

In Confidence

Office of the Minister for Land Information

Chair, Cabinet Environment, Energy and Climate Change Committee

Consolidating existing Reserves and Other Lands Disposal (ROLD) Acts and making minor adjustments to national park boundaries

Proposal

1. This paper seeks Cabinet agreement to begin the process of consolidating Reserves and Other Lands Disposal (ROLD) Acts and related Acts, by repealing 21 Acts and replicating provisions still required in a new ROLD Bill. The Bill will also amend ROLD legislation relating to the Ngāti Whakaue Education Endowment Trust Board and make six minor adjustments to national park boundaries.

Executive Summary

2. Since 1864, many ROLD Acts and related Acts have been passed to resolve non-controversial administrative issues with public and private land that cannot be dealt with through other processes. There are more than 90 such Acts in force, most containing provisions that are now obsolete.
3. In 2019, Cabinet agreed [CAB-19-MIN-0209] that all these Acts should be repealed and replaced with a single piece of legislation that would preserve and update provisions still required. This task has proven more complex than originally envisaged, due to the extent of consultation and research required to confirm whether provisions can be repealed or need to be carried forward.
4. The current proposal is to undertake a staged reform, starting with those parts of the ROLD legislation identified as involving least risk and complexity. This will enable legislation to proceed more quickly, providing for earlier resolution of current issues requiring a tention.
5. I am now seeking Cabinet's agreement to progress a ROLD Bill that will:
 - 5.1. consolidate and repeal 21 obsolete ROLD Acts and related Acts, bringing forward clauses that need to be retained into a new Act;
 - 5.2. make non-controversial amendments to existing ROLD legislation governing the Ngāti Whakaue Education Endowment Trust Board; and
 - 5.3. make six non-controversial adjustments to national park boundaries, proposed by the Department of Conservation (DOC).

Background

6. ROLD legislation has long been used to make non-controversial changes on land-related matters where:
 - a) specific legislation is needed to resolve a land issue that cannot be dealt with conveniently in other legislation, such as a local Bill;
 - b) existing legislation requires a matter to be carried out by an Act of Parliament (e.g. exclusion of land from National Parks); or
 - c) changes are required to earlier ROLD legislation.
7. ROLD Bills are administrative bills of limited scope. They must only deal with “authorisations, transfers and validation of matters relating to Crown land, reserves and other land held for public or private purposes”.¹ By convention, matters are only included in a ROLD Bill if they are non-controversial and have the consent of all parties involved.
8. There are currently over 90 ROLD Acts and Acts with similar purpose, dating back to 1864. Over time, many of the land issues these Acts addressed have been resolved, making the legislation obsolete. The last ROLD Act was passed in 2015.

Previous Cabinet approval for a ROLD Consolidation Bill

9. Cabinet previously agreed to a proposal for a much larger Consolidation Bill that would have repealed all ROLD Acts, amounting to over 3000 individual clauses [ENV-19-MIN-0020 refers]. Drafting instructions were issued accordingly and a draft Bill was prepared.
10. The original intention was to introduce this Bill in late 2019 or early 2020. However, through consultation Toitū Te Whenua Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) officials determined that many issues are more complex than initially thought and require further work to confirm whether provisions should be either repealed or brought forward into new legislation. Due to the impacts of COVID-19, this work has necessarily been a lower priority for affected stakeholders such as councils, and the resourcing required for full consolidation is currently not available within LINZ baseline resourcing.
11. At this stage, LINZ has identified 21 ROLD and related Acts that are currently suitable for repeal in their entirety. Through further analysis and consultation LINZ aims to eventually consolidate all ROLD Acts.

Amending legislation relating to National Park land

12. Provisions for the Bill already drafted include six clauses, proposed by the Department of Conservation, that will make minor changes to national park boundaries. These changes, described in Appendix 1, were included in the proposals for a ROLD Bill previously agreed to by Cabinet in 2019.

¹ Standing Order 266(1)(e)

The Consolidation Bill will repeal obsolete ROLD legislation and replicate sections needing to be preserved

13. I propose that a revised ROLD Consolidation Bill be drafted to:
- a) repeal the 21 Acts listed in Appendix 2 and consolidate sections from these Acts that remain necessary;
 - b) amend existing ROLD Act provisions for the administration of the Ngāti Whakaue Education Trust Board; and
 - c) authorise six non-controversial changes to the boundaries of national parks.

Consolidating and repealing ROLD Acts

14. The Bill will begin the process of consolidating ROLD and related Acts, by repealing 21 Acts and bringing forward identified sections into a new ROLD Bill.
15. Sections that need to be retained either:
- 15.1. authorise actions that have not yet occurred, or
 - 15.2. if repealed, would leave insufficient information to enable the identification of the land concerned; or
 - 15.3. authorise or enable an ongoing activity or power; or
 - 15.4. may be controversial if repealed.
16. Sections being retained are likely to need minor technical changes, such as updated legal description of properties.
17. Most sections in the Acts listed in Appendix 2 are considered to be obsolete because their provisions either:
- 17.1. authorise or relate to an action that has been completed;
 - 17.2. have become obsolete through changing circumstances; or
 - 17.3. validate past actions that were undertaken outside of existing legal authorities, and no longer require legislation.
18. Repealing these Acts will help clear the statute book of spent or outdated legislation. This is in line with general government policy and part of LINZ's legislative stewardship obligations under the Public Service Act 2020.
19. A conservative approach has been taken to the proposed legislative repeals. Where there is significant doubt as to whether a section can or should be repealed, that section is either left in its current Act, or brought into the consolidation Bill. If found necessary, further sections can be brought into the consolidation Bill during drafting.

20. The Interpretation Act 1999 ensures that existing rights, duties and powers provided by a repealed section will continue to be in effect after repeal. For the avoidance of doubt, the Consolidation Bill will also include a savings provision with similar effect.

The Bill will also provide a more effective process for resolving future issues

21. In the future, I propose that ROLD-related matters be resolved by amending the new Act rather than passing separate legislation. Amendments will be enacted either to the main body of the Act, or to the Act's schedules, which will deal with vestings and validations. This will reduce the administrative burden for LINZ in administering ROLD legislation, and provide users of legislation with a single, consolidated and current Act.

Amendments to previous ROLD legislation

22. LINZ and Te Arawhiti have been engaging with representatives of the Pukeroa Oruawhata Trust and the Ngāti Whakaue Education Endowment Trust Board (the Trust Board) to resolve several issues relating to the administration of the Trust Board. The legislation that governs how the Trust Board operates comprises sections 6 to 12 of the ROLD Act 1995. This legislation is overly prescriptive and burdensome compared to other legislation governing similar entities.
23. All parties agree that the best way to resolve these issues is by amending the legislation. LINZ and Te Arawhiti are satisfied that the amendments envisaged will be non-controversial and have the support of all affected stakeholders. They are within scope for a ROLD Bill as they amend other ROLD legislation.
24. The amendments will make it easier for the Trust Board to administer an education endowment given in the 1990s, and will bring the entity's operations in line with other contemporary trusts. The amendments will replace the relevant sections of the ROLD Act 1995 with sections located in the new Act.
25. Sections 6 to 12 in the ROLD Act 1995 gave effect to part of the 1993 agreement between Ngāti Whakaue and the Crown that settled Wai 94. There will be an exchange of letters between the Crown and Pukeroa Oruawhata Trustees and the Proprietors of Ngāti Whakaue Tribal Lands Inc recording the agreement to make these amendments before the legislation is introduced.

The Bill will also address other matters suitable for resolution through a ROLD Bill

26. LINZ receives applications from agencies for any matters they wish to be considered for inclusion in ROLD Bills. It is expected that these agencies have undertaken all due diligence in preparing an application, including the necessary policy analysis and consultation, to ensure they are non-controversial.
27. LINZ has accepted six applications from DOC to exclude land from national parks. Three of these relate to road realignment works and the remainder authorise agreements reached for exchange of land with adjoining landowners. Details of these matters are set out in Appendix 1. Section 11 of the National Parks Act 1980 requires an Act of Parliament to exclude land from a national park.

28. The road realignments were carried out by Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA), with the agreement of DOC, to improve road safety. They involve a total of about 900 square metres of land in Arthurs Pass, Paparoa and Westland Tai Poutini National Parks that are now part of State highways.
29. The other DOC proposals are to enable a separate process managed by DOC to exchange the park land being excluded for freehold land. For land to be added to a National Park, the Governor General must make an Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Conservation. The ROLD Consolidation Bill cannot enable the inclusion of land into the national parks.
30. Two of the land exchanges involve exchanging grazing land falling within Westland Tai Poutini National Park for privately held forest land. The third will authorise an existing encroachment onto Abel Tasman National Park land in exchange for an equivalent area of coastal forest land. The land exchanges negotiated by DOC will result in the conservation estate gaining larger parcels of land with higher conservation values than the land being excluded, at no net cost to the Crown.
31. These changes were part of the proposal for a ROLD Consolidation Bill previously agreed to by Cabinet, and the related clauses are included in the Bill drafted following that agreement. DOC has undertaken the required consultation and policy analysis, and has given assurance that the proposed changes are non-controversial.
32. LINZ has chosen not to invite further applications for matters to be included in the current Bill, as this would significantly delay its progress.

Consultation

33. LINZ has engaged with Te Arawhiti and DOC in preparing this paper. Proposals relating to the Ngāti Whakaue Education Endowment Trust Board reflect consultation with representatives of the Trust Board and the Pukeroa Oruawhata Trust. DOC consulted with Māori stakeholders on the national park land exchanges, as indicated in Appendix 1. LINZ also consulted with or informed the following departments and agencies:
 - 33.1. The Treasury, Ministry of Education, and Te Puni Kōkiri, were consulted;
 - 33.2. The Department of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency, Te Kawa Mataaho Public Service Commission and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet were informed.

Financial Implications

34. The proposed changes do not have any financial implications.
35. Any minor costs associated with further changes enabled by this Bill will be met by NZTA or DOC through baseline funding.

Legislative Implications

36. Legislation is required to give effect to the proposals in this paper. This will take the form of a Bill to repeal the Acts listed in Appendix One to the paper and create a new

Act including sections brought forward from existing Acts, along with the amended and new provisions outlined in this paper.

37. I have requested that a ROLD Consolidation Bill be included in the 2021 Legislation Programme, with a Category 4 priority, to be referred to a select committee within the calendar year.
38. I propose that Cabinet invite me to issue drafting instructions to the Parliamentary Counsel Office for a Bill to give effect to the proposals in this paper.
39. The proposed Act will bind the Crown, and will be administered by LINZ.

Regulatory Impact Analysis

40. Treasury's Regulatory Impact Analysis Team has granted an exemption from the impact analysis requirements for the technical regulatory proposals in this Cabinet paper, on the grounds that they are repealing or removing redundant legislative provisions, or are likely to have no or only minor impacts on business, individuals and not-for-profit entities. Appendix Three contains a detailed list of the exemptions .

Climate Implications of Policy Assessment

41. The Climate Implications of Policy Assessment (CIPA) team has been consulted and confirms that the CIPA requirements do not apply to this proposal as the threshold for significance is not met.

Human Rights, Gender and Disability Perspective

42. There are no human rights, gender or disability implications for these proposals.

Proactive Release

43. I intend to proactively release this Cabinet paper, subject to any necessary redactions, no later than 30 business days after final Cabinet decisions have been made, consistent with Cabinet direction set in CO (18) 4.

Recommendations

The Minister for Land Information recommends that the Committee:

1. **note** that I have submitted a bid for a Reserves and Other Lands Disposal (ROLD) Consolidation Bill to be included in the 2021 Legislation Programme, with a category 4 priority;
2. **note** that a ROLD Consolidation Bill will:
 - 2.1. consolidate 21 specified ROLD Acts and Acts with similar purpose, into a single Act, replacing necessary sections and repealing obsolete sections;
 - 2.2. amend sections 6 to 12 of the ROLD Act 1995 to enable the more effective management and administration of the Ngāti Whakaue Education Endowment

Trust Board, including by removing prescriptive and burdensome requirements; and

- 2.3. authorise six non-controversial changes to exclude land from national parks;
3. **agree** that the necessary sections of ROLD Acts should be replaced by replicating them in the proposed ROLD Consolidation Bill;
4. **agree** that the 21 specified ROLD Acts should be repealed;
5. **agree** that the necessary amendments be made to sections 6 to 12 of the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1995 through the proposed ROLD Consolidation Bill, and that the replacement sections reside in the new Act;
6. **agree** that the following statutory changes, proposed by the Department of Conservation, be given effect through the proposed ROLD Consolidation Bill:
 - 6.1. exclude specified lands, which are now formed road, from the Arthurs Pass, Paparoa and Westland Tai Poutini National Parks, and have these areas declared to be either road or conservation land;
 - 6.2. exclude specified lands from the Westland Tai Poutini National Park to facilitate two separate land exchanges with adjoining landowners; and
 - 6.3. exclude specified land from the Abel Tasman National Park to authorise an encroachment, in exchange for coastal forest land;
7. **authorise** the Minister for Land Information to make any decisions necessary to give effect to the above proposals and other minor or consequential matters arising during the drafting of the ROLD Consolidation Bill without further Cabinet approval;
8. **invite** the Minister for Land Information to issue drafting instructions to the Parliamentary Counsel Office for the drafting of a ROLD Consolidation Bill to give full effect to the above proposals.

Authorised for lodgement

Hon Damien O'Connor

Minister for Land Information

APPENDIX 1: Detail of proposals from the Department of Conservation

Description	Summary of action
<p>Goat Creek – State Highway 73, Arthurs Pass National Park</p>	<p>In 2016, the Department of Conservation (DOC) requested a clause be included in the next ROLD Bill to exclude two small parcels of land from the Arthurs Pass National Park and for the land to be reclassified as conservation land under s7 of the Conservation Act 1987. The national park land parcels in question are 0.0507 hectares and 0.0164 hectares respectively, and abut State Highway 73. The exclusion is necessary to facilitate the land being declared road under s114 of the Public Works Act (PWA) 1981, which will happen through a separate process.</p> <p>Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) undertook road alignment work to improve road safety and provide a new approach to a rebuilt bridge in Goat Creek, which DOC agreed to. This proposal is regularising an existing situation via boundary adjustment, effectively validating an action that has already occurred. The sections of land are not deemed by DOC to have national park values and are already formed road, therefore sensitive land assessments are not necessary. As the land will become State Highway this is not a disposal by the Crown.</p> <p>DOC was exempt from the subdivision requirements of the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991. The proposal was approved by both NZTA and DOC, and was in accordance with the roading corridor provisions of the Arthurs Pass National Park Management Plan. The roading corridor provisions of the Management Plan were agreed to by the New Zealand Conservation Authority (NZCA), the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board and Te Runanga o Ngāi Tahu.</p> <p>Westland District Council is the local authority; Hon Damien O'Connor is the local MP.</p>
<p>Punakaiki/ Pancake Rocks – State Highway 6, Paparoa National Park</p>	<p>In 2015, DOC requested a clause be included in the next ROLD Bill to exclude several small land parcels from the Paparoa National Park and reclassify these as conservation land under s7 Conservation Act 1987. The parcels make up approximately 0.396 hectares collectively and abut State Highway 6. The exclusion is necessary to facilitate the land being declared road under s114 of the Public Works Act 1981, through a separate process.</p> <p>NZTA undertook road alignment work to improve road safety on a narrow stretch of State Highway 6, due to increased tourism in the area near Punakaiki/ Pancake Rocks. This exclusion will be in exchange for 0.0064 hectares of ex-state highway land brought into the national park. This proposal is regularising an existing situation via boundary adjustment, effectively validating an action that has already occurred. The sections of land are not deemed by DOC to have national park values and are already formed road, therefore sensitive land assessments are not necessary. As the land will become State Highway this is not a disposal by the Crown.</p> <p>DOC was exempt from the subdivision requirements of the RMA 1991. The proposal has been approved by both DOC and NZTA. The proposal is in line with the Paparoa National Park Management Plan and has the support of the West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board, the NZCA, NZTA and Buller District Council. Ngāi Tahu confirmed that this proposal is an exception in accordance with section 50(g) of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.</p>

<p>Smithy Creek – State Highway 6, Westland Tai Poutini National Park.</p>	<p>Buller District Council is the local authority; Hon Damien O'Connor is the local MP.</p> <p>In 2015, DOC requested a clause be included in the next ROLD Bill to exclude land from Westland Tai Poutini National Park, to be declared road under s114 of the PWA 1981 through a separate process. The three parcels make up 0.4579 hectares collectively.</p> <p>NZTA undertook road alignment and improvement work on a portion of State Highway 6 near Smithy Creek, south of Franz Josef, for road safety purposes. The area was considered a "black spot" for traffic incidents. This proposal is regularising an existing situation via boundary adjustment, effectively validating an action that has already occurred. The sections of land are not deemed by DOC to have national park values and are already formed road, therefore sensitive land assessments are not necessary. As the land will become State Highway this is not a disposal by the Crown.</p> <p>The proposal has been endorsed and supported by the local hapu, Te Runanga o Ngai Waewae and Te Runanga o Makawhio of Ngāi Tahu descent, The Westland Tai Poutini Conservation Board and the NZCA.</p> <p>Westland District Council is the local authority; Damien O'Connor is the local MP.</p>
<p>Lake Mapourika, Franz – Grazing concession land at Westland Tai Poutini National Park</p>	<p>In 2015, DOC requested a clause be included in the next ROLD Bill to exclude a parcel of land from the Westland Tai Poutini National Park, to be reclassified as conservation land under s7 of the Conservation Act 1987. The parcel is approximately 12 hectares.</p> <p>The national park land in question has been grazed under a grazing concession by successive adjoining owners since 1960, and is now well-developed pasture. It is DOC's view that the national park land has been so significantly modified through grazing that it has no national park value and limited conservation value. The land is not considered to warrant the conservation status protection it currently has.</p> <p>Agreements of exchange have been agreed to by DOC and the landowners, which require authorisation through the ROLD Bill. The exclusion of land from the National Park would allow an exchange of 22.7 hectares of freehold land with conservation value for the national park land, via a separate process. The freehold land is an intact forested hillslope with conservation value, an inlier into the National Park and for all intents and purposes appears to be part of the National Park. Landowners have already begun actively managing the grazing concession land, and likewise DOC has been managing the forested area since 2014. DOC considers this proposal best described as a boundary adjustment to formalise an existing arrangement, which will benefit the National Park through an inclusion of forested land and an exclusion of pastoral land. As such, DOC considers this proposal to be low risk.</p> <p>The proposal is in line with the West Coast/ Tai Poutini National Park Management Plan, and at the time of application had the support of the West Coast/ Tai Poutini Conservation Board, and the NZCA. The then Minister of Conservation, Hon Kate Wilkinson, signed off on the policy proposals in 2011.</p> <p>The local hapu Te Runanga o Makaawhio had no concerns at the time of consultation, and Ngai Tahu had confirmed that the proposal is an exception in accordance with Section 50(g) of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.</p>

<p>Whataroa – Grazing concession land at Westland Tai Poutini National Park</p>	<p>Westland District Council is the local authority; Hon Damien O'Connor is the local MP.</p> <p>In 2015, DOC requested a clause be included in the next ROLD Bill to exclude land from the Westland Tai Poutini National Park and reclassified as conservation land under s7 of the Conservation Act 1987. The land parcel is 7.682 hectares.</p> <p>The land to be excluded has been grazed under a grazing concession since 1942 and is now well developed pasture. It is DOC's view that the national park land has been so significantly modified through grazing that it has no national park value and limited conservation value. The land is not considered to warrant the conservation status protection it currently has.</p> <p>Agreements of exchange have been agreed to by DOC and the landowners, which require authorisation through the ROLD Bill. The exclusion of land from the National Park would allow an exchange of land to take place via a separate process, where approximately 8 hectares of forested freehold land with conservation value will be exchanged for the national park land. The freehold land is a forested hillslope, an inlier into the National Park and for all intents and purposes appears to be part of the National Park. Landowners have already begun actively managing the grazing concession land, and likewise DOC has been managing the forested area since 2014. DOC considers this proposal best described as a boundary adjustment to formalise an existing arrangement, which will benefit the National Park through an inclusion of forested land and an exclusion of pastoral land. As such, DOC considers this proposal to be low risk.</p> <p>DOC has complied with subdivision requirements of the RMA as required. The Westland District Council approved the subdivision in September 2011. The proposal is in line with the West Coast Tai Poutini National Park Management Plan, and has the support of the West Coast/Tai Poutini Conservation Board, and the NZCA. The then Minister of Conservation, Hon Kate Wilkinson, signed off on the policy proposal in 2010.</p> <p>Te Runanga o Makaawhio had no concerns at the time of consultation, and Ngāi Tahu had confirmed that the proposal is an exception in accordance with Section 50(g) of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.</p> <p>Westland District Council is the local authority; Hon Damien O'Connor is the local MP.</p>
<p>Encroachment by [redacted] at Abel Tasman National Park</p>	<p>In 2014, DOC requested a clause be included in the next ROLD Bill to exclude a parcel of land from the Abel Tasman National Park. The land parcel is 0.652 hectares.</p> <p>The area is in Anchorage Bay, where [redacted] owned by [redacted] has encroached on Abel Tasman National Park land. The exclusion of land from the National Park will allow an exchange of land to take place via a separate process, where 0.682 hectares of coastal forest freehold land with conservation value will be exchanged for the national park land.</p> <p>The property owned by [redacted] has several encroachments into the National Park. These consist of the eaves and associated decking attached to a lodge, a shed, septic tank, soakage field and access track. As such, the land has diminished conservation value and is not considered to warrant the national park status it currently has. The public did not generally access this portion of national park land prior to the encroachment as access to it is only available across adjoining freehold land or through untracked forest. It is well away from existing public access tracks. The</p>

public is currently unlikely to have a desire to access the site. No future public desire to access the site is envisioned. As such, the exchange of land would be unlikely to have any impact on public access or enjoyment of the National Park. If the septic tank and associated services are relocated back onto [redacted] current land, the environmental impacts will likely be significant. The gain of the coastal forest to include in the national park is considered a significant ecological gain.

The portion of land to be included into national park land will have an access track with a legal right of way for [redacted]. This is a requirement of the resource consent for the area, in order for [redacted] to have practical legal access from the beach over their existing track, which will become national park, to the house. As it will be over public land it is a non-exclusive right and thus does not confer a private benefit to an individual.

The costs of exclusion of land from Abel Tasman National Park and subsequent exchange will be met by [redacted] in accordance with an agreement made by DOC and the company. The company has met the cost of survey and contributed to the Department's costs. The agreement also provides for a further payment on the completion of the exchange.

Upper South Island iwi, working through the entity Tiakina Te Taiao, were consulted in 2014 and at the time supported the exchange. They have since been consulted again and confirmed their support. The Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board has also been consulted twice and supports the exchange. The NZCA has also endorsed the exchange. The National Parks Policy 2005 provides that the NZCA can seek public comment if it considers a proposed exclusion from a national park may be controversial. In this case the NZCA deemed public comment was not required indicating they did not see the proposal as controversial.

DOC is not aware of any other parties that would have an interest in this action. Additionally, queries are regularly received from [redacted] Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board and adjoining neighbours on when this action will eventually be completed, indicating the desire by those consulted to have this issue resolved.

The local authority is Tasman District Council; Hon Damien O'Connor is the local MP.

APPENDIX 2: List of Acts proposed for consolidation

1. Reserves, Endowments, and Crown and Maori Lands Exchange, Sale, Disposal and Enabling Act 1898
2. Reserves and Other Lands Disposals and Public Bodies Empowering Act 1901
3. ROLD Act 1928
4. ROLD Act 1929
5. ROLD Act 1936
6. ROLD Act 1939
7. ROLD Act 1942
8. ROLD Act 1949
9. ROLD Act 1953
10. ROLD Act 1955
11. ROLD Act 1963
12. ROLD Act 1964
13. ROLD Act 1969
14. ROLD Act 1971
15. ROLD Act 1976
16. ROLD Act 1978
17. ROLD Act 1980
18. ROLD Act 1981
19. ROLD Act 1983
20. ROLD Act 1984
21. ROLD Act 1989

Proactive Release

APPENDIX 3: Grounds for exemption of proposals from regulatory impact assessment

Proposal	Description	Grounds for exemption
Repeal and consolidation of 21 Reserves and Other Lands Disposal (ROLD) and similar Acts.	The proposed Bill will repeal 21 existing Acts (see list appended) and replace a small number of sections still required with substantively identical provisions in a single new Act.	Repeal of redundant legislation – most of the provisions in the repealed Acts are no longer required as either their original purpose has been met, or changes in other legislation or circumstances have made them irrelevant.
Amendments to existing ROLD legislation governing the administration of the Ngāti Whakaue Education Endowment Trust Board	The Bill will replace sections in the Reserves and other Lands Disposal Bill 1995 that prescribe governance and administrative processes for the Trust Board. All parties involved agree that the existing provisions are outdated and require amendment to bring them into line with how similar contemporary trusts are administered.	Has no or only minor impacts – the amendments are limited to the internal administrative and governance processes of the Trust Board including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appointment of board members • annual report requirements • ability to hold financial reserves • clarification of Trust Board powers in relation to both endowment and non-endowment land.
Adjustments to National Park boundaries proposed by DOC		
a) For road realignments	The Bill will allow for exclusion of land from national parks in three locations, where roadworks have been necessary to improve access and safety.	Has no or only minor impacts - the areas involved total about 900 square metres that are now State highway. No sensitive land assessments were required at the time of the roadworks.
b) To exclude grazing concession land	Two proposals will transfer pasture now held as national park land to private owners. This will enable forested hillside land now in private hands to become part of Westland Tai Poutini National Park.	Has no or only minor impacts - the exchange of land will result in an increase of around 10 hectares in the total area of the National Park, with grazing land of very limited conservation value exchanged for higher conservation value forest.
c) To validate an encroachment into a National Park	The Bill will exclude land from Abel Tasman National Park to authorise an encroachment of adjoining structures that occurred in 1992 without authorisation by DOC. In exchange, the Park will acquire an equal area of coastal forest.	Has no or only minor impacts – the land to be removed from the park is 0.652 Hectares, with 0.682 hectares of land with higher conservation value to be acquired in exchange.