

Version
as at 2 April 2024



Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023

Public Act 2023 No 17
Date of assent 12 April 2023
Commencement see section 2

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Note

The Parliamentary Counsel Office has made editorial and format changes to this version using the powers under subpart 2 of Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019.

Note 4 at the end of this version provides a list of the amendments included in it.

This Act is administered by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

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The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

1 Title

This Act is the Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023.

2 Commencement

This Act comes into force on the day after the date of Royal assent.

Part 1

Preliminary provisions

3 Purposes

- (1) The principal purpose of this Act is to assist communities and local authorities affected by the severe weather events to respond to, and recover from, the impacts of the severe weather events and, in particular, to—
- (a) provide for the planning, rebuilding, and recovery of affected communities and persons, including—
- (i) the rebuilding of land, infrastructure, and other property of affected communities or of any affected persons; and
 - (ii) the development, building, or rebuilding of land, infrastructure, or other property or access to resources or services in areas not affected by the severe weather events; and

- (iii) safety enhancements to, and improvements to the resilience of, that land, infrastructure, or other property; and
 - (iv) facilitating co-ordinated efforts and processes for short-term, medium-term, and long-term recovery; and
 - (v) facilitating the restoration and improvement of the economic, social, and cultural well-being, and enhancing the resilience, of affected communities or of any affected persons; and
 - (vi) facilitating the restoration and resilience of the environment; and
- (b) provide for economic recovery.
- (2) This Act also has the purpose of—
- (a) ensuring that certain activities normally undertaken by people and agencies interacting with government agencies, Crown entities, and local authorities can continue to be undertaken after the severe weather events (whether in the same or a different way); and
 - (b) supporting the operation of other legislation or enabling it to be relaxed or operate more flexibly, to take account of—
 - (i) the severe weather events; or
 - (ii) actions taken to respond to, or recover from, the severe weather events; and
 - (c) amending other Acts to facilitate recovery from the severe weather events.
- (3) This Act facilitates the achievement of its purposes by providing opportunities for local Māori and local community group participation in the development of orders that affect them, without impeding a focused, timely, and expeditious recovery.

Compare: 2011 No 12 s 3

4 Interpretation

- (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

department means the department that, under the authority of a warrant or with the authority of the Prime Minister, is for the time being responsible for the administration of this Act

legislation has the same meaning as in section 5(1) of the Legislation Act 2019, and includes any plan, programme, bylaw, or rule made under any Act or secondary legislation

local authority means, subject to subsection (2), any of the following local authorities:

- (1) Auckland Council:
- (2) Bay of Plenty Regional Council:

- (3) Carterton District Council:
- (4) Central Hawke's Bay District Council:
- (5) Far North District Council:
- (6) Gisborne District Council:
- (7) Hamilton City Council:
- (8) Hastings District Council:
- (9) Hauraki District Council:
- (10) Hawke's Bay Regional Council:
- (11) Kaipara District Council:
- (12) Kawerau District Council:
- (13) Manawatu District Council:
- (14) Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Council:
- (15) Masterton District Council:
- (16) Matamata-Piako District Council:
- (17) Napier City Council:
- (18) Northland Regional Council:
- (19) Ōpōtiki District Council:
- (20) Ōtorohanga District Council:
- (21) Rangitikei District Council:
- (22) Rotorua District Council:
- (23) South Waikato District Council:
- (24) South Wairarapa District Council:
- (25) Tararua District Council:
- (26) Taupo District Council:
- (27) Tauranga City Council:
- (28) Thames-Coromandel District Council:
- (29) Waikato District Council:
- (30) Waikato Regional Council:
- (31) Waipa District Council:
- (32) Wairoa District Council:
- (33) Waitomo District Council:
- (34) Wellington Regional Council:
- (35) Western Bay of Plenty District Council:
- (36) Whakatane District Council:
- (37) Whangarei District Council

Minister means the Minister of the Crown who, under the authority of a warrant or with the authority of the Prime Minister, is for the time being responsible for the administration of this Act

order means an Order in Council made under section 7

Panel means the Severe Weather Events Recovery Review Panel established under section 13

rebuilding includes—

- (a) demolishing, removing, disposing of, reconstructing, altering, extending, repairing, improving, subdividing, or converting any land, infrastructure, or other property;
- (b) rebuilding communities

recovery means the co-ordinated efforts and processes used to bring about the immediate, medium-term, and long-term holistic regeneration and enhancement of a community following an emergency

relevant Minister,—

- (a) in relation to any legislation (other than this Act or an instrument referred to in paragraph (b)), means the Minister who is, under the authority of any warrant or with the authority of the Prime Minister, responsible for the administration of the legislation;
- (b) in relation to a plan, programme, bylaw, or rule, means the Minister who is, under the authority of any warrant or with the authority of the Prime Minister, responsible for—
 - (i) the administration of the Act under which that instrument is made; or
 - (ii) if that instrument is made under secondary legislation, the administration of the Act under which the secondary legislation is made

severe weather event means any of the following weather events:

- (a) Cyclone Hale, which crossed the North Island during the period commencing on 8 January 2023 and ending on 12 January 2023;
- (b) heavy rainfall commencing on 26 January 2023 and ending on 3 February 2023 in the Northland, Auckland, Waikato, and Bay of Plenty regions;
- (c) Cyclone Gabrielle, which crossed the North Island during the period commencing on 12 February 2023 and ending on 16 February 2023

severe weather events affected area means—

- (a) the districts or regions of the local authorities affected (whether directly or indirectly) by 1 or more severe weather events; and

- (b) the districts or regions of the local authorities where land, infrastructure, other property, resources, or services are required to support an area affected by 1 or more severe weather events; and
- (c) the parts of the coastal marine area (within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991) that are part of, or adjacent to, those districts and regions

territorial authority has the same meaning as in section 5(1) of the Local Government Act 2002.

- (2) For the purposes of applying the definition of local authority,—
 - (a) the Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Council may perform or exercise its functions and powers under this Act or any Order in Council made under this Act only in relation to those parts of the districts of the following territorial authorities that are within the boundaries of the Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Council:
 - (i) Manawatu District Council:
 - (ii) Rangitikei District Council:
 - (iii) Tararua District Council:
 - (iv) Taupo District Council:
 - (v) Waitomo District Council:
 - (b) the Wellington Regional Council may perform or exercise its functions and powers under this Act or any Order in Council made under this Act only in relation to those parts of the districts of the following territorial authorities that are within the boundaries of the Wellington Regional Council:
 - (i) Carterton District Council:
 - (ii) Masterton District Council:
 - (iii) South Wairarapa District Council:
 - (iv) Tararua District Council.
- (3) If there is more than 1 relevant Minister for an order, the references in this Act to the relevant Minister must be treated as references to those Ministers acting together (unless the context otherwise requires).
- (4) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of the definition of severe weather events affected area, an effect on an affected area includes circumstances where subsequent events exacerbate the damage or other effects in that area caused by 1 or more serious weather events.

5 Transitional, savings, and related provisions

The transitional, savings, and related provisions set out in Schedule 1 have effect according to their terms.

6 Act binds the Crown

This Act binds the Crown.

Part 2 Orders in Council

7 Governor-General may make Orders in Council

- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the relevant Minister, grant exemptions from, modify, or extend any legislation, or any provisions of any legislation referred to in Schedule 2, in connection with the whole or a part of a severe weather events affected area.
- (2) An exemption from, modification of, or extension of any legislation or a provision—
 - (a) may be absolute, or subject to terms or conditions; and
 - (b) may be made by—
 - (i) stating alternative means of complying with the legislation or provision:
 - (ii) creating or substituting a discretionary power for the provision.
- (3) An exemption from, modification of, or extension of any legislation or a provision may be for the purposes of enabling the relaxation or suspension of legislation, or provisions in legislation, referred to in Schedule 2 that—
 - (a) may divert resources away from the effort to—
 - (i) efficiently respond to the damage caused by a severe weather event:
 - (ii) minimise further damage; or
 - (b) may not be reasonably capable of being complied with, or complied with fully, owing to—
 - (i) the circumstances resulting from 1 or more severe weather events:
 - (ii) the effect of those events:
 - (iii) work that is undertaken or needs to be undertaken to respond to or recover from those events.
- (4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not limit subsection (1).
- (5) In this Act, **modify**,—
 - (a) in relation to legislation, includes adding provisions (including provisions that are additional):
 - (b) in relation to a provision, includes replacing, disapplying, or suspending the provision:

- (c) includes dealing with a new subject matter if that is reasonably necessary in order to achieve the purposes of an order.
- (6) Orders in Council made under this section are secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

Compare: 2011 No 12 s 71

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this section

Publication	PCO must publish it on the legislation website and notify it in the <i>Gazette</i>	LA19 s 69(1)(c)
Presentation	The Minister must present it to the House of Representatives	LA19 s 114
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116

This note is not part of the Act.

Key restrictions on orders

8 Relevant Minister may recommend order only for 1 or more purposes of Act, etc

- (1) The relevant Minister must not recommend the making of an order unless—
- (a) the relevant Minister is satisfied that—
- (i) the order is necessary or desirable for 1 or more purposes of this Act (other than the matter described in section 3(3)); and
 - (ii) the extent of the order is not broader (including geographically broader in application) than is reasonably necessary to address the matters that gave rise to the order; and
 - (iii) the order does not breach section 11; and
 - (iv) the order does not limit or is a justified limit on the rights and freedoms in the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990; and
- (b) a draft of the order has been reviewed by the Panel; and
- (c) a draft of the order has been provided to—
- (i) the Committee of the House of Representatives that is responsible for the review of secondary legislation; or
 - (ii) if Parliament has been dissolved or has expired, each leader of a political party represented in the most recent Parliament (unless a leader cannot be contacted after reasonable efforts have been made); and
- (d) the relevant Minister has had regard to—
- (i) the Panel’s recommendations on the draft order; and
 - (ii) the comments on the draft order (if any) that are provided by the Committee or a leader referred to in paragraph (c) and that are provided within 3 working days after the date on which the draft

- order is first provided under paragraph (c) (or within any longer time allowed by the relevant Minister); and
- (e) if the order relates to the Resource Management Act 1991, the relevant Minister has considered—
 - (i) the effects on the environment that could occur as a result of the order; and
 - (ii) whether any adverse effects can be avoided, remedied, or mitigated; and
 - (f) the engagement process under section 9 has been complied with.
- (2) The draft order provided to the Panel and under subsection (1)(c) must be accompanied by a draft of the relevant Minister's reasons for a recommendation under subsection (1) (including why the draft order is appropriate).
- (3) Where a draft of the order has been subject to the process under subsection (1)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f), that paragraph applies to a subsequent draft of the order only if the relevant Minister considers that, given the differences between the drafts, it would be appropriate to repeat the process.

Compare: 2011 No 12 s 74

9 Engagement about proposal

- (1) For the purposes of section 8(1)(f), the relevant Minister must—
- (a) make available the document referred to in subsection (2) to—
 - (i) the persons or representatives of persons that the relevant Minister considers appropriate (including local Māori and local community groups), given the proposed effect of the order; or
 - (ii) the public generally; and
 - (b) invite those persons to make written comments on the document; and
 - (c) give those persons 3 working days from the giving of the invitation within which to make their comments to the relevant Minister (or any longer time allowed by the relevant Minister); and
 - (d) have regard to those comments that are received within the 3-working-day period (or within the longer time allowed by the relevant Minister).
- (2) The document must include—
- (a) an explanation of what the proposed order is intended to achieve; and
 - (b) a description of the effect of the proposed order; and
 - (c) an explanation of why the relevant Minister considers that the order is necessary or desirable for 1 or more purposes of this Act.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (5) and section 8(1)(f) do not apply, or do not apply to a person or class of persons, if the relevant Minister is satisfied that—
- (a) engagement is impracticable in the circumstances; or

- (b) the urgency of the situation requires that the order be made as soon as practicable without that engagement.
- (4) If subsection (3) is relied on, the relevant Minister's reasons for relying on that subsection must be published together with the order.
- (5) The relevant Minister may extend the period allowed for the provision of comments under subsection (1)(c) or (d) for a period specified by the relevant Minister, if the relevant Minister considers this desirable, in light of local Māori interests and local community group interests likely to be affected by the order.

10 Reasons for order

If the relevant Minister makes a recommendation under section 7, the relevant Minister's reasons for making the recommendation (including why the order is appropriate) must be published together with the order.

11 Further restrictions on orders

- (1) Despite anything else in this Act, an order must not—
 - (a) grant an exemption from or modify a requirement to—
 - (i) release a person from custody or detention; or
 - (ii) have any person's detention reviewed by a court, Judge, or Registrar; or
 - (b) grant an exemption from or modify a restriction on keeping a person in custody or detention; or
 - (c) grant an exemption from or modify a requirement or restriction imposed by the Bill of Rights 1688, the Constitution Act 1986, the Electoral Act 1993, the Judicial Review Procedure Act 2016, the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, or the Parliamentary Privilege Act 2014; or
 - (d) contain any provision that has the effect of amending a provision of this Act.
- (2) Subsection (1)(d) does not limit section 19.
Compare: 2011 No 12 s 71(6)

12 Orders must be kept under review

- (1) The relevant Minister must keep under review all orders for which they are responsible under section 7.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the relevant Minister, in carrying out the review, must decide whether they continue to be satisfied in relation to the matters specified in section 8(1)(a).
Compare: 2020 No 12 s 14(5)

*Severe Weather Events Recovery Review Panel***13 Severe Weather Events Recovery Review Panel**

- (1) The Minister must appoint a Severe Weather Events Recovery Review Panel of up to 12 persons who have appropriate knowledge, skills, and experience to assist the Panel to perform its functions.
- (2) One of the members must be a former or retired Judge of the High Court (and that member will be the convener).
- (3) In appointing members of the Panel, the Minister must consider appointing members with—
 - (a) knowledge, experience, or expertise in relation to 1 or more of the following matters:
 - (i) law (including if possible, the Māori land tenure system under Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993), public administration, or local government:
 - (ii) environmental protection, health protection, primary industries, biodiversity, or climate change:
 - (iii) the following interests in the severe weather events affected areas (whether that knowledge, experience, or expertise is local, regional, or applies more widely in the severe weather events affected areas):
 - (A) local Māori interests:
 - (B) community interests (including rural interests):
 - (iv) emergency management (including recovery and resilience):
 - (b) local perspectives in the severe weather events affected areas of Māori, Māori communities, and their interests and values, including mātauranga Māori (Māori traditional knowledge) and tikanga Māori (Māori protocol and culture), iwi, and hapū.
- (4) The Minister may seek nominations for appointments to the Panel from—
 - (a) Local Government New Zealand; and
 - (b) those Māori entities that the Minister considers have relevant knowledge of the severe weather events affected areas.
- (5) In this section, **Māori entity**—
 - (a) has the same meaning as in section 9 of the Urban Development Act 2020; and
 - (b) includes any entity or other body, incorporated or unincorporated, comprising or representing a collective group whose members are 1 or more of the Māori entities.

14 Matters relating to appointment

- (1) A member of the Panel must be appointed by notice of appointment in writing that—
 - (a) states the date on which the appointment takes effect; and
 - (b) states the term of the appointment.
- (2) If, for any reason, the convener is unable or unwilling to act in relation to a matter or class of matters,—
 - (a) the convener may designate any other member of the Panel to act in the convener's place; or
 - (b) if the convener is unable or unwilling to act under paragraph (a), the Minister may designate any other member of the Panel to act in the convener's place.
- (3) If a person (A) is designated to act in the convener's place under subsection (2) in relation to a matter or class of matters, references in this section and section 15 to the convener must, in relation to the matter or matters, be treated as references to A.
- (4) An appointed member vacates office if they—
 - (a) are removed by written notice given by the Minister; or
 - (b) resign by written notice given to the Minister.
- (5) The department must provide administrative support for the Panel.

Compare: 2011 No 12 s 72

15 Panel may act by division

- (1) The convener may determine that the Panel may act in separate divisions of the Panel in relation to any matter or class of matters.
- (2) A division must, subject to section 14(2) and (3), consist of—
 - (a) the convener; and
 - (b) at least 3 other members of the Panel selected by the convener.
- (3) For the purposes of acting in relation to any matter or class of matters referred to a division of the Panel, the Panel consists of the division and section 16 applies with any necessary modifications.

16 Functions of Panel

- (1) The functions of the Panel are—
 - (a) to review draft orders; and
 - (b) to provide advice on request to both the Minister and the relevant Minister in relation to orders that may be required for 1 or more purposes of this Act.

- (2) Within 3 working days after the date on which a draft order is received for review, or within any longer time allowed by the relevant Minister, the Panel must—
 - (a) review the draft; and
 - (b) give the Panel’s recommendations to both the Minister and the relevant Minister.
- (3) A review by the Panel may be conducted in any manner that the convener thinks appropriate, including by telephone or video conference.
- (4) The convener has a casting vote if there are more than 2 members voting and there is an equality of votes.
- (5) The relevant Minister must ensure that the Panel’s recommendations on a draft order are publicly available on an Internet site.
- (6) The Panel’s recommendations must include the Panel’s reasons for making the recommendations.
- (7) The relevant Minister must, as soon as practicable after receiving the Panel’s recommendations on a draft order, present a copy of the recommendations to the House of Representatives.

Compare: 2011 No 12 s 73

Further provisions about orders

17 Orders revoked on close of 31 March 2028

Every order is revoked on the close of 31 March 2028 (unless sooner revoked).

18 Validity of orders

- (1) An order may not be held invalid just because—
 - (a) it is, or authorises any act or omission that is, inconsistent with any legislation referred to in Schedule 2; or
 - (b) it confers any discretion on, or allows any matter to be determined or approved by, any person.
- (2) An order may be expressed to come into force on a day that is before, on, or after the date on which it is made, but not earlier than the first day of the earliest relevant severe weather event, and the order comes into force or, as the case may be, is deemed to have come into force accordingly.
- (3) An order may be retrospective only to the extent provided for in subsection (2).
- (4) So far as it is authorised by this Act, an order has the force of law as if it were enacted as a provision of this Act.
- (5) This section is subject to section 11.

Compare: 2011 No 12 s 75

Other orders

19 Order in Council may specify additional Acts

- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister, specify 1 or more Acts for the purposes of Schedule 2.
- (2) The Minister may make a recommendation for an Order in Council under subsection (1) only if—
 - (a) the Minister is satisfied that—
 - (i) the Order in Council is necessary or desirable for 1 or more purposes of this Act; and
 - (ii) the Order in Council does not breach section 11(1)(a) to (d); and
 - (b) a draft of the Order in Council has been provided to each leader of a political party represented in the current Parliament or, if Parliament has been dissolved or has expired, the most recent Parliament (unless a leader cannot be contacted after reasonable efforts have been made); and
 - (c) the Minister is satisfied that there is unanimous or near-unanimous support for the Order in Council from those leaders.
- (3) The draft order provided under subsection (2)(b) must be accompanied by a draft of the Minister’s reasons for a recommendation under subsection (2) (including why the draft order is appropriate).
- (4) An Order in Council under section 7 that relates to an Act specified by an Order in Council under subsection (1) may, in accordance with section 18(2) and (3), come into force before, on, or after the date on which the order under section 7 is made, but not earlier than the date on which the earliest relevant severe weather event occurred.
- (5) Where a draft of the Order in Council has been subject to the process under subsection (2)(b) or (c), that paragraph applies to a subsequent draft of the order only if the Minister considers that, given the differences between the drafts, it would be appropriate to repeat the process.
- (6) Orders in Council made under this section are secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this section

Publication	PCO must publish it on the legislation website and notify it in the <i>Gazette</i>	LA19 s 69(1)(c)
Presentation	The Minister must present it to the House of Representatives	LA19 s 114
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116

This note is not part of the Act.

20 Order in Council to add Acts revoked if not approved by House

- (1) An Order in Council under section 19 is revoked (unless it is earlier revoked) on the expiry of the relevant period if no motion to approve the Order in Council is agreed to by the House of Representatives within that period.
- (2) The **relevant period** is the longer of the following:
 - (a) the period of 10 sitting days of the House of Representatives after the date on which the Order in Council is made:
 - (b) the period of 28 days after the date on which notice that the Order in Council has been made is given in the *Gazette*.
- (3) An order under section 7 that relates to an Act specified by an Order in Council under section 19 that is revoked under subsection (1) is also revoked at the same time.

21 Reasons for order

If the Minister makes a recommendation under section 19, the Minister's reasons for making the recommendation (including why the Order in Council is appropriate) must be published together with the Order in Council.

Part 3 Amendments to other legislation

Subpart 1—Amendments to Local Government Act 2002

[Repealed]

Subpart 1: repealed, on the close of 30 September 2023, by section 34(1).

22 Principal Act

[Repealed]

Section 22: repealed, on the close of 30 September 2023, by section 34(1).

Special consultative procedure

[Repealed]

Heading: repealed, on the close of 30 September 2023, by section 34(1).

23 New sections 83B and 83C inserted

[Repealed]

Section 23: repealed, on the close of 30 September 2023, by section 34(1).

Amendment of long-term plans

[Repealed]

Heading: repealed, on the close of 30 September 2023, by section 34(1).

24 New section 93DA inserted (Amendments to long-term plan after severe weather events)

[Repealed]

Section 24: repealed, on the close of 30 September 2023, by section 34(1).

25 New section 94A inserted (Long-term plan amended during recovery from severe weather events)

[Repealed]

Section 25: repealed, on the close of 30 September 2023, by section 34(1).

26 New section 95AAA inserted (2023/2024 annual plan due date)

[Repealed]

Section 26: repealed, on the close of 30 September 2023, by section 34(1).

27 Schedule 8 amended

[Repealed]

Section 27: repealed, on the close of 30 September 2023, by section 34(1).

**Subpart 2—Amendment to Local Government (Auckland Council) Act
2009**

[Repealed]

Subpart 2: repealed, on the close of 30 September 2023, by section 34(1).

28 Principal Act

[Repealed]

Section 28: repealed, on the close of 30 September 2023, by section 34(1).

29 New section 96A inserted (Timing of public meeting for shareholder feedback on 2023/2024 statement of intent)

[Repealed]

Section 29: repealed, on the close of 30 September 2023, by section 34(1).

Subpart 3—Amendments to Resource Management Act 1991

30 Principal Act

This subpart amends the Resource Management Act 1991.

31 Section 329A amended (Interpretation)

- (1) In section 329A(1), definition of **area**, paragraph (b), after “Taranua”, insert “Manawatū, Rangitikei”.
- (2) This section is repealed on the close of 1 October 2024.

32 Section 331B amended (Owner or occupier of rural land may take emergency preventive or remedial measures)

[Repealed]

Section 32: repealed, on the close of 1 April 2024, by section 34(2).

Part 4

Reporting on and repeal of this Act

Report on operation of this Act

33 Reports on operation of this Act

- (1) The Minister must, at least once every 6 months, present to the House of Representatives a report relating to the operation of this Act since the last report was presented (or, in the case of the first report, since the commencement of this Act).
- (2) The report must, for the period covered by the report, include—
 - (a) a list of the Orders in Council made under this Act during the period; and
 - (b) a brief description of those orders.

Repeal

34 Repeal of this Act

- (1) Subparts 1 and 2 of Part 3 are repealed on the close of 30 September 2023.
- (2) Section 32 is repealed on the close of 1 April 2024.
- (3) Subpart 3 of Part 3 (other than section 32) is repealed on the close of 1 October 2024.
- (4) Sections 7 to 21 and Schedule 2 are repealed on the close of 31 March 2026.
- (5) The rest of this Act is repealed on the close of 31 March 2028.

Schedule 1
Transitional, savings, and related provisions

s 5

Part 1
Provisions relating to this Act as enacted

1 Order not invalid by reason of pre-commencement consultation or engagement

An order is not invalid because any requirements under this Act relating to engagement, consultation with any person or body, or the appointment of members of the Panel occurred before this Act received the Royal assent.

2 Orders continue in force

- (1) This clause applies to an order that is in force immediately before the close of 31 March 2026.
- (2) The order continues in force until the close of 31 March 2028 despite the repeal of section 7 (unless it is sooner revoked).
- (3) The order may be amended or revoked after the repeal of sections 7 to 21 and Schedule 2 as if those provisions had not been repealed.

Schedule 2

Enactments to which order may relate

s 7

The legislation referred to in section 7 is—

- (1) the Building Act 2004:
- (2) the Climate Change Response Act 2002:
- (3) the Conservation Act 1987:
- (4) the Freedom Camping Act 2011:
- (5) the Government Roding Powers Act 1989:
- (6) the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014:
- (7) the Immigration Act 2009:
- (8) the Land Transfer Act 2017:
- (9) the Land Transport Act 1998:
- (10) the Land Transport Management Act 2003:
- (11) the Local Government Act 2002:
- (12) the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009:
- (13) the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002:
- (14) the Maori Community Development Act 1962:
- (15) the Maori Trust Boards Act 1955:
- (16) the New Zealand Railways Corporation Act 1981:
- (17) the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957:
- (18) the Public Works Act 1981:
- (19) the Railways Act 2005:
- (20) the Rating Valuations Act 1998:
- (21) the Real Estate Agents Act 2008:
- (22) the Reserves Act 1977:
- (23) the Resource Management Act 1991:
- (24) the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012:
- (25) Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993:
- (26) the Waste Minimisation Act 2008:
- (27) the Wildlife Act 1953:
- (28) any Act (other than the Public Finance Act 1989) to the extent that it relates to accounting records, the preparation, audit, approval, lodgement, or distribution of financial statements, or any other financial reporting obligations of any group, entity, or other person:

- (29) an Act that replaces (in whole or in part) an Act referred to in any of paragraphs (1) to (28):
- (30) an Act specified for the purposes of this schedule in an Order in Council made under section 19:
- (31) secondary legislation made under an Act referred to in any of paragraphs (1) to (29) or specified under paragraph (30):
- (32) any plan, programme, bylaw, or rule made under an enactment referred to in any of paragraphs (1) to (31).

Notes

1 *General*

This is a consolidation of the Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023 that incorporates the amendments made to the legislation so that it shows the law as at its stated date.

2 *Legal status*

A consolidation is taken to correctly state, as at its stated date, the law enacted or made by the legislation consolidated and by the amendments. This presumption applies unless the contrary is shown.

Section 78 of the Legislation Act 2019 provides that this consolidation, published as an electronic version, is an official version. A printed version of legislation that is produced directly from this official electronic version is also an official version.

3 *Editorial and format changes*

The Parliamentary Counsel Office makes editorial and format changes to consolidations using the powers under subpart 2 of Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019. See also PCO editorial conventions for consolidations.

4 *Amendments incorporated in this consolidation*

Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023 (2023 No 17): section 34