to better understand reasons why discounts given (or not).	Guidance effectiveness Capacity of local authority Why some discounts are not given. What was the main reason for the discount (ie reason for delay that caused the discount to be given)	Survey - numbers of discounts, nature, reason, amount Discount decisions - qualitative assessment	Local authorities	Resource consent process, LTP, capacity
24	Resource Management (Forms, Fees, and Procedure) Regulations 2003 (SR 2003/153)	Regulation outlines forms and procedures for various functions and processes i.e. resource consents, policy statements and plans, Environment Court, it sets the application fees for requiring authorities, HPA and water conservation orders	These regulations need to be kept up to date with any relevant changes in the Act.	Time and cost - local authorities All forms in operation with councils Costs of application process (eg cost of requiring authority application), What forms are being used (numbers), what ones are not? Are the forms fit for purpose? Review of application fee levels Continued monitoring on number of appeals required (as a result of complaints to Regs Review Committee about increase in the filing fee for appeals)	Feedback - local authorities, court, appellants Survey - fees vs total cost	Local authorities, court	Link to process to which form relates
25	Resource Management (Infringement Offences) Regulations 1999 (SR 1999/359)	Regulation outlines schedules for infringement offences, fees and notices	Make sure infringement forms and regs are meeting purpose, particularly if court cases challenge technical aspects of procedures	Capacity, Forms used and workable, fees appropriate, fees paid	Feedback - local authorities, court Court decisions - qualitative assessment of outcome	Local authorities, court	Link to process to which form relates
26	Resource Management (Marine Pollution) Regulations 1998 (SR 1998/208)	Regulation controls discharges and dumping from ships and offshore installations and incineration at sea (based on international conventions – MARPOL and London)	MOT / MNZ may want to initiate change to sewage regulations which currently do not give full effect to MARPOL Contains decision making criteria slightly different from RMA (sch 3) - are these used or do the different criteria affect decision-making	Annual updates from IMO required to noxious liquid substance lists (could be done through Gazette Notice?). Updates to onboard sewage treatment systems Decision making uses different criteria	Feedback - local authorities, govt departments, court, industry Decisions - qualitative assessment of criteria used	Local authorities, govt depts, court	
27	Resource Management (Transitional, Fees, Rents, and Royalties) Regulations 1991 (SR 1991/206)	Regulation outlines various fee schedules, rents and royalties in CMA and geothermal rents and royalties	Information on royalties and rentals will assist with review of Govt policy in this area. Audit have already demonstrated an interest in where fees are collected or not. It is unclear if royalties have been set at right level to manage demand (if this was the purpose) or at right level to relate to the value of the material involved (if that was purpose). Review if it should apply beyond CMA.	Capacity Time and cost - local authorities Monitor compliance D25– are councils collecting sand and shingle royalty on behalf of the Crown Nature of resource for which collection made	Survey - rents and royalties collected, Crown income Survey of costs Resource use - qualitative assessment of rents/royalties vs current value, nature of resource, types of resource covered by reg Feedback - local authorities and industry	Local authorities Industry	
28							
29	CERA RMA Orders						

RMA Tools

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	RMA Tool	Outcome sought by the tool (purpose)	Context for the monitoring need	Potential Monitoring Measures	Monitoring measure type	Who holds information	Key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures
30	Includes: Canterbury Earthquake (Resource Management Act) Amendment Order 2011 Canterbury Earthquake (Resource Management Act) Order 2011 –Land Remediation Canterbury Earthquake (Resource Management Act – Electricity Network Recovery) Order 2011 Canterbury Earthquake (Resource Management Act Permitted Activities) Order 2011 Canterbury Earthquake (Resource Management Act Port of Lyttelton Recovery) Order 2011 Canterbury Earthquake (Resource Management Act Burwood Resource Recovery Park) Order 2011 Canterbury Earthquake (Resource Management Act – Electricity Network Recovery) Order 2011	Each Order has specific objective but generally provide for streamlining, relaxing of provisions, amended processes, amended timeframe, or amendment to plans for specific activities	All Orders - Need to ensure workability of Orders as the main reason for them is provide a streamlined process eg the provision re advising affected parties by registered mail is having signficiant cost to councils and was not intended	Time and cost - MfE and local authorities Capacity Situations where the Order has been used? How often? In relation to what types of works? Implementation /costs Any flaws, errors or difficulties with workability - check for amendments required or additional support required.	Feedback - CERA and local authorities Order outcome - qualitative assessment	CERA, local authorities	RMA process amended, workability of "normal" process under Act
31							
32							
33	Claims settlements RMA Regs - note these are older ones only as newer settlements not by regulation						
34	Pouakani Claims Settlement (Resource Management Consent Notification) Regulations 2001	Te Putahitanga o Nga Ara Trust must be provided with a summary of any resource consent application within, adjacent or impacting on Crown-owned area of Titiraupenga.	Assess operation of process, feed into improvments to process	Time and cost capacity Timeframe to provide consent / summary Number of consents provided Number where feedback, nature of feedback, influence on outcome of decision	Survey - number of consents or summaries advised Feedback - iwi authority, local authority	iwi authority, local authority	Broader monitoring of settlement, local authority processes for working with Maori, NPS direction re working with Maori,
35	Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement (Resource Management Consent Notification) Regulations 1999	Ngai Tahu must be notified and provided with a copy of any resource consent application within, adjacent or impacting on their statutory lands.	Assess operation of process, feed into improvments to process	Time and cost capacity Timeframe to provide consent / summary Number of consents provided Number where feedback, nature of feedback, influence on outcome of decision	Survey - number of consents or summaries advised Feedback - iwi authority, local authority	iwi authority, local authority	Broader monitoring of settlement, local authority processes for working with Maori, NPS direction re working with Maori,
36							
37	Waitaki Orders						
38	Resource Management (Waitaki Catchment Water Allocation Board Dissolution) Order 2006 (SR 2006/268)	Date specified for the dissolution of the Waitaki Catchment Water Allocation Board	The Order is transitional and should be reviewed and removed when purpose served. Purpose has now been served.	Check have served purpose then revoke	Feedback	MfE, local authority	
39	Resource Management (Waitaki Catchment) Order 2006 (SR 2006/185) Resource Management (Waitaki Catchment) Order 2005 (SR 2005/222)	Put applications on hold while plan was being developed	As above	As above	As above	As above	
40							
41	Water Conservation Orders						

RMA Tools

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	RMA Tool	Outcome sought by the tool (purpose)	Context for the monitoring need	Potential Monitoring Measures	Monitoring measure type	Who holds information	Key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures
42	All WC Orders	Preservation of identified characteristics	All Orders - how effective is the tool, see if referenced in plans, make sure all cross references are kept up to date (eg law refs, map refs) Check if this is still the right tool to achieve objective or if additional tools needed	Time and cost Protection achieved Are the characteristics in the Order (see column B) being protected, monitor if prohibitions are being followed and are achieving protection (eg damming prohibitions)	Plan content - qualitative assessment Feedback - workability	Local authorities	Link to water reform programme and water tools
43	Water Conservation (Oreti River) Order 2008	Preserve and protect the Oreti River from development and activities that may impact on the outstanding characteristics and features	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
44	Water Conservation (Rangitata River) Order 2006	Preserve and protect the Rangitata River from development and activities that may impact on the outstanding characteristics and features	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
45	Water Conservation (Mohaka River) Order 2004 (SR 2004/397)	Preserve and protect the Mohaka River from development and activities that may impact on the outstanding characteristics and features	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
46	Water Conservation (Motueka River) Order 2004 (SR 2004/258)	Preserve and protect the Motueka River from development and activities that may impact on the outstanding characteristics and features	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
47	Water Conservation (Buller River) Order 2001 (SR 2001/139)	Preserve and protect the Buller River from development and activities that may impact on the outstanding characteristics and features	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
48	Water Conservation (Kawarau) Order 1997 (SR 1997/38)	Preserve and protect the specific waters in Kawarau from development and activities that may impact on the outstanding characteristics and features	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
49	Water Conservation (Mataura River) Order 1997 (SR 1997/126)	Protect the Mataura River from development and activities that may impact on the outstanding characteristics and features	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
50	Water Conservation (Rangitikei River) Order 1993 (SR 1993/15)	Preserve and protect the Rangitikei River from development and activities that may impact on the outstanding characteristics and features	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
51	National Water Conservation (Grey River) Order 1991 (SR 1991/133)	Provides for the preservation and protection of the waters of the Grey River.	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
52	National Water Conservation (Ahuriri River) Order 1990 (SR 1990/156)	Includes provisions to preserve and protect the outstanding wildlife habitat, fisheries and angling features of the Ahuriri River and its tributaries.	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above

RMA Tools

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	RMA Tool	Outcome sought by the tool (purpose)	Context for the monitoring need	Potential Monitoring Measures	Monitoring measure type	Who holds information	Key relationships/connections to other monitoring measures
53	National Water Conservation (Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere) Order 1990 (SR 1990/155)	Provides for the protection and preservation of the habitat of wildlife, indigenous wetland vegetation and fisheries, and significance in accordance with tikanga Maori in respect of Nai Tahu history, mahinga kai and customary fisheries.	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
54	National Water Conservation (Manganuioteao River) Order 1989 (SR 1989/52)	Provides for the preservation and protection of the rivers and streams of the Managanuioteao River	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
55	National Water Conservation (Lake Wairarapa) Order 1989 (SR 1989/51)	Provides for the preservation and protection of the wildlife habitat of Lake Wairarapa	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
56	National Water Conservation (Rakaia River) Order 1988 (SR 1988/241)	Provides for the preservation and protection of the Rakaia River	As above	As above	As above	As above	As above
57	National Water Conservation (Motu River) Order 1984 (SR 1984/20)	provides for the preservation of the Motu River	Assess effectiveness of Order to preserve the Motu River	As above	As above	As above	As above
58							
59	Requiring Authority Orders						
60	All Requiring Authority Orders and decisions to approve Requiring Authorities	Approval of RA	To ensure requiring authority is still in place check the RA is carrying out their role responsibly	Capacity Use of designation power, number, nature of activity	Feedback - local authority, industry NOR decisions - qualitative assessment Survey - use of RA power	Local authority, RA	Designation process
61							
62							



GHD

GHD House
OfficeAddressLine2 1
T: OfficeTelephone F: OfficeFax E: OfficeEmail

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		Name	Signature	Name	Signature	Date
1	Irene Clarke	Annika Lane				
2	Irene Clarke	Annika Lane		Mary O'Callahan		21/12/2011