



# Resource Management Charging Policy (2008)

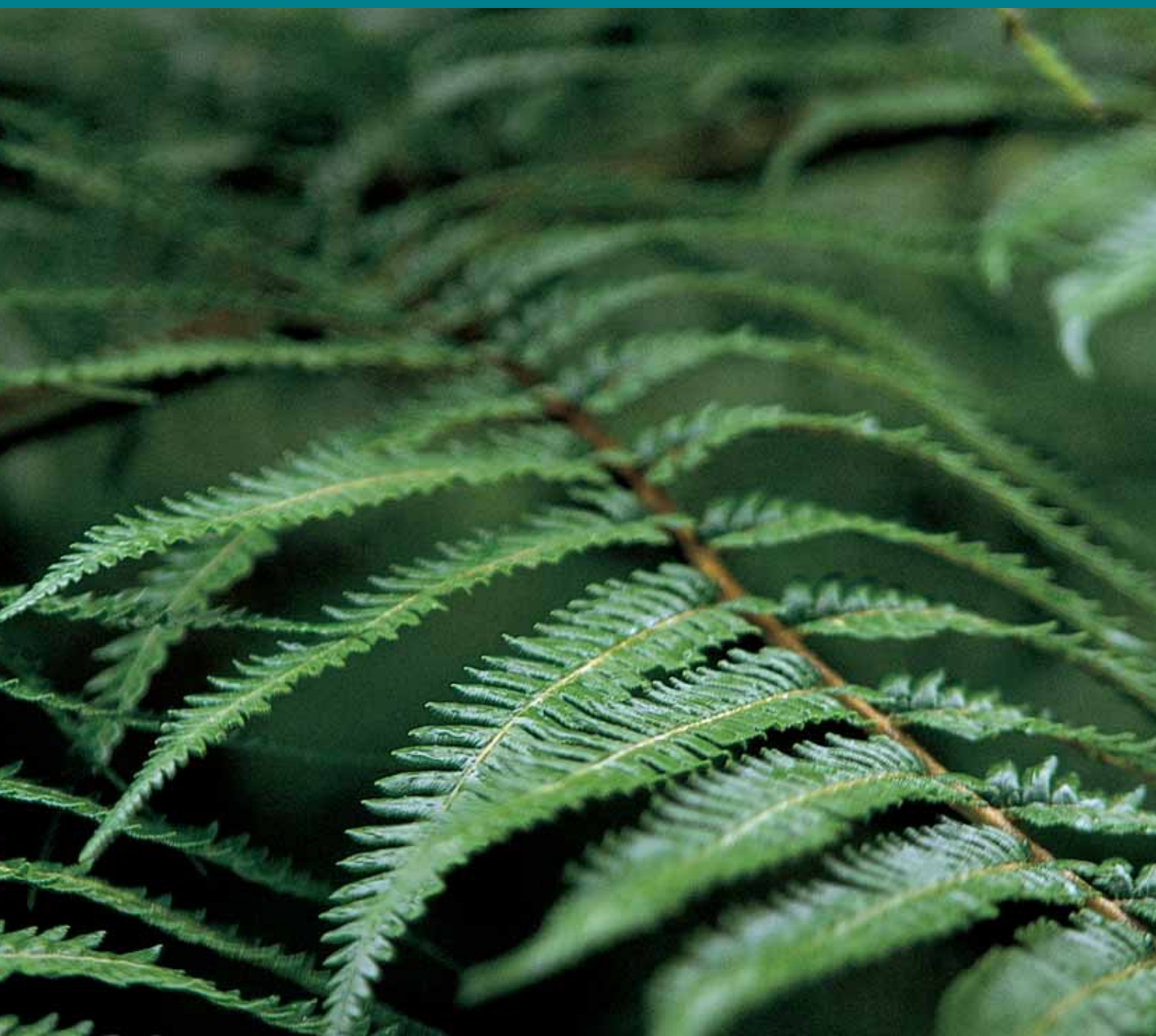
July 2008

Quality for Life



greater WELLINGTON  
REGIONAL COUNCIL

Environment





# Resource Management Charging Policy (2008)

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ENV/02/12/01

Publication No.  
GW/REG-G-08/89

1 July 2008

# Contents

<b>Highlights</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Part 1: Policy</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 About this document	5
1.2 Our philosophy	6
1.3 Access to community resources	6
1.4 Customer service	6
1.5 Goods and Services Tax	7
<b>2. Principles</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 Charges must be lawful	8
2.2 Charges must be reasonable	8
2.3 Charges must be fair	8
2.4 Charges must be uniformly applied	8
2.5 Charges must be simple to understand	9
2.6 Charges must be transparent	9
2.7 Charges must be predictable and certain	9
2.8 Greater Wellington must act responsibly	9
<b>3. Application charges</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1 Introduction	10
3.2 Applications for resource consents	10
3.2.1 Types of resource consent	10
3.2.2 Getting the right consent	10
3.2.3 Resource consent application process	11
3.2.4 Charges for processing applications	12
3.2.5 Application charges for non-notified resource consents	13
3.2.6 Application charge for a limited notification resource consent	13
3.2.7 Application charge for a notified or a restricted coastal activity resource consent	14
3.2.8 Variations from the standard application charge	15
3.2.9 Reductions for multiple consent applications	16
3.2.10 Charging basis	16
3.2.11 Your right of objection and appeal	17
3.3 Charge for the replacement of a resource consent	17
3.4 Application charge for a change to the conditions of your consent	17
3.5 Application charge for a certificate of compliance	18
3.6 Application charges for the preparation or change of a regional plan or the Regional Policy Statement	18
3.6.1 Receiving, accepting or adopting a request	18
3.6.2 Application charges	19
3.6.3 Charging basis	19
3.6.4 Estimates of costs for plan changes that are accepted	19
3.6.5 Your right of objection and appeal	20

<b>4.</b>	<b>Consent supervision and monitoring charges for resource consents</b>	<b>21</b>
4.1	Introduction	21
4.2	Consent supervision and monitoring charges	21
4.3	The customer service charge	21
4.3.1	Customer service costs	22
4.3.2	What we do for your money	22
4.3.3	The basis for the customer service charge	22
4.3.4	Application of the customer service charge	22
4.3.5	Circumstances where the customer service charge may be waived	23
4.4	The compliance monitoring charge	23
4.4.1	Compliance monitoring	23
4.4.2	What we do for your money	23
4.4.3	The basis for the compliance monitoring charge	24
4.4.4	Application of the compliance monitoring charge	24
4.4.5	Uniform application of the compliance monitoring charge	25
4.4.6	Consents to which the annual compliance monitoring charge does not apply	25
4.4.7	Non-standard compliance monitoring programmes for large or unusual consents	25
4.4.8	Self-monitoring	26
4.4.9	Reward for good compliance	26
4.4.10	Additional compliance monitoring charges	27
4.4.11	Circumstances in which additional compliance monitoring charges apply	27
4.5	The state of the environment monitoring charge	28
4.5.1	State of the environment (SOE) monitoring	28
4.5.2	What we do for your money	28
4.5.3	The basis of the state of the environment charge	29
4.5.4	How the state of the environment charge is calculated	29
4.5.5	State of the environment charges for large consents in unstressed catchments	31
4.5.6	Reduction of the state of the environment charge	32
4.5.7	Requirements of the Act for setting state of the environment charges	32
4.5.8	Consents to which state of the environment charges apply	32
4.6	Change in resource consent status	32
4.6.1	Consent termination	32
4.6.2	Consent expiry and replacement	33
4.6.3	Consent variation (Change of consent conditions)	33
4.6.4	Consent transfer	33
<b>5.</b>	<b>Payment of consent supervision and monitoring charges and application charges</b>	<b>34</b>
5.1	Date charges become operative	34
5.2	When due	34
5.3	Remission of charges	34
5.4	Credit	34
5.5	Debtors and unpaid charges	34
5.6	Charges required to be paid	34

<b>6.</b>	<b>The provision of information</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Environmental incident inspection charges</b>	<b>37</b>
7.1	Circumstances in which a charge may apply and charges applicable	37
7.2	Charges not applicable to consented activities	37
7.3	Authority to charge	37
7.4	Charge-out rate	37
7.5	When due	37
7.6	Relationship of charges to infringement offences	38
7.7	Relationship of charges to enforcement orders under s.314 of the Resource Management Act 1991	38
7.8	Relationship of charges to the Maritime Transport Act 1994	38
	<b>Part 2: Schedules</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Permits to dam or divert water</b>	<b>41</b>
1.1	Introduction	41
1.2	Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge	41
1.3	Customer service charge	41
1.4	Compliance monitoring charge	41
1.5	Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges	42
1.6	Non-standard consents	42
1.7	An example of how the consent supervision and monitoring charge works	42
<b>2.</b>	<b>Permits to take water (surface water)</b>	<b>44</b>
2.1	Introduction	44
2.2	Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge	44
2.3	Customer service charge	44
2.4	Streams and rivers with regular take restrictions	44
2.5	Compliance monitoring charge	44
2.6	Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges	45
2.7	Non-standard takes	46
2.8	State of the environment monitoring charge	46
2.9	Catchments under stress	46
2.10	Calculating the state of the environment charge	48
2.10.1	Catchments or zones under stress	48
2.10.2	The SOE cost factor	48
2.10.3	Large abstractions in unstressed catchments	49
2.11	An example of how the consent supervision and monitoring charge works	50
<b>3.</b>	<b>Permits to take water (groundwater)</b>	<b>51</b>
3.1	Introduction	51
3.2	Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge	51
3.3	Customer service charge	51
3.4	Compliance monitoring charge	51
3.5	Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges	52
3.6	State of the environment monitoring charge	52
3.7	Groundwater zones under pressure	52

3.8	Calculating the state of the environment charge	54
3.8.1	Groundwater zones under stress	54
3.8.2	The SOE cost factor	54
3.8.3	Large abstractions in unstressed groundwater zones	55
3.9	Charges for groundwater from the Lower Hutt groundwater zone	56
3.10	An example of how the consent supervision and monitoring charge works	56
<b>4.</b>	<b>Discharge permits: to water</b>	<b>58</b>
4.1	Introduction	58
4.2	Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge	58
4.3	Customer service charge	58
4.4	Compliance monitoring charge	58
4.5	Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges	59
4.5.1	Non-earthworks discharges	59
4.5.2	Non-standard discharges	59
4.6	The state of the environment monitoring charge for discharges to water	60
4.7	Water bodies under stress	60
4.8	Calculating the state of the environment charge	61
4.8.1	Catchments under stress	61
4.8.2	The toxicity score	61
4.8.3	The SOE cost factor	62
4.8.4	Calculating your SOE charge	63
4.8.5	Large discharges in unstressed catchments	63
4.9	An example of how the consent supervision and monitoring charge works	63
<b>5.</b>	<b>Discharge permits: to land</b>	<b>64</b>
5.1	Introduction	64
5.2	Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge	64
5.3	Customer service charge	64
5.4	Compliance monitoring charge	64
5.5	Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges	65
5.5.1	Agricultural discharges	65
5.5.2	Non-agricultural discharges	66
5.5.3	Non-standard discharges	66
5.6	The state of the environment monitoring charge for discharges to land	66
5.7	Water bodies under stress	67
5.8	Calculating the state of the environment charge	67
5.8.1	Catchments under stress	67
5.8.2	The toxicity score	67
5.8.3	The SOE cost factor	68
5.8.4	Calculating your SOE charge	69
5.8.5	Large discharges in unstressed catchments	69
5.9	An example of how the consent supervision and monitoring charge works	69

<b>6.</b>	<b>Discharge permits: to air</b>	<b>71</b>
6.1	Introduction	71
6.2	Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge	71
6.3	Customer service charge	71
6.4	Compliance monitoring charge	71
6.5	Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges	72
6.6	State of the environment monitoring charge	73
6.6.1	Area where consents are a major contributor to air pollutants	73
6.6.2	Calculating the state of the environment monitoring charge	73
6.7	An example of how the consent supervision and monitoring charge works	74
<b>7.</b>	<b>Land use consents</b>	<b>74</b>
7.1	Introduction	74
7.2	Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge	75
7.3	Customer service charge	75
7.4	Compliance monitoring charge	75
7.5	Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges	76
7.6	Non-standard consents	77
7.7	State of the environment monitoring charge (gravel extraction only)	77
7.8	River reaches under stress	77
7.9	Calculating the state of the environment charge	78
7.9.1	River reaches under stress	78
7.9.2	The SOE cost factor	78
7.9.3	Large abstractions in unstressed river reaches	79
7.10	Examples of how the consent supervision and monitoring charge works	79
<b>8.</b>	<b>Coastal permits</b>	<b>80</b>
8.1	Introduction	80
8.2	Permits to take coastal water	80
8.2.1	Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge	80
8.2.2	Customer service charge	80
8.2.3	Compliance monitoring charge	80
8.3	Coastal permits to dam or divert coastal water	81
8.3.1	Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge	81
8.3.2	Customer service charge	81
8.3.3	Compliance monitoring charge	81
8.3.4	Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges	82
8.4	Coastal permits to discharge contaminants to water	82
8.4.1	Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge	82
8.4.2	Customer service charge	82
8.4.3	Compliance monitoring charge	82
8.4.4	Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges	83
8.4.5	The state of the environment monitoring charge for discharges to coastal water	83
8.4.6	Calculating the state of the environment charge	84
8.4.7	The toxicity score	84
8.5	Coastal permits for reclaiming land, disturbing the foreshore or seabed, depositing, and planting	84

8.5.1	Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge	85
8.5.2	Customer service charge	85
8.5.3	Compliance monitoring charge	85
8.5.4	Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges	85
8.6	Coastal permits to occupy space and to erect structures	86
8.6.1	Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge	86
8.6.2	Customer service charge	86
8.6.3	Compliance monitoring charge	86
8.6.4	Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges	87
8.6.5	An example of how the consent supervision and monitoring charge works	88
8.7	Coastal permit to discharge to air	88
8.7.1	Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge	88
8.7.2	Customer service charge	88
8.7.3	Compliance monitoring charge	89
8.8	Coastal permits to use coastal water or for recreational use	90
8.8.1	Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge	90
8.8.2	Customer service charge	91
8.8.3	Compliance monitoring charge	91
8.8.4	Explanation of the consent supervision and monitoring charge	91
8.9	Restricted coastal activities	92



## Highlights

- This Policy document contains our regime of resource management charges for the region
- The document contains charges for applying for a resource consent and annual consent supervision and monitoring charges. It also contains charges for not complying with a rule in a regional plan or the Resource Management Act 1991 and providing information in relation to plans and resource consents
- An annual review of the Resource Management Charging Policy will be undertaken. You will be consulted on any proposed changes to the Charging Policy
- Your consent supervision and monitoring charge is split into three parts. These are:
  - A customer service charge
  - A compliance monitoring charge
  - A state of the environment monitoring charge
- The annual customer service charge for administering your consent remains at \$35
- Greater Wellington Regional Council will carry out a compliance inspection programme for all consents that may have a significant ongoing effect on the environment. Those with consents for one-off activities will pay a "once only" compliance charge in their first year
- Your compliance programme will be individually tailored to meet the needs of your consent. You pay only the cost of monitoring compliance with your consent, not someone else's
- The charge out rate for Greater Wellington staff has increased from \$85 per hour to \$100 per hour. This increase is necessary to ensure that the charges represent the actual and reasonable costs associated with processing and monitoring resource consents in the Region. This is in accordance with Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy 2006
- For many consents, a good level of compliance can cut your compliance charge by two-thirds. On the other hand a poor compliance record means that you will be charged more
- Your state of the environment (SOE) monitoring charge reflects the SOE monitoring related to your consent. In most cases, it is based on the work we need to do in your catchment and only comes into effect when the resource you are using is under stress
- The charges come into force on 1 July 2008
- Application charges for changing a regional plan or the Regional Policy Statement are also in this Policy

# Part 1: Policy

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 About this document

This document is Greater Wellington's Resource Management Charging Policy ("Policy"). It describes the charges that are payable to Greater Wellington for a range of resource management services. Greater Wellington is the promotional name of the Wellington Regional Council.

We charge only once for processing your resource consent application; this is made up of the application fee, and in some cases, an additional charge when the cost of processing your consent goes over the application fee paid by \$20.00 or more. Should processing cost less than the application fee paid by \$20.00 or more, you will receive a refund.

You will also receive only one Consent Supervision and Monitoring charge if your consent is for a permanent structure or work (such as a culvert). In these cases we only need to inspect the operation while construction is taking place. Once built, it's up to you to keep your structure in good order.

Consent Supervision and Monitoring charges are ongoing for those consents with an ongoing effect on the environment (such as a water take for irrigation). We charge annually for:

- The administration of your consent (our customer service charge)
- Monitoring compliance with consent conditions
- Carrying out state of the environment monitoring

This document also describes our charges for:

- Processing applications for a change to a regional plan or the Regional Policy Statement
- Recovering costs for responding to environmental incidents that are not linked to the operation of a resource consent
- Provision of information and/or documents in relation to plans and resource consents.

All of the charges in the Policy are made under either section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (the Act) or under Section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002. These charges are also consistent with the Greater Wellington Revenue and Financing Policy June 2006.

Greater Wellington grants resource consents which allow organisations and individuals to "appropriate" or use parts of public resources such as air, water, or the coast. Hence any resource consent holder is obtaining a private benefit from the use of a public resource. Accordingly, the Funding Policy concludes that the "Economically Efficient Funding Mechanism" is a 100% user charge. However, the Revenue and Financing Policy recognises that it would be unfair to allocate

all the costs of resource consent processing and compliance monitoring to resource users.

## **1.2 Our philosophy**

The Act has brought many changes to the philosophy and practice of resource management. One of these is an emphasis on the beneficiary pays principle; those who benefit from the use of natural and physical resources are now expected to pay the full costs of that use.

The charges in this Policy reflect that philosophy, but they also recognise that the community benefits from much of the environmental monitoring carried out by Greater Wellington. The regional community is therefore expected to share some of the costs of state of the environment monitoring.

## **1.3 Access to community resources**

Greater Wellington manages the community's resources. No individual owns our rivers, aquifers, air, and coastal waters. They are used by all of the regional community.

However, by obtaining a resource consent, individuals can access these resources for their own private use and economic benefit.

Greater Wellington's job is to facilitate this resource use. But it must also make sure that the resource use is sustainable, that is, it is available for public use, both now and in the future.

The charges for consent applicants and consent holders in this Policy reflect the reasonable cost of Greater Wellington doing this job.

## **1.4 Customer service**

We are a customer service organisation. We want to provide you with excellent service and value for money. You have a right to good service which comes with the payment of your charges.

We recognise your desire to run a successful business. We see ourselves as a partner in that success, looking after your continued access to the resources that are your raw materials.

To this end, the charges in this Policy are:

- Reasonable, fair, and consistent
- Based on the services we deliver
- Able to be estimated before you start your business
- Reviewed annually to limit significant changes to charges

Every consent holder has someone who is personally responsible for ensuring you get the best service we can offer. If you want help with your consent, information about our monitoring programmes, or have a query about your account, your Team Leader can help.

## 1.5 Goods and Services Tax

The charges and formulae described in this document **do not include** GST.

## **2. Principles**

The principles which have guided Greater Wellington in setting its resource management charges are set out below.

### **2.1 Charges must be lawful**

Greater Wellington can only levy charges which are allowed by the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA 1991) and the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002).

Section 36 of the Resource Management Act provides for consent application charges, consent administration and monitoring charges, and charges for carrying out state of the environment monitoring. Applications for the preparation of, or changes to, regional plans or policy statements may also be charged. This section also covers charging for information in respect of plans and resource consents and the supply of documents. Section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 enables Greater Wellington to prescribe the fees payable in respect of any inspection made by Greater Wellington under the LGA 2002 or any other legislation. This provides for recovering costs of responding to environmental incidents.

### **2.2 Charges must be reasonable**

The sole purpose of a charge is to recover the reasonable costs incurred by Greater Wellington in respect of the activity to which the charge relates – see RMA 1991 (section 36 (4)(a)) and LGA2002 (section 150).

### **2.3 Charges must be fair**

Charges must be fair and relate to consent holders' activities. Greater Wellington can only charge consent holders to the extent that their actions have contributed to the need for Greater Wellington's work.

Greater Wellington must also consider the benefits to the community and to consent holders when setting a charge. It would be inequitable to charge consent holders for resource management work done in the interests of the regional community and *vice versa*. We take this into account when setting the proportion of charges we wish to recover for state of the environment and compliance monitoring from an individual consent holder.

With regard to state of the environment monitoring, Greater Wellington must also relate any charge to the effects of consent holders' activities on the environment (see RMA 1991 section 36 (4)).

### **2.4 Charges must be uniformly applied**

Irrespective of how far you are from our offices, Greater Wellington should provide the same service for the same price.

Charges should be applied uniformly and consistently to users whose activities require them to hold a consent and where Greater Wellington incurs ongoing costs.

## **2.5 Charges must be simple to understand**

Charges should be clear and easy to understand. The administration and collection of charges should be simple and cost effective.

## **2.6 Charges must be transparent**

Charges should be calculated in a way that is clear, logical and justifiable. The work of Greater Wellington for which costs are to be recovered should be identifiable.

## **2.7 Charges must be predictable and certain**

Consent applicants and resource users are entitled to certainty about the cost of their dealings with Greater Wellington. The manner in which charges are set should enable customers to evaluate the extent of their liability.

Resource users need to know the cost of obtaining and maintaining a consent to manage their business and to plan for future growth and development. Charges should not change unnecessarily; any charges must be transparent and fully justified.

## **2.8 Greater Wellington must act responsibly**

Greater Wellington should implement its charging policy in a responsible manner. Where there are significant changes in charges Greater Wellington should provide advance warning and give consent holders the opportunity to make adjustments.

### 3. Application charges

#### 3.1 Introduction

This section of this Policy describes our charges for your:

- (1) Application for a resource consent
- (2) Application to have the conditions on your consent changed
- (3) Application for a certificate of compliance
- (4) Application for the preparation or change of a regional plan or the Regional Policy Statement

#### 3.2 Applications for resource consents

##### 3.2.1 Types of resource consent

Resource consents permit you to do something that would otherwise contravene the RMA 1991. They are classified by the RMA 1991 (section 87) as follows:

- (1) Water permit
- (2) Discharge permit
- (3) Land use consent
- (4) Coastal permit
- (5) Subdivision consent

Subdivision consents are administered by district and city councils and therefore are not considered by this policy.

##### 3.2.2 Getting the right consent

Table 3.1 shows you the type of consent you are likely to need for a range of selected activities. For more advice on which consent is right for you, contact our Wellington office on 04 384 5708 (toll free 0800 496 734) or our Masterton office on 06 378 2484.

Table 3.1: Getting the right consent

Activity	Consent
Taking water from an aquifer	Water Permit (groundwater take)
Taking water from a stream	Water Permit (surface take)
Diverting water while building a bridge	Water Permit (divert)
Laying a pipe in a river bed	Land Use (works in the bed of a river or stream)



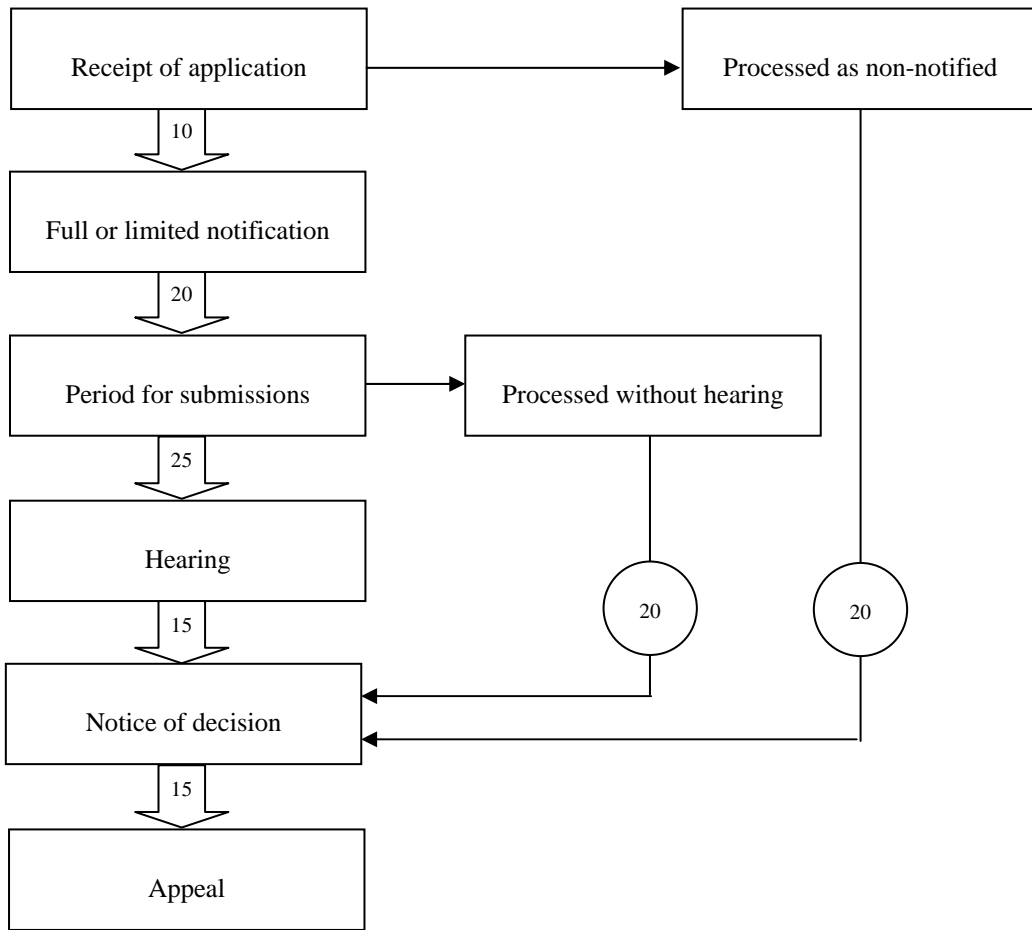
Activity	Consent
Building a culvert	Land Use (works in the bed of a river or stream)
Gravel Extraction	Land Use
Discharging sewage into a river	Discharge to Water
Discharging waste water onto the land	Discharge to Land
Discharging byproducts from a factory into the air	Discharge to Air
Building a boatshed or jetty	Coastal Permit (erect a structure) and Occupy (for occupying the seabed)
Putting in a mooring	Coastal Permit (mooring)
Building a sea wall	Coastal Permit (erect a structure)

### 3.2.3 Resource consent application process

Our staff are happy to assist you in making your application for a resource consent. Our aim is to ensure your application is processed quickly and simply, while meeting the requirements set down by the law.

Figure 3.1 shows how we process consent applications and the statutory time periods (in working days) which the law allows for the various stages.

Figure 3.1: How we process your consent application



### 3.2.4 Charges for processing applications

Greater Wellington charges consent applicants for any costs incurred when assessing and making decisions on resource consents. **Our policy is that we charge the actual and reasonable costs (\$100 per hour of staff time plus GST and disbursements) for processing a resource consent application.** However, before beginning to process an application we require an application charge. These application charges are shown in Tables 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 (below). The non notified consent application charges represent the usual cost to Greater Wellington of processing an average non notified consent. The notified consent application charge is usually less than the total cost of processing the application and a further charge is almost always required.

We do not generally charge for the advice we give you before you make your application. It is important that you know how to make an application and how it will be processed, so we give this information free of charge. However, after the first hour, we may charge for this service. We will always advise you before we start charging for application advice.

Please note that application charges apply **even if your consent application is declined or you withdraw your application.**

Where you withdraw your application, your charge may be reduced depending on how much work we have done on it at the time of withdrawal. We will calculate the cost of processing the application and make a refund (or additional charge) in accordance with section 3.2.8 of this Policy.

### 3.2.5 Application charges for non-notified resource consents

Resource consent applications are processed as “non notified” (i.e. not advertised in the newspaper and submissions not called for) if their effects are minor and those who might be affected by activity agree to the consent being granted.

The application charges for non-notified resource consents are as follows (GST **excluded**):

**Table 3.2: Application charges for non-notified resource consents**

Consent Type	Charge
Discharge to Land	\$600
Discharge to Water (agricultural or sewage)	\$1,500
Discharge to Water (other)	\$1,000
Discharge to Air	\$650
Take, Use, Dam, or Divert Water (ground and surface)	\$600
Land Use (land clearing, logging, soil disturbance)	\$800
Land Use (works in the bed of a lake or river, bridge, culvert)	\$400
Land Use (bore)	\$200
Land Use (earth dam)	\$1,000
Land Use – Gravel extraction	\$400
Coastal Permit (mooring, boatshed or jetty renewal)	\$200
Coastal Permit (other)	\$600
Other Consent Types	\$500

These charges are the normal cost of processing standard non-notified consents of these types and in most cases they will be the total cost you pay. However, for some consent applications the cost of processing may vary from these charges. In some circumstances you may receive a refund on your application fee or we may require a further charge. This depends upon the circumstances of the consent (see section 3.2.8).

### 3.2.6 Application charge for a limited notification resource consent

Limited notification is for those activities where the adverse effect is no more than minor (as for a non-notified consent), but approval from potentially affected parties has not been provided.

The application charge for a limited notification resource consent is as follows (**GST excluded**):

**Table 3.3: Application charge for a limited notification resource consent**

Consent Type	Charge
All consent types	\$5,000

The true cost of processing a limited notification resource consent is variable and depends on how well the applicant has consulted, how well the application is prepared, the number of submissions received, and how difficult the issues are to resolve. Normally, the application fee should cover the cost of processing a basic limited notified application. Should costs exceed the application fee paid, you will be charged for any additional costs. We will provide you with a detailed cost estimate which we will update where necessary.

### 3.2.7 Application charge for a notified or a restricted coastal activity resource consent

In general, a resource consent is notified (i.e. advertised in the newspaper and submissions called for) if its effects are more than minor, and/or if its effects are widespread and it is not possible to obtain the written agreement of all those who might be affected by it.

A resource consent is needed for any activity which the Regional Coastal Plan says is a restricted coastal activity.

The Minister of Conservation is the consent authority for a restricted coastal activity. However, an application for this type of consent is made to Greater Wellington. We deal with it in the same way as any notified consent application before making a final recommendation to the Minister (see section 117 of the Act).

The application charge for a notified or restricted coastal activity resource consent is as follows (**GST excluded**):

**Table 3.4: Application charge for a notified resource consent or restricted coastal activity**

Consent Type	Charge
All consent types (application fee)	\$5,000

The true cost of processing a notified or restricted coastal activity resource consent varies and depends on how well the applicant has consulted, how well the application is prepared, the number of submissions received, and how difficult the issues are to resolve.

The application charge usually provides for:

- Initial processing of the application
- Advertising and calling for submissions
- Assessment of submissions

In some cases it will also cover:

- Pre-hearing meeting costs
- Production of draft consent conditions

The application fee rarely covers the costs of:

- A full assessment of the application and report to the Hearing Committee
- Hearing costs
- Administrative assistance to the Hearing Committee to draft its decision
- And in the case of a restricted coastal activity, administrative assistance to the Hearing Committee to draft its recommendation to the Minister of Conservation

In most cases additional charges will be necessary to cover the costs of preparing advice to the Hearing Committee and at least some of the hearing costs (depending on the length of the hearing).

A restricted coastal activity costs more to process than the equivalent notified consent as the applicant is required to pay the costs associated with the Minister of Conservation's appointee to the Hearing Committee.

For notified and restricted coastal activity resource consent applications we will provide you with a detailed cost estimate which we will update where necessary. If you wish, we can also arrange for instalment or pay as you go billing so that you do not receive a large account at the end of the process.

Greater Wellington management has a discretion to request additional charges during the processing of an application once processing has been completed.

We will not begin to process any consent application until the application charge is paid (but see section 3.2.9 below).

### 3.2.8 Variations from the standard application charge

The actual cost of processing a non notified and limited notification consent application is usually close to the application charge. However, notified and restricted coastal activity consent applications usually cost considerably more to process than the application charge. Hence, the non notified and limited notification application charges (Tables 3.2 and 3.3) represent a reasonably accurate cost estimate for consent processing. The restricted coastal activity and notified application charge (Table 3.4) is an initial charge only and a restricted coastal activity and notified application will usually cost considerably more than the application charge.

As noted in section 3.2.4 our policy is to recover the actual and reasonable costs of processing the consent application. The Act allows us to impose an additional charge in these circumstances (under section 36(3)). Restricted coastal activity and notified consent applications almost always attract additional charges.

For limited notification, restricted coastal activity and notified consent applications the cost estimate we provide you with will show if and where we consider your application may lead to extra charges. If our cost estimate becomes out of date (e.g. we receive more submissions than we were expecting) than we will let you know of any significant changes.

In all cases if the actual and reasonable cost of processing your consent is less than the standard application charge (Tables 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4) by \$20 or more, we will refund you the difference.

In all cases, when the processing costs are nearing the application fee paid, and costs are likely to exceed the application fee paid, you will be advised of any potential additional charges.

### 3.2.9 Reductions for multiple consent applications

Often major projects have a number of resource consents included in one application document. Greater Wellington, in these instances, has a discretion and may request the payment of a single application charge (i.e. \$5,000) instead of requesting for separate payments of \$5,000 for each consent application. Greater Wellington's decision to waive additional application fees will be based on the likely costs of processing the consent.

### 3.2.10 Charging basis

To process your resource consent application we charge for our actual and reasonable costs in the following way:

(1) Staff services:

- Staff time is charged on the basis of actual time spent. The charge-out rate is \$100 per hour plus GST
- The costs of staff time in hearings (limited to charging one staff member) and pre-hearing meetings is chargeable

(2) Consultant services:

- Where Greater Wellington uses a consultant to process an application, the charge out rate is \$100 per hour plus GST - the same as Greater Wellington staff
- Where Greater Wellington uses a consultant to provide expert advice on an application, or commissions a report under Section 92(2) of the RMA the full cost of the consultant is charged as a disbursement

- (3) Disbursements:
- Disbursements include advertising expenses, laboratory analysis, consultants (expert advice), photocopying (at 20 cents per A4 page) and hearing costs (other than staff time)
  - The fees do not include any charges payable to the Crown in respect of any application (e.g., the Maritime Safety Agency's fee for checking the navigational safety of maritime structures)
- (4) Hearing Committee:
- The cost of the Hearing Committee when made up from Council members and appointees is charged as per the schedule set in the Local Government official Information and Meetings Act. If the Hearing Committee has independent commissioner(s), the full cost of the commissioners will be charged to the applicant. Should Greater Wellington appoint an iwi representative to sit on the Hearing Committee, the cost of the iwi representative will not be charged to the applicant

### 3.2.11 Your right of objection and appeal

If you consider any additional charge (that is any charge which exceeds the amounts specified in Tables 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, or 3.7) unreasonable, you may object to Greater Wellington. You need to make your objection in writing to Greater Wellington within 15 working days of receiving your account. Greater Wellington will hear your objection and make a decision on whether to uphold it.

If you are still not satisfied then you may appeal Greater Wellington's decision to the Environment Court.

You may not appeal any of the charges listed in Tables 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 or 3.7.

### 3.3 Charge for the replacement of a resource consent

If you are seeking to replace an existing resource consent which is due to expire with a new one for the same activity then you will pay the application fees set down in Tables 3.2, 3.3, or 3.4. However, in some cases Greater Wellington may allow alternative arrangements to be made such as payment on invoice. You will need to arrange this with Greater Wellington before you submit your application.

### 3.4 Application charge for a change to the conditions of your consent

We charge the actual and reasonable cost of any work required to change, at your request, any condition of your resource consent. Our costs are charged according to Table 3.5 below (GST **excluded**).

**Table 3.5: Application charges for changes to resource consent conditions**

	Charge
Non notified change	\$400
Notified change	\$5,000

These charges are the normal cost of processing standard changes to consents. Sections 3.2.8 to 3.2.11 of this Policy (relating to variations from this standard charge) also apply to changes to resource consent conditions as if the references to resource consents in those sections were references to variations of resource consent conditions.

### **3.5 Application charge for a certificate of compliance**

A certificate of compliance can be issued by Greater Wellington to indicate that you can lawfully carry out an activity without a resource consent, or that the activity is "permitted" by a regional plan.

These certificates are described in section 139 of the Act.

The application charge for a certificate of compliance is as follows (GST **excluded**):

**Table 3.6: Application charge for a certificate of compliance**

	Charge
Certificate of Compliance	\$1,000

This charge represents the approximate cost of processing a standard certificate of compliance. Sections 3.2.8 to 3.2.11 of this Policy (relating to variations from this standard charge) also apply to certificates of compliance as if the references to resource consents in those sections were references to certificates of compliance.

### **3.6 Application charges for the preparation or change of a regional plan or the Regional Policy Statement<sup>1</sup>**

#### **3.6.1 Receiving, accepting or adopting a request**

When Greater Wellington receives an application to prepare or change a regional plan or to change the Regional Policy Statement, it may treat the request in one of three ways.

Greater Wellington may decide to:

- (1) Decline the request. In this case, the request would go no further
- (2) "Accept" the request, but to charge the applicant the cost of processing the application; or

<sup>1</sup> Only Ministers of the Crown or local authorities can apply to change the Regional Policy Statement.



- (3) "Adopt" the request. In this case we will meet the full cost of making the change

A request may be adopted if Greater Wellington considers the benefit of the change accrues wholly to the community as distinct from the person or persons making the request.

In all cases, we charge for the initial assessment of the merits of the request.

### 3.6.2 Application charges

The charges levied by Greater Wellington in relation to plan or Policy Statement changes are set out in Table 3.7. The charges exclude GST.

**Table 3.7: Application charges for the preparation or change of a regional plan or the Regional Policy Statement**

Charge for assessing a request before deciding to decline, accept, or adopt it; <u>and</u>	\$1,700
Charge for processing a request which is accepted; <u>or</u>	\$12,000
Charge for processing a request which is adopted	No charge

The charge for processing a change which Greater Wellington has accepted (but not adopted) is intended to provide for:

- Public notification of the change and the calling of submissions
- Preparation of a summary of submissions
- Advertising for further submissions

The charge **does not** include any cost associated with processing the change after the receipt of further submissions. This is because the amount of work necessary to take the proposed change through the remainder of the process laid down in the First Schedule to the Act may vary considerably depending on the magnitude or complexity of the proposal and the number of submissions received.

This can best be estimated once the public has demonstrated its interest in the change through the public submission and further submission phase.

We will recover any actual and reasonable costs that exceed the amounts shown in this section by way of an additional charge under section 36 of the Act.

### 3.6.3 Charging basis

The basis on which actual and reasonable costs are charged is described in section 3.2.10 of this Policy.

### 3.6.4 Estimates of costs for plan changes that are accepted

We will advise you when we have assessed your plan change application if the cost of processing it is likely to exceed \$12,000.

We will provide an estimate of the total cost of the application when the period for submissions on the requested change has closed.

If the cost of processing a request which has been accepted is less than \$12,000, we will refund the difference.

### 3.6.5 Your right of objection and appeal

If you consider any additional charge (levied under section 36(3) of the Act) to be unreasonable, you may object. Greater Wellington will hear your objection and make a decision on it. You may appeal this decision to the Environment Court.

## 4. Consent supervision and monitoring charges for resource consents

### 4.1 Introduction

This section of the Policy sets the charges which Greater Wellington levies annually in relation to resource consents.

Under section 36(1)(c) of the Act, Greater Wellington may charge for costs associated with its ongoing consent management responsibilities. These include:

- The administration, monitoring, and supervision of resource consents
- The gathering of information necessary to monitor the state of the environment of the region

The methodology used to fix these charges is described in the Schedules to this Policy.

Where the charges set in this section are inadequate to cover Greater Wellington's reasonable costs, Greater Wellington may impose an additional charge under section 36(3) of the Act.

### 4.2 Consent supervision and monitoring charges

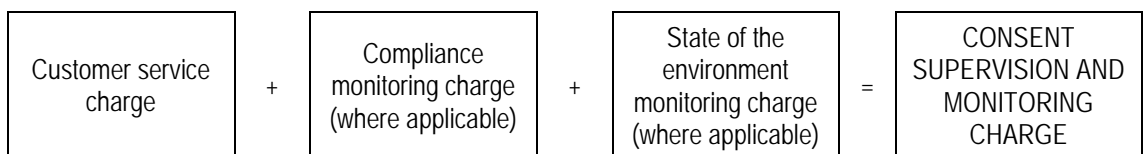
Resource consent charges relating to ongoing resource activities are assessed and charged on an annual basis.

The components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge which consent holders' face are:

- A fixed customer service charge
- A variable charge for compliance monitoring
- A variable charge for state of the environment monitoring

A variable charge is one that may change depending on the characteristics of the resource consent.

#### Your Consent Supervision and Monitoring Charge



### 4.3 The customer service charge

Summary: The annual customer service charge for administering your consent is \$35, this has not changed from the previous policy. It allows around 20 minutes of staff time per year for administering your consent.

#### 4.3.1 Customer service costs

There is a cost in providing a range of customer services relating to consents. We pass this cost on to consent holders.

#### 4.3.2 What we do for your money

The services we provide are:

- Information and advice about your consent
- The maintenance of an up-to-date record of your consent on our computer database
- A record of any changes in the status of your consent (e.g. if you surrender your consent or transfer it to another person)<sup>2</sup>
- The administration of these charges (e.g. calculating your charge and explaining it to you)
- The review of the charging policy at regular intervals
- The maintenance and storage of your permanent consent file

We welcome any inquiry about your consent and are happy to assist you in understanding these charges. Please consult your Team Leader or phone us to have your questions answered on 04 384 5708 or toll free 0800 486 734. In the Wairarapa, phone 06 378 2484.

#### 4.3.3 The basis for the customer service charge

The basis for the customer service charge is the time spent on the above tasks by Greater Wellington staff. As most consents take about the same time to maintain, this cost is averaged across all consent holders. A standard customer service charge applies to all consents.

The charge includes overhead costs which are related to the services we deliver. These costs include office rental, stationery, and computer costs. Only those overheads that can be reasonably attributed to the provision of services to customers are charged for.

Other Greater Wellington overheads, such as the cost of corporate services, management, and Council meetings are **not** charged to consent holders.

#### 4.3.4 Application of the customer service charge

The customer service charge is \$35 per consent per year.

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<sup>2</sup> We will not accept a surrender or transfer of a consent unless all outstanding fees have been paid.

The full customer service charge applies to consents which:

- Are active and where there is ongoing administration and/or monitoring by Greater Wellington or by the consent holder (including state of the environment monitoring, and consents where monitoring is carried out at more than yearly intervals)
- Are temporarily inactive, but where there will be ongoing administration and/or monitoring when the consent becomes active

#### 4.3.5 Circumstances where the customer service charge may be waived

The customer service charge is waived where:

- The activity for which the consent was granted has concluded, and the consent holder has paid the customer service charge for the first year (e.g., permits to construct sea walls, bridges, culverts, bores or other permanent structures)

The charge is waived in this instance because little or no work is required to maintain the record on the database in the long term.

## 4.4 The compliance monitoring charge

Summary: Your compliance monitoring programme is tailored to your individual circumstances. You pay only the cost of monitoring your consent.

### 4.4.1 Compliance monitoring

The purpose of compliance monitoring is to confirm that consent holders are meeting the conditions of their consents. The conditions on resource consents are designed to control any adverse effects on the environment arising from the exercise of the consent.

We need to know that consents are being complied with. In this way we can ensure the resource you are using remains fit for you and other consent holders to use.

### 4.4.2 What we do for your money

We tailor a compliance monitoring programme to the needs of your consent. All consents that have an ongoing effect on the environment have a monitoring programme.

The programme is determined at the time your consent is granted or when it is first inspected. How much compliance monitoring is required varies according to the nature of your activity, its size and frequency, and its potential environmental impact.

Your compliance programme can be reduced where you establish a good compliance record (for some consents), or where you hold two or more consents at the same location.

All consents receive an initial inspection to ensure that the consent is being appropriately implemented. More than one visit may be required if the consent is for an activity with a lengthy construction period (e.g., a sizeable structure).

After this visit we will issue you with a report on your consent compliance.

As part of the compliance monitoring programme for a consent, we:

- Carry out site visits and inspections
- Review the results of any monitoring carried out by you or your consultants
- Prepare a report for you on the outcome of the compliance visit
- Carry out tests and analyse samples at a laboratory (where relevant)

Occasionally, we may also need to use outside expertise to assist with the monitoring of some consents. The costs of these experts may be included as part of your consent supervision and monitoring charge. In most cases, however, Greater Wellington staff carry out compliance checks.

#### 4.4.3 The basis for the compliance monitoring charge

The basis for the compliance monitoring charge is the actual cost of carrying out your compliance monitoring programme. Each consent has a separate monitoring programme. You pay only the cost of monitoring compliance with your consent.

Greater Wellington has considered the criteria in section 36 of the Act before setting this charge. It considers that the need for this type of monitoring arises only because of consent holder's activities and that the benefits accrue entirely to consent holders. It is appropriate, then, for consent holders to bear the reasonable cost of this monitoring.

The charge is made up of the cost of staff time to carry out an inspection, staff time to prepare a report for you, and, where necessary, laboratory costs (e.g., to test water quality).

The charge is based on the standard compliance monitoring requirements of each consent type (e.g., discharge to air, water permit), adjusted to take account of the particular circumstances of each consent. Factors such as the size and impact of a consent are taken into account. We assess every consent to ensure its compliance programme, and thus its charge, is appropriate and reasonable.

#### 4.4.4 Application of the compliance monitoring charge

The compliance monitoring charge applies to all consents for which a compliance monitoring programme is established.

The charge is fixed according to the formulae in the Schedules to this Policy.

#### 4.4.5 Uniform application of the compliance monitoring charge

The compliance monitoring charge is the same for similar activities irrespective of their location within the region. We do not believe that you should be penalised for carrying out your activity away from our offices. Consequently, you will not be charged for our travel time where we are undertaking a routine inspection. The only exception is for those charges set out in section 4.4.11 of this Policy.

#### 4.4.6 Consents to which the annual compliance monitoring charge does not apply

Some consent types are inspected only once, either on the completion of a specific work programme (e.g., once a culvert has been constructed), or at the beginning of the operation of the consent. After this, we do not carry out annual compliance checks as the activity's environmental effects are unlikely to change.

If your consent is one of these, you will pay a compliance monitoring charge only once.

In general, the following activities are likely to attract this "one off" compliance charge:

- Small dams
- Permanent water diversions
- Structures over water courses (bridges)
- River bed disturbances
- Bores
- Culverts
- Minor coastal works (e.g. pipelines)

Other activities may also fall into this category, depending on the nature of the activity.

Consents of this nature also pay a one-off customer service charge (see section 4.3.5).

#### 4.4.7 Non-standard compliance monitoring programmes for large or unusual consents

Large or complex consents which have significant effects on the environment may require special compliance monitoring programmes. The activities which fall into this category include landfills, major sewage discharges, contaminated stormwater discharges, and major construction projects (e.g., large dams, earthworks or diversions of water).

Compliance monitoring programmes for activities of this kind may be prepared in consultation with the consent holder. The programmes reflect the particular requirements of each consent. They are referred to in the Schedules as non-standard compliance programmes.

Greater Wellington may negotiate compliance monitoring programmes with consent holders who hold large or complex resource consents. Greater Wellington will seek to ensure that these programmes:

- Monitor compliance with consent conditions in the most efficient and effective manner (but having regard to the legal responsibilities of the parties)
- Avoid duplication of monitoring wherever possible
- Take into account any state of the environment monitoring that may be relevant
- Allow for self monitoring by the consent holder of its activities where practical (subject to section 4.4.8 below)

The terms of any compliance monitoring programme negotiated under this Section may be re-negotiated during the course of the programme where appropriate.

#### 4.4.8 Self-monitoring

You may undertake your own compliance monitoring. For example, if you have a discharge permit, you may wish to monitor the quality of the groundwater under your farm or the water in your stream. We negotiate the conditions of any self monitoring with you when your consent is granted.

You may undertake your own monitoring or you may engage an independent consultant or agency to do it for you.

However, we will audit your data as necessary to make sure it is accurate and reliable. We charge for this time on an actual and reasonable basis.

Where there is limited information about the likely effects of your activities on the environment, it may be necessary for us to undertake a period of initial compliance monitoring before you can undertake your own monitoring. This is so we can establish the condition of the resource you wish to use. It will help us assess the reliability of the data you provide later.

#### 4.4.9 Reward for good compliance

Some consent holders are eligible for a reduction in their compliance charge. See Schedules for details.

Those consent holders who comply with their consent terms do not need to be inspected as often, which means that we can pass on some saving to those consent holders.

If, after three years, you have established a good compliance record, we will inspect your activity less often (see the relevant Tables in the Schedules). You will be charged accordingly.



In these circumstances complying with your consent can reduce your compliance monitoring charge by up to two-thirds.

#### 4.4.10 Additional compliance monitoring charges

The compliance monitoring charge is based on the premise that consent holders use resources in a responsible manner. The charge covers only routine monitoring.

Where the actual costs incurred by us in carrying out compliance monitoring exceed the estimates in the Schedules to this Policy by \$20 or more, then these costs may be recovered by way of an additional charge.

Any additional charge is levied under section 36(3) of the Act. Section 36(6) provides for any additional charge to be open to objection and appeal.

#### 4.4.11 Circumstances in which additional compliance monitoring charges apply

Additional compliance monitoring charges apply in situations where resource users need to undertake further work to meet the conditions of their resource consent and there is consequently additional supervision work required of Greater Wellington.

Where non-compliance is noted on a **routine inspection** visit, remedial action is identified and advised to the consent holder in writing.

A follow-up visit may confirm that appropriate remedial action has been taken. No charge is made for this visit if the consent holder is at this stage complying with the consent conditions. If the conditions of the consent are not being complied with, charging as outlined below applies for this and any subsequent visits required.

If any consent does not comply with the conditions and inspections are less than one per year, your compliance charge will be altered at the next charging round to provide for additional inspection until such time that good compliance is observed.

Where we carry out an inspection as a result of a **complaint** (for example, a complaint about water pollution or odour release), the consent holder is only charged if the consent is the cause of the complaint and is not being exercised in accordance with its conditions.

On occasions, we make **random inspections** of selected consents to assess compliance. These inspections are the same as routine inspections, except that the consent holder is not notified of the visit in advance. Consent holders are only charged for these visits if a consent is not being used in accordance with its conditions.

We levy any additional charges on an actual and reasonable basis. The charge is made up of:

- The cost of any staff time (including travel time) necessary to carry out an inspection and to prepare a report at \$100 per hour
- Disbursements, such as laboratory analysis costs, or specialist advice

In all circumstances where an additional charge might apply, we provide you with a written report stating why your consent is not in compliance and, where practicable, give suggestions for improvement.

#### **4.5 The state of the environment monitoring charge**

Summary: Greater Wellington charges consent holders for the cost of state of the environment monitoring in catchments under stress and where that monitoring benefits consent holders.

The charge you pay is related to the effects of your activity on the environment.

Consent holders pay for only a part of the cost of this monitoring. The regional community pays for the rest as it also benefits from the information gained.

##### **4.5.1 State of the environment (SOE) monitoring**

State of the environment monitoring is the gathering of information about a resource (water, land, and air) so that it can be managed on a sustainable basis. The information is used, amongst other purposes, to determine the nature and state of a resource, to enable us to grant resource consents with confidence, and to check whether the management tools for resources in regional plans are working properly.

This type of monitoring focuses on a resource in a more general way than the monitoring of an individual consent (e.g., a catchment or area basis). We measure a range of environmental variables to identify a resource's availability and quality, and the uses to which it is being put. In relation to rivers, for example, we monitor changes in water quality and quantity to ensure that our rivers remain available for a wide range of private and community uses, both now and in the future.

##### **4.5.2 What we do for your money**

We carry out a wide range of investigations and produce publicly available information on:

- The quantity and quality of surface water
- The quality of coastal water
- The quantity and quality of groundwater
- River bed levels (gravel quantity)
- Air quality

You can find out about the resource (e.g., fresh water, river gravel, sea water) you are using by accessing this information. It may be useful in operating your

business. Your Team Leader will be able to tell you more on 04 384 5708. In the Wairarapa, phone 06 378 2484.

#### 4.5.3 The basis of the state of the environment charge

The basis of the state of the environment monitoring charge is the cost to Greater Wellington of undertaking this monitoring. However, we only charge consent holders:

- When the resource they are using is in a catchment, groundwater zone, or airshed that is under pressure from consent holder activities
- For that portion of our monitoring in the catchment that is done for consent holders

We do not charge consent holders for monitoring undertaken for flood warning, river management, or regional planning purposes.

Unless there are special circumstances, consent holders pay for only a small proportion of the state of the environment monitoring programme. The cost is shared with the regional community, as they also necessitate this type of monitoring and benefit from the knowledge acquired through the programme.

The rest of the money needed to pay for the programme comes from rates.

#### 4.5.4 How the state of the environment charge is calculated

Greater Wellington carries out state of the environment monitoring in many of the air sheds, catchments and groundwater zones of the region. We operate a network of hydrological recording stations which measure such variables as rainfall, river flow, and water depth in aquifers. We also routinely test the quality of water in our rivers, aquifers, and the sea. In addition, we monitor ambient air quality.

In many catchments, groundwater zones, and air sheds the activities of consent holders do not have a significant effect on the resource they are using, either because the consents are limited in number and are of a small scale, or because the resource (usually a river or aquifer) is large and is not stressed by these uses.

In these catchments, groundwater zones, and air sheds Greater Wellington considers the cost of state of the environment reporting should not be attributable to consent holders because the monitoring programme is not of direct benefit to them (although the information generated is likely to be of use to them).

In some catchments, groundwater zones, and air sheds, consented activities, together with the size or quality of the resource, combine to place the resource under pressure. Based on the professional advice of Greater Wellington officers, Greater Wellington has chosen a set of indicators to identify catchments where the resource is under pressure.

In these catchments, groundwater zones, and air sheds the cost of state of the environment reporting may be recouped from consent holders because they benefit directly from the monitoring programme. Consent holders gain an

economic benefit because the SOE programme enables Greater Wellington to better manage the availability of the resource.

Other benefits for consent holders are:

- Protection of the resource through its management on a sustainable basis
- Early warning of changes in resources
- Reduced costs for future consent applications
- Better information to aid business planning

However, as indicated above, state of the environment monitoring is carried out for a variety of reasons, of which meeting the needs of consent holders is but one. It is appropriate only to charge consent holders for their share of this monitoring. This has been determined on a catchment by catchment (zone by zone, air shed by air shed) basis (see the Schedules for details), and takes into account the other reasons why we collect and analyse this information.

Greater Wellington considers the following to be the “trigger points” at which a resource is under pressure, and has used these criteria to determine those areas in the region where state of the environment charges apply.

Table 4.1: Trigger points for SOE monitoring charges

Resource	Trigger Point
Surface water quantity:	Either the core allocation specified in policy 6.2.1 of the Regional Freshwater Plan is exceeded by 50% or more; or for all other catchments, the catchment was considered stressed in the Technical Reports prepared for the State of the Environment report, <i>Measuring up 2005</i> .
Groundwater quantity:	The volume of water taken from any aquifer within a groundwater zone exceeds 35% of its sustainable yield (as listed in the Regional Freshwater Plan).
Surface water quality:	The water body is listed in Appendix 7 of the Regional Freshwater Plan as having water quality needing enhancement <u>or</u> its water quality exceeds the relevant narrative and numeric guidelines in Appendix 8 of the Plan for at least two years.
Groundwater quality:	Unconfined aquifers identified as having an elevated nitrate level in the Technical Reports prepared for the State of the Environment report, <i>Measuring up 2005</i> .
Air quality	More than five air discharge consents in a 30 km <sup>2</sup> radius
Coastal water quality:	Trigger point not relevant. SOE monitoring charged on an alternative basis.
Sand and gravel:	The volume of sand or gravel extracted exceeds 75% of the maximum allocation for that reach of river.

Having established the share of the total monitoring cost in a catchment or zone to be collectively borne by consent holders in that catchment, Greater Wellington then determines a reasonable charge for **each consent holder**.

This is done by apportioning the amount to be recouped amongst consent holders according to their contribution to the total amount of water abstracted, waste discharged or gravel extracted in the catchment or zone.

Greater Wellington uses a formula which recognises the scale and effect of the activities authorised by each consent and apportions the costs accordingly.

Such factors as the quantity of water taken or waste discharged, and the quality of the discharge, are taken into account.

By way of example, if the cost of state of the environment monitoring for surface water quality undertaken for consent holders' benefit in a stressed catchment was \$1,000, we would seek to recoup this amount from those consent holders who necessitated this monitoring. Individual consent holders would pay a proportion of the \$1,000 based on the amount of effluent they discharge (based on a consistent price per litre).

For a more detailed analysis of how this affects you, see the Schedule relevant to your consent.

#### 4.5.5 State of the environment charges for large consents in unstressed catchments

By way of exception to the basis for the state of the environment monitoring charge outlined in Section 4.5.3 above, some consents are charged for on an alternative basis.

These are consents which are located in catchments, groundwater zones, or air sheds that are not considered to be under stress but which are of a size that their effects are significantly greater than the average for consents of their type.

Greater Wellington considers it appropriate that such consents should make a contribution to the cost of the environmental monitoring programme because:

- (i) These consent holders gain the other benefits listed in Section 4.5.4 and the benefit described in Section 4.5.7
- (ii) Due to their size, the effects of these activities generally contribute to the need for state of the environment monitoring to a greater extent than do other consents of their type

The point at which this charge should apply within each consent type is a judgement on Greater Wellington's part, having regard to the range of consents within each consent type (i.e. from small to large). Please refer to the relevant Schedule.

The state of the environment charge for coastal water quality is also charged for on this basis.

#### 4.5.6 Reduction of the state of the environment charge

Greater Wellington may waive the state of the environment monitoring charge or require a lesser amount in some circumstances. This includes a charge where, through the operation of the formula for setting the charge in the Schedules to this Policy, the resulting amount does not satisfy the principles of reasonableness and fairness in Sections 2.2 and 2.3 of this Policy. In almost all cases, this would be because the number of consents in the catchment is very small (i.e. one or two) or additional consents are granted within a catchment after these charges have been set.

#### 4.5.7 Requirements of the Act for setting state of the environment charges

Greater Wellington considers that a charge established according to Sections 4.5.3 and 4.5.4 meets the requirements for setting state of the environment monitoring charges in section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

As part of these requirements, Greater Wellington also examines the benefits of the monitoring programme to determine whether consent holders benefit from it to a greater extent than other members of the regional community.

Greater Wellington is of the view that consent holders do enjoy a benefit which non-consent holders do not, that is, a legal right to access the resource for their economic benefit.

#### 4.5.8 Consents to which state of the environment charges apply

A state of the environment charge applies to consents to:

- Take water (surface or groundwater)
- Gravel extraction
- Discharge contaminants to land
- Discharge contaminants to fresh water
- Discharge contaminants to air
- Discharge contaminants to coastal water

There is no state of the environment charge in areas of catchments, groundwater zones, or air sheds where Greater Wellington does not carry out state of the environment monitoring or where the effects being monitored bear no relationship to the activities of consent holders.

### 4.6 Change in resource consent status

#### 4.6.1 Consent termination

Where a resource consent expires, or is surrendered, during the course of the year and the activity to which it relates ceases, then the customer service, compliance and state of the environment charges apply only to that period of the year (based on complete months) for which the consent was operative.

We will not accept a surrender of consent unless the fees have been paid in full.

#### 4.6.2 Consent expiry and replacement

Where a resource consent expires during the course of the year, but the activity to which the consent relates continues, and the consent is replaced then the consent supervision and monitoring charges outlined in this Policy apply.

#### 4.6.3 Consent variation (Change of consent conditions)

Where a resource consent is varied during the course of the year, and there is a resultant increase or decrease in the compliance and/or state of the environment monitoring charges, this is charged on a proportionate basis (calculated on complete months) on the next anniversary of the granting of the consent.

#### 4.6.4 Consent transfer

Where a resource consent is transferred during the course of the year (e.g., when a property with a consent is sold to a new owner), it is the responsibility of the original owner to advise us of the change. *Any apportionment of fees after the charge has been made remains the responsibility of the respective owners.*

We will not accept a transfer of consent unless the fees have been paid in full.

## **5. Payment of consent supervision and monitoring charges and application charges**

### **5.1 Date charges become operative**

This Policy applies from 1 July 2008 and will continue in effect until amended or replaced under section 36(2) of the Act. We intend to review the Policy on an annual basis.

### **5.2 When due**

Consent supervision and monitoring charges are calculated from the date of the **granting** of your consent. Charges are made in advance for the services to be provided in the year to come.

### **5.3 Remission of charges**

We may remit any charge referred to in this Policy, in part or in full, on a case by case basis, and solely at our discretion (see section 36(5) of the RMA).

### **5.4 Credit**

Credit is not generally available for application or consent supervision and monitoring charges in this Policy.

We will consider staged payments in exceptional circumstances.

In some circumstances, we may require full payment of the estimated cost of processing an application prior to initiating work.

### **5.5 Debtors and unpaid charges**

Under this Policy debtors and unpaid charges are treated like any other outstanding amount owed to Greater Wellington. An outstanding debt will be pursued according to Greater Wellington's procedures. *Please note that if your account is placed in the hands of a collection agency you will be charged the full costs of collecting the debt.*

If charges are not paid within three months of being processed and sent to you, a late penalty fee shall apply. This late penalty fee shall cover the cost of recovering the outstanding payment.

### **5.6 Charges required to be paid**

All application charges for resource consents or for Plan or Policy Statement changes shall be paid according to the provisions of Sections 3 and 5 of this Policy.

All consent supervision and monitoring charges for customer services, compliance monitoring, and state of the environment monitoring shall be paid according to the provisions of Sections 4 and 5 of this Policy and the relevant Schedules in Part 2 of the Policy.



All charges for the provision of information shall be paid according to the provisions of Sections 5 and 6 of this Policy.

All charges for inspections of environmental incidents not related to resource consents shall be paid according to the provisions of Sections 5 and 7 of this Policy.

## 6. The provision of information

Greater Wellington may charge for the provision of information in relation to resource consents and regional plans and policies (see section 36(1)(e) and (f) of the Act).

We recognise that we have a significant advisory and information role. Our aim is to assist you to have access to the information you need to make effective use of your resource consent. To this end, we provide a reasonable amount of information free of charge, as listed below. If more time is spent, or more photocopying required than is allowed for here, the provision of information may be subject to the following charges.

Any charge for information is made in accordance with the following:

- (1) **Staff time** spent in making information available, or in providing technical advice is charged at \$50 per half hour after the first half hour (except in relation to applications for resource consents. See page 9)
- (2) **Photocopying** charges are 20 cents per A4 page after the first 10 pages
- (3) **All other disbursements** are charged at cost. We may pass on charges to the person requesting the information where the information held by us is subject to agreements with commercial data suppliers who may require us to levy charges
- (4) **Regional Freshwater Plan** - \$45
- (5) **Regional Plan for Discharges to Land** - \$45
- (6) **Regional Air Quality Management Plan** - \$45
- (7) **Regional Soil Plan** - \$30
- (8) **Regional Coastal Plan** - \$75
- (9) **Regional Policy Statement** - \$75

## **7. Environmental incident inspection charges**

### **7.1 Circumstances in which a charge may apply and charges applicable**

Where a person (or persons) or organisation carries out an activity in a manner that contravenes the provisions of Section 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 327, or 329 of the Resource Management Act 1991, Greater Wellington may charge that person or organisation for the cost of any inspection it undertakes in relation to that activity. This cost may include:

- (1) Time spent by Greater Wellington officers identifying and confirming that the activity is taking or has taken place
- (2) Time spent by Greater Wellington officers identifying and confirming the person or organisation responsible for causing or allowing the activity to take place or to have taken place
- (3) Time spent by Greater Wellington officers alerting and informing the person or organisation responsible of their responsibilities in relation to the activity, including any suggestions or advice relating to how any adverse effects might be managed
- (4) Staff travel time
- (5) Costs of disbursements (such as laboratory analysis costs). Greater Wellington will only charge for time spent which exceeds 30 minutes. Travel time will be included in the calculation of this time

Any charge will only be made to allow Greater Wellington to recover its actual and reasonable costs. If an environmental incident needs to be investigated, the cost of such work will be recovered from the perpetrator.

### **7.2 Charges not applicable to consented activities**

Section 7.1 of this Policy does not apply to any activity which is covered by a resource consent issued by Greater Wellington. Charges for inspections for resource consents are provided for in Section 4.

### **7.3 Authority to charge**

These charges are made under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002.

### **7.4 Charge-out rate**

The rate at which staff time shall be charged shall be \$100 per hour.

### **7.5 When due**

Charges are due within 28 days.

## **7.6 Relationship of charges to infringement offences**

Where we utilise the infringement offences legislation for environmental incidents, we will only charge for a first inspection under the provisions in this charging policy. Any further investigation or inspection taken after the first inspection is dealt with under infringement offences regulations.

## **7.7 Relationship of charges to enforcement orders under s.314 of the Resource Management Act 1991**

Greater Wellington may also seek reimbursement for any actual and reasonable costs it incurs in avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effect on the environment, by way of an enforcement order under s.314 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

## **7.8 Relationship of charges to the Maritime Transport Act 1994**

These charges do not apply to marine oil pollution incidents. These are provided for under the Maritime Transport Act 1994.

## Part 2: Schedules

# 1. Permits to dam or divert water

## 1.1 Introduction

This Schedule relates to section 14 of the Resource Management Act 1991. It does not include damming or diverting water in the coastal marine area.

## 1.2 Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge

- Customer service charge
- Compliance monitoring charge

There is no state of the environment monitoring charge as Greater Wellington's SOE programme does not measure the effects of this activity.

GST is added to the consent supervision and monitoring charge.

## 1.3 Customer service charge

- \$35

## 1.4 Compliance monitoring charge

The compliance monitoring charge is calculated using Table 1.1 below. The Table describes differing monitoring requirements for consents of varying levels of complexity and effect.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to write a report for you and Greater Wellington about the compliance visit.

Time spent by Greater Wellington staff is charged at \$100 per hour. You can estimate your likely charge by multiplying the **Length of inspection** and **reporting time** columns by \$100.

Most permits to dam or divert water fall into Category 3 in this Table. We can advise you of the category of your consent.

Table 1.1: Permit to dam water, permit to divert water

Category	Description of activity examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Cost of laboratory analysis	Number of lab analyses (per year)	Total Reporting time (hours)	Total Per Year
1	Dams/diversions with moderate impact and/or in sensitive Environments or with ongoing effects	Yearly	2 hours	0	0	1 hour	\$300
2	Non-standard	Depends on the situation					

Category	Description of activity examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Cost of laboratory analysis	Number of lab analyses (per year)	Total Reporting time (hours)	Total Per Year
3	All other consents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• year of construction</li> <li>• subsequent years</li> </ul>	Yearly	1 hour	0	None	½ hour	\$150
		None	None	0	None	None	\$0

### 1.5 Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges

Most permits to dam or divert water incur only a "one off" charge (Category 3) unless they have ongoing effects. The customer service charge and compliance monitoring charge are levied only **once** during the term of the consent.

Where, in special circumstances, compliance monitoring continues after the construction of a dam or diversion structure, the customer service and compliance monitoring charges continue to apply (Category 1). This is likely to apply only to larger structures or those in more environmentally sensitive areas.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to:

- Undertake further investigations (if necessary)
- Write a report for you on the compliance visit
- Advise you whether or not your consent meets its conditions
- Report to Greater Wellington

### 1.6 Non-standard consents

In the case of large projects with major temporary or permanent effects, a compliance monitoring programme related to the circumstances of the consent is determined when the consent is granted (Category 2).

### 1.7 An example of how the consent supervision and monitoring charge works

Mr A has a consent to build a dam on his Wairarapa farm. Mr A builds his dam and Greater Wellington inspects it and assesses compliance with consent conditions. In the year the dam is built, Mr A pays his:

- Customer service charge - \$35 and
- Compliance monitoring charge, comprised of:
  - One hour inspection - \$100
  - One half hour report preparation - \$50

The total charge is:

- $\$35.00 + \$150 = \$185 + \text{GST}$

After this, Mr A has nothing more to pay for the life of the consent. There is no state of the environment monitoring charge.



## 2. Permits to take water (surface water)

### 2.1 Introduction

This schedule relates to section 14 of the Resource Management Act 1991. It does not include taking water in the coastal marine area.

### 2.2 Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge

- Customer service charge
- Compliance monitoring charge
- State of the environment monitoring charge

GST is added to the consent supervision and monitoring charge.

### 2.3 Customer service charge

- \$35

### 2.4 Streams and rivers with regular take restrictions

The nature of some streams and rivers in the Wairarapa is such that restrictions on takes need to be put in place in dry summers. These restrictions need to be communicated to consent holders and we need to undertake inspections to ensure that the restrictions are being complied with. Consequently, additional charges apply in these catchments (see 2.6 below).

### 2.5 Compliance monitoring charge

The compliance monitoring charge is calculated using Table 2.1 below. The Table describes differing monitoring requirements for consents of varying levels of complexity and effect.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to write a report for you and Greater Wellington about the compliance visit.

Time spent by Greater Wellington staff is charged at \$100 per hour. You can estimate your likely charge by multiplying the **Length of inspection** and **reporting time** columns by \$100.

There may be special circumstances in which a non-standard charge applies. We can advise you when this is likely to occur for your consent.

Table 2.1: Permit to take water (surface water)

Category	Description of activity (examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Total Reporting time (hours)	Total per year
1	Monitored telemetered or metered takes ( $\geq 40$ litres/second)	Yearly	1 hour	1 hour	\$200

Category	Description of activity (examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Total Reporting time (hours)	Total per year
2	Monitored takes $\geq 20$ litres per second and $< 40$ litres per second (good compliance history)	Once every three years	1 hour	1 hour	\$66.67 per annum
3	Additional charge for all takes in the Waingawa, Otakura, Mangatarere, and Kopuaranga catchments	Yearly	½ hour	½ hour	\$100
4	Additional charge for all takes in the Papawai, Parkvale, Whangaehu, Tauherenikau, Taueru, Waipoua, Waiohine, and Upper Ruamahanga catchments	Once every three years	½ hour	½ hour	\$33.33 per annum
5	Monitored takes $\geq 20$ litres per second and $< 40$ litres per second (no compliance history)	Yearly	1	1	\$200
6	All Takes (non-compliance history)	Yearly	1	1	\$200
7	Non-standard takes	Depends on the situation			
8	All other consents				
	• first year	Once	1 hour	½ hour	\$150
	• subsequent years	None	None	None	\$0

## 2.6 Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges

All takes receive a compliance visit in the first year to ensure the equipment to extract the water is operating properly. A compliance charge is levied in this year. Thereafter compliance visits are not usually required for takes that are less than 20 litres per second.

Takes of 20 litres a second or more can have a significant effect on the environment. Takes over 40 litres per second are monitored annually and those between 20 and 40 litres per second are monitored every three years.

In addition to these charges there is also a compliance monitoring charge for takes that are subject to low flow restrictions through the conditions of their resource consent. The \$100 charge applies in catchments where flow restrictions are invoked once a year on average. These catchments are the Waingawa, Otakura, Mangatarere and Kopuaranga catchments.

There is also an additional charge of \$33.33 per annum (\$100 every three years) for the Papawai, Parkvale, Whangaehu, Tauherenikau, Taueru, Waipoua, Waiohine, and Upper Ruamahanga catchments which require flow restrictions approximately once every three years on average. These charges cover some of the costs of advising consent holders of the restrictions and the increased monitoring required during flow restrictions.

For takes where there has been non-compliance with consent conditions, inspections will be undertaken yearly until such time as a good compliance history has been established.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to:

- Undertake further investigations (if necessary)
- Write a report for you on the compliance visit
- Advise you whether or not your consent meets its conditions
- Report to Greater Wellington

## **2.7 Non-standard takes**

Non-standard takes include those by municipal authorities, larger industrial users, or others for which there are special or unusual circumstances which may require some additional monitoring. The monitoring requirements for these may be negotiated at the time the consent is granted.

## **2.8 State of the environment monitoring charge**

The state of the environment monitoring charge for this consent type is levied on all consents in catchments that are under stress (catchments that exceed the trigger level in Section 2.9 below) and on some large consents in other catchments.

In catchments which are under stress your charge is a variable charge based on:

- The cost of state of the environment monitoring for surface water quantity which can be attributed to consent holders in the catchment
- How much water is taken according to your consent

In catchments which are not under stress, you do not pay any state of the environment monitoring charge.

## **2.9 Catchments under stress**

Table 2.2 lists the catchments in the region where either:

- The instantaneous amount of water allocated by consents exceeds 50 per cent of the core allocation identified in Policy 6.2.1 of the Regional Freshwater Plan
- For all other catchments or zones, they have been identified as stressed in the *2005 Hydrological Monitoring Technical Report*, which was prepared for Greater Wellington's SOE report, or subsequent information gained since that time shows that catchments or zones are under stress in terms of water allocation

We use this definition of a stressed catchment or zone throughout the region. The same criterion is applied so that all rivers and streams are assessed in the same manner. The "trigger level" does not necessarily determine allocation

limits for the region's water bodies - only whether or not SOE charging for surface water takes applies in a particular catchment.

The policies and rules determining the allocation of water in the region can be found in the Regional Freshwater Plan for the Wellington Region.

**Table 2.2: Catchments or zones under stress**

Catchment/Surface Water Management Zone	Allocation as at 1 July 2006
Mangaone	160%
Waikanae	100%
Hutt (above Pakuratahi)	100%
Wainuiomata (above Georges Creek)	100%
Orongorongo	100%
Kopuaranga	100%
South Featherston Zone (incl. Donalds Creek, Abbots Creek, Murphys Line Drain, Tauherenikau Seepage Drain)	Stressed
Waingawa	100%
Mangatarere	100%
Otakura	Stressed
Papawai	Stressed
Parkvale/Booths	Stressed
Lake Wairarapa Zone	Stressed
Whangaehu	Stressed
Tauherenikau	52%
Taueru	Stressed
Lower Ruamahanga (below Waiohine confluence)	88%
Waiohine	99%
Waipoua	100%
Upper Ruamahanga (above Waiohine confluence)	100%
Dock	Stressed
Makahakaha	Stressed

## 2.10 Calculating the state of the environment charge

### 2.10.1 Catchments or zones under stress

The state of the environment monitoring charge is calculated in catchments or zones that are under stress by:

- Multiplying the maximum instantaneous rate of take authorised by the consent (expressed in litres per second averaged over a 24 hour period) by the SOE cost factor in section 2.10.2

### 2.10.2 The SOE cost factor

The SOE cost factor is the cost of state of the environment monitoring for surface water quantity in a catchment which can be attributed to consent holders divided by the total amount of surface water abstracted in the catchment (expressed in litres per second averaged over a 24 hour period).

This calculation provides a unit cost for each litre of water taken. You can use the unit cost to calculate your SOE charge if you are in one of these catchments.

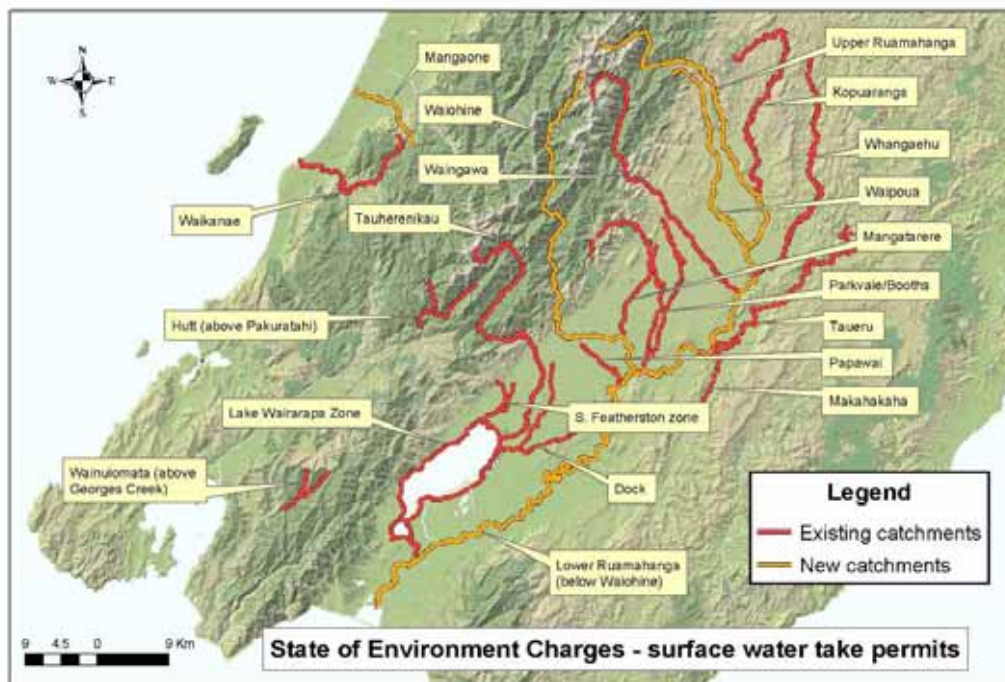


Figure 2.1: State of the Environment charges – surface water take permits

The cost factor is presented in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: SOE cost factor

Catchment or Zone	SOE Cost Due to Consent Holders	Amount of Water Taken from Catchment (as at 1 July 2006)*	SOE Cost Factor
Mangaone	\$1,450	44	\$32.95
Waikanae	\$4,350	480	\$9.06
Hutt (above Pakuratahi)	\$2,900	1,850	\$1.57
Wainuiomata (above Georges Creek)	\$8,700	1,095	\$7.95
Kopuaranga	\$2,900	125	\$23.20
South Featherston Zone	\$1,600	194	\$8.25
Waingawa	\$5,800	1,038	\$5.59
Mangatarere	\$4,100	329	\$12.46
Otakura	\$2,900	56	\$51.79
Papawai	\$1,332	207	\$6.44
Parkvale/Booths	\$2,900	281	\$10.32
Lake Wairarapa Zone	\$2,175	420	\$5.18
Whangaehu	\$600	27	\$22.22
Tauherenikau	\$1,450	212	\$6.84
Taueru	\$1,925	111	\$17.34
Lower Ruamahanga (below Waiohine confluence)	\$4,350	1,313	\$3.31
Waiohine	\$2900	729	\$3.98
Waipoua	\$2900	90	\$32.22
Upper Ruamahanga	\$4,350	796	\$5.46
Dock	\$1,200	207	\$5.80
Makahakaha	\$600	46	\$13.04

\* Amounts have been rounded to the nearest unit of measure

### 2.10.3 Large abstractions in unstressed catchments

The state of the environment monitoring charge for large abstractions in unstressed catchments is:

- Consents to take 1728 m<sup>3</sup> per day or more (20 litres/second averaged over 24 hours) but less than 3456 m<sup>3</sup> per day (40 litres/second averaged over 24 hours) - \$200
- Consents to take 3456 m<sup>3</sup> per day (40 litres/second averaged over 24 hours) or more - \$400

## 2.11 An example of how the consent supervision and monitoring charge works

Mr B has a golf course he wants to irrigate. Mr B gets a water permit to take water from the Waingawa River at the rate of 6.45 litres per second. However, Mr B's river exceeds the trigger point and is under stress. Therefore, he has to make a contribution to the cost of SOE monitoring in his catchment. In addition, the Waingawa River is heavily allocated so it is subject to flow restrictions more than once a year on average.

Each year Mr B pays his:

- Customer service charge - \$35
- Compliance monitoring charge (category 3 and 8) \$100 + \$150; and
- State of the environment monitoring charge of:

$$6.45 \text{ L/s (flow factor)} \times \$5.59 \text{ (SOE factor)} = \$36.06$$

The total charge in the first year is:

- $\$35.00 + \$250.00 + \$36.06 = \$321.06 + \text{GST}$

The charge for the rest of the duration of the consent after the first year is:

- $\$35.00 + \$100.00 + \$36.06 = \$171.06 + \text{GST}$

### 3. Permits to take water (groundwater)

#### 3.1 Introduction

This schedule relates to section 14 of the Resource Management Act 1991. It does not include taking water in the coastal marine area.

#### 3.2 Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge

- Customer service charge
- Compliance monitoring charge
- State of the environment monitoring charge

GST is added to the consent supervision and monitoring charge.

#### 3.3 Customer service charge

- \$35

#### 3.4 Compliance monitoring charge

The compliance monitoring charge is calculated using Table 3.1 below. The Table describes differing monitoring requirements for consents of varying levels of complexity and effect. There may be special circumstances in which a non-standard charge applies.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to write a report for you and Greater Wellington about the compliance visit.

Time spent by Greater Wellington staff is charged at \$100 per hour. You can estimate your likely charge by multiplying the **Length of inspection** and **reporting time** columns by \$100.

Most permits to take groundwater fall into Category 5 in this Table. We can advise you of the category of your consent.

Table 3.1: Permit to take water (underground water)

Category	Description of activity (examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Total Reporting time (hours)	Total per year	
1	Metered takes	Yearly	½ hour	½ hour	\$100	
2	All takes (non-compliance history)	Yearly	1	1	\$200	
3	Non-standard takes	Depends on the situation				
4	Waiwhetu Artesian	Yearly	½ hour	2 hours	\$250	
5	All other consents	• first year	Once	1 hour	½ hour	\$150
		• subsequent years	None	None	None	\$0



### **3.5 Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges**

Many permits to take groundwater are for quantities of water small enough to have a minimal effect on the resource. Annual compliance monitoring of these consents is not needed.

All takes receive a compliance visit in the first year to ensure the pump to extract the water and the flow meter (if required) are operating properly. A compliance charge is levied in this year.

Metered takes will be inspected once a year to record seasonal volumes of water taken.

For takes where there has been non-compliance with consent conditions, inspections will be undertaken yearly until such time as a good compliance history has been established.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to:

- Undertake further investigations (if necessary)
- Write a report for you on the compliance visit
- Advise you whether or not your consent meets its conditions
- Report to Greater Wellington

The monitoring requirements for non-standard takes are negotiated at the time the consent is granted.

### **3.6 State of the environment monitoring charge**

The state of the environment monitoring charge for this consent type is levied on all consents in groundwater zones that are under pressure (that exceed the trigger level in section 3.7 below), and on some large consents in other zones.

In zones which are under pressure your charge is a variable charge based on:

- The cost of state of the environment monitoring for groundwater quantity which can be attributed to consent holders in the zone
- How much water is taken according to your consent

For large consents in other zones, you simply pay the customer service and compliance charges.

### **3.7 Groundwater zones under pressure**

Table 3.2 lists the groundwater zones in the region where the amount of water allocated by consents equals or exceeds 35 per cent of the safe yield of any aquifer in the zone.

Table 3.2: Groundwater zones under pressure

Zone	Allocation as at 1 July 2006
Otaki	49%
Lower Hutt	103%
Ahikouka	62%
Parkvale	82%
Middle Ruamahanga	98%
Battersea	69%
Te Ore Ore	89%
Huangerua	66%
Lower Valley	83%
Tawaha	100%
Carterton	54%
Martinborough Eastern Terraces	135%
Martinborough Western Terraces	69%
Rathkeale	71%
Riverside	100%
Hautere	37%
Waikanae	53%

We use this definition of a groundwater zone under pressure throughout the region. The same criterion is applied so that all zones are assessed in the same manner. The basis for the trigger level is 35 per cent of the safe yield of any aquifer in the zone. This proportion reflects the following:

- The safe yield calculation for most aquifers is based on broad assumptions
- Permitted activities (e.g., domestic and stock water abstractions) are difficult to quantify
- At such levels of abstraction (35 per cent) the siting of bore holes and pumping hours may cause local interference effects
- There is a need to allow for climatic effects which deplete the resource over time (e.g., 2 - 3 year droughts)

The “trigger level” does not determine the allocation limits for the region’s groundwater zones - only whether or not SOE charging applies to an aquifer.

The policies and rules determining the allocation of water in the region can be found in the Regional Freshwater Plan for the Wellington Region.

### 3.8 Calculating the state of the environment charge

#### 3.8.1 Groundwater zones under stress

The state of the environment monitoring charge is calculated in groundwater zones that are under stress by:

- Multiplying the rate of take authorised by the consent (expressed in litres per second averaged over 24 hours) by the SOE cost factor in section 3.8.2

#### 3.8.2 The SOE cost factor

The SOE cost factor is the cost of state of the environment monitoring for groundwater quantity in a zone which can be attributed to consent holders divided by the total amount of groundwater abstracted in the zone (expressed in litres per second averaged over 24 hours).

Groundwater zones that are highly stressed (greater than 60% allocated) are charged for 50% of the costs of the state of the environment monitoring programme. Groundwater zones that range between 35% and 60% of their allocation are charged for 25% of the state of the environment monitoring programme. (Note: The Lower Hutt groundwater zone is treated separately. See section 3.9 for further details.) This calculation provides a unit cost for each litre of water taken. You can use the unit cost to calculate your SOE charge if you are in one of these zones.

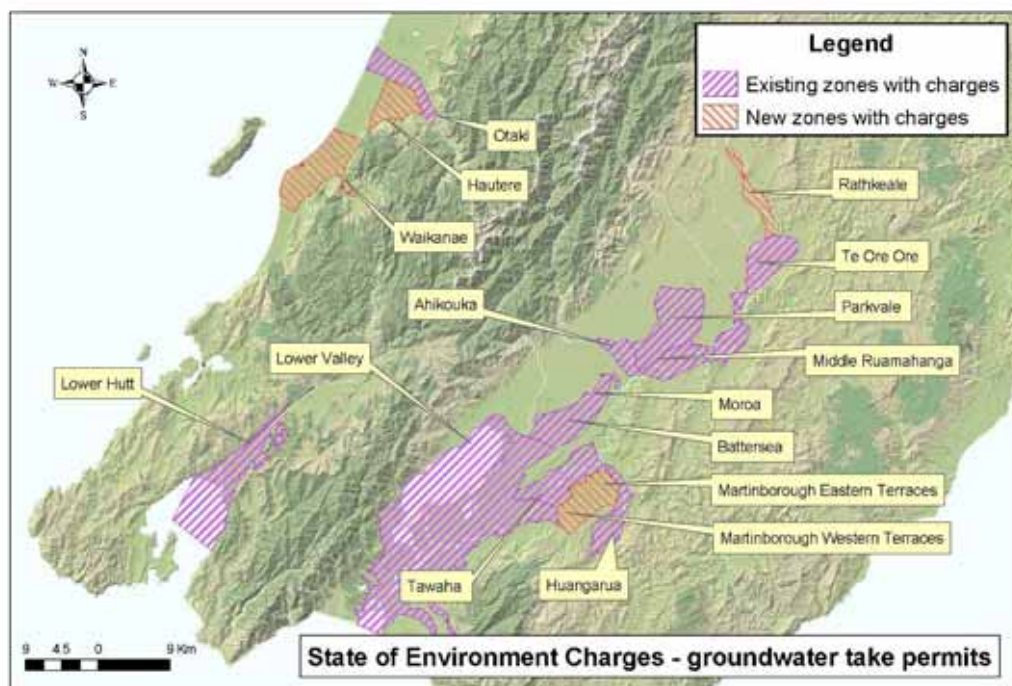


Figure 3.1: State of the Environment Charges – groundwater take permits

The cost factor is presented in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: SOE cost factor

Groundwater Zone/Aquifer	SOE Cost Due to Consent Holders	Amount of Water Taken in Zone (as at 1 July 2006)*	SOE Cost Factor
Otaki	\$1,655	213	\$7.79
Lower Hutt	\$45,667	1,107	\$40.35
Ahikouka	\$1,324	123	\$10.75
Hautere	\$1,986	47	\$41.83
Parkvale	\$3,972	236	\$16.85
Middle Ruamahanga	\$1,986	537	\$3.70
Battersea	\$662	93	\$7.10
Te Ore Ore	\$2,648	378	\$7.00
Huangarua	\$662	94	\$7.03
Lower Valley	\$9,930	911	\$10.90
Martinborough Eastern Terraces	\$2,648	24	\$111.01
Martinborough Western Terraces	\$1,324	63	\$21.16
Rathkeale	\$1,324	117	\$11.30
Waikanae	\$5,627	412	\$13.66
Tawaha	\$2648	618	\$4.28

\* Amounts have been rounded to the nearest unit of measure

A SOE cost factor has not been prescribed for the Carterton and Riverside groundwater zones as there has not been any monitoring undertaken presently. As a monitoring programme is likely to be undertaken to respond to increased pressure on the resource in these areas, the policy for large abstractions in unstressed groundwater zones (see section 3.8.3 below) will apply until such time that an appropriate SOE cost factor is determined.

### 3.8.3 Large abstractions in unstressed groundwater zones

The state of the environment monitoring charge for large abstractions in unstressed groundwater zones is:

- Consents to take 1,728 m<sup>3</sup>/day or more (20 litres/second averaged over 24 hours) but less than 3456 m<sup>3</sup>/day (40 litres/second averaged over 24 hours) - \$200
- Consents to take 3,456 m<sup>3</sup>/day (40 litres per second averaged over 24 hours) or more - \$400

### **3.9 Charges for groundwater from the Lower Hutt groundwater zone**

Charges for groundwater abstractions from the Lower Hutt groundwater zone are treated separately from other groundwater takes.

Consent holders pay a customer service charge (\$35), a compliance monitoring charge, and a state of the environment charge.

There is an annual compliance monitoring charge because these consents are monitored every year. The sensitivity of the Waiwhetu aquifer and its importance for public water supply means the use of this resource needs to be watched carefully.

The compliance monitoring charge is calculated according to Table 3.1 (above).

State of the environment monitoring for the aquifer is also separately costed. The proportion of state of the environment costs recouped from consent holders is higher (80 per cent) than from other underground water users. This is because 80 per cent of the monitoring of the aquifer occurs to ensure that the consents relating to it can continue to be used.

The state of the environment monitoring charge is calculated as in Section 3.8. The SOE cost factor is in Table 3.3.

Although the quality of the Waiwhetu aquifer is not under stress, consent holders are charged 80 per cent of the cost of monitoring the state of this aspect of the resource to ensure it is protected and remains suitable for consent holders to use.

### **3.10 An example of how the consent supervision and monitoring charge works**

Ms C runs an orchard at Otaki. She takes groundwater from her bore to water her crop at a rate of 1.8 litres a second. With a lot of users, the Otaki aquifer is under stress. Assuming Ms C is not required to have a water meter on her bore, each year Ms C pays her:

- Customer service charge - \$35; and
- State of the environment monitoring charge of:

$$1.8 \text{ l/s} \times \$7.79 \text{ (SOE factor)} = \$14.02$$

The total charge is:

- $\$35.00 + \$14.02 = \$49.02 + \text{GST}$

Ms C doesn't have to pay an annual compliance charge because her take is a small one but she did pay in her first year for Greater Wellington's initial compliance visit (1.5 hours @ \$150.00).

As Ms C is using a bore to get her water, she also has a bore permit from Greater Wellington (see Schedule 7).

## 4. Discharge permits: to water

### 4.1 Introduction

This schedule relates to section 15 of the Resource Management Act 1991. It does not include discharges to water in the coastal marine area (see Schedule 8).

### 4.2 Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge

- Customer service charge
- Compliance monitoring charge
- State of the environment monitoring charge

GST is added to the consent supervision and monitoring charge.

### 4.3 Customer service charge

- \$35

### 4.4 Compliance monitoring charge

The compliance monitoring charge is calculated using Table 4.1 below. The Table describes differing monitoring requirements for consents of varying levels of complexity and effect.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to write a report for you and Greater Wellington about the compliance visit.

Time spent by Greater Wellington staff is charged at \$100 per hour. You can estimate your likely charge by multiplying the **Length of inspection** and **reporting time** columns by \$100.

Most permits to discharge contaminants to water fall into Categories 1 - 3 in this Table. There may be special circumstances in which a non-standard charge applies. We can advise you when this is likely to occur for your consent.

Table 4.1: Permit to discharge contaminants to water

Category	Description of activity (examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Cost of laboratory analysis	Number of lab analyses (per year)	Total Reporting time (hours)	Total per year
1	Non-earthworks contaminants, low contaminant levels - good compliance history	Once every three years	1 hour	\$*	Once every three years	1 hour	\$66.67 plus lab costs*

Category	Description of activity (examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Cost of laboratory analysis	Number of lab analyses (per year)	Total Reporting time (hours)	Total per year
2	Non-earthworks contaminants, low contaminant levels – no compliance history or non-compliance history	yearly	1 hour	\$*	Yearly	1 hour	\$200 plus lab costs*
3	earthworks contaminants (< 1 hectare)	2	1			1	\$300
4	earthworks contaminants (> 1 hectare)	4	1			2	\$600
5	Non-standard contaminants	Depends on the situation					

\* The cost of laboratory testing varies depending on the contaminant. The annual cost varies accordingly.

## 4.5 Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges

### 4.5.1 Non-earthworks discharges

A wide range of discharges and contaminants makes up the category of non-earthworks discharges. These include settlement pond discharges, agricultural discharges, industrial discharges, sewage discharges, chemicals, and landfill leachate.

Where these discharges have **minor effects**, annual compliance monitoring occurs (Category 2). After three years of good compliance, these consents are considered to have a good compliance history. They then qualify for fewer compliance visits and a reduced compliance monitoring charge (Category 1).

For discharges where there has been non-compliance with consent conditions, inspections will be undertaken yearly until such time as a good compliance history has been established.

### 4.5.2 Non-standard discharges

The variability of many non-earthworks discharges means most have a monitoring regime individually tailored to their requirements. They fall within the non-standard category in Table 4.1 (Category 5). There may be an opportunity with these consents for consent holders to carry out self monitoring. This reduces the cost of monitoring.



The nature of any laboratory testing done for non-standard discharges (either agricultural or non-agricultural consents) depends on the nature of the discharge and is determined when the consent is granted.

**4.6 The state of the environment monitoring charge for discharges to water**

The state of the environment monitoring charge for this consent type is levied on all consents in catchments where the water quality is under stress (those that exceed the trigger levels in section 4.7 below), and on some large consents in other catchments.

In catchments that are under stress, your charge is a variable charge based on:

- The cost of state of the environment monitoring for surface water quality in the catchment which can be attributed to consent holders discharging to water
- The quantity and nature of the discharge (called the discharge’s “toxicity score”)

In catchments that are not under stress only discharges which can have very significant effects receive a state of the environment monitoring charge.

**4.7 Water bodies under stress**

Table 4.2 lists the water bodies in the region where the quality of the water is considered to be under stress. This is defined as being:

- A water body listed in Appendix 7 of the Regional Freshwater Plan for the Wellington Region as having water quality needing enhancement
- Water which exceeds the relevant narrative and numeric guidelines relating to its intended purpose in Appendix 8 of the Plan for at least two years

**Table 4.2: Water bodies with water quality under stress**

<b>Water Body</b>
Lower Mangaone Stream
Ngarara Stream
Mazengarb Drain
Tikotu Stream
Ngauranga Stream
Waiwhetu Stream
Makara Stream
Wainuiomata River
Makoura Stream

<b>Water Body</b>
Mangatarere River
Whakawiriwiri Drain
Lower Waiohine River
Mid and Lower Ruamahanga River

Any discharge to water in a river or stream which contributes to a decrease in the quality of the water in these water bodies is subject to a state of the environment monitoring charge. This is because the contaminants in the discharge adversely affect the overall quality of the water down stream.

The Ruamahanga River system is so large that it requires a slightly different approach. Within the Ruamahanga River system, all discharges to water which contribute to the water quality of the system are subject to a charge, **except** those which flow into Lake Wairarapa or into rivers flowing into the lake (e.g., the Tauherenikau River). The water level management regime at Lake Wairarapa means that at times of low flow its water has a minimal impact on the downstream water quality of the Ruamahanga River.

Eastern and southern catchments in the Wairarapa with water bodies flowing directly to the sea do not contribute to the Ruamahanga system and are not subject to a charge.

## **4.8 Calculating the state of the environment charge**

### **4.8.1 Catchments under stress**

The state of the environment monitoring charge is calculated in catchments that are under stress by:

- Multiplying the toxicity score of the discharge (from Section 4.8.2) by the SOE cost factor in Table 4.4

### **4.8.2 The toxicity score**

The toxicity score recognises that both the size and nature of a discharge are relevant in terms of the discharge's environmental effect. Water that has been used to cool a production process, for example, is less harmful to the environment than the discharge from a sewer.

The toxicity score of a discharge is calculated by:

- Multiplying the rate of discharge authorised by the consent (expressed in litres per second averaged over 24 hours) by the relevant quality factor in Table 4.3 (below)

**Table 4.3: Quality factor for discharges to water**

Description	Factor
Uncontaminated stormwater; runoff from yards, roofs; clean water discharges; cooling water	0.01
Discharges with low levels of contamination	0.5
Discharges with moderate levels of contamination	1.0
Discharges with high levels of contamination, e.g., industrial discharges, sewage discharges and overflows, discharge of water treatment chemicals, landfill discharges, agricultural discharges	5.0
Non-standard	Depends on the situation

#### 4.8.3 The SOE cost factor

The SOE cost factor is 10% of the cost of state of the environment monitoring for surface water quality in a catchment which can be attributed to consent holders divided by the sum of the toxicity scores of the discharges in the catchment.

This calculation provides a unit cost for each “toxic unit” of waste discharged. You can use the unit cost to calculate your SOE charge if you are in one of these catchments.

The SOE cost factor is presented in Table 4.4.

**Table 4.4: SOE cost factor**

River	SOE Cost Due to Consent Holders	Total Toxicity Scores in Catchment*	SOE Cost Factor
Ngarara Stream	\$496	174	\$2.85
Mazengarb Drain	\$496	1076	\$0.46
Tikotu Stream	\$0	0	0
Ngauranga Stream	\$463	0	0
Waiwhetu Stream	\$496	127	\$3.91
Makara Stream	\$1489	0	0
Wainuiomata River	\$1985	499	\$4.00
Whakawiriwiri Drain	\$131	1.85	\$70.81
Ruamahanga System	\$7393	909.5	\$8.13

\* Toxicity scores have been rounded to the nearest unit of measure

#### 4.8.4 Calculating your SOE charge

To calculate your SOE charge, first work out your toxicity score (discharge flow x quality factor in Table 4.3), then multiply that number by the SOE cost factor for your catchment from Table 4.4.

#### 4.8.5 Large discharges in unstressed catchments

The state of the environment monitoring charge for large discharges to water in unstressed catchments is:

- Consents to discharge contaminants (with a toxicity score of 100 points or more to water - \$250)

### 4.9 An example of how the consent supervision and monitoring charge works

Mr D has a cheese processing factory at Otaki. Every day the treated washdown water is discharged to the Waitohu Stream at the rate of 0.15 litres per second. Mr D has not yet had three years of good compliance and therefore is in category 2.

Each year Mr D pays his:

- Customer service charge - \$35
- Compliance monitoring charge, comprised of:
  - One hour annual inspection - \$100
  - One hour report preparation - \$100; and
  - Laboratory tests - \$202

The total charge is:

- $\$35 + \$100 + \$100 + \$202 = \$437 + \text{GST}$

Mr D does not pay a state of the environment monitoring charge because the Waitohu River is not under stress.

## 5. Discharge permits: to land

### 5.1 Introduction

This schedule relates to section 15 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

### 5.2 Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge

- Customer service charge
- Compliance monitoring charge
- State of the environment monitoring charge

GST is added to the consent supervision and monitoring charge.

### 5.3 Customer service charge

- \$35

### 5.4 Compliance monitoring charge

The compliance monitoring charge is calculated using Table 5.1 below. The Table describes differing monitoring requirements for consents of varying levels of complexity and effect.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to write a report for you and Greater Wellington about the compliance visit.

Time spent by Greater Wellington staff is charged at \$100 per hour. You can estimate your likely charge by multiplying the **Length of inspection** and **reporting time** columns by \$100.

Most permits to discharge contaminants to land fall into Categories 1-3 in this Table. There may be special circumstances in which a non-standard charge applies. We can advise you when this is likely to occur for your consent.

Table 5.1: Permit to discharge contaminants to land

Category	Description of activity (examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Cost of laboratory analysis	Number of lab analyses (per year)	Total Reporting time (hours)	Total per year
1	Agricultural contaminants (e.g., dairy shed, piggery) – good compliance history	Once every three years	1	\$*	Once every three years	½ hour	\$50 plus lab costs

Category	Description of activity (examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Cost of laboratory analysis	Number of lab analyses (per year)	Total Reporting time (hours)	Total per year
2	Agricultural contaminants (e.g., dairy shed, piggery) – no compliance or non-compliance history	Yearly	1	\$*		½ hour	\$150 plus lab costs
3	Non-agricultural contaminants, low contaminant level (e.g., communal septic tank)	Once every three years	1	\$*		½ hour	\$50 plus lab costs
4	Non-agricultural contaminants, low contaminant level (e.g. communal septic tank) non-compliance history	Yearly	1	\$*		½ hour	\$150 plus lab costs
5	Non-standard contaminants	Depends on the situation					

\* The cost of laboratory testing varies depending on the contaminant. The annual cost varies accordingly.

## 5.5 Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges

### 5.5.1 Agricultural discharges

Most permits to discharge agricultural contaminants are for dairy sheds and piggeries. We inspect these consents annually (Category 2 in the Table above).

If you remain in compliance with your consent for three years, we reduce our inspections to once every three years (Category 1).

Your compliance monitoring charge reduces accordingly.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to:

- Undertake further investigations (if necessary)
- Write a report for you on the compliance visit

- Advise you whether or not your consent meets its conditions;
- Report to Greater Wellington.

### 5.5.2 Non-agricultural discharges

A wide range of discharges and contaminants makes up the category of non-agricultural discharges. These include settlement pond discharges, industrial discharges, sewage discharges, chemicals, and landfill leachate.

Where these discharges have minor effects, standard compliance monitoring occurs (Category 3 Table 5.1).

### 5.5.3 Non-standard discharges

However, the variability of these discharges means most have a monitoring regime individually tailored to their requirements. They fall within the non-standard category in Table 5.1. There may be an opportunity with these consents for consent holders to carry out self monitoring. This reduces the cost of monitoring.

The nature of any laboratory testing done for non-standard discharges depends on the nature of the discharge and is determined when the consent is granted.

## 5.6 The state of the environment monitoring charge for discharges to land

The state of the environment monitoring charge for this consent type is levied on all consents in groundwater where the ground water quality is under stress due to elevated nitrate levels (those that exceed the trigger levels in Section 5.7).

The presence of nitrates in groundwater acts as an indicator of quality because they reflect how a particular land use has had an effect on the groundwater resource. Where the groundwater quality exceeds the trigger levels in Section 5.7, discharges to land are likely to be making a small contribution to the condition of the resource. Only where the cumulative discharges of all consents within a groundwater zone exceed 100 m<sup>3</sup>/day are considered under stress. The state of the environment monitoring charge reflects this relationship.

In catchments that are under stress, your charge is a variable charge based on:

- The cost of state of the environment monitoring for surface water quality in the catchment
- The quantity and nature of the discharge (called the discharge's "toxicity score")

In catchments that are not under stress, only discharges that can have very significant effects attract a state of the environment monitoring charge.

## 5.7 Water bodies under stress

Table 5.2 lists the groundwater zones in the region where the quality of groundwater is considered to be under stress. This is defined as being:

- A groundwater zone identified in the Technical Reports prepared for Greater Wellington's SOE report, *Measuring up 2005*, and where the cumulative volume of discharges exceeds 100 m<sup>3</sup>/day
- Water which exceeds the relevant narrative and numeric guidelines relating to its intended purpose in Appendix 8 of the Plan for at least two years

Table 5.2: Water bodies with water quality under stress

Groundwater Zone
Te Ore Ore
East Taratahi
Matarawa
Parkvale
South Featherston

Any discharge to land in a groundwater zone which affects the quality of the groundwater in these zones is subject to a state of the environment monitoring charge. This is because the contaminants in the discharge contribute to the overall quality of the water down stream.

## 5.8 Calculating the state of the environment charge

### 5.8.1 Catchments under stress

The state of the environment monitoring charge for discharges to land is calculated in catchments that are under stress by:

- Multiplying the toxicity score of the discharge (from Section 5.8.2) by the SOE cost factor in Table 5.4

### 5.8.2 The toxicity score

The toxicity score recognises that both the size and nature of a discharge are relevant in terms of the discharge's environmental effect.

The toxicity score of a discharge is calculated by:

- Multiplying the rate of discharge authorised by the consent (expressed in litres per second averaged over 24 hours) by the relevant quality factor in Table 5.3 (below))



Table 5.3: Quality factor for discharges to land

Description	Factor
Uncontaminated stormwater; runoff from yards, roofs; clean water discharges; cooling water	0.01
Discharges with low levels of contamination	0.5
Discharges with moderate levels of contamination	1.0
Discharges with high levels of contamination, e.g., industrial discharges, sewage discharges and overflows, discharge of water treatment chemicals, landfill discharges, agricultural discharges	5.0
Non-standard	Depends on the situation

### 5.8.3 The SOE cost factor

The SOE cost factor is 30% of the cost of state of the environment monitoring for groundwater quality in a zone divided by the sum of the toxicity scores of the discharges in the catchment. Only the cost of monitoring undertaken in the unconfined aquifer within these zones is passed onto consent holders as discharges to land are unlikely to have any adverse effects on groundwater in confined aquifer systems.

This calculation provides a unit cost for each “toxic unit” of waste discharged. You can use the unit cost to calculate your SOE charge if you are in one of these catchments.

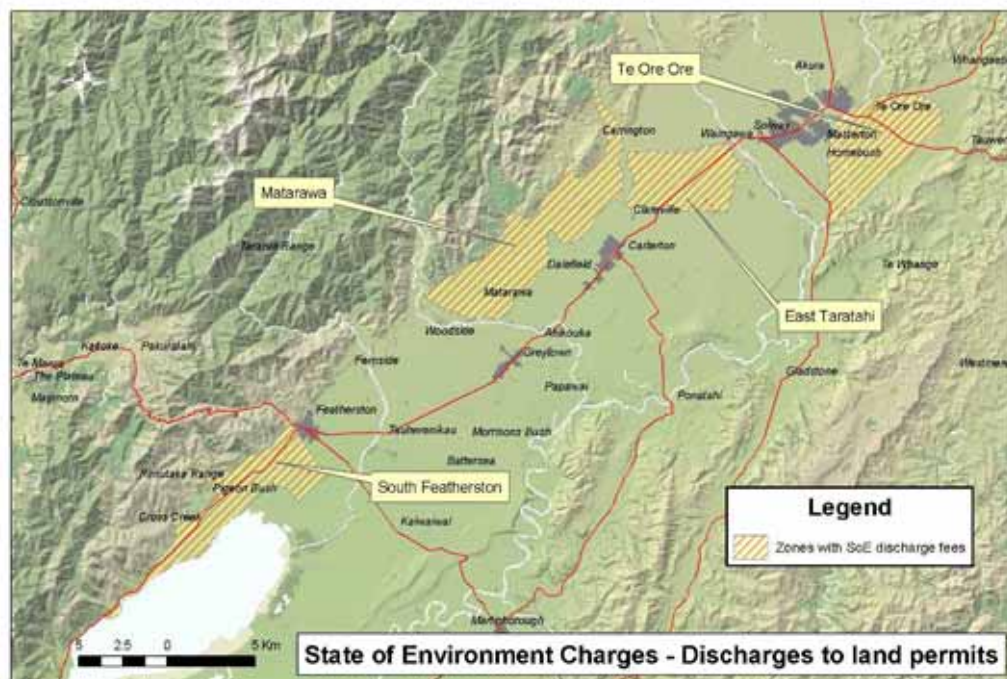


Figure 5.1: State of the Environment Charges – discharges to land permits

The SOE cost factor is presented in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4: SOE cost factor

Catchment	SOE Cost Due to Consent Holders	Total Toxicity Scores in Catchment*	SOE Cost Factor
Te Ore Ore	\$483.30	6.4	\$75.92
East Taratahi	\$483.30	8.7	\$55.68
Matarawa	\$483.30	56.9	\$8.49
South Featherston	483.30	25.2	\$19.15

\* Toxicity scores have been rounded to the nearest unit of measure

A SOE cost factor has not been identified for the Parkvale groundwater zone because monitoring of the unconfined aquifer has not been undertaken as at 1 July 2006. Accordingly, SOE charges will not apply for this zone until such time that an appropriate SOE cost factor is determined.

#### 5.8.4 Calculating your SOE charge

To calculate your SOE charge, first work out your toxicity score (discharge flow x quality factor in Table 5.3), then multiply that number by the SOE cost factor for your catchment from Table 5.4.

#### 5.8.5 Large discharges in unstressed catchments

The state of the environment monitoring charge for large discharges to land in unstressed catchments is:

- Consents to discharge to land with a toxicity score of 100 points or more  
- \$250

### 5.9 An example of how the consent supervision and monitoring charge works

Mr and Mrs G operate a dairy farm which discharges effluent onto land at Matarawa. The dairy farm discharges waste water onto surrounding paddocks at the rate of 0.32 litres per second per day and established a good level of compliance since commenced operations. Contaminants present in the discharge can cause high levels of contamination and have a significant effect on the environment.

Mr and Mrs G's consent supervision and monitoring charge is made up of their:

- Customer service charge - \$35
- Compliance monitoring charge, comprised of:
  - one inspection every three years - \$50 (\$150 divided by three);

- state of the environment monitoring charge of:

$$1.6 \text{ (toxicity score)} \times \$8.49 \text{ (SOE factor)} = \$13.58$$

(toxicity score is obtained thus:  $0.32 \text{ L/s} \times 5 \text{ [quality factor]} = 1.6$ )

The total charge is:

- $\$35 + \$50 + \$13.58 = \$98.58 + \text{GST}$

## 6. Discharge permits: to air

### 6.1 Introduction

This schedule relates to section 15 of the Resource Management Act 1991. For discharges to air in the coastal marine area, see Schedule 8.4.

### 6.2 Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge

- Customer service charge
- Compliance monitoring charge
- State of the environment monitoring charge

GST is added to the consent supervision and monitoring charge.

### 6.3 Customer service charge

- \$35

### 6.4 Compliance monitoring charge

The compliance monitoring charge is calculated using Table 6.1 below. The Table describes differing monitoring requirements for consents of varying levels of complexity and effect.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to write a report for you and Greater Wellington about the compliance visit.

Time spent by Greater Wellington staff is charged at \$100 per hour. You can estimate your likely charge by multiplying the **Length of inspection** and **reporting time** columns by \$100.

We can advise you of the category of your consent.

Table 6.1: Permit to discharge contaminants to air

Category	Description of activity (examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Total Reporting Time (hours)	Total per year
1	Minimal impact: localised effects; little or no odour; minimal potential for effects to alter over course of consent - good compliance history	Once every three years	1 hour	1 hour	\$66.67
2	Minimal impact: no compliance history	Once every two years	1 hour	1 hour	\$100

Category	Description of activity (examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Total Reporting Time (hours)	Total per year
3	Small impact: localised effects; little or no odour; small volume of contaminants; intermittent discharge – good compliance history	Once every two years	1 hour	1 hour	\$100
4	Small impact: no compliance history	Yearly	1 hour	1 hour	\$200
5	Moderate impact: localised effects; some odour; small – medium industrial processes; larger boilers - good compliance history	Once every two years	1 hour	2 hours	\$150
6	Moderate impact: - no compliance history	Yearly	1 hour	2 hours	\$300
7	Medium impact: medium - large industrial sites or small -medium industrial sites with diffuse sources; medium volumes and/or multiple discharges; non-localised effects or in sensitive area; moderate odour; aerosol formation; potential effects of high probability or of low probability but high potential impact; - good compliance history	Yearly	2 hours	3 hours	\$500
8	Medium impact: no compliance history	Twice yearly	2 hours	6 hours	\$1000
9	Significant impact: affects wide area; multiple discharges; significant odour; large industrial discharges close to residential areas; local atmospheric conditions likely to increase problems; potential adverse health effects; olfactory fatigue; - good compliance history	Twice yearly	2 hours	8 hours	\$1200
10	Significant impact: - no compliance history	Three times a year	2 hours	12 hours	\$1800
11	Non-standard	Depends on the situation			

## 6.5 Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges

Table 6.1 describes a hierarchy of effects from a discharge with minimal impact to ones with wide ranging or significant impacts.

As the table indicates, a consent with a good compliance record is not inspected as often, leading to a reduction in your compliance monitoring charge. A good compliance record is established by three years of full compliance with the conditions of your consent.

The effects of air discharges vary considerably, depending on the nature of the operation and its location. Many air discharges are categorised as non-standard and have their monitoring requirements tailored to their individual requirements.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to:

- Undertake further investigations (if necessary)
- Write a report for you on the compliance visit
- Advise you whether or not your consent meets its conditions
- Report to Greater Wellington

## **6.6 State of the environment monitoring charge**

The state of the environment monitoring charge for this consent type is levied on consents in areas where consented activities are a major contributor to air pollutants (most air pollution arises from domestic fires and motor vehicles). In general industrial emission sources make up around 10% of the overall pollutants discharged to air in the Wellington region. Clearly a single discharge is rarely going to require us to provide additional ambient air quality monitoring. However, extra monitoring of the ambient environment is necessary in areas where there are more than five resource consents per square kilometre which allow the discharge of contaminants to air.

### **6.6.1 Area where consents are a major contributor to air pollutants**

The Seaview/Petone area in the Hutt Valley air shed is the only part of the region where consented activities form the most significant contribution to air pollutants. As at 2007 the cost to Greater Wellington of monitoring the ambient air quality in the Hutt Valley air shed was estimated at \$60,000. Consequently, consent holders would collectively pay \$6,000 as a contribution to state of the environment monitoring.

### **6.6.2 Calculating the state of the environment monitoring charge**

Industrial air discharges are assigned one of the three categories as shown in Table 6.2 below.

Discharges which fall into category one (the lowest level of pollution) collectively pay 1/6 of the consent holder contribution to state of the environment monitoring (\$1,000). Discharges which fall into category two (the second level of pollution) collectively pay 2/6 of the consent holder contribution to state of the environment monitoring (\$2,000). Discharges which fall into category three (the highest level of pollution) collectively pay 3/6 of the consent holder contribution to state of the environment monitoring (\$3,000).

Table 6.2: State of the environment monitoring charge categories

SOE Category	Type of Discharge	SOE Monitoring Charge per consent
1	Small volume/rate of discharge with moderate environmental effects	\$111
2	Larger volume/rate of discharge with moderate environmental effects OR Small volume/rate of discharge with some potentially harmful chemicals	\$400
3	Larger volume/rate of discharge with some potentially harmful chemicals	\$1,500

Potentially harmful chemicals include heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, solvents, HCN, and Hydrogen sulphide.

## 6.7 An example of how the consent supervision and monitoring charge works

Ms L runs a small manufacturing plant in Seaview which discharges contaminants (volatile organic compounds) to air. As consented discharges are a major contributor to air pollutants in that area each year Ms L pays her:

- Customer service charge - \$35
- Compliance monitoring charge at category 7 - \$500
- State of the environment monitoring charge (Category 2) - \$400

The total charge is  $\$35 + \$500 + \$400 = \$935 + \text{GST}$

## 7. Land use consents

### 7.1 Introduction

This schedule relates to sections 9, and 13 of the Resource Management Act 1991. Section 9 refers to land and section 13 to lake and river beds. It does not include land in the coastal marine area.

A number of land uses are included in this Schedule. These include:

- Constructing a bore
- Building or demolishing a bridge, culvert, or other structure in a river bed
- Dredging, drilling, or mining
- Depositing a substance in a river bed
- Planting in a river bed
- Disturbing a river bed
- Extracting gravel from a river bed
- Clearing vegetation

## 7.2 Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge

- Customer service charge
- Compliance monitoring charge
- State of the environment monitoring charge (gravel extraction only)

With the exception of gravel extraction, there is no state of the environment monitoring charge as Greater Wellington's SOE programme does not measure the effects of the activities listed above.

GST is added to the consent supervision and monitoring charge.

## 7.3 Customer service charge

- \$35

## 7.4 Compliance monitoring charge

The compliance monitoring charge is calculated using Table 7.1 below. The Table describes differing monitoring requirements for consents of varying levels of complexity and effect.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to write a report for you and Greater Wellington about the compliance visit.

Time spent by Greater Wellington staff is charged at \$100 per hour. You can estimate your likely charge by multiplying the **Length of inspection** and **reporting time** columns by \$100.

Most permits relating to land use fall into Category 7 in this Table. We can advise you of the category of your consent.

Table 7.1: Land use permits

Category	Description of activity (examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Total Reporting Time (hours)	Total per year
1	Land use activities with ongoing effects with moderate impact and/or in sensitive environments	Yearly	2	1	\$300
2	Gravel extraction – one off < 500 m <sup>3</sup>	One off	1	½	\$150
3	Gravel extraction – ongoing < 500 m <sup>3</sup>	Yearly	1	½	\$150
4	Gravel extraction – one off > 500 m <sup>3</sup>	One off	2	1	\$300
5	Gravel extraction – ongoing > 500 m <sup>3</sup>	Yearly	2	1	\$300



Category	Description of activity (examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Total Reporting Time (hours)	Total per year
6	Structures to dam/divert water				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• year of construction – inspection only on completion</li> </ul>	None	0	0	0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• year of construction – inspection during construction and on completion</li> </ul>	Yearly	1	½ hour	\$150
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsequent years</li> </ul>	None	None	None	\$0
7	All other consents (e.g., bridges, culverts, bores constructed in confined artesian aquifers, unsealed bores/wells in unconfined aquifers):				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• year of construction – inspection on completion</li> </ul>	Yearly	½ hour	½ hour	\$100
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• year of construction – inspection during construction and on completion</li> </ul>	2	1	½ hour	\$250
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsequent years</li> </ul>	None	None	None	\$0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sealed bores and/or bores constructed in non artesian aquifers</li> </ul>	None	None	None	\$0
8	Non-standard	Depends on the situation			

Not all bore permits are monitored. Permits for cone penetration tests or those in areas where the environmental effects are minor will not attract a compliance monitoring charge.

## 7.5 Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges

With the major exception of gravel extraction consents, most land use consents incur only a "one off" charge. The customer service charge and compliance monitoring charge are levied only **once** during the term of the consent.

Consents for building a bridge or culvert, for carrying out river management works, or for clearing vegetation are for activities that, once concluded, have negligible additional effect on the environment. They are therefore inspected only during the construction of, and/or on the completion of, the work they authorise.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to:

- Undertake further investigations (if necessary)
- Write a report for you on the compliance visit
- Advise you whether or not your consent meets its conditions
- Report to Greater Wellington

## 7.6 Non-standard consents

In some circumstances, a land use consent will be for an activity with ongoing environmental effects, for example, to carry out river bed maintenance. In these cases, a monitoring programme related to the circumstances of the consent is determined when the consent is granted.

The customer service charge and compliance monitoring charge continue to apply annually in this case.

## 7.7 State of the environment monitoring charge (gravel extraction only)

The state of the environment monitoring charge for this consent type is levied on all consents in river reaches that are under stress (river reaches where the level of extraction exceeds 75% of the maximum allocation for that reach) and on some large consents in other river reaches.

In river reaches that are under stress your charge is a variable charge based on:

- The cost of state of the environment riverbed monitoring which can be attributed to consent holders in the catchment
- How much gravel is extracted according to your consent

In river reaches which are not under stress where state of the environment monitoring is carried out, you will be charged if you are extracting 50% or more of the maximum allocation.

## 7.8 River reaches under stress

Table 7.2 lists the river reaches in the region where the amount of gravel allocated by consents exceeds 75 per cent of the maximum allocation limit.

Table 7.2: River reaches under stress

River	Reach	Percent Allocated
Upper Ruamahanga River	Forest Park to Te Ore Ore Bridge	93%
Middle Ruamahanga River	Te Ore Ore Bridge to Kokotau Bridge	86%
Lower Ruamahanga River	Kokotau Bridge to Lake Onoke	86%
Waingawa River	Forest Park – Ruamahanga Confluence	157%

River	Reach	Percent Allocated
Huangaarua Catchment	Forest Park to Ruamahanga Confluence	407%
Mangatarere Catchment	Forest park to – Waiohine Confluence	95%
Otaki River	Whole river	100%

We use this definition of a stressed river reach throughout the region. The same criterion is applied so that all rivers and streams are assessed in the same manner. The “trigger level” is based on allocation limits for the region’s gravel resources, which are re-assessed annually.

## 7.9 Calculating the state of the environment charge

### 7.9.1 River reaches under stress

The state of the environment monitoring charge is calculated in river reaches that are under stress by:

- Multiplying the volume to be extracted authorised by the consent (expressed in cubic metres per year) by the SOE cost factor in section 7.9.2 below

### 7.9.2 The SOE cost factor

The SOE cost factor is the cost of state of the environment monitoring for river reaches which can be attributed to consent holders, divided by the total amount of gravel extracted from that river reach (expressed in cubic metres per year). This calculation provides a unit cost for each cubic metre of gravel extracted. You can use the unit cost to calculate your SOE charge if you are in one of these river reaches. The cost factor is presented in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3: SOE cost factor

River	Reach	SOE Cost Due to Consent Holders	Amount of Gravel Extracted in the Reach	SOE Cost Factor
Upper Ruamahanga River	Forest Park to Te Ore Ore Bridge	\$5040	50,000	\$0.10
Middle Ruamahanga River	Te Ore Ore Bridge to Kokotau Bridge	\$3780	24000	\$0.16
Lower Ruamahanga River	Kokotau Bridge to Lake Onoke	\$2700	29,000	\$0.09
Waingawa River	Forest Park to Ruamahanga Confluence	\$3,300	6,000	\$0.55
Huangaarua Catchment	Forest Park to Ruamahanga Confluence	\$240	5,000	\$0.05

River	Reach	SOE Cost Due to Consent Holders	Amount of Gravel Extracted in the Reach	SOE Cost Factor
Mangatarere Catchment	Forest Park to Waiohine Confluence	\$1128	3,000	\$0.38
Otaki River	Whole river	\$25,337	50,000	\$0.50

### 7.9.3 Large abstractions in unstressed river reaches

A state of the environment monitoring charge will be levied on any consent holder extracting 50% or more of the maximum allocation in a reach where state of the environment monitoring is carried out. The state of the environment monitoring charge for large abstractions in unstressed river reaches is shown in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4: SOE cost factors for large extractions from unstressed reaches

River	Reach	SOE Cost Factor
Awhea	All	6 cents/ m <sup>3</sup>
Tauherenikau	Above SH 53	6 cents/ m <sup>3</sup>
Tauherenikau	SH 53 to Lake Wairarapa	10 cents/ m <sup>3</sup>
All other river reaches		10 cents/ m <sup>3</sup>

### 7.10 Examples of how the consent supervision and monitoring charge works

#### *Example 1*

Ms I has built a ford across a stream on her South Wairarapa property. This involved work in the bed of the stream for which she obtained a land use permit. Ms I pays a one off charge of:

- Customer service charge - \$35
- Compliance monitoring charge, comprised of:
  - half hour inspection - \$50
  - a half an hour report preparation - \$50

The total charge is:

- $\$35 + \$50 + \$50 = \$135.00 + \text{GST}$

Ms I pays when she builds the ford. There is no ongoing consent supervision and monitoring charge.

## **8. Coastal permits**

### **8.1 Introduction**

This Schedule relates to section 12 of the Resource Management Act 1991 and to sections 14 and 15 where the activity concerned occurs in the coastal marine area.

It incorporates the charges Greater Wellington is authorised to make for monitoring restricted coastal activities (under regulation 6 of the Resource Management [Transitional, Fees, Rents, and Royalties] Regulations 1991). See section 8.9 of this Schedule.

A number of coastal activities are included in this Schedule. These are:

- Taking, damming, or diverting coastal water
- Discharging contaminants into the sea
- Building or using a boatshed, jetty, wharf, or other marine structure
- Using a mooring
- Putting a pipeline or cable on the seabed
- Reclaiming land
- Discharging contaminants to air in the coastal marine area

The extraction of sand and gravel in the coastal marine area is an activity under section 12 of the Resource Management Act 1991. However, it is covered by in section 7 of this Policy.

### **8.2 Permits to take coastal water**

This part of this Schedule relates to section 14(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

#### **8.2.1 Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge**

- Customer service charge
- Compliance monitoring charge

There is no state of the environment monitoring charge.

GST is added to the consent supervision and monitoring charge.

#### **8.2.2 Customer service charge**

- \$35

#### **8.2.3 Compliance monitoring charge**

The compliance monitoring requirements for permits to take coastal water are determined for each consent at the time the consent is granted.

There are very few coastal water takes in the region.

### 8.3 Coastal permits to dam or divert coastal water

This part of this Schedule relates to section 14(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

#### 8.3.1 Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge

- Customer service charge
- Compliance monitoring charge

There is no state of the environment monitoring charge.

GST is added to the consent supervision and monitoring charge.

#### 8.3.2 Customer service charge

- \$35

#### 8.3.3 Compliance monitoring charge

The compliance monitoring charge is calculated using Table 8.1 below. The Table describes differing monitoring requirements for consents of varying levels of complexity and effect.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to write a report for you and Greater Wellington about the compliance visit.

Time spent by Greater Wellington staff is charged at \$100 per hour. You can estimate your likely charge by multiplying the **Length of inspection** and **reporting time** columns by \$100.

Most of these permits relate to activities in category 1 in this Table. We can advise you of the category of your consent.

Table 8.1: Coastal permits to dam or divert coastal water

Category	Description of activity (examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Total Reporting time (hours)	Total per year
1	Activities with initial effects but no ongoing environmental effects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• year of construction</li> <li>• subsequent years</li> </ul>	Yearly	1	½ hour	\$150
		None	None	None	\$0
2	Non-standard	Depends on the situation			

### 8.3.4 Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges

Most permits to dam or divert coastal water incur only a "one off" charge. The customer service charge and compliance monitoring charge are levied only **once** during the term of the consent.

Most consents of this type relate to the building of structures. These consents are inspected only during the construction of the work they authorise or at the completion of the work. No compliance monitoring or customer service charge is levied once the authorised work is completed.

Activities with effects which may change throughout the life of the consent receive regular monitoring. As this monitoring may vary according to the nature of the consent, these consents are classified as non-standard.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to:

- Undertake further investigations (if necessary)
- Write a report for you on the compliance visit
- Advise you whether or not your consent meets its conditions
- Report to Greater Wellington

## 8.4 Coastal permits to discharge contaminants to water

This schedule relates to section 15 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

### 8.4.1 Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge

- Customer service charge
- Compliance monitoring charge
- State of the environment monitoring charge

GST is added to the consent supervision and monitoring charge.

### 8.4.2 Customer service charge

- \$35

### 8.4.3 Compliance monitoring charge

The compliance monitoring charge is calculated using Table 8.2 below. The Table describes differing monitoring requirements for consents of varying levels of complexity and effect.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to write a report for you and Greater Wellington about the compliance visit. There may be special circumstances in which a non-standard charge applies.

Time spent by Greater Wellington staff is charged at \$100 per hour. You can estimate your likely charge by multiplying the **Length of inspection** and **reporting time** columns by \$100.

Most permits to discharge contaminants to coastal water fall into Category 2 in this Table. We can advise you of the category of your consent.

**Table 8.2: Coastal permit to discharge contaminants to water**

Category	Description of activity (examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Cost of laboratory analysis	Number of lab analyses (per year)	Total Reporting time (hours)	Total per year
1	low contaminant levels - good compliance history	Once every three years	1 hour	\$*	Once every three years	1 hour	\$66.67 plus lab costs*
2	low contaminant levels – no compliance history or non-compliance history	yearly	1 hour	\$*	Yearly	1 hour	\$200 plus lab costs*
3	Non-standard contaminants	Depends on the situation					

\*The cost of laboratory testing varies depending on the contaminant. The annual cost varies accordingly.

#### 8.4.4 Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges

Most permits to discharge contaminants to coastal water are for sewage and contaminated stormwater. The compliance requirements of these consents are determined when the consent is granted.

The nature of any laboratory testing done for non-standard discharges depends on the nature of the discharge and is also determined when the consent is granted.

Other minor discharges (Category 1) are inspected annually. These consent holders pay an annual compliance charge and a customer service charge.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to:

- Undertake further investigations (if necessary)
- Write a report for you on the compliance visit
- Advise you whether or not your consent meets its conditions
- Report to Greater Wellington

#### 8.4.5 The state of the environment monitoring charge for discharges to coastal water

The state of the environment monitoring charge for discharges to coastal water is a flat fee and depends on the quantity and nature of the discharge allowed by your consent.



#### 8.4.6 Calculating the state of the environment charge

The state of the environment monitoring charge is:

- Consents with a toxicity score of 99 points or less - no charge
- Consents with a toxicity score of 100 points or more but less than 1,000 points - \$500
- Consents with a toxicity score of 1,000 points or more - \$1,000

#### 8.4.7 The toxicity score

The toxicity score for discharges to coastal water recognises that both the size and nature of a discharge are relevant in terms of the discharge’s environmental effect.

The toxicity score of a discharge is calculated by:

- Multiplying the rate of discharge authorised by the consent (expressed in litres per second averaged over 24 hours) by the relevant quality factor in Table 8.3 (below)

**Table 8.3: Quality factor for discharges to coastal water**

Description	Factor
Uncontaminated stormwater; runoff from yards, roofs; clean water discharges; cooling water	0.01
Discharges with low levels of contamination	0.5
Discharges with moderate levels of contamination	1.0
Discharges with high levels of contamination, e.g., industrial discharges, sewage discharges and overflows, discharge of water treatment chemicals, landfill discharges	5.0
Non-standard	Depends on the situation

### 8.5 Coastal permits for reclaiming land, disturbing the foreshore or seabed, depositing, and planting

This part of this Schedule relates to section 12 (1) of the Resource Management Act 1991. The activities covered by this section are: reclaiming or draining the foreshore or seabed; disturbing, excavating, tunnelling, or drilling in the coastal marine area; depositing any substance likely to have an adverse effect on the foreshore; and introducing or planting any exotic or introduced plant on the foreshore or seabed. It does not include sand and gravel extraction from the coastal marine area.

### 8.5.1 Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge

- Customer service charge
- Compliance monitoring charge

There is no state of the environment monitoring charge.

GST is added to the consent supervision and monitoring charge.

### 8.5.2 Customer service charge

- \$35

### 8.5.3 Compliance monitoring charge

The compliance monitoring charge is calculated using Table 8.4 below. The Table describes differing monitoring requirements for consents of varying levels of complexity and effect.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to write a report for you and Greater Wellington about the compliance visit.

Time spent by Greater Wellington staff is charged at \$100 per hour. You can estimate your likely charge by multiplying the **Length of inspection** and **reporting time** columns by \$100.

Most of these permits relate to activities in Category 2 in this Table. We can advise you of the category of your consent.

**Table 8.4: Coastal permits for reclaiming land, disturbing the foreshore or seabed, depositing and planting**

Category	Description of activity (examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Total Reporting time (hours)	Total per year
1	Activities with ongoing environmental effects	Yearly	1 hour	1 hour	\$200
2	Activities with initial effects but no ongoing environmental effects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• year of activity</li> <li>• subsequent years</li> </ul>	Yearly	1 hour	½ hour	\$150
		None	None	None	\$0
3	Non-standard	Depends on the situation			

### 8.5.4 Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges

Coastal permits for these activities are generally for works which, once completed, have minimal adverse effects on the environment. A "one off" charge applies to these permits. The customer service charge and compliance monitoring charge are levied only **once** during the term of the consent.

Where there are ongoing effects, we will continue to carry out compliance monitoring and the customer service and compliance monitoring charges will continue to apply.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to:

- Undertake further investigations (if necessary)
- Write a report for you on the compliance visit
- Advise you whether or not your consent meets its conditions
- Report to Greater Wellington

## 8.6 Coastal permits to occupy space and to erect structures

This part of this Schedule relates to sections 12 (1) (b) and 12 (2) of the Resource Management Act 1991. The principal activity to which these sections apply is the construction of boatsheds, moorings, wharves, bridges, sea walls, marinas and the like, and the occupation of space in the coastal marine area by these structures.

### 8.6.1 Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge

- Customer service charge
- Compliance monitoring charge

There is no state of the environment monitoring charge.

GST is added to the consent supervision and monitoring charge.

### 8.6.2 Customer service charge

- \$35

### 8.6.3 Compliance monitoring charge

The compliance monitoring charge is calculated using Table 8.5 below. The Table describes differing monitoring requirements for consents of varying levels of complexity and effect.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to write a report for you and Greater Wellington about the compliance visit.

Time spent by Greater Wellington staff is charged at \$100 per hour. You can estimate your likely charge by multiplying the **Length of inspection** and **reporting time** columns by \$100.

Most of these permits relate to activities in Categories 1 and 2 in this Table. We can advise you of the category of your consent.

Table 8.5: Coastal permits to occupy space, coastal permits to erect structures

Category	Description of activity (examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Total Reporting time (hours)	Total per year
1	Permit to occupy space: boatsheds	Yearly	½ hour	½ hour	\$100
2	Permit to occupy space: moorings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• year of construction</li> <li>• subsequent years</li> </ul>	Yearly	½ hour	½ hour	\$100
		None	0	0	0
3	Permit to occupy space: non-standard				
4	Permit to erect structure: boatsheds, jetties, wharves, slipways, piles, sea walls, marinas, vehicle crossings, ramps, walkways, cables, pipelines. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• year of construction</li> <li>• subsequent years</li> </ul>	Yearly	1 hour	½ hour	\$150
		None	None	None	\$0
5	Permit to erect structure: non-standard	Depends on the situation			

#### 8.6.4 Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges

In general, permits to erect structures in the coastal marine area are only inspected during the construction phase. There is no ongoing compliance or customer service charge for permits to erect structures because we do not make regular checks of the *construction* of those structures.

However, boatsheds (Category 1), and other structures which have a permit to occupy coastal space and *are capable of being used in a manner which has ongoing environmental effects* (Category 3) are subject to an annual inspection.

These structures incur an annual customer service and compliance monitoring charge.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to:

- Undertake further investigations (if necessary)
- Write a report for you on the compliance visit
- Advise you whether or not your consent meets its conditions
- Report to Greater Wellington

We do not carry out annual compliance monitoring of moorings, although we make an initial inspection of the site of a proposed mooring. Consent holders are required to provide an annual record of the use of their mooring and to carry out their own inspections at regular intervals. We undertake random

inspections to ensure moorings are being used appropriately (e.g. by the correct vessel). While there is no annual compliance charge for moorings, the customer service charge (\$35) continues to apply. This pays for our auditing of your record and inspection, as well as the maintenance of the consent record on our database.

#### 8.6.5 An example of how the consent supervision and monitoring charge works

Mr J has a boatshed at Paremata for which he holds a coastal permit to occupy space. Mr J's consent supervision and monitoring charge is made up of his:

- Customer service charge - \$35
- Compliance monitoring charge, comprised of:
  - A half an hour inspection - \$50
  - A half an hour report preparation - \$50

The total charge is:

- $\$35 + \$50 + \$50 = \$135 + \text{GST}$

Mr J also obtained a coastal permit to erect a structure when he built his boatshed. In that year he paid for a compliance visit from Greater Wellington as in Table 8.5 (\$150) plus the \$35 customer service charge.

There is no ongoing customer service charge or compliance monitoring charge for his permit to erect a structure but there is an ongoing charge for the structure to occupy the coastal marine area.

### 8.7 Coastal permit to discharge to air

This part of this Schedule relates to section 15 of the Resource Management Act 1991 where the source of the discharge is in the coastal marine area.

#### 8.7.1 Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge

- Customer service charge
- Compliance monitoring charge

There is no state of the environment monitoring charge for this consent type.

GST is added to the consent supervision and monitoring charge.

#### 8.7.2 Customer service charge

- \$35

### 8.7.3 Compliance monitoring charge

The compliance monitoring charge is calculated using Table 8.6 below. The Table describes differing monitoring requirements for consents of varying levels of complexity and effect.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to write a report for you and Greater Wellington about the compliance visit.

Time spent by Greater Wellington staff is charged at \$100 per hour. You can estimate your likely charge by multiplying the **Length of inspection** and **reporting time** columns by \$100.

We can advise you of the category of your consent.

Table 8.6: Coastal permit to discharge contaminants to air

Category	Description of activity (examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Total Reporting time (hours)	Total per year
1	Minimal impact: localised effects; little or no odour; minimal potential for effects to alter over course of consent - good compliance history	Once every three years	1 hour	1 hour	\$66.67
2	Minimal impact: no compliance history	Once every two years	1 hour	1 hour	\$100
3	Small impact: localised effects; little or no odour; small volume of contaminants; intermittent discharge - good compliance history	Once every two years	1 hour	1 hour	\$100
4	Small impact: no compliance history	Yearly	1 hour	1 hour	\$200
5	Moderate impact: localised effects; some odour; small – medium industrial processes; larger boilers - good compliance history	Once every two years	1 hour	2 hours	\$150
6	Moderate impact: - no compliance history	Yearly	1 hour	2 hours	\$300
7	Medium impact: medium - large industrial sites or small - medium industrial sites with diffuse sources; medium volumes and/or multiple discharges; non-localised effects or in sensitive area; moderate odour; aerosol formation; potential effects of high probability or of low probability but high potential impact; - good compliance history	Yearly	2 hours	3 hours	\$500

Category	Description of activity (examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Total Reporting time (hours)	Total per year
8	Medium impact: no compliance history	Twice yearly	2 hours	6 hours	\$1000
9	Significant impact: affects wide area; multiple discharges; significant odour; large industrial discharges close to residential areas; local atmospheric conditions likely to increase problems; potential adverse health effects; olfactory fatigue; - good compliance history	Twice yearly	2 hours	8 hours	\$1200
10	Significant impact: - no compliance history	Three times a year	2 hours	12 hours	\$1800
11	Non-standard	Depends on the situation			

### Explanation of the customer service and compliance charges

Table 8.6 describes a hierarchy of effects from a discharge with minimal impact to one with wide ranging or significant impacts.

As the Table indicates, a consent with a good compliance record is not inspected as often, leading to a reduction in your compliance monitoring charge. A good compliance record is established by three years of compliance with the conditions of your consent.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to:

- Undertake further investigations (if necessary)
- Write a report for you on the compliance visit
- Advise you whether or not your consent meets its conditions
- Report to Greater Wellington

The effects of air discharges vary considerably, depending on the nature of the operation and its location. Many air discharges are categorised as non-standard and have their monitoring requirements tailored to their individual requirements.

## 8.8 Coastal permits to use coastal water or for recreational use

This part of this Schedule relates to section 12(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991. The activities covered by this section are generally recreational activities in coastal waters, e.g., windsurfer hire and boat charters.

### 8.8.1 Components of the consent supervision and monitoring charge

- Customer service charge

- Compliance monitoring charge

There is no state of the environment monitoring charge.

GST is added to the consent supervision and monitoring charge.

#### 8.8.2 Customer service charge

- \$35

#### 8.8.3 Compliance monitoring charge

The compliance monitoring charge is calculated using Table 8.7 below. The Table describes differing monitoring requirements for consents of varying levels of complexity and effect.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to write a report for you and Greater Wellington about the compliance visit.

Time spent by Greater Wellington staff is charged at \$100 per hour. You can estimate your likely charge by multiplying the **Length of inspection** and **reporting time** columns by \$100.

Most of these permits relate to activities in Category 2 in this Table. We can advise you of the category of your consent.

Table 8.7: Coastal permits to use coastal water, coastal permits for recreational uses

Category	Description of activity (examples)	Inspection frequency (per year)	Length of inspection (hours)	Cost of laboratory analysis	Number of lab analyses (per year)	Total Reporting time (hours)	Total per year
1	Activities with initial effects but no ongoing environmental effects	Yearly	1 hour	0	None	½ hour	\$150
		None	None	0	None	None	\$0
2	Non-standard	Depends on the situation					

#### 8.8.4 Explanation of the consent supervision and monitoring charge

Most permits to use coastal water or for recreational purposes are charged on a one-off basis. They receive an initial inspection when they are set up and are charged a compliance monitoring charge and customer service charge. They incur no charges after that.



Activities with effects which may change throughout the life of the consent receive regular monitoring. As this may vary according to the nature of the consent, these consents are classified as non-standard. Their compliance requirements are determined at the time the consent is granted.

The column labelled "Reporting Time" tells how long it takes our staff to:

- Undertake further investigations (if necessary)
- Write a report for you on the compliance visit
- Advise you whether or not your consent meets its conditions
- Report to Greater Wellington

## **8.9 Restricted coastal activities**

We may charge to recover an appropriate proportion of our actual and reasonable costs incurred in connection with the monitoring and supervision of a resource consent for a restricted coastal activity. See Regulation 6 of the Resource Management (Transitional, Fees, Rents, and Royalties) Regulations 1991.

These charges are the same as the relevant customer service, compliance monitoring, and state of the environment monitoring (where applicable) charges listed elsewhere in Schedule 8 (e.g., a restricted coastal activity which is a discharge has the same charge as a discharge to coastal water in Schedule 8.4).

Water, air, earth and energy – elements in Greater Wellington’s logo that combine to create and sustain life. Greater Wellington promotes **Quality for Life** by ensuring our environment is protected while meeting the economic, cultural and social needs of the community

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Published July 2008  
GW/REG-G-08/89

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