

Lake Taupo Protection Trust

*Protecting the water quality
of Lake Taupo*



Lake Taupo
Protection Trust

Te wai, te iwi

Lake Taupo Protection Trust

Who we are

- John Kneebone,
Chairman, Cambridge
- Jerry Rickman,
Deputy Chairman, Hamilton
- John Hura,
Turangi
- Sue Yerex,
Turangi
- Colin Horton,
Hamilton
- Gerald Fitzgerald,
Wellington



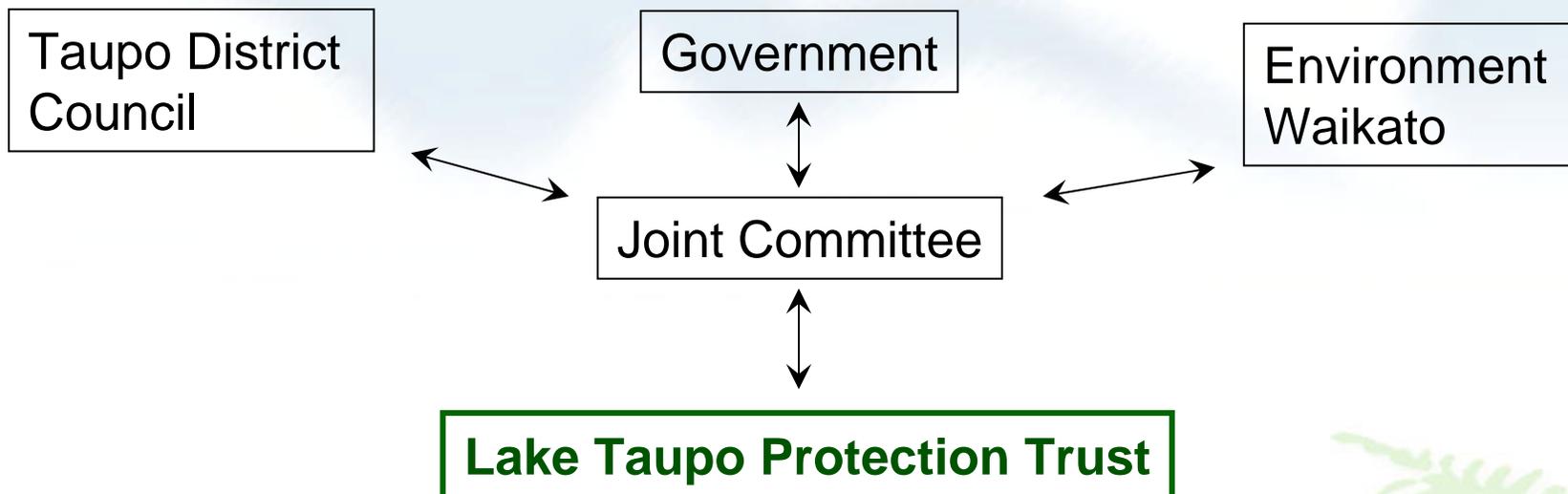
Lake Taupo Protection Trust

What we are

- LTPT - a Charitable Trust formed with a fund of **\$81.5** million to help protect the water quality of Lake Taupo
- LTPT role supports the protection of Lake Taupo through environmental policies enacted under the Resource Management Act
- LTPT is set up under the Local Government Act 2002
- Trust documents specify responsibilities, performance measures and other matters
- LTPT reports to Lake Taupo Protection Project Joint Committee



Lake Taupo Protection Trust



Joint Committee

2 representatives from Government, Ngati Tuwharetoa, Taupo District Council, Environment Waikato

Lake Taupo Protection Trust

Up to 8 people appointed by Joint Committee

Responsible for implementing strategies to reduce manageable N by 20%



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Trust funding

- Ministry for the Environment 45% - Taxpayer
 - Environment Waikato 33% - Regional Ratepayer
 - Taupo District Council 22% - Local Ratepayer
-
- \$81 Million including GST over 15 years
 - Reviewed after 5 years

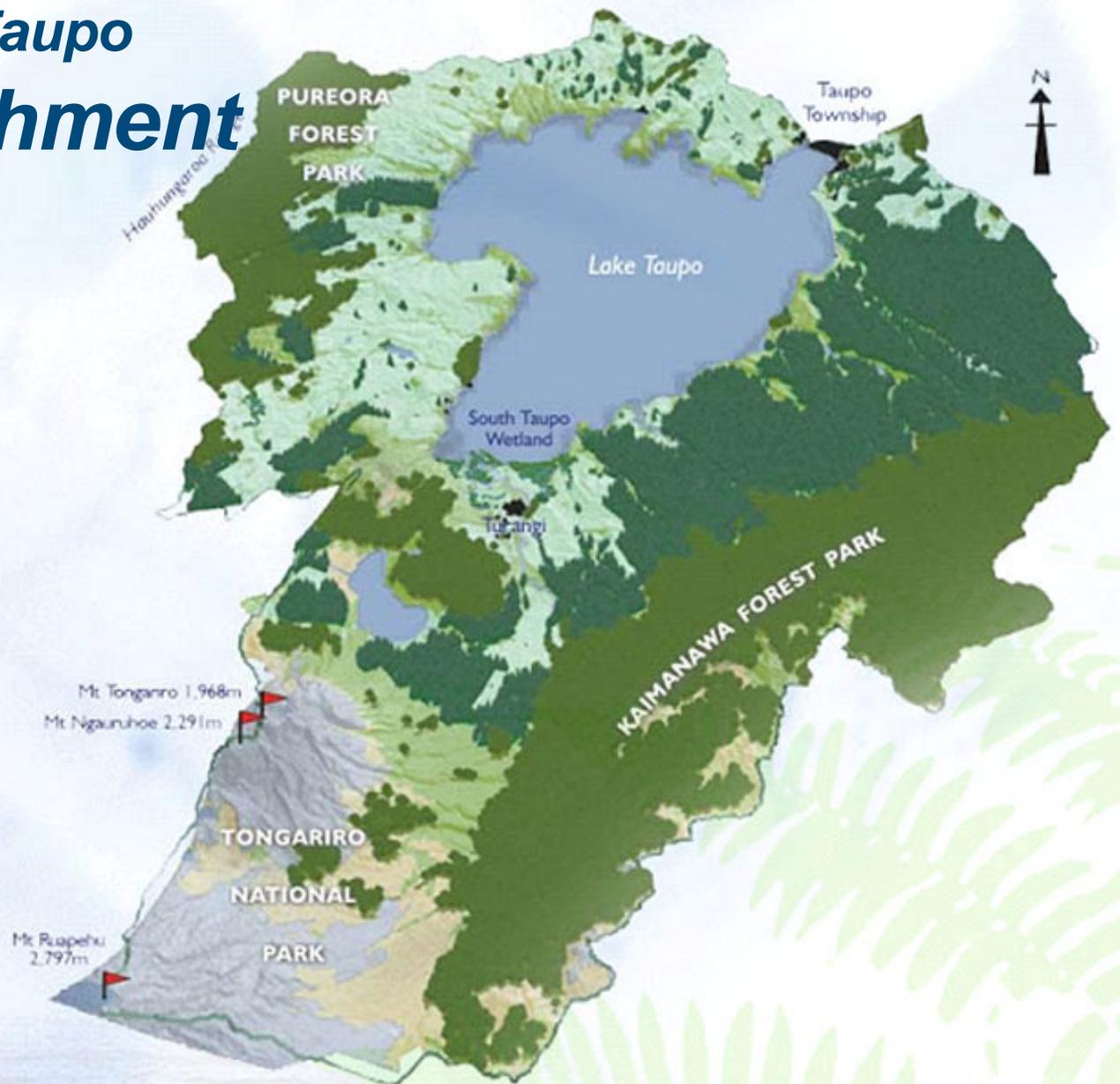


Protecting Lake Taupo

Taupo Catchment

Key

- Tussock grassland
- Shrubland
- Primarily pastoral
- Planted forest
- Indigenous forest
- Water
- Wetland
- Bare ground
- Urban area



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Protecting Lake Taupo

Role of LTPT

Role of LTPT in protecting the water quality of Lake Taupo

- Initial Benchmarking (with EW) nitrogen discharge allowances (NDAs)
- Purchasing N (20 %)
- Facilitating N reduction with land owners
- Supporting research and the technology transfer to reduce N
- Facilitating joint ventures or partnerships to achieve Trust objectives
- Sourcing additional funding (Charitable Trust)
- Monitoring and reporting on Trust performance



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What we do

Reduce manageable N from the Lake Taupo Catchment by 20% over next 13 years

- 100 tonnes N to the lake

Potential Methods

- By land purchase and convert to low N land use (e.g. forests)
- Purchase NDA directly, secure with changes to resource consent (decrease NDA) - this may be surplus N from land use change e.g. farm to low N horticulture, forestry or from use of nitrogen reduction technologies, e.g. wintering off, feedpads

Note

- Other factors considered in decision to purchase N (e.g. Carbon offsets, public access benefits)



Land use – Lake Taupo Catchment

Land use	Area (ha)*	%
<i>Undeveloped</i>	154466	56
<i>Planted forests</i>	64578	24
<i>Sheep and beef</i>	48767	18
<i>Dairy</i>	2319	1
<i>Urban</i>	3500	1
Total	273,630	100

* subject to revision as land use changes



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What we do

Purchaser of permanent N reduction

How

- Trust required to purchase N cost effectively
- Landowners can approach Trust directly when benchmarked and consented

Note

- Different \$ value for N depending on farm system or circumstance
- No floor price for N
- Permanent reductions required



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What we do

Fund research into alternative low N leaching land uses and improved low N pastoral systems

How

- By granting funds for applied research
- 60% to alternatives, 40% to low N pastoral systems
- Trials done on land in the catchment

Note

- Evaluation criteria including:
- relevance, effectiveness, leverage, risk, state of technology, cost, innovation, reputation of research organisation



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What we do

Benchmarking (in partnership with EW)

How

- Gather farm information to determine landowner NDA
- NDA is essential to manage N loss off farm and for LTPT to purchase N
- NDA is used to develop your N management plan
- N management plan forms the basis of your consent

Note

- Accurate information necessary or conservative values assigned for existing pastoral land
- Alternative is to accept permitted activity levels (8 kg N/ha/y)
- A NDA is required before the Trust is able to purchase your N
- No consent = non compliance = a regulatory response



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Nitrogen Offsetting

- N offsetting - an increase of N lost from one property is compensated for (offset) by a reduction of N lost from another property so that the N cap is maintained
- N offsetting is important to allow flexibility and the limited N to be used to advantage
- Land owners may buy, lease or sell NDA's to each other
- Any purchase, lease or sale of NDA's needs to be authorised by a change to a condition of a resource consent under s127 of the RMA



Protecting Lake Taupo Nitrogen Offsetting

- For any application under s127 to increase an NDA there must also be an application under s127 to decrease an NDA
- Purchase, lease or sale price is a matter for individuals to determine
- The Trust can also use the nitrogen offsetting mechanisms to purchase NDA's



Nitrogen Offsets under Proposed Rule 3.10.5.3

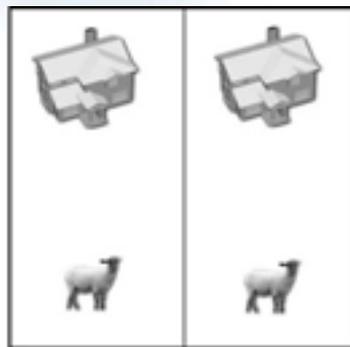
1 ha Forest = 2 kgN/yr



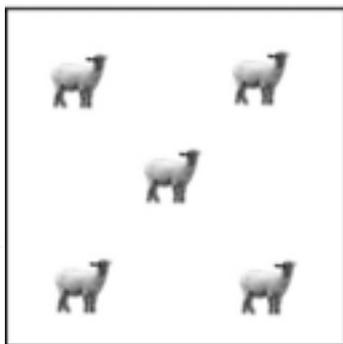
Convert to



2 x 0.5 ha sections with advanced wastewater system = 11.8 kgN/yr



1 ha sheep/beef = 14 kgN/yr



Convert to



0.82 ha forest + 0.18 ha sheep/beef = 4.2 kgN/yr



Result: an additional 9.8 kg N for the ha of land



The trade results in no N increase



Result: a saving of 9.8 kg N for the ha of land

Protecting Lake Taupo

Role of Environment Waikato

Role of EW in protecting Lake Taupo

- Implementing policy
 - Benchmarking nitrogen discharge allowances (NDAs)
 - Issuing, changing and managing consents
 - Providing information and advice to land owners
- Ensuring compliance with the rules protecting the lake
- Monitoring
 - Health of the lake
 - Effectiveness of policies



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Other Information

- Typical N leaching rates
 - Forest (2 kg N/ha/y)
 - Sheep and Beef (9 – 16 kg N/ha/y)
 - Dairy (35 – 70 kg N/ha/y)
 - Basic septic tank (10 kg N/y)
 - Advanced septic tank (3.5 kg N/y)
- Nitrogen off-setting
 - Your leaching rates are determined from NDA
 - Typical offsets
 - 1 ha sheep and beef ~ 4.5 – 8 ha forest
 - 1 ha dairy ~ 17 – 35 ha forest
 - 1 ha dairy ~ 2 – 8 ha sheep and beef
 - All of Kinloch (500 kg N/y ~ 50 ha sheep & beef ~ 10 ha dairy)



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Summary

- Public fund to protect the water quality of Lake Taupo
- Funding research into alternative low N leaching land uses and improved low N pastoral systems
- Assisting farmers with benchmarking and land use change
- Benchmarking to obtain an NDA and consent is necessary for:
 - certainty in farm planning
 - N offsetting
 - maximising flexibility under the nitrogen cap, and
 - for the Trust to purchase your N

