

Policy & planning framework

Regional context

Water policy and planning context:





- 11 Martin

BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL



Lake Rotorua

Policies & rules





2008: "Rule 11": N & P discharges capped

2009: Lake Rotorua and Rotoiti Action Plan:



N – target 435t/yr

P – target 37t/yr











Policies & rules



Proposed Regional Policy Statement

- Limit set 435 tN/yr
- To be allocated amongst land-uses
- To be achieved by 2032; intermediate catchment-wide target to achieve 70% by 2020

Ten Year Plan

– \$45.5 million nutrient reduction fund





		Tonnes r	itrogen/yr	
Current nitrogen load		755		
Sustainable nitrogen load		435		
Reduction required		320		
	Possible engineering reductions		50	
	Pastoral reductions		270	
Current pastoral load		526	50%	
Sustainable pastoral load		256	reductio	





Rules Programme – 140 tonne reduction

By 2015	Farm Nutrient Plans	Plans will be put in place for every farm, setting out a practical pathway of staged nitrogen reductions.
By 2017	Resource consents	Farms will be consented, with a Farm Nutrient Plan as a consent condition.
By 2032	Nitrogen Discharge Allowances	Average of 35 kgN/ha/yr for dairy and 13 kgN/ha/yr for drystock, with adjustments made for geophysical and farm system characteristics.

\$5.5*m* available to support meeting the requirements of the rules and to engage with the incentives fund.

Incentives Programme – 100 tonne reduction				
By 2022	Incentives fund	\$40m "below the line" to remove 100 tonnes of nitrogen.		
Gorse Programme – 30 tonne reduction				
By 2022	Gorse fund	Separate funding to remove 30 tonnes of nitrogen from gorse.		

Draft Rules Structure

Resource consent types being considered.

Туре	Process	Criteria			
Permitted	No resource consent is needed but landowners must meet rule conditions	 Properties up to 2 ha Properties between 2ha and 40ha that discharge less than 10kg N/ha/yr Forest blocks 			
Controlled	Resource consent needed and must be granted if activity meets the rule conditions. Consent duration of 20 years.	 Properties larger than 40 ha or between 2-40 ha discharging over 10kg N /ha/yr with approved Farm Nutrient Plans <u>showing managed reduction</u> to reach the Nitrogen Discharge Allowance (NDA) by 2032 			
Non Complying	Resource consent needed and can be declined. Consent duration of 5 years.	 Properties that do not meet above rule requirements. Properties that have increases in nitrogen loss that are not offset 			
Additional option to consider					
Restricted Discretionary	Resource consent needed and can be declined. Consent duration of 5 years.	 Properties that are larger than 40 ha or between 2-40 ha discharging over 10kg N /ha/yr but do not show managed reductions Consents may be granted for 5 years depending on catchment wide progress to nitrogen reduction target 			





Sector	NDA range (N/ha/yr)	Average reduction
Dairy: <i>includes</i> the effective pasture area in the milking platform, fodder and effluent but <i>excludes</i> runoff (e.g. dairy support) and forest.	30-40kg	30%
Drystock: <i>includes</i> the effective pasture area in sheep, beef, deer , horticulture, cropping and dairy support but <i>excludes</i> forest.	10-20 kg	20%
Forest: <i>includes</i> native bush as well as forestry.	3 kg	N/A



Understanding impacts and options

Beca (2011). Intervention packages for Lake Rotorua. Prepared by Beca Carter Hollings and Ferner Ltd, in association with: NIWA, Nimmo-Bell, AgResearch, GNS Science, Market Economics. (Summary reports, with full reports as appendices).

Connor (2014). Incentive scheme scenarios

Connor (2014). Rotorua Lakes nutrient trading working paper

Daigneault and McDonald (2012). Evaluation of the impact of different policy options for managing water quality limits

Greenhalgh (2009). Assessment of interventions for the Rotorua Lakes

Greenhalgh (2009). Design and implementation guidelines for some Rotorua Lakes interventions

Greenhalgh (2013). Approach to assess the impacts of allocation options. Presentation to StAG

Harris (2012). Guidance on allocation decision making (Selwyn Te Waihora)

Kerr (2012). Presentation on Allocation and Cost Sharing

Kingi et al (2012). Solutions for sustainable Rotorua: The farmers' perspective

Lock and Kerr (2008). Nutrient trading in Lake Rotorua: Social, cultural, economic and environmental issues around a nutrient trading system

Park (2014). Final report to BOPRC about using Overseer in new rules for the Lake Rotorua catchment.

Park et al (2014). Nitrogen losses from Lake Rotorua dairy farms – modelling, measuring and engagement

Perrin Ag (2012). Farmer solutions project.

Perrin Ag (2014). Rotorua NDA impact analysis

Timar et al. (2013). Potential impacts of nutrient discharge allowance allocation methods among heterogeneous farmers in the Lake Rotorua catchment

Waikato Regional Council Environment Court decision for Taupo case.

Woodham and Marsh (2011). The effect of water quality on house prices around the Rotorua Lakes. A preliminary analysis

Yao et al. (2013). Planted forests in NZ. Ecosystem conditions and trends.

What about phosphorous?

Target: 37 t/yr

•Catchment reductions: 10 t/yr

In-lake reductions: 25t/yr





Incentives

Land use Change

- Ōkāreka
 - Rotoehu
- Rotorua
- Rerewhakaaitu

Approved approach



ROTORU

PROGRAMME



Delivery

5-7 member Board Purchase 100 tonnes of N at lowest cost In perpetuity Legally secured



Low N land use solutions

\$3.3 million dollars





BAY OF PLENTY REGIONAL COUNCIL