

APPENDIX 1- MAORI AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2002 (LGA)

Provision	Description of requirements	Specific section of LGA
Treaty of Waitangi	Parts 2 and 6 provide principles and requirements for local authorities that are intended to facilitate participation by Maori in local authority decision-making processes. This is to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and to maintain and improve opportunities for Maori to contribute to local government decision-making processes.	Section 4
Principles relating to local authorities	A local authority should provide opportunities for Maori to contribute to its decision-making processes.	Section 14 (1) (d)
Local governance statements	Representation arrangements, including the option of establishing Maori wards or constituencies, and the opportunity to change them.	Section 40 (1) (d)
Requirements in relation to local authority decision-making	A local authority must, in the course of the decision-making process: (a) seek to identify all reasonably practicable options for the achievement of the objective of a decision; and (b) if any of the options identified under paragraph (a) involves a significant decision in relation to land or a body of water, take into account the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wahi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga.	Section 77 (1) (a) (c)
Contributions to decision-making processes by Maori	A local authority must: (a) establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Maori to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority; (b) consider ways in which it may foster the development of Maori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority; and (c) provide relevant information to Maori for the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b).	Section 81 (1) (a) (b) (c)
Principles of consultation with Maori	Consultation that a local authority undertakes in relation to any decision or other matter must be undertaken, subject to subsections (3) to (5), in accordance with the following principles: A local authority must ensure that it has in place processes for consulting with Maori in accordance with subsection (1).	Section 82 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
Working with Maori to further community outcomes	A Long Term Council Community Plan must, to the extent determined appropriate by the local authority, outline how the local authority will work with Maori to further community outcomes.	Schedule 10 Part 1 (1) (e) (ii)
Development of Maori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes	A Long Term Council Community Plan must set out any steps the local authority intends to take, having considered ways in which it may foster the development of Maori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority, over the period covered by that plan.	Schedule 10 Part 1 (5)

APPENDIX 2- KEY INFLUENCING ORGANISATIONS AND MEASURES

Appendix 2 lists the key organisations contributing to the achievement of community outcomes, the key measures that will be used to assess progress towards achieving the outcomes, the data source and reporting frequency.

Social well-being 'Living the good life in Canterbury'



Social community outcome: Healthcare

Good healthcare for all

Key organisations

- District Health Board
- Ministry of Health

Key measures

Access to GPs and specialists

Average time to see a GP or specialist.
District Health Boards and Primary Health Organisations - annual.

Mortality rates

Per 100,000 people by age, ethnicity and income.
Health Information Service - annual.

Infant Mortality

Rate of infant mortality per 1000 live births by ethnicity and gender.
NZ Health Information Service - annual.

Life expectancy

At birth by gender and ethnicity.
Statistics NZ - five yearly.

Healthy lifestyles

Rate of Type 2 Diabetes per 1000 and ethnicity.
Primary Health Organisations - annual.

Social community outcome: Education

Everyone has access to good education

Key organisations

- Ministry of Education

Key measures

Highest qualification gained

Number and percentage of population 15 years and over within highest qualification categories by age and ethnicity.
Census - Statistics NZ - five yearly.

Literacy and numeracy

Percentage of school leavers without eight core literacy and numeracy skills at NCEA level 1.
Ministry of Education - annual.

No qualifications

Percentage of school leavers with no qualification.
Ministry of Education - annual.

Early childhood education

Percentage of children entering school as new entrants who have come from an early childhood education centre by type of service, including preschool, kindergarten, te kohanga reo.
Ministry of Education - annual.

Social community outcome: Public safety

People feel safe at all times

Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ Police Canterbury Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Environment Canterbury 	<p>Crime levels Total offences: Total crime per 10,000 people and broken down by offence against number of resolved crimes. <i>NZ Police - annual.</i></p> <p>Confidence in police and justice system Perception survey. <i>Christchurch City Council, Quality of Life Survey - biennial and regional omnibus survey - three yearly.</i></p> <p>Perceptions of safety Surveyed perceptions of safety. <i>Christchurch City Council, Quality of Life Survey - biennial and regional omnibus survey - three yearly.</i></p> <p>Hazard identification Progress made on investigating flood and earthquake hazards. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p>Flood protection and drainage schemes The percentage of schemes that perform as designed during flood events. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p>Flood information Police, Civil Defence Emergency Management Controllers, radio stations and territorial authorities rating of the information provided during floods. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p>Navigation safety The number of reported navigation safety incidents in harbours and inland waters. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p>Emergency readiness The level of co-ordination among the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group, territorial authorities, Environment Canterbury and response agencies. <i>Canterbury Civil Defence Emergency Management Group – annual.</i></p> <p>Emergency response The state of readiness of the Group Emergency Co-ordination Centre (ECC), alternative ECC, and emergency communications network. <i>Canterbury Civil Defence Emergency Management Group – annual.</i></p>

Social community outcome: Community services

Community services that meet people's needs

Key organisation	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Social Development 	<p>Income support Total number of means-tested benefits. <i>Work and Income, Ministry of Social Development - annual.</i></p> <p>Deprivation index Percentage of population of city or town living in meshblocks of NZ Deprivation Index - Deciles 1 least deprived to 10 most deprived. <i>Health Services Research Council - annual.</i></p>
Social community outcome: Housing	
<i>Everyone has access to acceptable standards of housing</i>	
Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Social Development Housing New Zealand 	<p>Housing affordability Percentage of households with housing costs that are at least 25%, 35% and 40% of total net household income by tenure. <i>Household Economic Survey - Statistics NZ - three yearly.</i></p> <p>Housing assistance Proportion of people receiving the Accommodation Supplement by age, gender, ethnicity and family type. <i>Ministry of Social Development - annual.</i></p>
Social community outcome: Transportation	
<i>Transport and travel needs are met</i>	
Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Canterbury Territorial Authorities 	<p>Traffic congestion Annual total public passenger trips for Canterbury. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p>Passenger satisfaction Passenger rating of value for money and level of service. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p>Community satisfaction Residents' views of whether public transport is affordable. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p>Total Mobility services Transport-disadvantaged people's rating of the level of service and value for money for services in Christchurch, Ashburton, Waimate and Timaru.</p>

Social community outcome: Accessibility

Easy to travel around Canterbury's cities and towns and easy access to shops and other community services

Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Zealand Transport Agency Environment Canterbury 	<p>Road safety: Reductions in: Annual rate of road crash deaths per 100,000 population. Annual rate of hospitalisations for serious injuries from road crashes per 100,000 population. Estimated social cost of road crashes. <i>New Zealand Transport Agency – annual.</i></p> <p>Total Mobility services Transport-disadvantaged people's rating of the level of service and value for money for services in Christchurch, Ashburton, Waimate and Timaru. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p>

Economic well-being 'Prospering in Canterbury'



Economic community outcome: Income

Incomes provide good standard of living

Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Economic Development Ministry of Social Development 	<p>Median income Median household, family, personal income adjusted by CPI by employment status, gender and ethnicity. <i>Statistics NZ - five yearly.</i></p> <p>Income distribution Percentage of households that are in the top and bottom national household income quintiles. <i>Statistics NZ - Household labour force survey - quarterly and Census five yearly.</i></p> <p>Sources of income Including percentage of families receiving income support by type of benefit. <i>Statistics NZ - Household labour force survey - quarterly and Census five yearly.</i></p>

Economic community outcome: Employment

People in work

Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Social Development Department of Labour 	<p>Employment - full and part time Proportion of working age population currently in full and part-time employment by industry grouping. <i>Statistics NZ - Census five yearly.</i></p> <p>Unemployment Unemployment rate by age, gender and ethnicity. <i>Statistics NZ - Household labour force survey - quarterly and Census five yearly.</i></p> <p>Mature registered unemployed Percentage of mature people registered unemployed (40+, 40-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60+ years). <i>Work and Income New Zealand and Canterbury Development Corporation Employment Snapshot - quarterly.</i></p>

Economic community outcome: Economy

A strong economy

Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Canterbury Ministry of Economic Development Canterbury Development Corporation Canterbury Employers' Chamber of Commerce New Zealand Trade and Enterprise Canterbury Manufacturers' Association 	<p>Plant pests The number of sites infested with total control plants where seed is set. The number of nassella tussock plants per hectare (based on randomly located transects). <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p>Animal pests The number of rooks. The number of properties within the wallaby containment area, where wallaby levels exceed level 3 on the Guilford wallaby infestation scale, with no control programme in place. The number of properties, where rabbit levels exceed level 3 on the modified McLean scale, with no control programme in place. <i>Environment Canterbury - annual.</i></p> <p>Biosecurity The number of new unwanted plant pests becoming established in the Canterbury region. <i>Environment Canterbury - annual.</i></p> <p>Bovine Tb The number of cattle and deer herds infected with bovine Tb. <i>Animal Health Board - annual.</i></p> <p>Navigation safety The number of reported navigation safety incidents in harbours and inland waters. <i>Environment Canterbury - annual.</i></p> <p>Groundwater Progress on establishing sustainable allocation limits for key groundwater allocation zones. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p>Environmental flows Progress made on reviewing of environmental flows on key rivers and streams. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p>Road safety Number of road crash deaths. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p>Economic activity Regional economic activity index. <i>National Bank - quarterly.</i></p> <p>Performance of manufacturing index. <i>Business NZ and ANZ - monthly.</i></p> <p>Tonnage of annual exports from Lyttleton and Timaru ports and Christchurch airport. <i>Statistics NZ - annual.</i></p> <p>Economic growth Percentage economic growth. <i>Canterbury Development Corporation Economic Snapshot - six monthly.</i></p> <p>Job vacancies Regional job vacancy rates. <i>ANZ Bank - quarterly.</i></p>

Social community outcome: Alternatives

Alternatives for moving people and freight

Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Zealand Transport Agency Environment Canterbury 	<p>Modes of transport Percentage of people using various modes of transport on Census day. <i>Statistics NZ - quarterly and Census five yearly</i></p> <p>Public passenger transport Annual total passenger trips for Canterbury. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p>

Environmental well-being 'Prospering in Canterbury'



Environmental community outcome: Water

Water is in a healthy condition, clean and enough to support life

Key organisation	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Canterbury 	<p>Nitrates Concentrations of nitrate in groundwater. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p>Water quality The percentage of selected bathing sites at rivers and lakes that are suitable for contact recreation, all or most of the time. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p>Aquatic health The percentage of lowland and foothill streams with fair or better ecosystem health. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p>Resource users The percentage of resource consent applications processed in compliance with the statutory time frames set out in the Resource Management Act 1991. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p>Environmental flows Progress made on reviewing of environmental flows on key rivers and streams. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p>

Environmental community outcome: Air, beaches, ocean and land

Air, beaches, ocean and land are all in a healthy condition

Key organisation	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Canterbury 	<p>Air quality Meeting National Environment Standards for PM₁₀ concentrations in Christchurch, Kaiapoi, Rangiora, Timaru, Ashburton, Geraldine and Waimate to ensure compliance with National Environmental Standards. Measuring CO, NO₂, SO₂ concentrations to ensure compliance with National Environmental Standards. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p>

Clean Heat

The total number of homes in Christchurch, Timaru, Kaiapoi, Rangiora, Ashburton, Geraldine and Waimate airsheds converting to cleaner forms of home heating through the Clean Heat Project, (excluding voluntary conversions and conversions funded by additional rating revenue or alternative sources).
Environment Canterbury – annual.

Beaches and ocean

The percentage of monitored beaches complying with the Microbiological Water Quality Guidelines for Marine and Freshwater Recreational Areas during the summer recreational season, all or most of the time.
Environment Canterbury – annual.

Land

Soil quality factors for Canterbury land uses
Area of land receiving effective protection from wind erosion.
Environment Canterbury – annual.

Environmental community outcome: Sustainable business and farming

Business and farming activities do not harm the environment

Key organisation	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Canterbury 	<p>Resource Consents The percentage of resource consent applications processed in compliance with the statutory time frames set down in the Resource Management Act 1991. The percentage of significant non-compliances resolved. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p>Hazardous substances The number of sites that receive a site assessment and guidance on pollution prevention each year. The number of territorial authorities that have completed the Canterbury Targeted Agrichemical collection programme. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p>Contaminated sites The number of territorial authorities where all land with activities listed on the Hazardous Activities and Industries List has been identified as registered and screened for risk. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p>

Environmental community outcome: Environment

Environment, in general, to be looked after

Key organisation	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Canterbury 	<p>Boneseed The area outside the Port Hills zone infested with boneseed subject to control plan to prevent seed setting. <i>Environment Canterbury - annual.</i></p>

Wallabies

The number of properties within the wallaby containment area, where wallaby levels exceed level 3 on the Guilford wallaby infestation scale, with no control programme in place. The number of wallaby populations reported establishing outside the wallaby containment area.

Environment Canterbury – annual.

Hazardous substances

The number of businesses that receive a site assessment and guidance on pollution prevention each year. The number of territorial authorities that have completed the Canterbury Targeted Agrichemical collection programme.

Environment Canterbury – annual.

Contaminated sites

The number of territorial authorities where all land with activities listed on the Hazardous Activities and Industries List has been identified as registered and screened for risk.

Environment Canterbury – annual.

Groundwater

Progress on establishing sustainable allocation limits for key groundwater allocation zones.

Environment Canterbury – annual.

Aquatic health

The percentage of lowland and foothill streams with fair or better ecosystem health.

Environment Canterbury – annual.

Environmental flows

Progress made on reviewing of environmental flows on key rivers and streams.

Environment Canterbury – annual.

Energy

Key agencies rating of how Environment Canterbury is working with them in improving energy efficiency.

Environment Canterbury – annual.

Land

Provision of soil quality and erosion information.

Environment Canterbury – annual.

Environmental community outcome: Rural land

Rural land is mainly for farming and horticulture

Key organisations

- Territorial authorities
- Environment Canterbury

Key measures

Land

Provision of soil quality and erosion information.

Environment Canterbury – annual.

Land use

Area of the major farming or horticulture land use classes, e.g. dairy, arable for each district in the region.

Valuation data and AgriBase data – annual.

Land use change

Change of rural land to non-farming use as measured by identifying subdivision of rural land to smallholdings.

Territorial authorities – annual.

Environmental community outcome: Native plants and animals

Native plants and animals can thrive

Key organisations

- Environment Canterbury
- QE II National Trust
- Territorial authorities
- Department of Conservation

Key measures

Aquatic health

The percentage of lowland and foothill streams with fair or better ecosystem health.

Environment Canterbury – annual.

Environmental flows

Progress made on reviewing of environmental flows on key rivers and streams.

Environment Canterbury – annual.

Boneseed

The area outside the Port Hills zone infested with boneseed subject to control plan to prevent seed setting.

Environment Canterbury – annual.

Wallabies

The number of properties within the wallaby containment area, where wallaby levels exceed level 3 on the Guilford wallaby infestation scale, with no control programme in place.

The number of wallaby populations reported establishing outside the wallaby containment area.

Environment Canterbury – annual.

Biodiversity

The area of indigenous vegetation cover remaining in Canterbury's threatened environments.

Environment Canterbury – annual.

Cultural well-being 'Vibrant exciting Canterbury'



Cultural community outcome: Diversity

A good place to live for all cultures

Key organisations

- Ministry of Social Development
- Christchurch City Council

Key measures

Perceptions of ethnic diversity

Quality of life survey.

CCC annual residents' survey and regional omnibus survey - three yearly.

Maori ancestry and iwi affiliation

Proportion of the Maori population by ancestry and iwi affiliation.

Statistics NZ - Census five yearly.

First language speakers

Proportion of people who can speak the first language of their ethnic group by birthplace.

Statistics NZ - Census five yearly.

Cultural community outcome: Sport and recreation

Opportunity to participate in sport and recreation

Key organisations	Key measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Territorial authorities Ministry of Sport and Recreation 	<p>Sport and recreation facilities Number of visits to council-owned sport and recreation facilities (sports grounds, stadiums and swimming pools). <i>CCC residents' survey - three yearly and regional omnibus survey - three yearly.</i></p>

Cultural community outcome: Parks and reserves

Public parks and reserves are plentiful

Key organisation	Key measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Territorial authorities 	<p>Public open space Hectares of public open space per 1000 people in region. <i>Territorial authorities - annual.</i></p>

Cultural community outcome: Open spaces and wilderness areas

Access to open spaces and wilderness areas

Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Conservation Territorial authorities 	<p>Open spaces and wilderness areas Hectares of national parks, forest parks and river margins within the Canterbury conservancy that are accessible to the public. <i>Department of Conservation - annual.</i></p> <p>Access Perception of access to open spaces and wilderness areas. <i>Regional omnibus survey - three yearly.</i></p> <p>Satisfaction Visitor overall satisfaction with visit to DOC site. <i>Department of Conservation - annual survey.</i></p>

Cultural community outcome: Recreation

Recreational needs are met

Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Canterbury Ministry of Sport and Recreation Territorial authorities Fish and Game Councils 	<p>Open space Users' enjoyment of the open space leisure opportunities available in the Waimakariri River Regional Park. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p>Navigation safety The number of reported navigation safety incidents in harbours and inland waters. <i>Environment Canterbury - annual.</i></p> <p>Recreation needs Perception of recreation needs are being met. <i>Ministry of Sport and Recreation - three yearly.</i></p>

Barriers to participation

Perception of barriers to participation in leisure activities.
CCC residents' survey - biennial and regional omnibus survey - three yearly.

Water quality

The percentage of selected bathing sites at rivers and lakes that are suitable for contact recreation, all or most of the time.
The percentage of monitored beaches complying with the Microbiological Water Quality Guidelines for Marine and Freshwater Recreational Areas during the summer recreational season, all or most of the time.
Environment Canterbury – annual.

Level of angler use and satisfaction with lakes and rivers.
Fish and Game Council - three yearly.

Cultural community outcome: Arts and culture

Opportunity to participate in arts/cultural activities

Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry for Culture and Heritage Christchurch City Council and other territorial authorities 	<p>Taking part in the arts Perception of ease to participate in the arts <i>CCC residents' survey – Biennial and regional omnibus survey - three yearly.</i></p> <p>Cultural activities Top cultural activities in last 12 months. <i>Statistics NZ - Census five yearly.</i></p> <p>Cultural employment Total number of people in paid cultural employment and median income of cultural occupations. <i>Statistics NZ - Census five yearly.</i></p>

Cultural community outcome: Attractive places to live in

Canterbury has attractive places to live in

Key organisation	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Territorial authorities 	<p>Perceptions of look and feel of the city and region <i>CCC annual residents' survey and regional omnibus survey.</i></p> <p>Quality of life Perception of overall quality of life <i>CCC residents' survey - biennial and regional omnibus survey.</i></p>

Cultural community outcome: Heritage protection

Heritage buildings and sites are protected

Key organisation	Key measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Territorial authorities 	<p>Heritage buildings and sites Number of heritage buildings and sites retained on heritage records. <i>Heritage records - Territorial authorities - annual.</i></p>

APPENDIX 3 - ASSETS

The assets listed below are involved in the delivery of Environment Canterbury's groups of activities:

Asset	Group of activities where assets are used
1. Flood and erosion control	Hazards, see page 55
2. Reserves, endowment land and regional parks	Hazards, see page 55, Land see page 64
3. Protection forestry	Hazards, see page 55
4. Hydrological network	Hazards, see page 55, Water quality, quantity and ecosystems, see page 111
5. Groundwater monitoring wells and the lysimeter network	Water quality, quantity and ecosystems, see page 111

The following sections describe the assets, how the costs are funded, and the planned capacity changes, renewals and replacements, and maintenance.

1. Flood and erosion control

Flood and erosion control assets include stopbanks, groynes, river control plantings, culverts and floodgates, lateral rock protection, drop structures, drains, roads, tracks, fences and signage. These assets provide structural protection from flooding to reduce risk to life and property and are an alternative to non-structural controls, such as placing constraints on land use or restricting building. Often a combination of structural and non-structural methods is used to provide the required level of flood protection. There are 61 river and drainage schemes provided by Environment Canterbury. See map on page 59.

The level of flood protection and erosion control required is set by the communities in the catchment rating district where the works exist.

The current value of flood and erosion control assets is \$361 million (2008).

Capital for flood and erosion control scheme development is funded in the year the expenditure is incurred from either a mix of general rates, targeted "Works and Services" rates over the territorial authority district(s) in which the scheme is situated, and targeted rates over properties in catchment rating districts comprised of land identified as receiving a direct benefit, or

for major projects, from borrowing. In some catchments, funding from land rental, timber sales and contributions from individual land holders and corporate entities reduces the funding required from rating.

Operational costs include depreciation and cost of capital charges for structures such as culverts and flood gates, which account for approximately one percent of the asset value. Note that all other flood and erosion control assets are maintained in perpetuity at the original design capacity defined in asset management plans (so the need for 'renewal and replacement' does not arise). This means that except for construction funded by borrowing, there are no annual charges for depreciation or cost of capital. Operational costs are funded from a mix of general rates, targeted "Works and Services" rates over the territorial authority district(s) in which the scheme is situated, and targeted rates over properties in catchment rating districts comprised of land identified as receiving a direct benefit. In some catchments, funding from land rental, timber sales and contributions from individual land holders and corporate entities reduces the funding required from rating.

Changes to capacity

Demand for changes to level of flood protection arise when the majority of catchment rating district agrees to a change. Generally, once set, the level of protection does not change.

Increased levels of protection are planned for the Waimakariri and Ashburton rivers over the next 10 years. This work is the result of extensive public consultation with those communities.

The cost of capital for the Waimakariri Flood Protection Project, starting in 2010/11, is to be funded from borrowing, and for the Ashburton River work and the Waimakariri Eyre Cust stopbank upgrades, as noted in the previous section.

Planned new expenditure		
Year	Location	\$(000)
2009/10	Waimakariri Eyre Cust stopbank upgrades	550
	Ashley River stopbanks	25
	Ashburton Town stopbanks	475
	Kowai River	5
2010/11	Waimakariri Eyre Cust stopbank upgrades	568
	Waimakariri Flood Protection Project	3142
	Ashley River stopbanks	25
	Ashburton Town stopbanks	96
2011/12	Kowai River	15
	Waimakariri Eyre Cust stopbank upgrades	586
	Waimakariri Flood Protection Project	5108
	Ashley	500
2012/13	Ashburton Town	99
	Seadown Drain	65
	Waimakariri Eyre Cust stopbank upgrades	606
2013/14	Waimakariri Flood Protection Project	4108
	Ashley River stopbanks	650
2014/15	Waimakariri Eyre Cust stopbank upgrades	803
	Waimakariri Flood Protection Project	4570
2015/16	Waimakariri Eyre Cust stopbank upgrades	829
	Waimakariri Flood Protection Project	4829
2016/17	Waimakariri Eyre Cust stopbank upgrades	856
	Waimakariri Flood Protection Project	4415
2017/18	Waimakariri Eyre Cust stopbank upgrades	885
	Waimakariri Flood Protection Project	5194
2018/19	Waimakariri Eyre Cust stopbank upgrades	914
	Waimakariri Flood Protection Project	5220
2019/20	Waimakariri Eyre Cust stopbank upgrades	944
	Waimakariri Flood Protection Project	2358

Maintenance, renewal and replacement

Maintenance programmes are developed in collaboration with local communities. However, these programmes can be difficult to adhere to due to the dynamic nature of river systems and need occasionally to be adjusted. Maintenance work is undertaken by Environment Canterbury staff and by contractors.

The cost of maintenance is funded from a mix of general rates, targeted "Works and Services" rates over the territorial authority district(s) in which the scheme is situated, and targeted rates over properties in catchment rating districts comprised of land identified as receiving a direct benefit. In some catchments, funding from land rental, timber sales and contributions from individual land holders and corporate entities reduces the funding required from rating.

Planned maintenance (Catchment)

Year	\$(000)
2009/10	8607
2010/11	9089
2011/12	9391
2012/13	9401
2013/14	9937
2014/15	9537
2015/16	9447
2016/17	9248
2017/18	9344
2018/19	9555

Repairing major flood damage

Note that repairing damage to flood and erosion control assets arising from major floods is not included in the above estimates. When major floods occur, the cost of urgent remedial works is met from catchment rating district reserves, and, if required, from other funding arrangements that Environment Canterbury has in place. Plans for undertaking longer term repair works and agreements on how the work is to be ultimately funded are developed with affected catchment rating districts, after the event.

2. Reserves, endowment land and regional parks

Environment Canterbury owns 26,100 ha of reserve and endowment land. Most lies within catchment rating districts. Much of this is leased, 12,152 ha, providing income to fund flood and erosion control works. The remaining 13,948 ha is in a generally unmodified state and is available for public access; the Waimakariri and the Ashley/Rakahuri River Regional Parks occupy part of this area. The Lake Tekapo Regional Park is situated on a soil conservation reserve adjacent to Lake Tekapo. Improvements on land in catchment rating districts, such as fencing or access tracks, can occur as a result of constructing and maintaining flood and erosion control assets, and managing forestry or leases.

The current value of these assets is \$81.7 M (2008).

Capital for regional park development is funded from the capital asset reserve. Operational costs include depreciation and cost of capital charges and are funded from a mix of general rates and targeted rates over the territorial authority district(s) from where the majority of park users come.

Capital for development of reserve and endowment land in catchment rating districts is funded in the year the expenditure is incurred either from a mix of general rates, targeted "Works and Services" rates over the territorial authority district(s) in which the scheme is situated, and targeted rates over properties in catchment rating districts comprised of land identified as receiving a direct benefit, or for major projects, from borrowing. In some catchments, funding from land rental, timber sales and contributions from individual land holders and corporate entities reduces the funding required from rating. When capital is fully funded from rates, there are no ongoing depreciation or cost of capital charges to be funded. However, when capital is funded from borrowing, there are

Capital for development on land outside rating districts is funded from the capital asset reserve. Operational costs include depreciation and cost of capital charges, and are funded from general rates.

Changes to capacity

There are no plans to acquire or dispose of any reserve or endowment land in the next 10 years. Investigations into optimising the revenue from unencumbered commercial zoned land will continue.

Programmes are in place to enhance biodiversity and protect habitats on all reserve and endowment land. Since 2000, taking account of biodiversity has been a condition on agreements for leased land.

Recreational facilities at the Waimakariri River, Ashley/Rakahuri and Lake Tekapo Regional Parks will be further developed over the next 10 years.

Managing reserves, endowment land and regional parks, and enhancing biodiversity and protecting habitats on land that is not leased is undertaken by Environment Canterbury staff and contractors.

Renewals and replacements

No renewals or replacements of assets planned in the next 10 years.

Planned new capital expenditure

Year	Location	\$(000)
2009/10	Waimakariri River Regional Park	130
2010/11	Waimakariri River Regional Park	170
2011/12	Waimakariri River Regional Park	200
2012/13	Waimakariri River Regional Park	120
2013/14	Waimakariri River Regional Park	140
2014/15	Waimakariri River Regional Park	100
2015/16	Waimakariri River Regional Park	20
2016/17	Waimakariri River Regional Park	20
2017/18	Waimakariri River Regional Park	50
2018/19	Waimakariri River Regional Park	0

Maintenance

Land that is not leased, including much of the land within regional parks, is maintained generally in its natural state. This involves controlling fire hazard and animal and plant pests, enhancing biodiversity and protecting habitats.

Regional park rangers are employed to ensure minimum conflict between different users, the public and the environment. Maintaining leased land is the responsibility of lessees. Maintenance work on the rest is undertaken by Environment Canterbury staff and contractors.

The cost of maintenance for regional parks is funded from a mix of general rates and targeted rates over the territorial authority district(s) where the majority of park users come from.

The cost of maintenance on reserve and endowment land in catchment rating districts is funded from a mix of general rates, targeted "Works and Services" rates over the territorial authority district(s) in which the scheme is situated, and targeted rates over properties in catchment rating districts comprised of land identified as receiving a direct benefit.

The cost of maintenance on reserve and endowment land outside rating districts is funded from general rates.

Planned maintenance	
Year	\$(000)
2009/10	1275
2010/11	1550
2011/12	1791
2012/13	1859
2013/14	1991
2014/15	1986
2015/16	2127
2016/17	2223
2017/18	2491
2018/19	2537

3. Protection forestry

Protection forests have been established on 2500 ha of erosion prone reserve and endowment land to reduce the risk of erosion. Most is on land that would be considered marginal for production forestry. While the primary purpose of the plantings is to reduce the risk of erosion, timber sales generate income to fund flood and erosion control works and maintain reserve and endowment land generally.

The current value of these assets is \$3.9M (2008)

Capital for forestry development in catchment rating districts is funded in the year the expenditure is incurred from timber sales and a mix of general rates, targeted "Works and Services" rates over the territorial authority district(s) in which the scheme is situated, and targeted rates over properties in catchment rating districts comprised of land identified as receiving a direct benefit.

Capital for forestry development outside rating districts is funded from timber sales, general rates and lease rental income.

Changes to capacity

There is no new planting planned in the next 10 years.

Maintenance (including replanting)

This work comprises forest management, silviculture, controlling fire hazard, controlling animal and plant pests and replanting mature stands following harvesting around 30 years of age. Forest management is undertaken by Environment Canterbury staff, with silviculture, controlling fire hazard, controlling animal and plant pests and replanting undertaken by contractors.

The cost of maintaining and replanting protection forestry on land in catchment rating districts is funded in the year the expenditure is incurred from timber sales and a mix of general rates, targeted "Works and Services" rates over the territorial authority district(s) in which the scheme is situated, and targeted rates over properties in catchment rating districts comprised of land identified as receiving a direct benefit.

Capital for maintaining and replanting protection forestry on land outside rating districts is funded from timber sales and general rates.

Planned maintenance

Year	\$(000)
2009/10	243
2010/11	260
2011/12	266
2012/13	238
2013/14	238
2014/15	238
2015/16	238
2016/17	238
2017/18	238
2018/19	238

4. Hydrological network

The rainfall and river flow gauging system provides information that is used to monitor and manage surface water resources; information for flood warnings and for managing surface and groundwater abstractions, particularly at times of low river flows when restrictions are often required. Information from telemetered sites is relayed automatically via radio and telephone links to Environment Canterbury's offices. Information from other sites is collected manually. These assets include rain gauges, river flow gauging towers and equipment, data recorders and telemetry equipment at 68 rainfall sites (65 of which are telemetered) and 98 river sites (60 of which are telemetered).

This equipment has a 10-year useful life.

The current value of these assets is \$0.8M (2008).

Capital expenditure is funded from the capital asset reserve. Operational costs include depreciation and cost of capital charges, which are credited to the capital asset reserve. Each hydrological site is assessed to determine how these charges should be apportioned between the three areas benefiting from the network (environmental monitoring, flood management or resource consent management).

Operational costs attributed to environmental monitoring and flood management are funded from general rates, and resource consent

management from holders of resource consents with "low flow" conditions. Note that it is proposed that part of the operational cost attributable to environmental monitoring be funded from holders of all resource consents to take or to discharge water. See Appendix 5 for more information.

Changes to capacity

Demand for accurate information about water resources has increased rapidly, and is still increasing, particularly in areas where demand for water is approaching or has exceeded limits of sustainable allocation. With greater pressure on the water resource, monitoring requirements also increase. As a result, it is planned to provide a more comprehensive coverage of the region over the next 10 years by adding one new automated telemetered rainfall site and three new river automated telemetered flow gauging sites each year.

Installation is undertaken by Environment Canterbury staff and by contractors.

Renewal and replacement

The objective is to replace equipment as required so that sites are operational at all times. Being sited in riverbeds, equipment is prone to damage during floods and frequently requires replacement sooner than would otherwise be required. Due to damage from vandalism, wear and tear, and floods, sites are effectively replaced on average every 10 years.

Renewal and replacement work is undertaken by Environment Canterbury staff and by contractors.

Capital for renewal and replacement and funding of depreciation and cost of capital is as described below.

Maintenance

The objective is to maintain all sites in operational condition at all times.

Maintenance is undertaken by Environment Canterbury staff and by contractors.

The cost of maintenance is as described below.

5. Groundwater monitoring wells and the lysimeter network

Groundwater monitoring wells provide information about groundwater levels and pressures required to manage the groundwater resource. Lysimeter measure groundwater recharge. Information is telemetered automatically via radio and telephone links to Environment Canterbury's offices. Information from other sites is collected manually. There are 135 wells (eight of which are telemetered), 10 barometric pressure recorders, 16 rainfall and recharge gauges and five lysimeters.

Wells have a 33-year life and associated recording and telemetry equipment a four to 10-year life.

The current value of these assets is \$0.8M (2008).

Capital expenditure is funded from the capital asset reserve. Operational costs include depreciation and cost of capital charges, which are credited to the capital asset reserve. Operational costs are currently funded by general rates. However, it is proposed that part of this should be funded from holders of resource consents to take or to discharge water. See Appendix 5 for more information.

Changes to capacity

It is planned to expand the number of deep observation wells by one new well a year for the next 10 years to provide a more comprehensive coverage of the region.

Design is undertaken by Environment Canterbury staff, with installation undertaken by contractors.

Renewal and replacement

The objective is to replace equipment as required so that sites are operational at all times.

Renewal and replacement is undertaken by Environment Canterbury staff and by contractors.

Capital for renewal and replacement and funding of depreciation and cost of capital is as described in the table opposite.

Maintenance

The objective is to maintain all sites in operational condition at all times.

Maintenance is undertaken by Environment Canterbury staff and by contractors.

The cost of maintenance is as described in the table opposite.

Planned new capital expenditure

Year	Location	\$(000)
2009/10	Rainfall	10
	River flow	45
2010/11	Rainfall	10
	River flow	46
2011/12	Rainfall	11
	River flow	48
2012/13	Rainfall	11
	River flow	49
2013/14	Rainfall	11
	River flow	50
2014/15	Rainfall	11
	River flow	51
2015/16	Rainfall	12
	River flow	52
2016/17	Rainfall	12
	River flow	53
2017/18	Rainfall	12
	River flow	55
2018/19	Rainfall	12
	River flow	56

Planned maintenance

Year	Location	\$(000)
2009/10	Rainfall	10
	River flow	10
2010/11	Rainfall	10
	River flow	10
2011/12	Rainfall	11
	River flow	11
2012/13	Rainfall	11
	River flow	11
2013/14	Rainfall	11
	River flow	11
2014/15	Rainfall	11
	River flow	11
2015/16	Rainfall	12
	River flow	12
2016/17	Rainfall	12
	River flow	12
2017/18	Rainfall	12
	River flow	12
2018/19	Rainfall	12
	River flow	12

Planned renewal and replacement

Year	Location	\$(000)
2009/10	Rainfall	15
	River flow	65
2010/11	Rainfall	15
	River flow	67
2011/12	Rainfall	16
	River flow	69
2012/13	Rainfall	16
	River flow	70
2013/14	Rainfall	17
	River flow	72
2014/15	Rainfall	17
	River flow	73
2015/16	Rainfall	17
	River flow	75
2016/17	Rainfall	18
	River flow	77
2017/18	Rainfall	18
	River flow	79
2018/19	Rainfall	19
	River flow	81

Planned new capital expenditure

Year	Location	\$(000)
2009/10	1 well and associated equipment	446
2010/11	1 well and associated equipment	350
2011/12	1 well and associated equipment	220
2012/13	1 well and associated equipment	220
2013/14	1 well and associated equipment	220
2014/15	1 well and associated equipment	220
2015/16	1 well and associated equipment	220
2016/17	1 well and associated equipment	220
2017/18	1 well and associated equipment	220
2018/19	1 well and associated equipment	220

Planned renewal and replacement

Year	\$(000)
2009/10	399
2010/11	298
2011/12	326
2012/13	352
2013/14	376
2014/15	401
2015/16	425
2016/17	447
2017/18	469
2018/19	490

Planned maintenance

Year	\$(000)
2009/10	459
2010/11	446
2011/12	502
2012/13	503
2013/14	503
2014/15	504
2015/16	505
2016/17	505
2017/18	506
2018/19	506

APPENDIX 4 - FEES AND CHARGES

Local Government Act Charges

Section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 provides for charges to be set for various regulatory functions.

Land Improvement Agreements

The administration of specific aspects of Land Improvement Agreements (made under the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941) is a regulatory service. Land Improvement Agreement applicants or Land Improvement Agreement holders are the primary beneficiaries of these services.

1. Land Improvement Agreements:
 - a) Application to discharge a Land Improvement Agreement: **\$400**
 - b) Application for tenure review assessment (as part of a formal request for consent under s60(4) of the Crown Pastoral Land Act): **\$475**
2. The response by an officer to any breach of a registered Rabbit and Land Management Plan Land Improvement Agreement - actual and reasonable costs.
3. Application under section 60 (4) of the Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998 for a consent to the acceptance of a substantive proposal: **\$475**
Note: Environment Canterbury has a policy that no cancellations will be accepted 24 hours after the application is received.

Miscellaneous Charges

The costs of undertaking some functions under the Resource Management Act and the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act are recovered via charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act.

1. Processing the application for authorisation in a clean air zone for the use of any class of fuel (Resource Management Act section 369 (11) (a)): **\$5,625**
2. Processing an application for authorisation in a clean air zone for the use of and installation of any class of fuel-burning equipment (Resource Management Act section 369 (11) (b)). Costs of processing the applications will be invoiced to the applicant on the following basis: Charge = (staff hours x hourly charge rate) + disbursements. Refer to Schedule 1 for hourly charge rates.
3. Monitoring and supervision of fuel-burning equipment that has been authorised under section 369 (11) (b) of the Resource Management Act. Costs of monitoring and supervision will be invoiced to the applicant on the following basis: Charge = (staff hours x hourly charge rate) + disbursements. Refer to Schedule 1 for hourly charge rates.
4. Processing an application for a reclamation survey plan approval under section 245 of the Resource Management Act: **\$168.75**
5. Monitoring of a dairy shed or piggery discharge authorised as a permitted activity by a rule in a regional plan or a proposed regional plan, to determine compliance with the conditions of the relevant rule: **\$290**

6. Applications for information on a specific property through the formal Land Information Request System and for Flood Hazard Information under section 35 of the Resource Management Act and section 13 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act: **\$225**

Charges for publications

Environment Canterbury documents, plans and reports generally are published in electronic form at no charge on the Environment Canterbury website: www.ecan.govt.nz

Many Environment Canterbury brochures, guides and information documents are available at no charge. However, charges apply for the provision of certain information.

Printed plans and documents published for public consultation or submissions:

Statutory recipients:

- no charge for first copy

Other recipients:

- documents less than 100 pages: **\$20**
(\$0.10 per side over 100 pages)
- CD (if available): **\$5**
- documents with special production requirements will be charged at cost.

Fixed charges for providing printed documentation relating to resource consent applications (copies of Assessment of Environmental Effects provided free to notified parties - paid for by applicant):

- up to 10 pages: no charge
- over 10 pages: **\$0.10** per side (black), **\$1** per side (colour)
- CD (if available): **\$5**

Technical, planning and general printed reports and documents:

- documents less than 100 pages: **\$20**
(\$0.10 per side over 100 pages)
- documents with special production requirements will be charged at cost
- CD (if available): **\$5**

On-demand photocopying and reproduction:

- up to 10 pages: no charge
- over 10 pages: **\$0.10** per side (black); **\$1** per side (colour)
- CD (if available): **\$5**

Environment Canterbury may waive or adjust any charge for specific reports or documents.

Resource Management Act Charges

It is the policy of Environment Canterbury to fund the cost of carrying out many of its Resource Management Act functions, including processing resource consent applications and the administration, monitoring, supervision & reviewing of issued resource consents, by way of charges to applicants and consent holders.

This will include the cost of staff, contractors, councillors, commissioners, and all other disbursements incurred in carrying out those functions.

A combination of "Deposits" and "Additional Charges" will be used.

Deposits

Deposits listed in Parts A-F are payable by the applicant or, where resource consent is already issued, by the resource consent holder.

Payment of deposits will normally be requested in advance of the work to be completed, and will be treated as a part payment against total costs.

Additional Charges

In many instances, the total cost of processing an application or performing a monitoring duty will exceed the deposit. In these cases an Additional Charge will be made to recover the actual costs incurred.

The additional charge will be determined by the following formula:

Additional Charge = (staff hours x hourly rate) + disbursements – fixed charges.

Refer to Schedule 1 for hourly charge rates.

Non-Payment of Deposits

If any deposit for an application is not paid by the due date then Environment Canterbury reserves the right under S36(7) of the Resource Management Act to stop processing the application. This may include cancellation of a hearing.

Should a hearing be cancelled or postponed due to the non-payment of a deposit, the applicant will be charged for any costs that may arise from that cancellation or postponement.

Refunds

Where a deposit exceeds the actual costs of processing a consent application then the balance will be refunded to the applicant after the decision has been released.

Part A Charges for receiving, processing & granting the following applications:

Application Type	(i) Deposit per application lodged	PLUS	(ii) Deposit per application requiring notification	PLUS	(iii) Deposit per application proceeding to a hearing			Additional charge per application where the total costs exceed the deposit
			Charge per application for the first day of hearing or part thereof		PLUS	Charge per application calculated for each additional day of hearing	PLUS	
Resource consent to install a bore/gallery	\$315.00		\$1,125.00		\$6,750.00		(\$7,200.00 x No. of additional hearing days x No. of Commissioners ÷ No. of applications)	Total Costs to process application less deposit
Resource consent to place a swing mooring	\$495.00		\$1,125.00		\$6,750.00		(\$7,200.00 x No. of additional hearing days x No. of Commissioners ÷ No. of applications)	Total Costs to process application less deposit
Resource consent to discharge sewage tank effluent (domestic)	\$787.50		\$1,125.00		\$6,750.00		(\$7,200.00 x No. of additional hearing days x No. of Commissioners ÷ No. of applications)	Total Costs to process application less deposit
Resource consent to discharge to air from a domestic pellet burner	\$292.50		\$1,125.00		\$6,750.00		(\$7,200.00 x No. of additional hearing days x No. of Commissioners ÷ No. of applications)	Total Costs to process application less deposit
Resource consent to discharge to air from a small scale burner	\$450.00		\$1,125.00		\$6,750.00		(\$7,200.00 x No. of additional hearing days x No. of Commissioners ÷ No. of applications)	Total Costs to process application less deposit
Resource consent to discharge dairy effluent	\$1,237.50		\$1,125.00		\$6,750.00		(\$7,200.00 x No. of additional hearing days x No. of Commissioners ÷ No. of applications)	Total Costs to process application less deposit
Resource consent to stockpile effluent / organic waste (when applied for in conjunction with a discharge of dairy effluent)	\$405.00		\$1,125.00		\$6,750.00		(\$7,200.00 x No. of additional hearing days x No. of Commissioners ÷ No. of applications)	Total Costs to process application less deposit
Resource consent to discharge storm water - residential	\$1,237.50		\$1,125.00		\$11,250.00		(\$7,200.00 x No. of additional hearing days x No. of Commissioners ÷ No. of applications)	Total Costs to process application less deposit
Resource consent to discharge storm water - industrial	\$2,250.00		\$1,125.00		\$11,250.00		(\$7,200.00 x No. of additional hearing days x No. of Commissioners ÷ No. of applications)	Total Costs to process application less deposit
Resource consent to take surface water	\$1,912.50		\$1,125.00		\$11,250.00		(\$7,200.00 x No. of additional hearing days x No. of Commissioners ÷ No. of applications)	Total Costs to process application less deposit
Resource consent to take groundwater	\$1,912.50		\$1,125.00		\$11,250.00		(\$7,200.00 x No. of additional hearing days x No. of Commissioners ÷ No. of applications)	Total Costs to process application less deposit
Resource consent for any other activity	\$1,237.50		\$1,125.00		\$11,250.00		(\$7,200.00 x No. of additional hearing days x No. of Commissioners ÷ No. of applications)	Total Costs to process application less deposit
Authorisation to transfer a holder's interest in a water permit to another person on another site or to another site in the same catchment or aquifer	\$1,912.50		\$1,125.00		\$11,250.00		(\$7,200.00 x No. of additional hearing days x No. of Commissioners ÷ No. of applications)	Total Costs to process application less deposit
Authorisation to partially transfer a holder's interest in a water permit to another person on another site or to another site in the same catchment or aquifer	\$1,912.50		\$1,125.00		\$11,250.00		(\$7,200.00 x No. of additional hearing days x No. of Commissioners ÷ No. of applications)	Total Costs to process application less deposit
To change or cancel the conditions on a land use consent to install a bore or a gallery	\$250.00		\$1,125.00		\$6,750.00		(\$7,200.00 x No. of additional hearing days x No. of Commissioners ÷ No. of applications)	Total Costs to process application less deposit
To change or cancel the conditions of a resource consent for groundwater or surface water	\$1,912.50		\$1,125.00		\$6,750.00		(\$7,200.00 x No. of additional hearing days x No. of Commissioners ÷ No. of applications)	Total Costs to process application less deposit
To change or cancel the conditions of any other resource consent	\$562.50		\$1,125.00		\$6,750.00		(\$7,200.00 x No. of additional hearing days x No. of Commissioners ÷ No. of applications)	Total Costs to process application less deposit
Certificate of compliance	\$225.00		n/a		n/a		n/a	Total Costs to process application less deposit
Certificate of existing use	\$562.50		n/a		n/a		n/a	Total Costs to process application less deposit
When Payable:	Must be paid with application		Within 20 working days of invoice				Must be paid minimum of 5 working days prior to start of hearing. (Hearing days and number of commissioners will be advised to the applicant prior to hearing being set.)	Must be paid within 20 working days of invoice

Part B Charges for Administration, Monitoring and Supervision of Resource Consents

The following deposit is payable by the consent holder.

- i. To process a notification of a partial surrender of a resource consent **\$168.75**
- ii. To process the notification of a partial transfer of a water permit **\$225**
- iii. To carry out compliance monitoring and supervision of a resource consent
 - (a) To monitor compliance and to complete the administration requirements of a bore installation (per bore) **\$56.25**
 - (b) To administer and supervise resource consents (annual charge)
 - Flat customer services charge **\$63**
 - Additional monitoring **\$74.25/hour plus disbursements**
- iv. To determine and communicate flows and any restrictions for minimum or residual flow condition water resource consents
 - Deposit **\$18.56**

Where the total cost of low flow monitoring exceeds the **Deposit an Additional Charge** will be made, determined by the following formula:

Charge = ((staff hours x hourly charge rate) + disbursements + share of the costs of operating and maintaining the recorder/telemetry sites + share of actual and reasonable costs of maintaining the communication systems)/number of consents.

Refer to Schedule 1 for hourly charge rates.

Part C Charges for Resource Consent Reviews

- i. To review resource consent conditions to address any adverse effect or for any other purpose specified in the consent (section 128 (1) (a) or (c) of the Resource Management Act)
 - Deposit **\$1,237.50**

Part D Charges for Processing Requests to Prepare or Change a Regional Policy Statement or Regional Plan

The following deposit is payable by the applicant and shall be due when the application is made. Should the request be adopted by Environment Canterbury no further deposit or additional charges will be payable.

- i. Preliminary deposit payable at the time of lodging a formal written request for the preparation or change of a regional policy statement or regional plan **\$1,125**
- ii. Further deposit should the request be accepted but not adopted **\$3,375**

Part E Charges for Provision of Resource Consent Advice

The following charge will be made to provide information not provided for under the Charges for Publications policy, on resource consent applications.

For time exceeding one hour:

- (a) Advisory Officer - **\$90** per hour
- (b) Any other officer - refer Schedule 1 for hourly rates.

Part F Charges for Undertaking Resource Management Functions Relating to Gravel in Rivers **\$0.09 per consented cubic metre**

Part G Fixed Charge - Water Resource Management

The draft 2009-19 LTCCP proposed to introduce charges for part of the cost of water investigations and monitoring. As a result of submissions received, introduction will be delayed until 1 July 2010 so that further discussions can be held with key stakeholders and consent holders/representatives on charging options and the composition and terms of reference of water management allocation zone committees. See Appendix 5.

The following charges are payable by holders of consents to take or discharge water from 1 July 2010.

i. Ground and surface water takes:

	Groundwater takes	Surface water takes
Zone	\$ per 1,000 m ³ of effective annual consented volume	\$ per average annual consented rate of take (litres/sec) ¹
Kaikoura		
Waiau-Hurunui		
Waipara-Waimakariri		
Christchurch-West Melton		
Banks Peninsula		
Ellesmere		
Ashburton		
Orari-Opihi-Pareora		
Upper Waitaki		
Lower Waitaki		

Charges will be included in the 2010/11 Annual Plan

Note: Charges for hydro-electric power generation water takes and other consents with unique circumstances will be included in the 2010/11 Annual Plan.

ii. Discharges to land and water:

	Discharges to land	Discharges to water
Zone	\$ per toxicity score for each consented activity	\$ per toxicity score for each consented activity
Kaikoura		
Waiau-Hurunui		
Waipara-Waimakariri		
Christchurch-West Melton		
Banks Peninsula		
Ellesmere		
Ashburton		
Orari-Opihi-Pareora		
Upper Waitaki		
Lower Waitaki		

Charges will be included in the 2010/11 Annual Plan

¹ The "average annual rate of take" is the consented rate in litres/sec, multiplied by: the period over which the take is authorised in any year, in days or weeks or months, divided by: 365 or 52 or 12. e.g. for a consent to take 1,000 litres/sec for 3 months, the "average annual rate of take" = 1,000*3/12 = 250 litres/sec.

Toxicity scores:

Consented activity	Toxicity score
Discharge of hazardous substances	3
Discharge of leachate	3
Discharge of chicken effluent	2
Discharge of contaminated water	2
Discharge of dairy effluent	2
Discharge of farm waste	2
Discharge of other animal effluent	2
Discharge of piggery effluent	2
Discharge of process solids	2
Discharge of waste to landfill	2
Passive discharge from contaminated site	2
Discharge of cooling water	1
Discharge of de-watering water	1
Discharge of human effluent (excludes domestic septic tanks)	1
Discharge of liquid agrichemical	1
Discharge of solid agrichemical	1
Discharge of stormwater – industrial	1
Discharge of stormwater – residential	1
Discharge of swimming pool water	1
Discharge of water – pure	1
Discharge of water tracer	1

Policy for Joint Hearings

Where Environment Canterbury is the lead authority in a joint consent application hearing with another Consent Authority (e.g. district or city council), a portion of the joint costs incurred by Environment Canterbury to hold the hearing will be invoiced to that other Authority.

This apportionment will be to recover those costs incurred by Environment Canterbury to process the additional consents for the other Authority. This may include a portion of Commissioner costs, equipment and venue costs, organisation costs and any other costs directly related to the processing of their consent applications.

These costs may or may not be passed on to the applicants by the other Consent Authority. Applicants should check with other local authorities for their particular charging policy for consent processing.

Payment

The payment of any charge that has not been required in advance of the work occurring, shall be due within 20 days of invoice.

Minimum amount for invoicing and refunds

Refunds of charges or invoicing of charges owed for Parts A-E shall only occur if the amount is greater than **\$17.25**

Information

Detailed information about the activities carried out by Environment Canterbury under Parts A to F referred to above can be obtained by contacting Customer Services at Environment Canterbury.

Building Act Charges

Section 243 of the Building Act provides that the Regional Authority may recover the costs for performing its functions under the Act. The costs for undertaking some of the functions in relation to the regulation and management of dams are to be recovered as follows:

i. To process a consent application

Charge = (staff hours x hourly charge rate) + disbursements.

Refer to Schedule 1 for hourly charge rates.

ii. To monitor consent compliance and dam safety and to take any corrective action

Charge = (staff hours x hourly charge rate) + disbursements.

Refer to Schedule 1 for hourly charge rates.

Where external contractors and consultants are used to assist Environment Canterbury to complete its functions, their actual charge out rates will apply.

Environment Canterbury is required by regulation to collect and pay the Department of Building and Housing and BRANZ levies for certain functions carried out under the Act. These levies may change in accordance with amendments to regulations. These levies will be collected in addition to any fees listed above.

Objections and remissions

Resource consent applicants and holders can object to additional charges (section 357) or apply for remission (section 36 (5)) of charges for processing or monitoring resource consents.

When considering any objection or remission application relating to any resource management charge Environment Canterbury will consider the following:

- i. whether the charge represents the actual and reasonable costs incurred by it to undertake the activity to which the charge relates.
- ii.
 - (a) the primary purpose(s) of the activity;
 - (b) the benefits of the activity to the person responsible for the activity;
 - (c) the level of social, cultural or environmental benefits of the activity;
 - (d) the legal responsibility of the person to undertake the activity;
 - (e) the legal status of the person responsible for the activity; and
 - (f) the ability of the person responsible for the activity, to pay the charge.
- iii. whether the need for Environment Canterbury's actions to which the charge relates was occasioned by the actions of the applicant or authorisation holder.
- iv. the extent to which a submitter on a resource consent application causes a hearing to be held due to unwillingness to resolve issues through other means such as pre-hearing meetings or consultation.
- v. whether the need for Environment Canterbury's actions to which the charge relates was occasioned by the vexatious or frivolous actions of another person.
- vi. any other relevant matter.

Schedule 1

Basis for calculating fixed and additional charges

Staff and consultant charge out rates \$/hour	GST Inclusive
Consents Administration Officer	\$78.75
Advisory Officer	\$90.00
Consents Investigating Officer/Consents Hearing Officer	\$112.50
Consents Senior Investigating Officer/Specialist Officer/Management Officer	\$129.38
Compliance Monitoring Officer	\$74.25

Where consultants/external contractors are used to assist the processing of consents, and their charge out rate exceeds \$100/hour, their actual charge out rates may apply.

Resource Management Act Charges What the Council decided

THE DRAFT 2009-19 LONG TERM COUNCIL COMMUNITY PLAN PROPOSED:

A fixed charge for administration, monitoring and supervision of resource consents.

BACKGROUND TO THE PROPOSAL

Environment Canterbury operates monitoring programmes to check levels of compliance and environmental effects of resource consents. Currently, the cost of all consent administration and supervision is recovered through a margin on the monitoring hourly rate. This margin covers the cost of reviewing and interpreting regulations, maintaining and managing databases and files, providing consent information and guidance to consents holders when appropriate. Because only some consents are monitored each year, currently the cost of the administration and supervision services has not been borne equitably among all consent holders.

A significant source of frustration to many consent holders, and a barrier to effective two-way communication, are charges that arise when consent holders talk to staff about compliance matters, which can be initiated by either party, either on site or over the phone.

Options considered

Four options were considered. Each option contained two components – a customer service annual charge and a charge for compliance monitoring (see table).

The customer service charge is the cost of providing a range of services to all resource consent holders, including guidance, reviewing and interpreting regulations, maintaining and managing databases and files and records management. Compliance monitoring is to confirm that consent holders are meeting the conditions of their consent, and includes site visits, inspections and issuing consent monitoring reports.

Recommended option

Option 3 was recommended in the draft Long Term Council Community Plan. This involves establishing a new flat customer services annual charge that will remove the margin currently included in the monitoring hourly chargeout rate for administration, maintenance and supervision. This charge will also assist with meeting some of the costs of short contact queries to foster more effective two-way communication between council and consent holder.

Compliance monitoring will continue to be charged through an hourly rate, but at the lower rate of \$74.25 (including GST). Overall the new approach is revenue-neutral, while spreading the cost of administration and supervision of consent monitoring across all consent holders.

See also Funding and Financial Policies in Part B of the 2009-19 Long Term Council Community Plan. Current policies for funding resource compliance monitoring are set out in funding category 7.1 Regulating – natural resources.

COUNCIL'S DECISION

To adopt Option 3 (see table).

WHAT THE SUBMITTERS TOLD US

Of 55 submissions, 50 supported the proposed changes to the charging regime and retaining the concept of 'user pays'. Options 3 and 4 were the most favoured in submissions.

Among submitters who supported the proposed charges, there was a concern for transparency to ensure that the changed structure will not allow for over-collecting of revenue, including overcharging of monitoring visits.

Option 1

Flat customer service charge:	\$63 per annum
Flat monitoring charge - different for each consent type:	
e.g. Discharge human effluent	\$1,053 per annum
Take ground or surface water	\$283 per annum
Discharge dairy effluent	\$243 per annum
Divert surface water	\$162 per annum

Option 2

Variable customer service charge - based on consent category, varying according to the scale and complexity of the consent (see next page)	
e.g. Category 1 & 2	\$89 per annum
Category 3	\$46 per annum
Category 4	\$36 per annum
Flat monitoring charge - different for each consent type:	
e.g. Discharge human effluent	\$1,053 per annum
Take ground or surface water	\$283 per annum
Discharge dairy effluent	\$243 per annum
Divert surface water	\$162 per annum

Option 3

Flat customer service charge	\$63 per annum
Plus additional monitoring charge	\$74.25 per hour + disbursements

Option 4

Variable customer service charge - based on consent category, varying according to the scale and complexity of the consent (see next page)	
e.g. Category 1 & 2	\$89 per annum
Category 3	\$46 per annum
Category 4	\$36 per annum
Plus additional monitoring charge	\$69 per hour + disbursements
Flat monitoring charge for category 4	\$26 per annum

Note all charges are GST inclusive.

Consent Categories

For the purpose of developing options, all consent types were assigned a category according to their complexity. These categories are shown on the adjacent table and form the basis of the variations in charges. However the recommended Option 3 does not distinguish between these categories.

CONSENT CATEGORIES

Category 1

Consents that are of an extraordinary large scale and/or complexity and for which individually tailored monitoring programmes are required.

Category 2

Consents that are of a large scale and/or complexity which require annual or more frequent site visits: e.g.

- human effluent spreading
- dairy effluent spreading
- discharge of hazardous substances
- discharge of industrial stormwater
- discharge from milk processing
- solid fuel burners >250 kW
- take groundwater >100 litres per second or with datalogger
- take surface water with low flow condition, datalogger or fish screen.

Category 3

Consents that are of a medium to small scale and/or complexity that still require site visits, but at a frequency greater than annually: e.g.

- discharge from abrasive blasting
- agri-spray
- offal pits
- solid fuel burner <250 kW
- spray painting
- excavate gravel
- composting
- take groundwater 10-99 litres per second.

Category 4

Consents that in general will only require desk top monitoring because they rely upon information returns such as certificates of compliance, gravel returns and maintenance records to confirm compliance. However this category will require some field monitoring from time to time: e.g.

- passive discharges
- under and above ground storage tanks
- septic tanks <3 m³
- take groundwater <10 litres per second.

APPENDIX 5 - WATER MANAGEMENT COST RECOVERY

The Draft 2009-19 Long Term Council Community Plan proposed that charges under section 36 of the Resource Management Act be introduced to recover 31% of the cost of water resource investigations and monitoring from holders of consents to take water or discharge to water or land. The remaining 69% was to be funded from general rates.

The Council has decided to proceed with charges under section 36 of the Resource Management Act for part of the cost of water resource investigations and monitoring. However, as a result of concerns raised in submissions around the details of the proposal, introduction of the charges is to be deferred for one year (until 1 July 2010) so that further discussions can be held with key stakeholders and consent holders/representatives on charging options and the composition and terms of reference of water management accountability zone committees. This means that:

- Charges under section 36 of the Resource Management Act for part of the cost of water resource investigations and monitoring will not be introduced until 1 July 2010.
- Details of charging options will be included in the 2010/11 Annual Plan.
- Water resource investigations and monitoring for 2009/10 will be funded 100% from general rates.

The following sets out the background to the proposal and the rationale for the alternative water management cost recovery options proposed. It is based on material presented in the Draft 2009-19 Long Term Council Community Plan, but has been expanded in areas where submitters requested that more information be provided.

Why did Environment Canterbury propose the changes?

Four key issues led Environment Canterbury to change its revenue and financing policies:

1. A desire by the council to review sources of funding and in this instance the use of General Rate.
2. Consideration of the intent of the Local Government Act 2002 (s101).
3. Consideration of the cost recovery provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 (s36).
4. The need for more investigating and monitoring work in this area due to the actual and likely effects on the environment from the exercise of resource consents issued under the Resource Management Act (s15).

Increasing pressure on use of the region's water resources, particularly for irrigation, has led to an increase in the amount of work required to manage the sustainability of the resource. While direct costs associated with individual resource consents (processing applications and compliance monitoring) are paid for by the consent holder, the growing demand for water is such that significantly more investigating and monitoring work, to a more exacting standard, is now required to manage the overall water resource. In addition, there is also greater pressure on water quality due to the increase in abstractions, intensification of rural and urban land use, and an increase in consents to discharge water to land or waterways – this includes discharges of effluent and by-products from industrial processes.

Currently, investigating and monitoring work is funded 100% from general rates levied across all ratepayers in Canterbury.

It is timely to review what is causing the increase in investigating and monitoring work, and the benefits that

consent holders receive from these programmes compared with those of the community as a whole. When looking at how it funds different work programmes, Environment Canterbury is required under the Local Government Act to consider how the benefits are distributed between the community as a whole, parts of the community, and individuals. It must also take into account the extent to which the actions of particular individuals or a group cause Environment Canterbury to undertake work.

Councils have a number of tools for collecting the revenue needed to fund work. Rates are the most efficient method of recovering costs as they are simple to administer and, being a charge on property, it is difficult to avoid paying them. Rates can be general, i.e. they apply to all properties, or targeted, i.e. they apply to only some properties, such as a catchment rating district. Councils are also able to charge directly for services. However, this is more expensive to administer and has issues relating to non-payment and debt recovery. Targeted rates were considered as a possible method, however the current legislation does not allow for a targeted rate to be structured in the way that would be needed in this case.

Under the Resource Management Act the council is specifically able to recover costs from individuals when work is occasioned by their actions, they benefit from work undertaken, or state of the environment monitoring undertaken relates to the effects or likely effects on the environment of their activities, such as the exercise of resource consents. Accordingly it is proposed consent holders be charged directly, as provided for under section 36 of the Resource Management Act.

Some submissions questioned the council's authority to charge consent holders for water management investigating and monitoring work. However, it is clear from the Resource Management Act that the council is able to do this.

What does the investigation and state of the environment monitoring work involve?

There is need for clarity about the differences between consent application and compliance monitoring, and state of the environment investigations and monitoring in terms of purpose, characteristics (spatial coverage, timing and frequency) and knowledge outcomes. The distinguishing features of each follow.

Consent compliance monitoring

The fundamental purpose is to determine if consents conditions are complied with.

Some conditions may effectively be a mechanism to check on whether adverse effects are occurring (particularly when effects have not been adequately identified during the application process). This may include a requirement to take environmental measurements, e.g., groundwater levels, quality etc.

The focus is on the effect of the individual activity on the immediate environment (note that data arising from individual consent conditions do not generally provide an effective mechanism to assess cumulative impacts on the environment, although sometimes they can provide useful information in this regard, depending on the location of monitoring points and frequency of sampling).

Audited self-management is a form of compliance monitoring where consent holders, individually or collectively, undertake a greater level of compliance monitoring themselves, subject to audit by the council. Irrespective of who does the measurement, the same considerations apply in terms of purpose.

Investigations, research and state of the environment monitoring

The fundamental purpose is to understand the nature and quality of the resource, and how and why it might change over time and from place to place. More specifically, the reasons for undertaking investigations, research and state of the environment monitoring include the following:

- Establishing baseline conditions.
- Detecting long-term trends.
- Determining and summarising average or extreme conditions.
- Identifying information requirements for planning and other RMA processes.
- Demonstrating the degree to which the environment/resource meets standards and guidelines.
- Assessing the adequacy of controls on activities, including plan provisions and consent conditions (in the collective rather than individual context).
- The maintenance of public confidence.

Note that a number of these purposes relate to understanding the likely effects on the environment arising from consent holders' activities

The focus of investigations, research and state of the environment monitoring is at the regional, sub-regional, catchment/aquifer, and locality scale – not the individual consent/enterprise level (although some work might be carried out at that level if it is of general application).

State of the environment monitoring work, unlike compliance monitoring, is often specifically designed to measure the cumulative impacts of activities on the environment

State of the environment measurements can be complemented by consent compliance monitoring data for the purpose of analysis. (Note that this component has been factored into the s36 cost recovery formula).

Consent holder/applicant-driven resource investigations

Consent applicants are required to provide information on the effects of the activity for which the consent is sought. This includes consideration of the combined effects of the proposed activity in concert with the effects generated by other users of the same resource (cumulative effects).

Such assessments can furnish information that assists in the council's general understanding of the state of the environment, in terms of the purposes of state of the environment work as described above. However, this is not always the case. For example, assessments of environment effects rarely adequately characterise the "carrying capacity" of the resource, because to do so requires wide-scale investigations and research. The regional benefit derived from applicant-driven investigations is factored into the s36 cost recovery formula.

Sometimes consent holders undertake resource investigations on their own initiative, presumably to improve their understanding of future constraints or opportunities relating to the exercise of their current or potential future consents. In the latter case such an investigation can be considered in the same light as an applicant-driven investigation in terms of the distribution of benefits from the work. Similar considerations also apply in the former case. In these situations, generally, the value of the work undertaken by the consent holders should be recognised, but does not, of itself, meet all of the state of the environment information needs for the resource.

Funding Policy issues of the Local Government Act 2002

In determining how an activity is funded the Act states that councils must consider certain factors including:

- The distribution of benefits among the community
- The period over which the benefits occur
- The extent the actions or inactions of individuals or group contribute to the need to undertake the activity
- The impact of the funding choice on the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community.

Benefits of investigations, research and state of the environment monitoring to the wider regional community

- Knowledge about water resources
- Early warning of changes in water resources or sustainability issues
- The water resource is managed sustainably
- Ecosystem health is protected
- Water-related cultural and spiritual needs are met
- Water is available for recreation
- A thriving rural sector supports the regional economy.

Benefits of investigations, research and state of the environment monitoring to individual consent holders

- Knowledge about water resources
- Early warning of changes in water resources or sustainability Issues
- Having greater certainty of ongoing water availability
- Being able to maximise production from land as a result of having access to water for irrigation
- Water not being unnecessarily withheld from allocation due to uncertainty about the extent of the resource.

The challenge for Environment Canterbury is to establish a basis for future funding of this work so that the funding method reflects the benefits received by the regional community and the consent holders, while taking into account the cause for Environment Canterbury having to undertake the additional work required.

Details of the funding policy analysis can be found in Part B of the 2009-19 Long Term Council Community Plan, Funding and Financial Policies 2009.

Funding options considered

Two funding options were considered:

1. Continuing with the status quo, i.e. 100% general rate funding.
2. A mix of general rates and user charges, i.e. keeping significant general rate funding, and attributing some costs to resource consent holders in recognition that increased monitoring relates to effects on the environment from the exercise of these resource consents and benefits derived by consent holders.

Under option 2, water management accountability zones would be established with representation from local interests.

The draft 2009-19 Long Term Council Community Plan proposed option 2.

The following identifies the relevant sections of the Resource Management Act on which the proposed charges are based.

Charging for investigations/research

The Resource Management Act (s35) requires the council to gather information or undertake research necessary to carry out its resource management functions. The council may charge individuals for that portion of the cost of information gathering and research where the need is occasioned by the actions of those individuals or they receive benefit from the work as distinct from the rest of the community (s36.4 (b) (i) and s36.4 (b) (ii)).

The proposal is that the cost of water management investigations and research be funded 100% from general rates except for the portion that is occasioned by the actions of consent holders exercising resource consents to take water or to discharge to water or land, which is to be charged to them.

Charging for monitoring

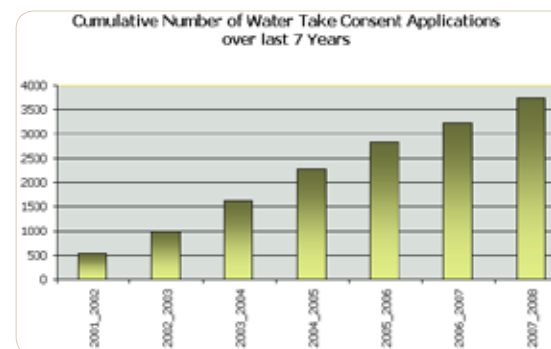
The Resource Management Act (s35) requires the council to monitor the state of the environment, the efficiency and effectiveness of policies and plans, and the exercise of its functions, powers and duties generally. The Act allows the council to charge individuals for the cost of monitoring the state of the environment to the extent that such monitoring relates to the likely effects on the environment of their activities, or their benefit from the work exceeds that of the rest of the community (s36.4 (b) (iii)).

The proposal is that the cost of monitoring the state of the environment be funded 100% from general rates, except to the extent that: (a) such monitoring relates to the likely effects on the environment of exercising resource consents to take water or to discharge to water or land, or (b) the benefit from the work to holders of resource consents to take water or to discharge to water or land exceeds that of the rest of the community.

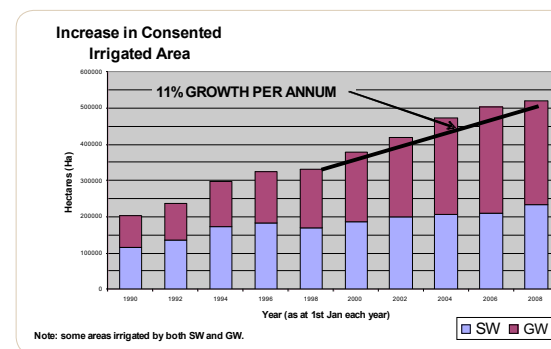
What is driving the need for extra work in this area?

The following charts demonstrate changes that have occurred over recent years.

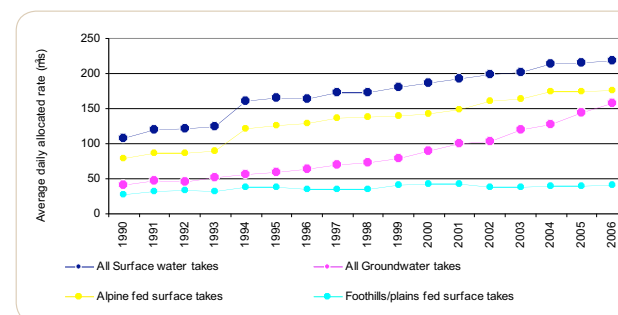
Growth in number of consents applications



Growth in irrigation use



Changes in consented average daily water take in Canterbury



Three options to apportion the \$2.2M cost between consent holders within zones are expanded in the following sections.

1. A standard charge per consent.
2. Variable charges based on effective annual consented volume for groundwater takes and average annual consented rate of take for surface water takes and toxicity scores for discharges onto land or into water.
3. A standard charge plus a variable charge.

Option 1: Standard charge

A standard charge per consent takes the view that it is the cumulative effect on the environment of all consent holders' activities that is causing work to be undertaken, so the cost should be divided equally among the zone. This approach assigns collective responsibility to the group within a zone, regardless of the relative discharge, adverse effects to the environment, or amount of water taken by individual consent holders. Even though an individual consent may not be significant in its own right, when combined with other large and small consents, the overall cumulative effect could be significant. A standard zone charge would reflect this and would be very simple to administer.

This approach fails to take account of other available parameters which can assist to better define the incidence of the charge and is not proposed by the council.

Option 2: Variable charge

The basis for the variable charge for each of the three consent types follow.

- For groundwater takes, it is proposed the variable cost is based on the effective annual consented volume in cubic metres.
- For surface water takes, it is proposed the variable cost is based on the average annual consented rate of take (litres/sec)².
- For discharges to land or water, it is proposed the variable cost is based on the relative toxicity of the discharged substance. See Table 5 for a list of relative toxicities for different substances.

Variable charges take into account the relative contribution made by individual consents to adverse effects and environmental stress within the zone. The greater the contribution, the greater the share of zone costs that are attracted.

Option 3: Standard charge plus a variable charge

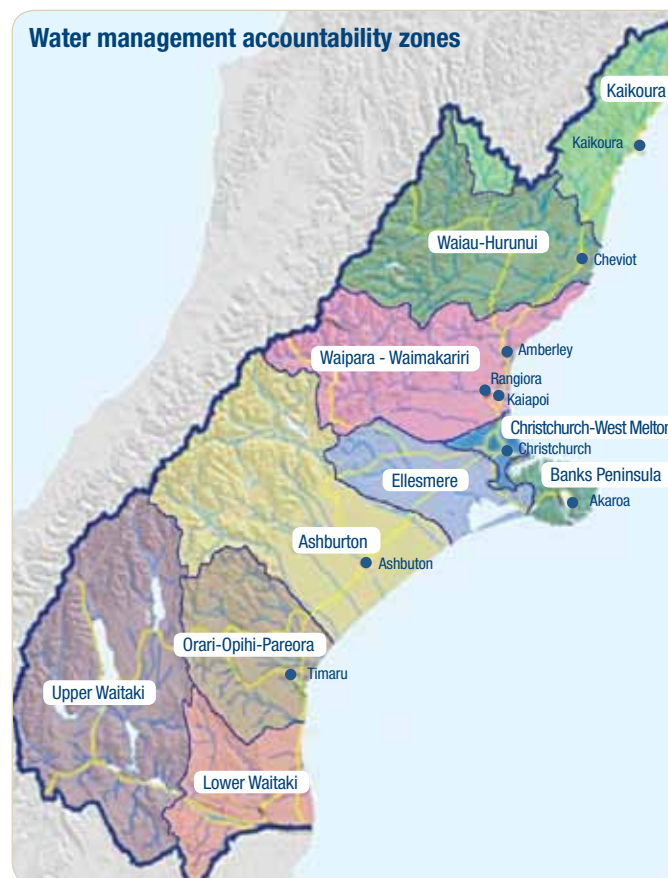
A mix of a standard and variable charge would ensure that the financial contribution made by small consent holders reflects their collective responsibilities within the group as a whole for the resulting cumulative and other effects on the environment and would relate better to the benefit that person would receive from the work to which the charge relates. Otherwise, some could be paying a very small share, possibly too small to justify collecting. This option would address contributions in terms of both cumulative effects and the individual contribution of each consented activity to the state of the environment. For this option it is proposed that the standard charge would account for 20% of the total zone cost, with the balance from a variable charge, as set out above.

Hydro-electric power generation water takes and consents with unique circumstances

The proposal included special consideration be given to hydro-electric power generation takes as the volumes associated with these are of such magnitude that they dwarf the volumes taken by other consent holders. This recognised that hydro takes differed from others in that they are non-consumptive, and allocating costs to them on the same basis as consumptive consent holders distorted the profile of charges. However, it was considered appropriate that such consents should still make a contribution to zone costs. Due to the unique nature of these consents it was proposed they be charged on 10% of their average annual consented rate of take. This percentage is a judgement made having regard to the range and size of consents within the affected zones. 10% would see hydro-electric power generators Meridian and Trustpower being levied with a charge that would rank in the top 10 surface water charges.

However, as result of submissions, it became apparent the proposed 10% charge should be reconsidered, and further, there existed a number of other consents, besides the hydro-electric power generation water takes where, due to a variety of unique circumstances, the application of the proposed charging options was also considered to be inappropriate.

The matter will be discussed further with key stakeholders and consent holders/representatives, with details of the how to accommodate these consents to be included in the 2010/11 Annual Plan, for implementing on 1 July 2010.



Proposed charging options

The following sets out the options and proposed charges presented in the Draft 2009-19 Long Term Council Community Plan. Note that no decision has been made on how much of the cost will be charged to consent holders, assigned to zones or apportioned between consent holders within zones or which charging option to adopt. These matters will be discussed further with key stakeholders and consent holders/representatives in the coming months, with updated details to be included in the 2010/11 Annual Plan, for implementing on 1 July 2010.

Examples of charges for 2009/10 for the three consent types, as included for consultation in the Draft 2009-19 long Term Council Community Plan, are shown on the next page.

² The "average annual consented rate of take" is the consented average daily rate of take per month in litres/sec, multiplied by: the number of months over which the take is authorised in any year, divided by 12 (note that all consents to irrigate are authorised for a 7 month period) e.g. for a consented average daily rate of take of 1,000 litres/sec over a 3 month period, the "average annual consented rate of take" = 1,000x3/12 = 250 litres/sec.

Table 1. Groundwater takes³

Zone	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	
	Standard charge per consent	\$/1,000m ³ of effective annual consented volume	Standard charge per consent	\$/1,000m ³ of effective annual consented volume
Kaikoura	128.93	0.71	26.00	0.56
Waiau-Hurunui	145.55	0.45	29.00	0.36
Waipara-Waimakariri	133.95	0.78	27.00	0.62
Christchurch-West Melton	167.76	0.60	34.00	0.48
Banks Peninsula	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ellesmere	325.25	1.38	65.00	1.10
Ashburton	490.40	0.98	98.00	0.78
Orari-Opihi-Pareora	314.46	1.06	63.00	0.84
Upper Waitaki	577.50	1.38	102.00	1.11
Lower Waitaki	510.42	1.17	116.00	0.93

Table 2. Surface water takes

Zone	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	
	Standard charge per consent	\$/average annual consented rate of take (litres/sec)	Standard charge per consent	\$/average annual consented rate of take (litres/sec)
Kaikoura	26.54	1.56	6.00	1.25
Waiau-Hurunui	242.65	2.44	48.00	1.96
Waipara-Waimakariri	168.85	2.13	34.00	1.70
Christchurch-West Melton	20.97	1.56	5.00	1.25
Banks Peninsula	6.76	1.56	1.00	1.25
Ellesmere	1095.21	51.88	219.00	41.50
Ashburton	511.66	2.42	103.00	1.94
Orari-Opihi-Pareora	122.56	3.84	25.00	3.07
Upper Waitaki	743.76	2.16	149.00	1.73
Lower Waitaki	376.31	15.76	75.00	12.61

Table 3. Discharges to land

Zone	Option 1	Option 2		Option 3		
	Standard charge per consented activity	Standard charge per consented activity based on toxicity score	Standard charge per consented activity regardless of toxicity score	Standard charge per consented activity based on toxicity score	Standard charge per consented activity based on toxicity score	
Kaikoura	67.54	1	48.78	14.00	1	39.03
		2	97.56		2	78.05
		3	146.34		3	117.07
Waiau-Hurunui	55.86	1	32.95	11.00	1	26.36
		2	65.90		2	52.72
		3	98.85		3	79.08
Waipara-Waimakariri	38.73	1	26.37	8.00	1	21.09
		2	52.73		2	42.19
		3	79.10		3	63.28
Christchurch-West Melton	45.89	1	36.71	9.00	1	29.37
		2	73.43		2	58.75
		3	110.14		3	88.12
Banks Peninsula	32.36	1	22.20	7.00	1	17.75
		2	44.39		2	35.52
		3	66.59		3	53.47
Ellesmere	49.36	1	28.86	10.00	1	23.08
		2	57.72		2	46.18
		3	86.58		3	69.27
Ashburton	33.78	1	22.76	7.00	1	18.20
		2	45.51		2	36.40
		3	68.26		3	54.61
Orari-Opihi-Pareora	43.48	1	27.54	9.00	1	22.03
		2	55.07		2	44.05
		3	82.61		3	66.08
Upper Waitaki	28.73	1	25.30	6.00	1	20.24
		2	50.50		2	40.48
		3	75.90		3	60.73
Lower Waitaki	69.13	1	34.17	14.00	1	27.33
		2	68.32		2	54.66
		3	102.49		3	81.99

³ Some groundwater takes close to rivers or streams are treated as surface water takes because the water is effectively drawn from the river or stream. Holders of these consents should refer to Table 2.

Table 4 . Discharges to water

Zone	Option 1	Option 2		Option 3		
	Standard charge per consented activity	Standard charge per consented activity based on toxicity score		Standard charge per consented activity regardless of toxicity score		
Kaikoura	138.27	1	95.73	28.00	1	76.58
		2	191.45		2	153.16
		3	287.18		3	229.74
Waiau-Hurunui	157.02	1	144.11	32.00	1	115.29
		2	288.22		2	230.58
		3	432.34		3	345.87
Waipara-Waimakariri	126.99	1	115.13	26.00	1	92.1
		2	230.26		2	184.21
		3	345.40		3	276.32
Christchurch-West Melton	638.14	1	567.64	127.00	1	454.11
		2	1135.27		2	908.22
		3	1702.91		3	1362.33
Banks Peninsula	113.67	1	95.73	23.00	1	76.58
		2	191.45		2	153.16
		3	287.18		3	229.74
Ellesmere	871.38	1	637.59	174.00	1	510.07
		2	1275.20		2	1020.14
		3	1912.79		3	1530.21
Ashburton	115.74	1	95.73	24.00	1	76.58
		2	191.45		2	153.16
		3	287.18		3	229.74
Orari-Opihi-Pareora	138.41	1	112.83	28.00	1	90.26
		2	225.65		2	180.52
		3	338.47		3	270.78
Upper Waitaki	111.08	1	95.73	23.00	1	76.58
		2	191.45		2	153.16
		3	287.18		3	229.74
Lower Waitaki	244.26	1	167.12	48.00	1	133.69
		2	334.25		2	267.39
		3	501.37		3	401.10

Table 5. Toxicity score:

Consented activity	Toxicity score
Discharge of hazardous substances	3
Discharge of leachate	3
Discharge of chicken effluent	2
Discharge of contaminated water	2
Discharge of dairy effluent	2
Discharge of farm waste	2
Discharge of other animal effluent	2
Discharge of piggery effluent	2
Discharge of process solids	2
Discharge of waste to landfill	2
Passive discharge from contaminated site	2
Discharge of cooling water	1
Discharge of de-watering water	1
Discharge of human effluent (excludes domestic septic tanks)	1
Discharge of liquid agrichemical	1
Discharge of solid agrichemical	1
Discharge of stormwater – industrial	1
Discharge of stormwater – residential	1
Discharge of swimming pool water	1
Discharge of water – pure	1
Discharge of water tracer	1

APPENDIX 6 - UNIFORM ANNUAL GENERAL CHARGE

As a result of public submissions to the 2006-16 Long Term Council Community Plan the council decided to investigate the introduction of a uniform annual general charge to cover provision of some core services and to consult further with the community on this option. Following submissions to a proposal in the 2009-19 Long Term Council Community Plan to introduce a uniform annual general charge in 2009/10 of \$8.57 to fund councillor representation and provision of public information, the council has decided to proceed.

What is a Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)?

A UAGC is a flat rate levied on a property regardless of the property's value. This means that all homeowners pay the same rates for provision of services, contrasting with a general rate, which is levied on the basis of capital value.

Whilst a UAGC is considered a more equitable means of funding services where all ratepayers benefit equally, it is a regressive form of rating, not related to ratepayer wealth or an ability to pay. The Local Government (Rating) Act limits UAGCs and Fixed Target Rates as a percentage of total rates.

It is important to note that introducing a UAGC is not a source of additional funding. It is merely a different tool to fund activities that would otherwise have been collected via the general rate.

When is a UAGC an appropriate funding tool?

A UAGC may be considered when a service benefits all ratepayers equally, regardless of the value of individual properties. Funding these types of services via capital value based rating means that higher value property owners' contributions exceed those of lower value property owners. This follows the principle of the ability to pay. (In 2007 an investigation found a relatively strong correlation between income and capital values within the local authority surveyed.) The challenge is to find an appropriate balance between rates of a regressive nature and those emphasising an ability to pay.

While this rating mechanism has not previously been used by Environment Canterbury, UAGCs have been used by Canterbury district and city councils for many years, in relation to their functions.

What activities will the UAGC fund?

Democratic process activities are well recognised as being appropriate for funding by a UAGC. The council has identified the activities of councillor representation and provision of public information as suitable candidates for a UAGC. These activities are a public good that all ratepayers benefit from equally. These two activities will require \$2M of funding in 2009/10. Currently, they are funded 100% from general rates.

What is the impact on rates on introducing the UAGC?

Moving \$2M of funding from general rates to a UAGC will reduce general rates from an average of \$35.34 per \$100,000 of capital value to \$33.52. The amount of UAGC being proposed is \$8.63 per rating unit¹.

The table below shows the average impact on rates across the region for a range of property values of shifting from general rates to a UAGC. This shows that owners of properties above \$474,000 (known as the breakeven value) will pay more, and those below will pay less.

Capital value	Without a UAGC	With a UAGC		Total	Difference
	Average general rates ² (\$35.34 per \$100,000)	Average general rates ² (\$33.52 per \$100,000)	Average UAGC		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
\$200,000	71	67	\$8.63	76	5
\$400,000	141	134	\$8.63	143	1
\$474,000	168	159	\$8.63	168	0
\$600,000	212	201	\$8.63	210	-2
\$800,000	283	268	\$8.63	277	-6
\$1,000,000	353	335	\$8.63	344	-10
\$2,000,000	707	670	\$8.63	679	-28
\$5,000,000	1,767	1,676	\$8.63	1,685	-82
\$10,000,000	3,534	3,352	\$8.63	3,361	-173

¹ A rating unit is the legal entity that attracts liability for rates. Broadly speaking, this is the equivalent term to "separate property".

² The capital valued based general rate varies across the region. This is because territorial authorities are revalued in different years, requiring Environment Canterbury to "equalise" capital values in its rates calculations. As a result of equalisation, rates and the breakeven capital value are different across the region. The breakeven capital value ranges from \$364,000 to \$523,000, with an average of \$474,000.