

## APPENDIX 1 -

# Amendment to the 2009-19 Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP)

This appendix explains the amendment to the 2009-19 LTCCP to enable the Canterbury Water Management Strategy (CWMS) to be implemented.

Section 97 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that when significant new work is introduced then an LTCCP is to be amended. Under section 97, we have amended the 2009-19 LTCCP to implement the work required for the CWMS. The amendment requires a change to Council's Revenue and Financing policy to allow for a targeted rate to be introduced. Refer to the separate Statement of Proposal to Amend the 2009 Revenue and Financing Policy for details of how the CWMS is to be funded.

The CWMS works in concert with Environment Canterbury's existing Resource Management Act (RMA) functions for water (regional policy statement, regional plans, consents and compliance monitoring, enforcement) which are covered under the water quality, quantity and ecosystems group of activities. An example is the strong emphasis on setting environmental limits in the strategy – because these are RMA tools and are covered under the water quality, quantity and ecosystems group of activities rather than the CWMS.

See also the Water quality, quantity & ecosystems group of activities, page 73.

## SUMMARY:

### Canterbury Water Management Strategy

In November 2009, the Canterbury Mayoral Forum released the Canterbury Water Management Strategy (CWMS) Strategic Framework. The CWMS is an integrated approach to address the issues relating to water infrastructure, economic development, water efficiency and use, and environmental restoration and improvement.

The CWMS is a partnership between Environment Canterbury, Canterbury's district and city councils, central government, Ngāi Tahu, as well as key water stakeholders.

As a member of the Mayoral Forum itself, Environment Canterbury is implementing the CWMS in conjunction with Canterbury's territorial local authorities, as endorsed by the Mayoral Forum and formally resolved by all Canterbury local authorities. In the short term the proposal is to fund the strategy via an Environment Canterbury targeted rate. In the medium term, funding is planned to transition to a shared basis between regional and local government, and water users, recognising the regional importance of water issues and the need to introduce a sustainable funding framework.

See [www.canterburywater.co.nz](http://www.canterburywater.co.nz) for the full Canterbury Water Management Strategy document.

This proposal will provide a short-term funding stream to allow establishment and to commence the implementation of the CWMS.

#### Reasons for this proposal

The CWMS has been developed over the past six years to address the issues around water in Canterbury through an extensive consultation process with stakeholders and the public. These issues include the declining health of both surface water and groundwater, an ongoing loss of cultural value and recreational opportunities, as well as the declining availability and reliability of water for agricultural and energy uses.

The CWMS establishes a collaborative framework for sustainably addressing these issues to enable present and future generations to gain the greatest social, economic, recreational and cultural benefits from Canterbury's water resources.

#### Integrated water management

Increasingly the current system of water management is becoming highly adversarial as sustainable limits of water availability are being reached and the cumulative effects of water use are reaching environmental limits. This, more than anything, is resulting in the breakdown of trust and confidence between the various interests in the context of unprecedented pressure on the water resource and the need for a clear strategic approach to water management.

The CWMS takes a more strategic systems management approach to water management in a shift away from the current applicant-driven and transactional level approach. The CWMS signals a more integrated approach to water management in which total system solutions are developed by communities of interest, balancing diverse perspectives in a collaborative process. Enabling this shift is key to achieving the significant gains outlined in the strategy.

The CWMS established a set of fundamental principles and targets which provide guidance and a framework for integrated water management. They establish clear balanced targets that the strategy will be striving to achieve. It envisages the collaborative decision-making model as the mechanism to achieve these gains supported by changes to current water management processes to assist in delivery.

The Environment Canterbury (Temporary Commissioners and Improved Water Management) Act 2010 gives statutory backing to the Vision and Principles of CWMS.

Underpinning this is the need to improve the collaborative input of stakeholders. The strategy addresses this issue through the development of localised solutions for water management driven from community decision making, balanced with a regional focus on key issues such as infrastructure and regional biodiversity. Participation is through zone and regional committees and associated input and consultation processes.

#### Establishment of the water executive

The governance structure of local and regional committees needs an executive body to support and manage the implementation programmes on a day-to-day basis, in particular: to provide policy, technical, and administrative support for the committees to implement biodiversity protection and repair activities; to liaise with tangata whenua at all levels in relation to kaitiakitanga responsibilities; to liaise with irrigators on the management of surface and groundwater flows; to work with water infrastructure developers to jointly develop resource consent applications; to work with the agricultural sector to look at land-use practices and efficiencies; to develop a charging regime; to work with recreational users; and to broker new water consents and reviews/renewals of existing water consents. Environment Canterbury has established the Water Executive as a new Group within its structure.

#### Water infrastructure

Key to the success of the strategy is the access to and availability of reliable sources of water for the environment, irrigation and power generation. This will inevitably involve some further investment into water infrastructure to increase water storage, reliability and to allow for the efficient transfer of water.

Affordability and the efficacy of the planning and consenting process represent significant barriers to progress in this area. Achieving a more streamlined process whereby potential infrastructure providers have increased certainty based on alignment with the strategy will be key to resolution of such issues.

#### Efficiency of water use

Evidence supports the premise that considerable efficiencies can be made in water use, thus reducing the need for increased storage through changes in current practice. Initiatives that result in changes to water-use will be critical if we are to maximise the benefit of the existing water resource and minimise the need for new storage infrastructure.

#### Biodiversity and ecological improvements

Improving the health of water ecosystems is a priority for the strategy and goes hand-in-hand with other initiatives in terms of preserving the nature and quality of Canterbury's water systems.

A structured programme of initiatives designed to improve biodiversity and aquatic ecological health will be a key platform in balancing the environmental impacts associated with water use.

#### Land-use management

Managing the impact of current and future land-use through improved land management practices is an area of focus for the CWMS. Issues such as nitrogen leaching and its impact on groundwater quality require the adoption of proactive technologies to minimise impacts. The water executive will be working to encourage land users to adopt best practice approaches as part of an integrated solution.

#### Tangata whenua

As tangata whenua, Ngāi Tahu has a kaitiakitanga responsibility for water in the Canterbury region. The CWMS acknowledges this responsibility and is working with Ngāi Tahu to give effect to this responsibility in the implementation of the strategy.

#### Involving the community

Community involvement has been extensive to date with stakeholders, public and industry/ interest groups being actively involved throughout the development of the strategy. There was wide consultation during 2008/09 with approximately 2000 public submissions on the strategy feeding into the updated Strategic Framework document released in November 2009.

#### Zone and Regional Committees

An ongoing platform of the CWMS is local engagement and involving the community. The Water Executive will support the establishment of zone and regional water management committees which will involve local people dealing with local issues about water management.

## CWMS work programmes 2010/11 to 2018/19

### Year 2010/11

- Establish the water executive.
- Commence preparation by zone and regional committees of implementation programmes (first suite by March 2011, reviewed every 3 years).
- Establish forums to address national issues.
- Develop protocols to support Ngāi Tahu in the exercise of their kaitiakitanga role.
- Develop funding approach.
- Commence the implementation of zone and regional implementation programmes including regional infrastructure solution.
- Establish Immediate Steps Biodiversity programme.
- Establish evaluation and ongoing monitoring of Immediate Steps Biodiversity programme.

### Year 2011/12

- Implement programmes to deliver water use efficiency gains.
- Implement programmes for land management within catchment load limits.

### Years 2010/11 to 2015/16

- Ongoing operation of Immediate Steps Biodiversity programme.

### Years 2010/11 to 2018/19

- Identify and prepare strategies to achieve targets.
- Undertake detailed infrastructure feasibility and investigation.
- Prepare annual progress report against targets.
- Ongoing technical and policy advice to zone and regional committees.

## Uncertainties

These are a number of uncertainties surrounding implementation of the CWMS: when or if the required legislative changes will occur, the results of Crown-Iwi discussions over water management, and funding sources beyond June 2011.

This proposal assumes that legislation will be in place by October 2010, the CWMS will need to be adjusted as a result of Crown-Iwi negotiations, and funding will be secured beyond June 2011.

## Funding

Ratepayer funding will be required to establish the water executive and the Immediate Steps restoration programme for the first few years of its operation. During the 2010/11 year we will develop a funding framework to establish how the cost of implementation programmes will transition from targeted rate funding to water-users funding in the medium and longer term. Consideration will be given to the extent to which charges or levies for water use contribute to the funding of integrated water management and what contribution is to be made by water users, local, regional and central government.

The table reflects the funding allocation for Environment Canterbury's contribution to the CWMS including the Immediate Steps Biodiversity programme.

Funding and progress for infrastructure will be considered separately as work in this area progresses.

The following sets out the proposed funding until 2019.

## Financial summary

\$000	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total Expenditure	3,723	3,528	3,641	3,752	3,866	3,980	4,086	4,196	4,308
<i>Funded by:</i>									
Targeted rates	3,166	3,528	3,641	3,564	3,480	3,184	2,452	1,678	862
Grants	557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User pays	-	-	-	188	386	796	1,634	2,518	3,446
Total Income	3,723	3,528	3,641	3,752	3,866	3,980	4,086	4,196	4,308

REFER TO THE SEPARATE AMENDMENT OF THE 2009 REVENUE AND FINANCING POLICY FOR DETAILS OF HOW IMPLEMENTING THE CWMS IS TO BE FUNDED.

## AMENDMENTS TO 2009-19 LTCCP

### Page 112 LTCCP:

A new key issue has been added to the Water group of activities relating to the Canterbury Water Management Strategy, as follows.

#### Integrated water management

The Canterbury Water Management Strategy (CWMS), released by the Mayoral Forum in November 2009, involves a number of integrated actions on environmental improvement, efficiency improvements and infrastructure for reliable water to address a suite of freshwater issues. Work involved in implementation of the strategy is a separate programme of work (see page 123), but Environment Canterbury's existing work programmes for water will be a key part of delivering the outcomes of the strategy. Key roles for Environment Canterbury in support of the CWMS are: preparing a revised water chapter for the Regional Policy Statement, implementing environmental limits through regional plans, and monitoring the state of the environment and providing data to measure progress against strategy targets.

### Page 120 LTCCP:

A new financial summary has been prepared to include the Canterbury Water Management Strategy.

\$000	2009/10	2010/11*	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Interest	128	40	108	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
User Pays/Other	5,629	8,111	8,492	8,854	9,330	9,598	10,269	11,378	12,542	13,761
Grants	-	936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	515	3,683	4,073	3,641	3,564	3,480	3,184	2,453	1,677	862
General rates	13,428	11,840	14,177	14,977	15,207	15,505	15,294	15,823	16,800	17,398
Total Income	19,700	24,610	26,850	27,583	28,212	28,694	28,858	29,765	31,130	32,132
Operating Expenditure	19,990	24,583	26,850	27,583	28,212	28,694	28,858	29,765	31,130	32,132
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	(290)	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves	290	(27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* The 2010/11 year includes variations as set out in the group of activities in the 2010/11 Annual Plan.

A new Appendix 7 has been added about the Canterbury Water Management Strategy.

This includes all of the material in Appendix 1 in this Annual Plan 2010/11.

# APPENDIX 2 - Implementing State of the Environment water management cost recovery

## Overview

Environment Canterbury is seeking a more equitable mix of funding for its water investigations and monitoring work - also known as the State of the Environment monitoring - which is required to understand the nature of Canterbury's freshwater resource. Currently this work is funded 100% from general rates.

The 2009-19 LTCCP adopted a funding policy to recover a proportion (30% or \$2.4m in 2010/11) of the cost of this work from consent holders, with the remaining (70% or \$5.3m in 2010/11) from general rates.

Implementing the new change was delayed one year until 1 July 2010, however, to allow for more consultation with consent holders and water stakeholders on how costs should be apportioned.

## WORKING GROUP CONSULTATION

A working group of seven representatives of water stakeholder groups and three Environment Canterbury councillors was active from August 2009 and has consulted with consent holders and water stakeholders on how costs should be apportioned between consent holders. There were 128 submissions from consent holders to the working group.

## OPTIONS FOR COST ALLOCATION

More information on the outcomes of the working group consultation process can be found at [www.ecan.govt.nz](http://www.ecan.govt.nz) under the search term "meeting notes". Alternatively, contact Customer Services on 0800 324 636 for assistance.

All water-take and discharge consent holders are subject to the charges, except for consents for domestic septic tanks and domestic stormwater discharges<sup>1</sup>.

All the options below relate to how the 30% proportion of costs to be met by consent holders is allocated among those consent holders.

### a) Water-take consents

Two options were consulted on:

- Option 1:** each zone is divided into eight charging bands based on the size of consented takes.
- Option 2:** a combination of a fixed charge of 20% and a variable charge based on the size of the consented take.

As a result of feedback during the consultation process, the working group developed a third option.

**Option 3 (new):** a sliding scale system - where a higher water management charge is allocated to the first unit of consented volume and reduces for each successive unit of consented volume (rather than a simple ratio as in the first two options).

Option 3 was the proposed option and was decided upon. It:

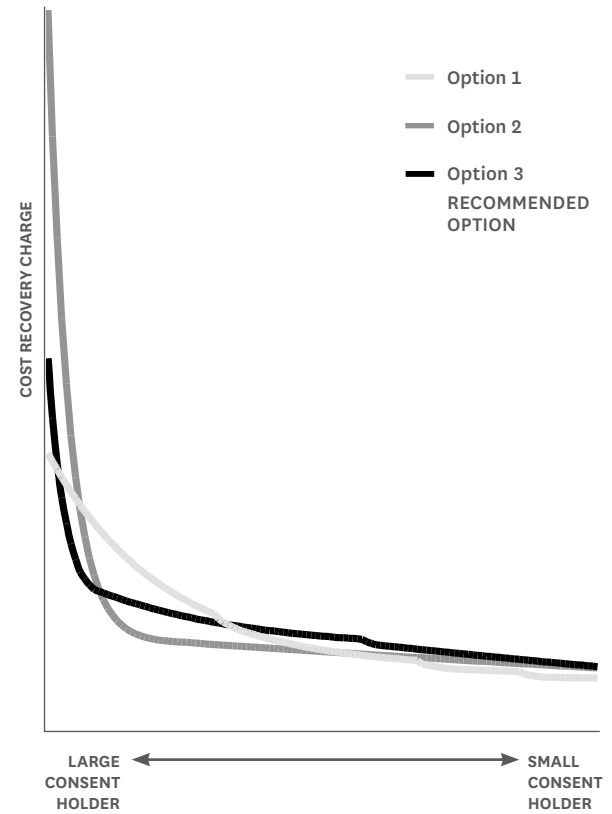
- Overcomes anomalies arising in the banded and variable charging options 1 and 2.
- Recognises economies of scale but still has large users paying more than small users.

See the Environment Canterbury website, [www.ecan.govt.nz](http://www.ecan.govt.nz), for a calculator to work out the costs of each option.

### b) Discharge consents

One charging option was consulted on. There will be three charging bands for discharge consents, based on the effects of discharges and the amount of the state of the environment monitoring work required.

CONCEPTUAL COMPARISON OF WATER-TAKE OPTIONS



See [www.ecan.govt.nz/soem](http://www.ecan.govt.nz/soem) for more information.

<sup>1</sup> Individual consent holders are also charged a Resource Consent Compliance Monitoring Fee, an annual fixed charge which covers administration and information services about consent issues, systems to store consents data, maintenance of records, and the costs of implementing new government regulations.

### Local accountability and decision-making

The need for local decision-making and accountability were strong themes in submissions to the working group.

Local accountability will be via the Canterbury Water Management Strategy (CWMS) zone committees planned to be established later this calendar year, or by an interim committee if a CWMS zone committee in a particular zone is not in place by August 2010.

### Implementation timing

There was a strong theme in submissions from consent holders to the working group – as well as from consent holders on the working group – that implementation should be delayed for another year until 1 July 2011.

However, after taking into account the impact of delaying implementation on general ratepayers, it is proposed to proceed and implement the charges reflecting the 30% portion of cost to be met by consent holders on 1 July 2010, as planned in the 2009-19 LTCCP.

### Benefits to the regional community of Council investigations and monitoring

- Knowledge about the water resource
- 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 to regional and local economies and social gains from the use of water and the ability to discharge in rural and urban areas.

### Benefits to individual consent holders of Council investigations and monitoring

- Knowledge about water resources which provides a context for understanding the effects or an individual consent
- Greater certainty of ongoing access to water, protection of reliability, and ability to discharge
- Economic gains from the use of water and the ability to discharge in rural and urban areas
- Water not being unnecessarily withheld from allocation (or discharge) due to uncertainty about the extent of the resource
- Better information about cause and effect and correct attribution of any effects to consent holders
- Benefits to regional and local economies and social gains from the use of water and the ability to discharge in rural and urban areas.

## 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. Air quality monitoring network	Air quality, see page 9
2. Flood and erosion control	Hazards, see page 35
3. Reserves, endowment land and regional parks	Hazards, see page 35, Land see page 41
4. Protection forestry	Hazards, see page 35
5. Public passenger transport electronic systems	Public passenger transport, see page 57
6. Hydrological network	Hazards, see page 35, Water quality, quantity and ecosystems, see page 73
7. Groundwater monitoring wells and the lysimeter network	Water quality, quantity and ecosystems, see page 73

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

### 1. AIR QUALITY MONITORING NETWORK

The air quality monitoring network monitors the environment to provide information that is used to assess whether specific anticipated environmental results are achieved. This is required to meet section 35 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and to assess whether the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality (NESAQ)<sup>1</sup> are on target to be met.

Information from telemetered sites is relayed automatically via telephone links to Environment Canterbury's offices. These assets include analysers, calibrators, meteorological equipment, and other associated equipment such as data recorders, telemetry equipment and housing at 10 permanent monitoring sites and one mobile site.

All equipment associated with ambient air quality monitoring has a 10-20 year life.

The current value of these assets is \$1.1 million (2009).

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 funded by general rates.

#### Changes to capacity

An uninterrupted power supply will be installed during 2010/11.

Design and installation is undertaken by Environment Canterbury staff and contractors.

PLANNED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	
Year	\$(000)
2010/11	35

### Renewal and replacement

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

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

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

PLANNED RENEWAL AND REPLACEMENT	
Year	\$(000)
2010/11	202

### Maintenance

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

Maintenance is undertaken by Environment Canterbury staff and contractors.

PLANNED MAINTENANCE <sup>2</sup>	
Year	\$(000)
2010/11	246

<sup>1</sup> National Environmental Standards for Air Quality is the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards Relating to Certain Air Pollutants, Dioxins and other Toxics) Regulations 2004 (NESAQ).

<sup>2</sup> Includes labour.

## 2. FLOOD & 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 39.

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 (2009).

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 River in 2010/11. This work is the result of extensive public consultation.

The cost of capital for the Waimakariri Flood Protection Project, starting in 2010/11, is to be funded from borrowing and use of reserves.

PLANNED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		
Year	Location	\$(000)
2010/11	Waimakariri Eyre Cust stopbank upgrades	543
	Waimakariri Flood Protection Project	3142
	Ashburton Town stopbanks	350

### 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.

### 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.

### 3. RESERVES, ENDOWMENT LAND & 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 \$163.8 million (2009).

Capital for regional park development is funded from the capital asset or regional park 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 2010/11. 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 during the year.

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.

PLANNED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		
Year	Location	\$(000)
2010/11	Waimakariri River Regional Park	170

#### Renewals and replacements

No renewals or replacements of assets planned during 2010/11.

#### 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.

Maintaining leased land is the responsibility of lessees. Maintenance work on the non-leased land is undertaken by Environment Canterbury staff and contractors.

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 of reserve and endowment land outside rating districts is funded from general rates.

Managing developed areas including biodiversity enhancement projects within regional parks is carried out 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.

PLANNED MAINTENANCE	
Year	\$(000)
2010/11	1550

#### 4. PROTECTION FORESTRY

Protection forests have been established on 2,700 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 \$3.9 million (2009)

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 for 2010/11.

##### 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)
2010/11	260

#### 5. PUBLIC PASSENGER TRANSPORT ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS

The public passenger transport electronic systems manage Metrocard payments, measure real-time bus frequency, and "bus finders" that display arrival and departure time at the Christchurch and Timaru Bus Exchanges and key bus stops.

This equipment has a useful life of 4-10 years.

The current value of these assets is \$0.4 million (2009).

Capital expenditure is funded from both the capital asset reserve and the passenger transport reserve along with grants received from the New Zealand Transport agency.

Operational costs include depreciation and cost of capital charges, which are funded by targeted rates.

##### Changes to asset capacity

Additional bus finders will be purchased for Timaru and Waimakariri and work will continue on the new ticketing system during 2010/11.

PLANNED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	
Year	\$(000)
2010/11	516

Design and installation is undertaken by Environment Canterbury staff and contractors.

##### Renewal and replacement

No renewals or replacements of assets are planned for 2010/11.

## Maintenance

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

Maintenance is undertaken by Environment Canterbury staff and contractors.

PLANNED MAINTENANCE	
Year	\$(000)
2010/11	259

## 6. 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 673 rainfall sites (70 of which are telemetered) and 112 river sites (77 of which are telemetered).

This equipment has a 10-year useful life.

The current value of these assets is \$0.8 million (2009).

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. Part of the operational cost attributable to environmental monitoring is funded from holders of all resource consents to take or to discharge water.

### 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 by adding one new automated telemetered rainfall site and three new river automated telemetered flow gauging sites.

Installation is undertaken by Environment Canterbury staff and by contractors.

PLANNED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		
Year	Location	\$(000)
2010/11	Rainfall	10
	River flow	46

### 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.

PLANNED RENEWAL AND REPLACEMENT		
Year	Location	\$(000)
2010/11	Rainfall	15
	River flow	67

## Maintenance

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

Maintenance is undertaken by Environment Canterbury staff and by contractors.

PLANNED MAINTENANCE		
Year	Location	\$(000)
2010/11	Rainfall	10
	River flow	10

## 7. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS & 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 \$0.8 million (2009).

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 partly funded by general rates and charges to holders of resource consents to take or to discharge water.

### Changes to capacity

It is planned to expand the number of deep observation wells by one well during 2010/11.

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

PLANNED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		
Year	Location	\$(000)
2010/11	1 well and associated equipment	350

### 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.

PLANNED RENEWAL AND REPLACEMENT	
Year	\$(000)
2010/11	298

### Maintenance

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

Maintenance is undertaken by Environment Canterbury staff and by contractors.

PLANNED MAINTENANCE	
Year	\$(000)
2010/11	446

# APPENDIX 4 - Fees & charges

This appendix covers fees and charges under the following legislation:

1. Local Government Act Charges: covering Land Improvement agreements, miscellaneous and publications charges
2. Building Act Charges: covering charges for building consent applications
3. Resource Management Act Charges: covering charges relating to resource consents issued under the act

### Increase in GST from 1 October 2010

This year's budget announcement included an increase in the rate of GST from 12.5% to 15% from 1 October 2010. Fees and charges are shown GST inclusive unless otherwise stated with the two main exceptions being the following charges under the Resource Management Act:

- Part A Charges for Receiving, Processing and Granting the Following Applications
- Part G Fixed Charge – Water Resource Management

These charges are stated excluding GST, GST will be added at the prevailing rate at time of supply.

## 1. 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.

	Fee from 1 July to 30 September 2010 incl GST	Fee from 1 October 2010 incl GST
1. Land Improvement Agreements:		
a) Application to discharge a Land Improvement Agreement	\$400	\$408.25
b) Application for tenure review assessment (as part of a formal request for consent under section 60(4) of the Crown Pastoral Land Act)	\$475	\$483
2. The response by an officer to any breach of a registered Rabbit and Land Management Plan Land Improvement Agreement	Actual and reasonable costs	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	\$483

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 1991 and the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 are recovered via charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002.

	Fee from 1 July to 30 September 2010 incl GST	Fee from 1 October 2010 incl GST
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	\$5,750
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 1991 section 369(11)(a)). 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.	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 1991 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.	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 1991	\$168.75	\$172.50
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	\$299
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 1991 and section 13 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987	\$225	\$230

## 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](http://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.

	Fee from 1 July to 30 September 2010 incl GST	Fee from 1 October 2010 incl GST
<b>Printed plans and documents published for public consultation or submissions:</b>		
Statutory recipients:	no charge for first copy	no charge for first copy
Other recipients:		
- Documents less than 100 pages	\$20	\$20
- Documents over 100 pages	\$20 plus \$0.10 per side over 100 pages	\$20 plus \$0.10 per side over 100 pages
- CD (if available)	\$5	\$5
- Documents with special production requirements	At cost	At cost
<b>Fixed charges for providing printed documentation relating to resource consent applications:</b>		
Copies of Assessment of Environmental Effects provided free to notified parties	Paid for by applicant	Paid for by applicant
Up to 10 pages	No charge	No charge
Over 10 pages	\$0.10 per side (black) \$1 per side (colour)	\$0.10 per side (black) \$1 per side (colour)
CD (if available)	\$5	\$5
<b>Technical, planning and general printed reports and documents</b>		
- Documents less than 100 pages	\$20	\$20
- Documents over 100 pages	\$20 plus \$0.10 per side over 100 pages	\$20 plus \$0.10 per side over 100 pages
- CD (if available)	\$5	\$5
- Documents with special production requirements	At cost	At cost
<b>On-demand photocopying and reproduction</b>		
Up to 10 pages	No charge	No charge
Over 10 pages	\$0.10 per side (black) \$1 per side (colour)	\$0.10 per side (black) \$1 per side (colour)
CD (if available)	\$5	\$5

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

## 2. BUILDING ACT 2004 CHARGES

Section 243 of the Building Act 2004 provides that the Regional Authority may recover the costs for performing its functions under the Act. This will include cost of staff, consultants, applicable levies and all other disbursements incurred in carrying out those functions. A combination of "Deposits", "Additional Charges" and "Levies" will be used. Building consents shall not be uplifted until total payment is made.

### Deposits

Deposits listed in Part A are payable by the applicant. 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) + (external processing consultant x hourly rate) + disbursements – deposit

Refer to Schedule 1 for hourly charge rates.

### Levies

Department of Building & Housing and Building Research Association of New Zealand levies apply to building consent applications and certificates of acceptance where the estimated value of building work is greater than \$20,000.

Environment Canterbury is required to collect these levies on behalf of the Department of Building & Housing and the Building Research Association of New Zealand. The levies quoted are as required by regulation on 1 March 2008 and may change in accordance with amendments made to regulations.

### PART A CHARGES FOR RECEIVING, PROCESSING & GRANTING BUILDING CONSENT APPLICATIONS OR ISSUING CERTIFICATES OF ACCEPTANCE, & ISSUING PROJECT INFORMATION MEMORANDA

Application Type	Deposit	Additional charge where the total costs exceed the deposit	DBH & BRANZ levies
Issuing Project Information Memoranda (PIM)	\$250	Total costs to process application less deposit	n/a
Building consent applications – estimated value of building work less than \$20,000.	\$500	Total costs to process application less deposit	n/a
Building consent applications – estimated value of building work greater than \$20,000.	\$2500	Total costs to process application less deposit	DBH levy: \$1.75 plus GST for every \$1,000 (or part of \$1,000) of the estimated value of the building work. BRANZ levy: \$0.89 plus GST for every \$1,000 (or part of \$1,000) of the estimated value of the building work.
Issuing Certificates of Acceptance - estimated valued of building work less than \$20,000.	\$500	Total costs to process application less deposit	n/a
Issuing Certificates of Acceptance - estimated valued of building work greater than \$20,000.	\$2500	Total costs to process application less deposit	DBH levy: \$1.75 plus GST for every \$1,000 (or part of \$1,000) of the estimated value of the building work. BRANZ levy: \$0.89 plus GST for every \$1,000 (or part of \$1,000) of the estimated valued of the building work.

## PART B CHARGES FOR ADMINISTRATION, MONITORING AND SUPERVISION OF BUILDING CONSENTS

	Fee from 1 July to 30 September 2010 incl GST	Fee from 1 October 2010 incl GST
To issue Code Compliance Certificates for building consent applications granted by Environment Canterbury or another Building Consent Authority	Charge = (staff hours x hourly rate) + (external processing consultant x hourly rate) + disbursements. Refer to Schedule 1 for hourly charge rates.	Charge = (staff hours x hourly rate) + (external processing consultant x hourly rate) + disbursements. Refer to Schedule 1 for hourly charge rates.

## PART C CHARGES FOR DAM SAFETY ACTIVITIES

	Fee from 1 July to 30 September 2010 incl GST	Fee from 1 October 2010 incl GST
i. To review Potential Impact Classifications submitted by dam owners	\$168.75	\$172.50
ii. To review Dam Safety Assurance Programmes	Charge = (staff hours x hourly rate) + (external processing consultant x hourly rate) + disbursements. Refer to Schedule 1 for hourly charge rates.	Charge = (staff hours x hourly rate) + (external processing consultant x hourly rate) + disbursements. Refer to Schedule 1 for hourly charge rates.
iii. To review Warrant of Fitness	Charge = (staff hours x hourly rate) + (external processing consultant x hourly rate) + disbursements. Refer to Schedule 1 for hourly charge rates.	Charge = (staff hours x hourly rate) + (external processing consultant x hourly rate) + disbursements. Refer to Schedule 1 for hourly charge rates.

## SCHEDULE 1 - BASIS FOR CALCULATING FIXED & ADDITIONAL CHARGES

Staff & consultant charge out rates \$/hour	From 1 July to 30 September 2010 incl GST	From 1 October 2010 incl GST
Consents Administration Officer	\$84.38	\$86.25
Advisory Officer	\$90.00	\$92.00
Consents Investigating Officer/Consents Hearing Officer	\$129.38	\$132.25
Consents Senior Investigating Officer/Specialist Officer/Management Officer/Building Consent Authority Co-ordinator	\$146.25	\$149.50
Compliance Monitoring Officer/Enforcement Officer	\$74.25	\$75.90

Where consultants/external contractors are used to assist the processing of consents, their actual charge out rates may apply.

## 3. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT CHARGES

Environment Canterbury funds the cost of carrying out many of its Resource Management Act 1991 functions, including processing resource consent applications and the administration, monitoring, supervision and reviewing of issued resource consents, by way of charges to applicants and consent holders. These charges are set under the provisions of s36 of the Resource Management Act 1991. Costs recovered will include those staff, contractors, consultants, commissioners, and all disbursements for goods and services incurred in carrying out those functions.

A combination of "Fixed Charges" and "Additional Charges" will be used to determine the total cost of the application.

### Fixed Charges

Payment of fixed charges will normally be requested in advance of the work to be completed, and will be treated as a part payment or deposit against total costs. Fixed charges listed in Parts A-F are payable by the applicant or, where a resource consent is already issued, by the resource consent holder.

### Additional Charges

In many instances, the total cost of processing an application or performing an administration, monitoring, or supervision duty will exceed the fixed charge. 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 = (officer hours x hourly rate) + disbursements – fixed charges.

Refer to Schedule 1 for officer hourly charge rates.

### Non-Payment of Fixed Charge

If any fixed charge to process an application is not paid by the due date then Environment Canterbury reserves the right under section 36(7) of the Resource Management Act 1991 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 fixed charge, the applicant will be charged for any costs that may arise from that cancellation or postponement.

### Refunds

Where a fixed charge payment exceeds the actual costs of processing an application then the balance will be refunded to the applicant after the decision has been released.

### 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 to recover those costs incurred by Environment Canterbury to process the consents for the 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 \$15.00 plus GST.

### Information

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

**PART A CHARGES FOR RECEIVING, PROCESSING & GRANTING THE FOLLOWING APPLICATIONS:**

Charges for processing resource consent applications include a fixed charge payable on application plus additional charges determined by the time taken to process the application which will depend on the nature of the resource consent and whether it requires notification and/or hearings. ALL consent applications may incur additional charges where the total cost to process the application exceeds the amount of the fixed charge.

**Request Under s100A of The Resource Management Act 1991**

Where a request is made by a submitter under s100A of the Resource Management Act 1991 for a hearing commissioner who is not part of the Local Authority the submitter will be liable for any charges in excess of those that would have been incurred if the request had not been made.

Type of Application	Fixed charge per application lodged	PLUS: Fixed charge per application requiring notification	PLUS: Fixed charge per application for the first day of a hearing or part thereof	PLUS: Fixed charge per application for each additional day of a hearing	PLUS: Additional charge per application where the total costs exceed the fixed charges
Resource consent to install a bore/gallery	\$340.00 plus GST	\$1,000.00 plus GST	\$6,000.00 plus GST	\$6,400.00 plus GST	Total cost to process application less fixed charges
Resource consent to place a swing mooring	\$500.00 plus GST	Note: GST will increase from 12.5% to 15% from 1 October 2010.	Note: GST will increase from 12.5% to 15% from 1 October 2010.	x No of additional hearing days x No of commissioners ÷ No of applications	
Resource consent to discharge sewage tank effluent (domestic)	\$820.00 plus GST				
Resource consent to discharge to air from a domestic pellet burner	\$300.00 plus GST				
Resource consent to discharge to air from a small scale burner	\$580.00 plus GST				
Resource consent to discharge dairy effluent	\$1,280.00 plus GST				
Resource consent to stockpile effluent/organic waste (when applied for in conjunction with a discharge of dairy effluent)	\$420.00 plus GST				
Resource consent to discharge water from an aquifer test	\$540.00 plus GST				
					The charges including GST are: \$1,125.00 from 1 July to 30 September 2010
		\$1,150.00 from 1 October 2010	\$6,900.00 from 1 October 2010	The charges including GST are: \$7,200.00 from 1 July to 30 September 2010  \$7,360.00 from 1 October 2010	
Resource consent to discharge storm water – residential	\$1,280.00 plus GST	\$1,000.00 plus GST at the prevailing rate	\$10,000.00 plus GST at the prevailing rate	\$6,400.00 plus GST at the prevailing rate	Total cost to process application less fixed charges
Resource consent to discharge storm water – industrial	\$2,320.00 plus GST	Note: GST will increase from 12.5% to 15% from 1 October 2010.	Note: GST will increase from 12.5% to 15% from 1 October 2010.	x No of additional hearing days x No of commissioners ÷ No of applications	
Resource consent to take surface water	\$1,980.00 plus GST				
Resource consent to take groundwater	\$1,980.00 plus GST				
Resource consent for any other activity	\$1,280.00 plus GST				
					The charges including GST are: \$1,125.00 from 1 July to 30 September 2010
		\$1,150.00 from 1 October 2010	\$11,500.00 from 1 October 2010	The charges including GST are: \$7,200.00 from 1 July to 30 September 2010  \$7,360.00 from 1 October 2010	

Type of Application	Fixed charge per application lodged	PLUS: Fixed charge per application requiring notification	PLUS: Charge per application for the first day of a hearing or part thereof	PLUS: Charge per application for each additional day of a hearing	PLUS: Additional charge per application where the total costs exceed the fixed charge
<b>Transfer a water permit/consent</b>					
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	\$1,980.00 plus GST	\$1,000.00 plus GST  Note: GST will increase from 12.5% to 15% from 1 October 2010.	\$10,000.00 plus GST  Note: GST will increase from 12.5% to 15% from 1 October 2010.	\$6,400.00 plus GST x No of additional hearing days x No of commissioners ÷ No of applications	Total cost to process application less fixed charges
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	\$1,980.00 plus GST	The charges including GST are:  \$1,125.00 from 1 July to 30 September 2010  \$1,150.00 from 1 October 2010	The charges including GST are:  \$11,250.00 from 1 July to 30 September 2010  \$11,500.00 from 1 October 2010	Note: GST will increase from 12.5% to 15% from 1 October 2010.  The charges including GST are: \$7,200.00 from 1 July to 30 September 2010 \$7,360.00 from 1 October 2010	
<b>Change or cancel conditions of a resource consent</b>					
To change or cancel the conditions on a land use consent to install a bore or a gallery	\$240.00 plus GST	\$1,000.00 plus GST  Note: GST will increase from 12.5% to 15% from 1 October 2010.	\$6,000.00 plus GST  Note: GST will increase from 12.5% to 15% from 1 October 2010.	\$6,400.00 plus GST x No of additional hearing days x No of commissioners ÷ No of applications	Total cost to process application less fixed charges
To change or cancel the conditions of a resource consent for groundwater or surface water	\$1,980.00 plus GST	The charges including GST are:  \$1,125.00 from 1 July to 30 September 2010  \$1,150.00 from 1 October 2010	The charges including GST are:  \$6,750.00 from 1 July to 30 September 2010  \$6,900.00 from 1 October 2010	Note: GST will increase from 12.5% to 15% from 1 October 2010.  The charges including GST are: \$7,200.00 from 1 July to 30 September 2010 \$7,360.00 from 1 October 2010	
To change or cancel the conditions of any other resource consent	\$520.00 plus GST				
<b>Other applications</b>					
Certificate of compliance	\$200.00 plus GST				
Certificate of existing use	\$560.00 plus GST				

## SCHEDULE 1 - BASIS FOR CALCULATING FIXED & ADDITIONAL CHARGES

Staff & consultant charge out rates \$/hour	From 1 July to 30 September 2010 incl GST	From 1 October 2010 incl GST
Consents Administration Officer	\$84.38	\$86.25
Advisory Officer	\$90.00	\$92.00
Consents Investigating Officer/Consents Hearing Officer	\$129.38	\$132.25
Consents Senior Investigating Officer/Specialist Officer/Management Officer/Building Consent Authority Co-ordinator	\$146.25	\$149.50
Compliance Monitoring Officer/Enforcement Officer	\$74.25	\$75.90

Where consultants/external contractors are used to assist the processing of consents, their actual charge out rates may apply.

## PART B CHARGES FOR ADMINISTRATION, MONITORING & SUPERVISION OF RESOURCE CONSENTS

The following fixed charges are payable by the consent holder.

	Fee from 1 July to 30 September 2010 Incl GST	Fee from 1 October 2010 Incl GST
i. To process a notification of a partial surrender of a resource consent	\$168.75	\$172.50
ii. To process the notification of a partial transfer of a water permit	\$225.00	\$230.00
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)	\$63.00	\$66.13
(b) To administer and supervise resource consents		
Flat charge per resource consent (annual charge)	\$63.00	\$63.25
Additional monitoring	\$74.25 per hour plus disbursements	\$75.90 per hour plus disbursements
iv. To determine and communicate flows and any restrictions for minimum or residual flow condition water resource consents	\$18.56	\$18.97
Where the total cost of low flow monitoring exceeds the Fixed Charge 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

	Fee from 1 July to 30 September 2010 Incl GST	Fee from 1 October 2010 Incl GST
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 1991)		
Fixed Charge	\$1,237.50	\$1,265.00

## PART D CHARGES FOR PROCESSING REQUESTS TO PREPARE OR CHANGE A REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT OR REGIONAL PLAN

The following fixed charge 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.

	Fee from 1 July to 30 September 2010 Incl GST	Fee from 1 October 2010 Incl GST
i. Preliminary fixed charge payable at the time of lodging a formal written request for the preparation or change of a regional policy statement or regional plan	\$1,125.00	\$1,150.00
ii. Further fixed charge should the request be accepted but not adopted	\$3,375.00	\$3,450.00

## 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.

	Fee from 1 July to 30 September 2010 Incl GST	Fee from 1 October 2010 Incl GST
For time exceeding one hour:		
(a) Advisory Officer - \$90 per hour	\$90.00	\$92.00
(b) Any other officer	refer Schedule 1 for hourly rates	refer Schedule 1 for hourly rates

## PART F CHARGES FOR UNDERTAKING RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS RELATING TO GRAVEL IN RIVERS

The following fixed charge is payable by the consent holder.

	Fee from 1 July to 30 September 2010 Incl GST	Fee from 1 October 2010 Incl GST
Charge per consented cubic metre	\$0.09	\$0.092

## PART G FIXED CHARGE - WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

To see what this means for your own circumstances, in the first instance please consult the online calculator on our website at [www.ecan.govt.nz/soemcalc](http://www.ecan.govt.nz/soemcalc) or alternatively please contact customer services.

### WATER TAKES

For both groundwater and surface water takes, the costs allocated to consent holders are calculated by a formula which recognises the economies of scale in delivery of investigation and environmental monitoring. For instance a 10-fold increase in consented volume results in a three-fold increase in the cost to the consent holder – this relationship represents the scaling factor.

#### How the formula works

1. The scaling factor is applied to each consented take based on the calculated annual consented volume (m<sup>3</sup> for groundwater) or average annual consented rate of take (litres/second for surface water), where:

- Consent holder scaling factor =  $0.3333 \times v^{0.4771}$

Note: v is the calculated annual consented volume (groundwater) or average annual consented rate of take (surface water).

2. For each zone the consent holder scaling factors are added together to give a total zone scaling factor.

- Total zone scaling factor = Sum (consent holder scaling factors)

3. The proportion of costs allocated to an individual consent holder is then calculated by the following formula:

- $(\text{Consent holder scaling factor} \div \text{Total zone scaling factor}) \times \text{Costs allocated to the zone}$

Note: The overall costs allocated to consent holders represent 30% of Environment Canterbury's scientific investigations and monitoring work, with 70% allocated to general ratepayers.

### Ground water takes<sup>1</sup>

To work out the cost for an individual consent holder the following formula should be used:

$$\frac{(0.3333 \times v^{0.4771})}{\text{Total zone scaling factor}} \times \text{Costs allocated to the zone}$$

Where v is calculated annual consented volume.<sup>2</sup>

The total zone scaling factor and costs allocated to zone for groundwater takes are as follows:

Water management zone	Total zone scaling factor	Costs allocated to zone Excl GST
Kaikoura	2,695.12	\$7,700
Hurunui - Waiau	20,246.37	\$65,609
Waimakariri	41,394.68	\$188,871
Christchurch - West Melton	30,747.50	\$150,905
Banks Peninsula*	30,747.50	\$150,905
Selwyn - Waihora	109,516.25	\$287,727
Ashburton	145,639.90	\$381,008
Orari - Opihi - Pareora	43,441.61	\$180,803
Upper Waitaki	1,043.33	\$17,687
Lower Waitaki - South Coastal Canterbury	17,375.46	\$77,084

\* Note: Banks Peninsula is included with Christchurch - West Melton to account for the small number of consent holders in the zone.

#### Example:

For a groundwater take consent holder with an calculated annual volume of 1 million m<sup>3</sup> in the Ashburton zone:

#### State of the environment cost recovery =

$$\begin{aligned} 0.3333 \times 1,000,000^{0.4771} &\div 146639.90 && \times && \$381,008 \\ = (0.3333 \times 728.79 \div 146639.90) &&& \times && \$381,008 \\ = (242.91 \div 146639.90) &&& \times && \$381,008 \\ = 0.00165 &&& \times && \$381,008 \\ = &&& \mathbf{\$631.13 \text{ plus GST}} \end{aligned}$$

### Surface water takes

To work out the cost for an individual consent holder the following formula should be used:

$$\frac{(0.3333 \times v^{0.4771})}{\text{Total zone scaling factor}} \times \text{Costs allocated to the zone}$$

Where v is the average annual consented rate in litres per second.<sup>3</sup>

The total zone scaling factor and costs allocated to zone for surface water takes are as follows:

Water management zone	Total zone scaling factor	Costs allocated to zone Excl GST
Kaikoura	45.26	\$16,602
Hurunui - Waiau	342.18	\$83,143
Waimakariri	239.81	\$109,551
Christchurch - West Melton	60.77	\$57,253
Banks Peninsula*	60.77	\$57,253
Selwyn - Waihora	339.37	\$127,463
Ashburton	419.88	\$106,567
Orari - Opihi - Pareora	328.85	\$113,067
Upper Waitaki	239.09	\$77,153
Lower Waitaki - South Coastal Canterbury	351.86	\$78,701

\* Note: Banks Peninsula is included with Christchurch - West Melton to account for the small number of consent holders in the zone.

#### Example:

For a surface water consent holder with an average annual consented rate of take of 100 litres/second in the Ashburton zone:

#### State of the environment cost recovery =

$$\begin{aligned} 0.3333 \times 100^{0.4771} &\div 419.88 && \times && \$106,567 \\ = (0.3333 \times 9.00 \div 419.88) &&& \times && \$106,567 \\ = (3 \div 419.88) &&& \times && \$106,567 \\ = 0.0071 &&& \times && \$106,567 \\ = &&& \mathbf{\$761.41 \text{ plus GST}} \end{aligned}$$

<sup>1</sup> Some groundwater takes close to rivers and streams are treated as surface water takes because the water is effectively drawn from the river or stream and are therefore subject to surface water take charges.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated annual volume (CAV) for groundwater takes: Environment Canterbury has calculated an annual volume for all groundwater take consents in Canterbury. The CAV approximates consented volume and is a measure used by Environment Canterbury to facilitate assessment of the approximate relative scale and likely environmental effect of water take consents. The CAV facilitates and enables Environment Canterbury's management of the water resource. The CAV has been applied across all groundwater takes to recognise relativity between varying consent sizes.

<sup>3</sup> The "average annual rate of take" is the consented rate in litres/sec multiplied by: the number of months over which the take is authorised in any year divided by 12, e.g. for a consent to take 1,000 litres/sec for 3 months, the "average annual rate of take" =  $1,000 \times 3 / 12 = 250$  litres/sec.

## DISCHARGES

DISCHARGES TO LAND			
Zone	Fixed cost per consent holder per zone Excl GST		Cost per consented discharge activity Excl GST
Kaikoura	\$4.10	+	(\$5.98 x activity multiplier)
Hurunui - Waiau	\$9.19	+	(\$10.90 x activity multiplier)
Waimakariri	\$16.40	+	(\$21.48 x activity multiplier)
Christchurch - West Melton	\$14.48	+	(\$16.55 x activity multiplier)
Banks Peninsula	\$9.47	+	(\$10.82 x activity multiplier)
Selwyn - Waihora	\$8.93	+	(\$10.49 x activity multiplier)
<b>**Ashburton</b>	<b>\$8.68</b>	+	<b>(\$11.59 x activity multiplier)</b>
Orari - Opihi - Pareora	\$14.46	+	(\$19.96 x activity multiplier)
Upper Waitaki	\$10.33	+	(\$9.27 x activity multiplier)
Lower Waitaki - South Coastal Canterbury	\$5.32	+	(\$6.77 x activity multiplier)

DISCHARGES TO WATER			
Zone	Fixed cost per consent holder per zone Excl GST		Cost per consented discharge activity Excl GST
Kaikoura	\$23.90	+	(\$45.72 x activity multiplier)
Hurunui - Waiau	\$84.95	+	(\$119.15 x activity multiplier)
Waimakariri	\$31.35	+	(\$33.44 x activity multiplier)
Christchurch - West Melton	\$145.12	+	(\$194.59 x activity multiplier)
Banks Peninsula	\$65.38	+	(\$87.17 x activity multiplier)
Selwyn - Waihora	\$78.26	+	(\$80.79 x activity multiplier)
Ashburton	\$81.26	+	(\$89.17 x activity multiplier)
Orari - Opihi - Pareora	\$75.03	+	(\$101.39 x activity multiplier)
Upper Waitaki	\$28.11	+	(\$29.10 x activity multiplier)
Lower Waitaki - South Coastal Canterbury	\$62.22	+	(\$90.12 x activity multiplier)

\*\*Please note: The highlighted figures in the tables are those used in the following example.

### Example:

For a **discharge to land** consent holder in the **Ashburton** zone discharging dairy effluent to land:

### State of the environment cost recovery =

Fixed cost per consent holder + (**\$11.59** x activity multiplier of **2**, which corresponds with the discharge of dairy effluent activity in the table below)

$$\begin{aligned} & \$8.68 + (\$11.59 \times 2) \\ & = \$8.68 + \$23.18 \\ & = \mathbf{\$31.86 \text{ plus GST}} \end{aligned}$$

ACTIVITY MULTIPLIERS	
Consented activity	Multiplier*
Discharge of hazardous substances	3
Discharge of leachate	3
Discharge of chicken effluent	2
Discharge of contaminated water	2
<b>**Discharge of dairy effluent</b>	<b>2</b>
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 human effluent (excludes domestic septic tanks)	2
Discharge of liquid agrichemical	2
Discharge of solid agrichemical	2
Discharge of stormwater - industrial	2
Discharge of de-watering water	1
Discharge of swimming pool water	1
Discharge of cooling water	0
Discharge of water - pure	0
Discharge of water tracer	0

\*Discharge consents are allocated on the basis of three multipliers relating to their relationship with state of the environment investigations and monitoring work.

## 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.

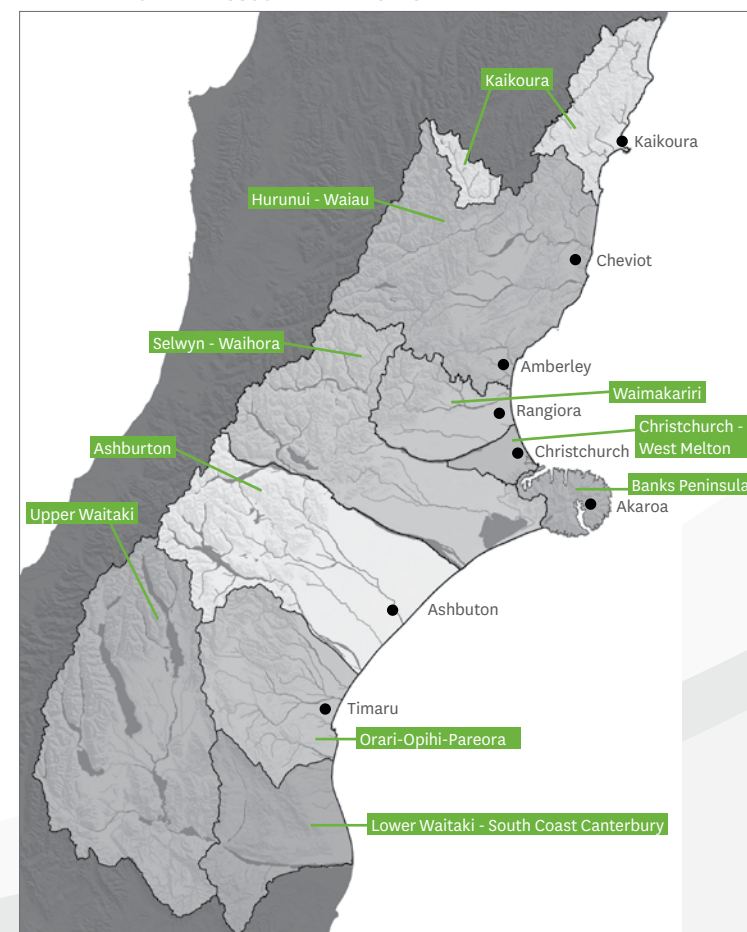
## MINIMUM AMOUNT FOR INVOICING & REFUNDS

Refunds of charges or invoicing of charges owed for Parts A-E shall only occur if the amount is greater than **\$15.00 plus GST**

## 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.


## WATER MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY ZONES



## APPENDIX 5 - Community outcomes & well-beings

### KEY INFLUENCING ORGANISATIONS & MEASURES

Appendix 5 lists the key organisations contributing to the achievement of community outcomes, the key measures that are used to assess progress towards achieving the outcomes, the data source and reporting frequency. Environment Canterbury's contributions to community outcomes are shown in green.

 <b>SOCIAL WELL-BEING</b> 'Living the good life in Canterbury'	
Social community outcome: Healthcare <i>Good healthcare for all</i>	
Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District Health Board</li> <li>Ministry of Health</li> </ul>	<p><b>Access to GPs and specialists</b> Average time to see a GP or specialist. <i>District Health Boards and Primary Health Organisations - annual.</i></p> <p><b>Mortality rates</b> Per 100,000 people by age, ethnicity and income. <i>Health Information Service - annual.</i></p> <p><b>Infant Mortality</b> Rate of infant mortality per 1000 live births by ethnicity and gender. <i>NZ Health Information Service - annual.</i></p> <p><b>Life expectancy</b> At birth by gender and ethnicity. <i>Statistics NZ - five yearly.</i></p> <p><b>Healthy lifestyles</b> Rate of Type 2 Diabetes per 1000 and ethnicity. <i>Primary Health Organisations - annual.</i></p>
Social community outcome: Education <i>Everyone has access to good education</i>	
Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Education</li> </ul>	<p><b>Highest qualification gained</b> Number and percentage of population 15 years and over within highest qualification categories by age and ethnicity. <i>Census - Statistics NZ - five yearly.</i></p> <p><b>Literacy and numeracy</b> Percentage of school leavers without eight core literacy and numeracy skills at NCEA level 1. <i>Ministry of Education - annual.</i></p> <p><b>No qualifications</b> Percentage of school leavers with no qualification. <i>Ministry of Education - annual.</i></p> <p><b>Early childhood education</b> 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. <i>Ministry of Education - annual.</i></p>

Social community outcome: Public safety <i>People feel safe at all times</i>	
Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NZ Police</li> <li>Canterbury Civil Defence</li> <li>Emergency Management Group</li> <li>Environment Canterbury</li> </ul>	<p><b>Crime levels</b> 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><b>Confidence in police and justice system</b> Perception survey. <i>Christchurch City Council, Quality of Life Survey - biennial and regional omnibus survey - three yearly.</i></p> <p><b>Perceptions of safety</b> Surveyed perceptions of safety. <i>Christchurch City Council, Quality of Life Survey - biennial and regional omnibus survey - three yearly.</i></p> <p><b>Hazard identification</b> Progress made on investigating flood and earthquake hazards. <i>Environment Canterbury - annual.</i></p> <p><b>Flood protection and drainage schemes</b> The percentage of schemes that perform as designed during flood events. <i>Environment Canterbury - annual.</i></p> <p><b>Flood information</b> 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><b>Navigation safety</b> The number of reported navigation safety incidents in harbours and inland waters. <i>Environment Canterbury - annual.</i></p> <p><b>Emergency readiness</b> 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><b>Emergency response</b> 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 organisations    Key measures

- **Ministry of Social Development**
  - Income support**  
Total number of means-tested benefits.  
*Work and Income, Ministry of Social Development - annual.*
  - Deprivation index**  
Percentage of population of city or town living in meshblocks of NZ Deprivation Index - Deciles 1 least deprived to 10 most deprived.  
*Health Services Research Council - annual.*

Social community outcome: Housing

*Everyone has access to acceptable standards of housing*

Key organisations    Key measures

- **Ministry of Social Development**
  - Housing affordability**  
Percentage of households with housing costs that are at least 25%, 35% and 40% of total net household income by tenure.  
*Household Economic Survey - Statistics NZ - three yearly.*
- **Housing New Zealand**
  - Housing assistance**  
Proportion of people receiving the Accommodation Supplement by age, gender, ethnicity and family type.  
*Ministry of Social Development - annual.*

Social community outcome: Transportation

*Transport and travel needs are met*

Key organisations    Key measures

- **Environment Canterbury**
  - Traffic congestion**  
Annual total public passenger trips for Canterbury.  
*Environment Canterbury - annual.*
- **Territorial Authorities**
  - Passenger satisfaction**  
Passenger rating of value for money and level of service.  
*Environment Canterbury - annual.*
  - Community satisfaction**  
Residents' views of whether public transport is affordable.  
*Environment Canterbury - annual.*
  - 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.

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

- **New Zealand Transport Agency**
  - 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.  
*New Zealand Transport Agency - annual.*
- **Environment Canterbury**
  - 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.  
*Environment Canterbury - annual.*



**ECONOMIC WELL-BEING**  
**'Prospering in Canterbury'**

Economic community outcome: Income

*Incomes provide good standard of living*

Key organisations    Key measures

- **Ministry of Economic Development**
  - Median income**  
Median household, family, personal income adjusted by CPI by employment status, gender and ethnicity.  
*Statistics NZ - five yearly.*
- **Ministry of Social Development**
  - Income distribution**  
Percentage of households that are in the top and bottom national household income quintiles.  
*Statistics NZ - Household labour force survey - quarterly and Census five yearly.*
  - Sources of income**  
Including percentage of families receiving income support by type of benefit.  
*Statistics NZ - Household labour force survey - quarterly and Census five yearly.*

Economic community outcome: Employment

*People in work*

Key organisations    Key measures

- **Ministry of Social Development**
  - Employment - full and part time**  
Proportion of working age population currently in full and part-time employment by industry grouping.  
*Statistics NZ - Census five yearly.*
- **Department of Labour**
  - Unemployment**  
Unemployment rate by age, gender and ethnicity.  
*Statistics NZ - Household labour force survey - quarterly and Census five yearly.*
  - Mature registered unemployed**  
Percentage of mature people registered unemployed (40+, 40-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60+ years).  
*Work and Income New Zealand and Canterbury Development Corporation Employment Snapshot - quarterly.*

Economic community outcome: Economy

**A strong economy**

Key organisations    Key measures

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment Canterbury</li> <li>• Ministry of Economic Development</li> <li>• Canterbury Development Corporation</li> <li>• Canterbury Employers' Chamber of Commerce</li> <li>• New Zealand Trade and Enterprise</li> <li>• Canterbury Manufacturers' Association</li> </ul>	<p><b>Plant pests</b> 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><b>Animal pests</b> 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><b>Biosecurity</b> The number of new unwanted plant pests becoming established in the Canterbury region. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Bovine Tb</b> The number of cattle and deer herds infected with bovine Tb. <i>Animal Health Board – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Navigation safety</b> The number of reported navigation safety incidents in harbours and inland waters. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Groundwater</b> Progress on establishing sustainable allocation limits for key groundwater allocation zones. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Environmental flows</b> Progress made on reviewing of environmental flows on key rivers and streams. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Road safety</b> Number of road crash deaths. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p>
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**Economic activity**

Regional economic activity index.

*National Bank – quarterly.*

Performance of manufacturing index.

*Business NZ and ANZ – monthly.*

Tonnage of annual exports from Lyttleton and Timaru ports and Christchurch airport.

*Statistics NZ – annual.*

**Economic growth**

Percentage economic growth.

*Canterbury Development Corporation Economic*

*Snapshot – six monthly.*

**Job vacancies**

Regional job vacancy rates.

*ANZ Bank – quarterly.*

Social community outcome: Alternatives

**Alternatives for moving people and freight**

Key organisations    Key measures

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Zealand Transport Agency</li> <li>• Environment Canterbury</li> </ul>	<p><b>Modes of transport</b> Percentage of people using various modes of transport on Census day. <i>Statistics NZ – quarterly and Census five yearly</i></p> <p><b>Public passenger transport</b> Annual total passenger trips for Canterbury. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p>
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**ENVIRONMENTAL WELL-BEING**  
**'Prospering in Canterbury'**

Environmental community outcome: Water

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

Key organisations    Key measures

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment Canterbury</li> </ul>	<p><b>Nitrates</b> Concentrations of nitrate in groundwater. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Water quality</b> 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><b>Aquatic health</b> The percentage of lowland and foothill streams with fair or better ecosystem health. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Resource users</b> 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><b>Environmental flows</b> Progress made on reviewing of environmental flows on key rivers and streams. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p>
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Environmental community outcome: Air, beaches, ocean and land

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

Key organisations Key measures

• Environment Canterbury	<p><b>Air quality</b> Meeting National Environment Standards for PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in Christchurch, Kaiapoi, Rangiora, Timaru, Ashburton, Geraldine and Waimate to ensure compliance with National Environmental Standards. Measuring CO, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations to ensure compliance with National Environmental Standards. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Wallabies</b> 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. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Hazardous substances</b> 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. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Contaminated sites</b> 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> <p><b>Groundwater</b> Progress on establishing sustainable allocation limits for key groundwater allocation zones. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Aquatic health</b> The percentage of lowland and foothill streams with fair or better ecosystem health. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p>
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#### 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 Key measures

• Territorial authorities	<p><b>Land</b> Provision of soil quality and erosion information.</p>
• Environment Canterbury	<p><b>Land use</b> Area of the major farming or horticulture land use classes, e.g. dairy, arable for each district in the region. <i>Valuation data and AgriBase data – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Land use change</b> Change of rural land to non-farming use as measured by identifying subdivision of rural land to smallholdings. <i>Territorial authorities – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Clean Heat</b> 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). <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Beaches and ocean</b> 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. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Land</b> Soil quality factors for Canterbury land uses Area of land receiving effective protection from wind erosion. <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p>

Environmental community outcome: Sustainable business and farming  
**Business and farming activities do not harm the environment**


Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environment Canterbury</li> </ul>	<p><b>Resource Consents</b>                      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><b>Hazardous substances</b>                      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><b>Contaminated sites</b>                      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"> <li>Environment Canterbury</li> </ul>	<p><b>Boneseed</b>                      The area outside the Port Hills zone infested with boneseed subject to control plan to prevent seed setting.  <i>Environment Canterbury - annual.</i></p>

Environmental community outcome: Native plants and animals  
**Native plants and animals can thrive**

Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environment Canterbury</li> <li>QE II National Trust</li> <li>Territorial authorities</li> <li>Department of Conservation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Aquatic health</b>                      The percentage of lowland and foothill streams with fair or better ecosystem health.  <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Environmental flows</b>                      Progress made on reviewing of environmental flows on key rivers and streams.  <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Boneseed</b>                      The area outside the Port Hills zone infested with boneseed subject to control plan to prevent seed setting.  <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Wallabies</b>                      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.  <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p> <p><b>Biodiversity</b>                      The area of indigenous vegetation cover remaining in Canterbury's threatened environments.  <i>Environment Canterbury – annual.</i></p>

 **CULTURAL WELL-BEING**  
 'Vibrant exciting Canterbury'

Cultural community outcome: Diversity  
**A good place to live for all cultures**

Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Social Development</li> <li>Christchurch City Council</li> </ul>	<p><b>Perceptions of ethnic diversity</b>                      Quality of life survey.  <i>CCC annual residents' survey and regional omnibus survey - three yearly.</i></p> <p><b>Maori ancestry and iwi affiliation</b>                      Proportion of the Maori population by ancestry and iwi affiliation.  <i>Statistics NZ - Census five yearly.</i></p> <p><b>First language speakers</b>                      Proportion of people who can speak the first language of their ethnic group by birthplace.  <i>Statistics NZ - Census five yearly.</i></p>

Cultural community outcome: Sport and recreation  
**Opportunity to participate in sport and recreation**

Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Territorial authorities</li> <li>Ministry of Sport and Recreation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sport and recreation facilities</b>                      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"> <li>Territorial authorities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Public open space</b>                      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"> <li>Department of Conservation</li> <li>Territorial authorities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Open spaces and wilderness areas</b> 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><b>Access</b> Perception of access to open spaces and wilderness areas. <i>Regional omnibus survey - three yearly.</i></p> <p><b>Satisfaction</b> 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"> <li>Environment Canterbury</li> <li>Ministry of Sport and Recreation</li> <li>Territorial authorities</li> <li>Fish and Game Councils</li> </ul>	<p><b>Open space</b> Users' enjoyment of the open space leisure opportunities available in the Waimakariri River Regional Park. <i>Environment Canterbury - annual.</i></p> <p><b>Navigation safety</b> The number of reported navigation safety incidents in harbours and inland waters. <i>Environment Canterbury - annual.</i></p> <p><b>Recreation needs</b> Perception of recreation needs are being met. <i>Ministry of Sport and Recreation - three yearly.</i></p> <p><b>Barriers to participation</b> Perception of barriers to participation in leisure activities. <i>CCC residents' survey - biennial and regional omnibus survey - three yearly.</i></p> <p><b>Water quality</b> 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. <i>Environment Canterbury - annual.</i></p> <p>Level of angler use and satisfaction with lakes and rivers. <i>Fish and Game Council - three yearly.</i></p>

Cultural community outcome: Arts and culture

*Opportunity to participate in arts/cultural activities*

Key organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry for Culture and Heritage</li> <li>Christchurch City Council and other territorial authorities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Taking part in the arts</b> Perception of ease to participate in the arts <i>CCC residents' survey - Biennial and regional omnibus survey - three yearly.</i></p> <p><b>Cultural activities</b> Top cultural activities in last 12 months. <i>Statistics NZ - Census five yearly.</i></p> <p><b>Cultural employment</b> 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 organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Territorial authorities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Perceptions of look and feel of the city and region</b> <i>CCC annual residents' survey and regional omnibus survey.</i></p> <p><b>Quality of life</b> 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 organisations	Key measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Territorial authorities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Heritage buildings and sites</b> Number of heritage buildings and sites retained on heritage records. <i>Heritage records - Territorial authorities - annual.</i></p>

## GLOSSARY

**Activity** - a good or service provided by, or on behalf of, a local authority or council-controlled organisation.

**Canterbury Mayoral Forum** - the forum comprises the mayors of Canterbury's territorial authorities (district and city councils) and the chair of Environment Canterbury.

**Canterbury Water Management Strategy (CWMS)** - the strategy provides direction for the future management of Canterbury's water resources. The Canterbury Mayoral Forum represents the Canterbury region as steward of the strategy.

**Community Outcomes** - the outcomes that the Canterbury community has decided are a priority in terms of the present and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community.

**Creech Report** - Investigation of the Performance of Environment Canterbury under the Resource Management Act & Local Government Act. A copy of this report can be found at [www.mfe.govt.nz/publications](http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications).

**Draft Plan** - Environment Canterbury publishes a draft plan so that the community can make comments (through submissions) before the plan is finalised.

**Fixed Targeted Rate** - a flat rate levied on a property, regardless of the property's value, over properties in part of the region (see also Uniform Annual General Rate).

**Funding and Financial Policies** - these describe how the council's work will be paid for and the mechanisms for gathering the funds (such as general rate, targeted rates, user-charges, grants).

**General Rate** - a rate levied across all properties for activities that benefit the whole region.

**Grants** - grants are available from central Government and statutory organisations where there are national benefits or the grants are part of a policy to promote a particular activity or project.

**Group of Activities** - one or more related activities provided by Environment Canterbury.

**Kaitiakitanga** - the exercise of guardianship; and in relation to a resource. It includes the ethic of stewardship based on the nature of the resource itself.

**Levels of Service** - these are the defined service parameters for a particular group of activities. They are described in terms of measures and targets.

**Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP)** - Environment Canterbury must, at all times, have a LTCCP which must cover a period of not less than 10 consecutive financial years. It includes descriptions of the activities Environment Canterbury will engage in over the life of the LTCCP, why Environment Canterbury plans to engage in its activities and how those activities are to be funded.

**Measures** - are used to report on progress towards achieving community outcomes. They are also used to show progress towards meeting levels of service.

**Outcomes** - the impacts on, or consequences for, the community. Environment Canterbury's Community Plan includes community outcomes which relate to the region as a whole and Environment Canterbury's outcomes which will result from the operations of Environment Canterbury.

**Papakāinga** - a general term for Māori housing on Māori land and marae.

**Papatipu rūnanga** - are modern representative bodies of the whanau and hapu of traditional marae-based communities.

**Rangatiratanga** - the full chieftainship and authority including the right to permit or deny others. It is an inherent sovereignty and is exercised by Tangata Whenua as kaitiaki of the resources and environment within this rohe (territory).

**Resource Management Charges** - Environment Canterbury charges for services associated with managing the natural environment. These services include processing and monitoring resource consents, and preparing and changing the Regional Policy Statement and regional plans.

**Rūnanga** - local representative groups. A Māori equivalent of local government formed to protect and defend the rangatiratanga, the turangawaewae and cultural and social values of their members.

**Tangata whenua** - people of the land, the people who hold the turangawaewae and the manuhenua in an area, according to tribal and hapu custom.

**Taonga** - treasured possessions, including both tangible and intangible treasures, for example, the Māori language.

**Targeted rate** - a rate levied for activities that benefit only a part of the region (previously called "separate rates").

**TAs** - territorial authorities - includes all district and city councils.

**Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu** - represents the tribal collective of Ngāi Tahu Whanui. Established by the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act (1996).

**Uniform Annual General Charge** - a flat rate levied on a property regardless of the property's value, over all properties in the region (see also Fixed Targeted Rate).

**User-pays** - where an individual benefits directly from a service, or creates the need for a service, then appropriate fees and charges are made.

**Wai tapu** - places of sacred and extreme importance.

**Well-being** - councils are required to consider the future well-being of the community when they plan their activities. This involves social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being.