Introduction to the activity
Flooding is one of the most prevalent natural hazards in New Zealand and can be costly at both the local and national level. Although many communities will not experience flooding or experience it only infrequently, when floods do occur the cost can be significant for affected communities, their councils, and central government.

Local government organisations play a crucial role in limiting risks to communities from flooding events. Different local authorities will have different methods for managing flooding risks based upon their specific situations. Local authorities will use different mixes of tools, including physical infrastructure (such as stopbanks or other works) to prevent or control water escaping from rivers, and non-structural techniques (for example controls on land use).

The performance measure is intended to measure a major aspect of performance of the services concerned, which is the maintenance of flood protection and control works. As a matter of good practice it is recommended that performance measures be added to annual plans and long-term plans in relation to the following major aspects:

- community engagement;
- performance of new assets; and
- managing environmental effects.

It is good practice to report more than one year’s performance against particular performance measures. This allows ratepayers and other stakeholders to identify trends in the local authority’s performance. In order to maintain continuity of trend data, local authorities may choose to report against both the new standard measures, and their previous measures for a few years. This is a choice which remains at the discretion of each local authority.

Do you need to apply the performance measure?

The performance measure must be applied to all major flood protection and control works. Flood protection and control works are defined as physical structures that are owned by local authorities and are designed to protect urban and rural areas from flooding from rivers, and includes ancillary works such as channel realignment or gravel removal. The mandatory flood protection and control performance measure is to be applied where it meets the above definition and two or more of the following criteria below.
Criteria to select 'major' flood protection and control works:

'Major flood protection and control works’ should be those works that meet two or more of the following four criteria:

a) Operating expenditure of more than $250,000 in any one year;
b) Capital expenditure of more than $1 million in any one year;
c) Scheme asset replacement value of more than $10 million; and
d) Directly benefitting a population of 5,000 or over.

Guidance on the criteria

The criteria above should be applied separately to all of a local authority's flood protection and control works to decide which works are required to be reported on and which are not. This should be done at the commencement of the preparation of each annual plan and long-term plan. While individual works may move in or out of compliance with these criteria, it is recommended that they remain within the reporting regime for the lifecycle of the long-term plan.

Operating expenditure, capital expenditure, and scheme asset replacement value should be calculated using generally accepted accounting practice. For the avoidance of doubt:

- operating expenditure includes all direct costs, overheads, depreciation (including any revaluation losses), and interest;
- capital expenditure includes all costs capitalised in compliance with generally accepted accounting practice, associated with the construction of new infrastructure as well as the renewal and/or replacement of existing infrastructure (examples of capitalised costs include detailed design, staff time, and resource consent costs); and
- scheme asset replacement value is to be calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice and professional valuation standards.

Under the Non-Financial Performance Measures Rules 2013 any calculation, measure, number or percentage set out in the Rules must be calculated for a financial year.

Performance measure one (maintenance of works):

The major flood protection and control works that are maintained, repaired and renewed to the key standards defined in the local authority’s relevant planning documents (such as its activity management plan, asset management plan, annual works program or long-term plan).

Introduction to measure

The performance measure will be useful for communities when examining their own local authority’s performance. It will provide information on different maintenance programmes, whether local authorities are achieving agreed maintenance standards for each scheme and, if not, why these are not being achieved. This will encourage communities to engage with their local authorities on flood control and protection issues.
Worked example

Included below is a worked example with options for reporting. Italicised text in the table indicates matters that you may wish to incorporate when reporting.

Table: options for reporting against the performance measure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key aspects to be considered when reviewing the target</th>
<th>Target set by the local authority</th>
<th>Actual performance achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flood Protection and Control Work Maintained</td>
<td>Completion of maintenance programme.</td>
<td>Schemes maintained to their full service potential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>System performance – design standard.</td>
<td>Our stopbanks are maintained to their original constructed standard:\n* River A = 1 in 10 year flood return;\n* River B = the observed 1868 flood level;\n* River C = 1 in 50 year flood return (or 2% AEP);\n* River D = can contain a flow of up to 5600 cumecs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All schemes were maintained to their full service potential.\nThe description of actual performance achieved should include a narrative to explain actual maintenance work undertaken. This may include statements on gravel extraction, tree clearance, pest and weed control, channel maintenance, and stopbank mowing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repaired</td>
<td>Response to flood event or other damage.</td>
<td>Flood damage identified, prioritised and a repair programme agreed with the community.\nHigh priority works undertaken as soon as practicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No damage during reporting period.\n<strong>OR</strong>\nRiver A experienced a flooding event of 1 in 50 years or X cumecs during the year.\nA programme of works identified for inclusion in the next annual plan agreed with the community.\nHigh priority stopbank damage at site A repaired.\nRepair of bank erosion at site B deferred until 20XX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewed</td>
<td>Completion of renewals programme.</td>
<td>Reconstruct floodbank X between locations Y and Z to restore a 1 in 100 year flood control level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Achieved. The floodbank was reconstructed to a 1 in 100 year flood level.\n<strong>OR</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 As measured by their performance in flood events, and direct measurement or observation and/or flood modelling
2 AEP refers to Annual Exceedance Probability.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Renewal 80% completed. Work undertaken covered the floodbanks between location Y and Q only because of weather disruption. Remaining area will be completed during the first quarter of 20XX.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>