FEDERATED FAMERS PROPOSED CHANGES TO PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE 10

Key changes to Objectives, Policies, Methods and Rules (shown as track changes)

OBJECTIVES

New Objective LR xx: The productive potential of the Lake Rotorua catchment rural land resource is sustained and the growth and efficient operation of rural production activities are provided for.

New Objective LR xy: recognise the multiple values of natural and physical resources by aligning interventions to achieve multiple environmental, social, cultural and economic objectives within a long term strategic approach

POLICIES

LR P1 To reduce nitrogen losses ~~from land~~ to Lake Rotorua to support achievement of the Lake TLI objective, ~~and achieve the 2032 sustainable lake load 2022 managed reduction target as required by established in the Regional Policy Statement~~ and to monitor this target through science and policy reviews.

LR P2 To ~~manage~~ reduce phosphorus loss to Lake Rotorua to support achievement of the Lake TLI objective ~~through the implementation of management practices that will be detailed in Nitrogen Management Plans prepared for individual properties/farming enterprises~~. and to monitor this target through science and policy reviews.

LR P3 To ~~recognise the balance between certainty and the~~ use ~~of~~ the best science and good environmental data in the management of ~~nitrogen~~ nutrients within the Lake Rotorua groundwater catchment by ~~using:~~ developing integrated catchment models which account for all contributing sources of both nitrogen and phosphorous including internal lake loads; and by improving the use of sub-catchment data to inform effective and efficient nutrient reduction strategies.

~~(a) the 435 tonne sustainable annual nitrogen load for Lake Rotorua from the operative Regional Policy Statement Policy WL 3B(c);~~

~~(b) the 755 tonne load to Lake Rotorua estimated by the ROTAN model in 2011 as the position from which nitrogen loss reductions will be determined;~~

~~(c) OVERSEER® 6.2.0 for nitrogen discharge allowance allocation purposes; and~~

~~(d) the pastoral sector reductions within the Integrated Framework approach.~~

LR P4 To implement adaptive management in the management of ~~nitrogen~~ nutrients within the Lake Rotorua groundwater catchment through:

(i) science reviews set out in Method LR M2 and subsequent consideration by Council of recommendations;

(ii) regular reviews of the Regional Policy Statement and Regional Water and Land Plan objectives, policies, rules and methods under the Resource Management Act 1991;

~~(iii) five-year individual on-farm Nitrogen Management Plan review timeframes; and~~

~~(iv) the use of OVERSEER® reference files and proportional requirements to reduce the variability for individual property nitrogen targets.~~

(v) Implementing the Rotorua Lakes WMA to give effect to the NPS-FW 2014

~~Nitrogen allocation~~ Managed Reduction Targets

LR P5 To ~~achieve the~~ support the achievement of ~~Policy LR P1~~ the RWLP TLI objective ~~sustainable load to Lake Rotorua by allocating nitrogen discharge allowances~~ managed reduction targets may be allocated ~~to dairy and drystock activities within the Lake Rotorua groundwater catchment (Table LR 4) subject to further work on dairy support; and to recognise standard OVERSEER® 5.4 loss rates for plantation forestry, bush/scrub and house blocks.~~

~~**Table LR 4: Allocated nitrogen loss rates to sectors.**~~

~~***Overseer 5.4 values to be inserted***~~

~~**Sector**~~	~~**Average nitrogen loss by sector (kgN/ha/yr) (OVERSEER® 6.2.0 5.4)**~~	~~**Nitrogen loss range within each sector (kgN/ha/yr) (OVERSEER® 6.2.0 5.4)**~~
~~**Dairy**~~	~~64.5~~	~~54.6 – 72.8~~
~~**Drystock**~~	~~25.6~~	~~18 – 54.6~~

~~No property/farming enterprise will be required to reduce its nitrogen loss below the bottom of the relevant sector nitrogen loss range.~~

LR P6 ~~To determine individual Nutrient Discharge Allowances that must be achieved by 2032 in accordance with Schedule LR One for all properties/farming enterprises that are not provided for as permitted activities by Rules LR R1 to LR R7~~

LR P7 To enable the authorised transfer of nitrogen loss ~~entitlements~~ increases between properties/farming enterprises from 1 July 2022 through flexibility, transfer and trading mechanisms to encourage efficient outcomes, eg, transferable development rights, offset mechanisms, baseline-and-credit trading schemes; mechanisms for recognising management practices and innovations which are not in Overseer; and making provision for collective consents for multi-property nutrient reduction proposals

LR P8 To ~~require~~ support achievement of the RWLP TLI objective and encourage whole-of-community engagement by enabling sub-catchment ~~property/farming enterprise specific Nitrogen~~ Nutrient Action ~~Management~~ Plans which may include sub-catchment managed reduction targets will be prepared in conjunction with the sub-catchment community ~~and require the implementation of mitigation actions to achieve and maintain Managed Reduction Targets (five-yearly nitrogen loss reduction targets) and Nitrogen Discharge Allowances~~

LR P9 To allow as a permitted activity:

(a) All land uses until 30 June 2017 provided that the land uses do not increase their nitrogen loss.

(b) The use of land for plantation forestry and bush/scrub and constructed wetlands and sediment detainment bunds

(c) The use of land for farming activities on properties/farming enterprises 5 hectares or less in area from 1 July 2017 provided there is no intensive land use.

(d) The use of land for farming activities on properties/farming enterprises greater than 5 hectares in area or between 5 hectares and 10 hectares or less in ~~effective~~ area from 1 July 2017 provided there is no intensive land use.

(e) The use of land for farming activities on properties/farming enterprises between 10 and 40 hectares in ~~effective~~ area from 1 July 2017 to 31 June 2022 provided there is no increase in nitrogen loss and the information keeping and reporting conditions are met.

(f) The use of land for farming activities on properties/farming enterprises in the Lake Rotorua groundwater catchment not previously managed by Rules 11 to 11F from 1 July 2017 to 31 June 2022 provided there is no increase in nitrogen loss and information keeping and reporting conditions are met.

(g) The use of land for farming activities on properties/farming enterprises that can demonstrate low nitrogen loss.

(h) The discharge of nutrients onto or into land provided the land use associated with the discharge is authorised under Rule LR R1 to LR R11.

LR P10 ~~To require resource consents for:~~ To allow as a permitted activity:

(a) The use of land for farming activities on properties/farming enterprises over 40 hectares in ~~effective~~ area from 1 July 2017 provided there is no increase in nitrogen loss and the information keeping and reporting conditions are met.
(b) The use of land for farming activities on properties/farming enterprises between 10 and 40 hectares in ~~effective~~ area from 1 July 2022 provided there is no increase in nitrogen loss and the information keeping and reporting conditions are met.
(c) The use of land for farming activities on properties/farming enterprises less than 5 hectares in area or that are between 5 hectares and less than 10 hectares in ~~effective~~ area that are not low intensity land use from 1 July 2022 provided there is no increase in nitrogen loss and the information keeping and reporting conditions are met.
(d) The use of land for farming activities on properties/farming enterprises in the Lake Rotorua groundwater catchment not previously managed by Rules 11 to 11F that are not low intensity land use from 1 July 2022 provided there is no increase in nitrogen loss and the information keeping and reporting conditions are met.
(e) The discharge of nutrients onto or into land provided the land use associated with the discharge is authorised under Rule LR xx to LR Rxy.

LR P11 ~~To classify land use consent applications for farming activities that submit a Nitrogen Management Plan demonstrating the achievement of Managed Reduction Targets and Nitrogen Discharge Allowances by 2032 as controlled activities.~~

LR P12 ~~To classify as non-complying activities, farming activities that require a land use consent application to be made and that do not submit a Nitrogen Management Plan demonstrating managed reduction.~~

LR P13 To use OVERSEER® version ~~6.2.0~~ 5.4 ~~and subsequent versions~~ consistent with the catchment load estimates to determine the nitrogen loss from land. Any future version changes will need to retain consistency between catchment and farm estimates; and may necessitate a variation to the RPS

LR P14 To consider nitrogen budgets and alternative models for determining nitrogen loss if OVERSEER® cannot be readily used for a specific land use. Consideration of whether alternate nitrogen budgets may be used will take into account:

(a) The ability to reliably estimate a property/farming enterprise's long-term nitrogen loss;

~~(b) The acceptability of information inputs, for example, verifiable leaching rates; and~~

(c) The potential availability of suitably qualified and experienced persons to develop the nitrogen budgets.

Any alternative to OVERSEER® for nitrogen budgeting purposes must be authorised by the Regional Council

LR P15 To require information to be supplied for:

(a) All farming activities on properties/farming enterprises between 5 hectares and 10 hectares in ~~effective~~ area that are not low intensity land use,

(b) All permitted farming activities on properties/farming enterprises between 10 and 40 hectares; and

(c) All permitted farming activities on properties/farming enterprises in the Lake Rotorua groundwater catchment not previously managed by Rules 11 to 11F that are not low intensity land use.

(d) All permitted farming activities on properties/farming enterprises over 40 hectares in area

This information will be used to monitor compliance with permitted activity conditions.

LR P16 To grant controlled activity consents for a duration of twenty years ~~and non-complying activity consents, where granted, for durations less than 20 years.~~ The duration of consents will reflect the nature, scale and robustness of any ~~on-farm~~ mitigation options proposed to ~~achieve~~ offset any proposed increase in nutrient losses from the property/farming enterprise's benchmark ~~2032 Nitrogen Discharge Allowance~~

LR P17 ~~To decline the re-consenting of activities that have failed to achieve the required reductions in nitrogen loss.~~

LR P 18 When developing rules, the Council will ensure they meet the following guiding principles:

- Flexibility
  - the underlying approach is principles or effects based
  - entities have scope to adopt least-cost and innovative approaches
  - non-regulatory measures including self-regulation are used wherever possible
- Proportionality
  - proposed rules have been tested against a risk-based, cost-benefit framework
  - the burden of rules and their enforcement is proportionate to benefits expected
  - changes proposed have been tested to assure the benefits outweigh the costs of disruption
- Certainty
  - the regulatory system is predictable and provides certainty for plan users
- Growth supporting
  - economic objectives are given appropriate weighting
  - identifying and justifying trade-offs is explicit in the accompanying s32 reports
  - the need for businesses to take long term investment decisions is taken into account, including by providing for maximum consent durations for major investments

METHODS

~~**LR M1**~~ ~~Regional Council will supply information to Rotorua District Council for inclusion on Land Information Memorandum that:~~

~~(a) clearly identifies rural properties/farming enterprises that lie within the Lake Rotorua groundwater catchment boundary and are subject to these nitrogen management rules; and~~

(b) ~~advises landowners of rural properties/farming enterprises identified in Method LR M1(a) to contact the Bay of Plenty Regional Council for further information~~.

LR M2 Regional Council will review and publish the science that determined the objectives and limits set in the RPS and the Regional Water and Land Plan for Lake Rotorua on a five yearly basis from 2017. These reviews may include:

(a) Review of trends in Lake water quality attributes including nitrogen, phosphorus, Chlorophyll a, algal blooms, clarity, trophic level index[1] for in-lake, inflows, and outflow where relevant; review of the health of indigenous fauna and flora and review of interactions and impacts of introduced fauna and flora

~~(b)~~ Review of progress towards achieving the RWLP TLI objective ~~RPS Policy WL 6B(c) 2022 catchment nitrogen load target~~

(c) Review of the RPS Policy WL 3B(c) catchment nitrogen load, and a nominal phosphorus (external and internal) catchment load of 37 tP/yr[2], and any other nitrogen and phosphorus load combinations that catchment modelling shows would meet the Lake Rotorua Trophic Level Index of 4.2. This may necessitate:

(i) a review and rerun of the lake model (or any successor model), including its ability to replicate recent years data;

(ii) a review and rerun of ROTAN (or any successor model), including nitrogen and phosphorous loss rates, groundwater trends and attenuation rates by sub-catchment, including OVERSEER® or similar estimates;

(iii) an assessment of the efficacy and risks of alum dosing and an assessment of land-based or catchment-based phosphorus loss mitigation.

(d) Review of relevant New Zealand and international lake water quality remediation science.

(e) Recommendations to Council including for any necessary amendments to the RPS and the RWLP if the science supporting the targets or loads materially alters

LR M3 Regional Council will respond to the recommendations that result from Method LR M2 science reviews through a formal and public decision making process. This may include initiation of a plan change and review of resource consent conditions.

LR M4 Regional Council will monitor permitted activities and any developing technologies to ensure that any related risks of ~~nitrogen~~ nutrient loss to the catchment are understood and acted on if necessary.

LR M5 Regional Council will:

(a) ~~develop and maintain a Rule Implementation Plan;~~ support the establishment and resourcing of sub-catchment committees to develop sub-catchment Action Plans for the reduction of nutrient loads to the lake

[1] Trophic Level Index is defined in the Operative Regional Water and Land Plan.
[2] This nominal phosphorus load was first determined by Rutherford et al (1989) and confirmed in subsequent advice from the Water Quality Technical Advisory Group.

(b) report on the achievement of the ~~Rule Implementation Plan~~ sub-catchment Action Plans on a five-yearly basis through plan effectiveness reporting;

(c) ~~develop and maintain a Nitrogen Discharge Allowance Register, that will~~ monitor catchment-wide progress towards meeting the ~~RPS Policy WL 3B(c) catchment nitrogen load~~ RWLP TLI objective

(d) provide land advisory services and incentives to support land use management change and land use change that reduces nitrogen and phosphorus loss in the catchment; and

(e) encourage industry good practices to be implemented on rural properties/farming enterprises to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus loss in the catchment.

LR Method 41: Develop and implement Sub-Catchment Action Plans to maintain or improve lake water quality to meet the TLI set in Objective 11. Action Plans will be developed according to the following process.

Action Plan Stages

Stage 1 – Risk Assessment and Problem Evaluation

Stage 2 – Project Prioritisation

Stage 3 – Development of Action Plan for Lake Sub-Catchment

(a) Where lake water quality exceeds the TLI and/or where nutrient loads exceed managed reduction targets

(i) Identify and quantify the lake water quality problem and any necessary research.

(ii) Identify and quantify the reduction of nitrogen and phosphorus required in the sub-catchment to achieve the TLI or MRT

(iii) Estimate the contributing sources of nitrogen and phosphorus in the sub-catchment, and the effects of existing land uses and activities in the catchment on the lake's nutrient load.

(iv) Estimate the lag between actual land use change and lake water quality effects.

(v) Establish a timeline for developing an Action Plan for the lake sub-catchment.

(c) Develop and implement Stage 3 and 4 of the Action Plan in conjunction with an Action Plan Working Group comprising appropriate parties from the individual sub-catchment and an independent coordinator. The Action Plan Working Group will include, but is not limited to, Rotorua District Council, iwi, community groups, landowners, and relevant resource management agencies and industry representative groups. The main aims of Stage 3 of the Action Plan are:

(i) Identify factors that affect lake water quality and any necessary research.

(ii) Include equitable and workable provisions to address effects on existing land uses where it is necessary to restrict land use to maintain or improve water quality

Such provisions include, but are not limited to, criteria for possible financial assistance and land acquisition.

(iii) Identify efficient, cost-effective and equitable measures and options to reduce inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus from the lake catchment to maintain or improve lake water quality.

(iv) Determine if the TLI and/or MRTs can be realistically achieved, and a practicable timeline for achieving the target TLI and/or MRTs

(d) Identify the costs and benefits of different nutrient management and reduction methods. Such methods include, but are not limited to:

(i) Education on nutrient management;

(ii) Riparian retirement;

(iii) Constructed wetlands;

(iv) Sewage reticulation;

(v) Review of existing discharge consents in the catchment;

(vi) Land use changes;

(vii) Land purchase or lease;

(viii) Engineering works;

(ix) Nutrient trading systems.

(e) Take into account the macro-economic and micro-economic effects of lake water quality maintenance or improvement measures, including the value of land use and lake water quality to the catchment, district, region and wider community.

(f) Apply existing funding policies and other funding options for lake water quality maintenance or improvement works, including, but not limited to:

(i) Differential rating as a means of paying for works within the catchment.

(ii) Central government funding.

(iii) User charges.

(iv) Environmental Programmes.

(g) Determine if regulatory measures are necessary to control the discharge of nitrogen or phosphorus, or both, from land use activities in the lake catchment

(h) Document a timetable for implementing nutrient management and reduction options.

4 Stage 4 – Implementation and Monitoring of Action Plans

(a) Implement the lake water quality improvement measures identified and agreed to in Stage 3.

(b) Evaluate and report progress towards achieving the TLI in Objective 11 and/or MRTs to all

parties, and the community.

New method: add a method making provision for a process to recognise management practices and innovations which are not currently recognised in Overseer.

RULES

Rule 1 - Permitted Activity

The use of land for farming activities/farming enterprises on properties which are less than 5 hectares in area are permitted provided the following condition is met:

a) The farming activities/farming enterprises do not comprise of any of the following land use activities:
   - Commercial cropping; or
   - Commercial horticulture; or
   - Dairy farming.

Rule 2 - Permitted Activity

The use of land for farming activities/farming enterprises on properties which are greater than 5 ha in area but less than 10 hectares in area are permitted provided the following conditions are met:

a) The stocking rate on the property does not exceed the stocking rates specified in Schedule XX at any point in time; and
b) The farming activities/farming enterprises do not comprise of any of the following land use activities:
   - Commercial cropping; or
   - Commercial horticulture; or
   - Dairy farming

Rule 3 – Permitted Activity

The use of land for farming activities/farming enterprises on properties which are greater than 10 hectares in area, or do not meet the conditions of Rules 1 and 2, are permitted provided the following conditions are met:

a) The use of land for farming activities/farming enterprises on properties which are less than 40 hectares in area:
   - The farming activities/farming enterprises will establish a nutrient benchmark in accordance with Schedule AA and provide that information to Council by 2017, and will not exceed it
b) The use of land for farming activities/farming enterprises on properties which are greater than 40 hectares in area:
   - The farming activities/farming enterprises have a lawfully established nutrient benchmark for the property and will not exceed it; or will establish a nutrient benchmark in accordance with Schedule AA and provide that information to Council by 2017, and will not exceed it

❖ For the purpose of Rule 3 nutrient benchmark means Council was provided with a register of the annual average export of nitrogen and phosphorus from the property for the agreed benchmarking period.

Rule 4 – Controlled Activity

The use of land for farming activities/farming enterprises on properties which do not meet Rule 3 is a controlled activity the following conditions are met:

a) The increase in the export of nitrogen or phosphorous from the proposed farming activity/farming enterprise will be fully offset by the use of nutrient management measures on land within the same lake catchment; and
b) The nutrient management measures used to fully offset the effects of the proposed land use do not occur on land which is covered by indigenous forest cover or is on land located within an urban area or lakeside settlement area

Matters of control

a) Measures to offset adverse effects on water quality, including surface water and groundwater.
b) Measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on aquatic ecosystems in streams and rivers.
c) Aspects of the land use activity that cause an increase in the export of nitrogen or phosphorus from the activity.
d) Measures to fully offset the increase in the export of nitrogen or phosphorus from the activity within the same lake catchment.
e) Contractual arrangements with third parties where the offset measures are not applied on the property.
f) Where the offset is not applied on the property, the change to the nutrient benchmark for both properties. The nutrient benchmark for the property where the land use activity will take place will increase, and the property where offset measures will take place will decrease accordingly.
g) Information and monitoring requirements.

Rule 5 – Restricted Discretionary Activity

The use of land for farming activities/farming enterprises on properties which do not meet Rule 4 is a Restricted Discretionary Activity:

Matters of Discretion

a) Measures to offset adverse effects on water quality, including surface water and groundwater, including consideration of measures which may not be recognised in Overseer.
b) Measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on aquatic ecosystems in streams and rivers.
c) Aspects of the land use activity that cause an increase in the export of nitrogen or phosphorus from the activity.
d) Measures to fully offset the increase in the export of nitrogen or phosphorus from the activity within the same lake catchment.
e) Contractual arrangements with third parties where the offset measures are not applied on the property.
f) Where the offset is not applied on the property, the change to the nutrient benchmark limit for both properties. The nutrient benchmark for the property where the land use activity will take place will increase, and the property where offset measures will take place will decrease accordingly.
g) Information and monitoring requirements.

SCHEDULES

Schedule AA - Nutrient Benchmark

Information required for Nutrient benchmark

1) Land area;
2) Soils drainage class and soil characteristics;
3) Rainfall;
4) Slope/Topography;
5) Land cover and land uses on the property (including percentage of land area in different land uses);
6) Percentage of riparian area of rivers streams and lakeshore on the property that have been fenced, or in retirement plantings
7) Area of wetlands on the property.
8) Number of houses on the property.
9) Type of sewage treatment for the houses on the property.
10) Fertiliser application – type and amount of fertiliser, and percentage of amount applied in May, June and July.
11) Type of livestock on the property.
12) Peak number of livestock by stock type.
13) For beef properties, the percentage of female livestock.
14) Number of livestock taken off the property, or put onto a wintering pad/loafing pad/feedpad during winter.
15) Where a wintering pad/loafing pad/feedpad is used, the waste treatment and disposal system for the wintering pad/loafing pad/feedpad.
16) Crop type(s), and area in each crop. This includes forestry.
17) Volume of irrigation.
18) Supplementary stock feed purchased or sold off-farm.
19) Description of other land management practices relevant to nutrient management.
20) Annual exports from the property (e.g. crops, livestock, milk solids etc).

Schedule LR Six – Nitrogen Management Plan requirements

~~*The aim of the Nitrogen Management Plan is to manage nutrient reduction so the property/farming enterprise meets the Nitrogen Discharge Allowance by 2032.*~~

A Nitrogen Management Plan shall be prepared in accordance with A or B below by a suitably qualified and experienced person.

The Nitrogen Management Plan shall take into account sources of nitrogen associated with the farming activity and identify all ~~relevant~~ reasonable, practicable and affordable nitrogen management practices and mitigation measures.

The plan requirements will apply to:

1 A plan prepared for an individual property or farm enterprise; or

2 A plan prepared for an individual property which is part of a farming enterprise or a collective of pastoral properties.

A Nitrogen Management Plans prepared for an individual property or a farming enterprise as part of an industry environment management programme approved by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

B Nutrient Management Plans prepared for an individual property or a farming enterprise that are not derived from an industry environment management programme.

Nitrogen Management Plans shall contain as a minimum:

1 Property details:

(a) Physical address.

(b) Name of a contact person.

(c) Description of ownership structure.

(d) Legal description of the land and farm identifier as provided by Regional Council.

(e) Name and contact details of the person responsible for managing the property/farming enterprise if different from above.

2 A map(s) or aerial photograph at a scale that clearly shows:

(a) The boundaries of the property.

(b) A block map for the property/farming enterprise.

~~3~~ The start point on which nitrogen loss allocation is based, relevant Managed Reduction Targets ~~and the Nitrogen Discharge Allowance allocated to the property/farming enterprise that must be achieved by 2032.~~

4 Any nitrogen benchmark under Rule 11 of the Regional Water and Land Plan.

5 A description of how each of the following management objectives, where relevant, will be met.

(a) *Nitrogen management:* ~~To minimise nitrogen losses and achieve the Nitrogen Discharge Allowance allocated to the property/farming enterprise by 2032~~. The Nitrogen Management Plan must include:

(i) A nitrogen budget for the property/farming enterprise that matches the current system or use of the system.

~~(ii)~~ A pathway, including a schedule of mitigation actions, that demonstrates managed reduction to achieve the Managed Reduction Targets ~~and the 2032 Nitrogen Discharge Allowance in accordance with LR P8.~~

(iii) The specific data and records that will be kept to measure compliance with specific targets and mitigation actions defined in 5(a)ii.

(iv) A description of any specific risks related to nitrogen leaching and runoff risks and how these will be addressed.

(b) *Phosphorus management:* To identify the environmental risks associated with phosphorus and sediment loss from the subject property, the significance of those risks and implementation of industry best practice management to avoid or reduce the risks.

~~(c) *Effluent management:* To manage the risks associated with the operation of effluent systems to ensure effluent systems are compliant with consent conditions (including permitted activity standards) every day of the year.~~

(d) *Gorse management:* To manage gorse to minimise nitrogen losses.

(e) Water irrigation management: To operate water irrigation systems in a way that minimises nitrogen losses from the property.

(f) *Fertiliser management:* To manage the risks associated with the application of fertiliser. Fertiliser must be applied in accordance with the Code of Practice for Nutrient Management 2013 or as updated; and either

(i) the Spreadmark Code of Practice 2015 or as updated; or

(ii) With spreading equipment that is maintained and self-calibrated to Spreadmark Code of Practice standards.

6 Nitrogen budgets must be prepared using the OVERSEER® Nutrient Budget model (or an alternative model authorised by the Regional Council) in accordance with Policy LR P13 and LR P14.

7 Nitrogen Management Plans shall be updated:

(i) at no more than five yearly intervals from 1 June 2017; and

(ii) in response to a significant farm system change; or

(iii) in response to the addition or removal of leased land or land with contractual arrangements in support of a property/farming enterprise; or

(iv) on the transfer of Nitrogen Discharge Allowances; or

(v) on the transfer of Managed Reduction Offsets to meet a Managed Reduction Target; or

(vi) by agreement with the Chief Executive of the Regional Council.

All updated Nitrogen Management Plans must meet the intent of the original Nitrogen Management Plan and include an updated nitrogen budget.

The information requested by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council shall be provided in an electronic format compatible with Regional Council information systems and may include but shall not be limited to the following reports from OVERSEER® or their equivalent if an alternative model is used: Nutrient Budget, Nitrogen, Summary, and Nitrogen Overview.