

Disposal at Sea: International Assessment of Application and Permit (Monitoring) Fees

 Environment Canada / Environnement Canada		PERMIT APPLICATION (DISPOSAL AT SEA)*		Application Identification (EC OFFICE USE ONLY) Name: Number:										
* Ce formulaire est aussi disponible en français														
PROPOSED ACTIVITY Permits are issued in accordance with Division 3 of Part 7 of the <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i> (the "Act"). "Disposal" has the same meaning as in subsection 122(1) of the Act. Information provided on this form will be used to evaluate the application for a permit. Applicants should consult their nearest regional Disposal at Sea Program office of Environment Canada before preparing or submitting an emergency permit application under section 128 of the Act. The following activities are covered by this application. Indicate those activities that apply to you: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Loading for the purpose of disposal <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Disposal of waste or other matter <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Disposal on ice <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Other: _____														
SUBSTANCE TO BE DISPOSED OF AT SEA: <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">Dredged material</div>														
IDENTIFICATION AND APPLICANT INFORMATION														
NAME OF APPLICANT		TELEPHONE NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS/FAX NO.											
ADDRESS		TYPE OF BUSINESS												
PERMIT HISTORY - List the permit numbers and expiry dates of any previous permits (to a maximum of five), including renewals, that are relevant to this application. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Permit No.</th> <th style="width: 70%;">Expiry Date (year/month)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>					Permit No.	Expiry Date (year/month)								
Permit No.	Expiry Date (year/month)													
NAME OF INDIVIDUAL(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR PROPOSED ACTIVITY		TELEPHONE NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS/FAX NO.											
NAME OF TECHNICAL CONTACT(S) FOR PROPOSED ACTIVITY		TELEPHONE NO.	EMAIL ADDRESS/FAX NO.											
INFORMATION ON THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY AND GENERAL INFORMATION														
DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY - Give a general description of the proposed activity and its purpose. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div>														
NUMBER OF PAGES ATTACHED <input type="checkbox"/>														

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Prepared for Environment Canada
Disposal at Sea Program

16 April 2015

Preface

In 1993, Environment Canada increased the application fee for disposal at sea permits to \$2,500 from \$50. The increase was intended to show that sea disposal was not the least costly alternative for waste disposal and also to recover some of the costs of processing applications. In 1999, Environment Canada introduced a permit (monitoring) fee that recovers \$470 per 1,000 cubic metres of dredged material or excavated geological matter disposed of at sea through a permit issued under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999. This fee was authorized under the *Financial Administration Act*.

The fee was estimated to be the fair market value of the right or privilege of permitting access to suitable disposal sites under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*. This value was estimated as being approximately equal to the cost of maintaining that right and privilege through disposal site monitoring. The revenue is returned to the Disposal at Sea Program to cover Environment Canada's costs for monitoring, so that users can have continued access to suitable sites and the sites can be managed in an environmentally acceptable manner.

The fees are being reevaluated to ensure that they are reasonable, are in line with other jurisdictions' fee structures, and attain their original objectives of providing proponents access to sustainable dumpsites in the marine environment. The information in this report is the result of a survey of the fee structures in other countries that operate similar disposal at sea programs under the London Convention and Protocol¹.

Information is provided for the following jurisdictions:

- Australia
- Germany
- Norway
- Netherlands
- South Africa
- United Kingdom
- USA- Federal, USA- State of California, USA- State of Connecticut, USA-State of Washington

Authors Note: Summaries of each jurisdiction's information is included in the Appendices, which includes fees, the basis for the fees, placement, service standards, and other pertinent information. The reader may find it useful to get the full picture of each jurisdiction to read the summaries first. The body of the report attempts to extract the information in the summaries on a subject basis for each jurisdiction, i.e., fees, the basis for fees, placement, and service standards. This approach leads to some duplication, but

¹ These are two marine pollution prevention treaties to which Canada is a Party. Canada implements its obligations under these treaties through Part 7, Division 3 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*.

serves to enable comparisons between jurisdictions.

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Section 1 Introduction

For disposal of waste materials at sea, Environment Canada imposes two user fees:

1. Application Fee: \$2,500.
2. Permit (Monitoring) Fee: \$470 per 1,000 cubic meters of dredged or excavated material. This fee only applies to dredged or excavated materials.

Environment Canada and the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat have initiated a preliminary review of these fees to assess whether they are sufficient to recover program costs and are reasonable and in line with other jurisdictions. Environment Canada is also considering the costs and potential fees associated with a potential permitted placement at sea regime.

Information from other countries regarding fees for disposal at sea of dredged and excavated material and for placement of materials at sea is provided in this report. The information and data resulted from an international assessment of other similar Disposal at Sea Programs in Australia, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Background

Prior to 1993 the application fee for disposal at sea in Canada was \$50 and was only charged to non-government applicants. The *Application Fee* of \$2,500 was introduced in 1993, and was intended to alter the perception that disposal at sea was the cheapest disposal option for wastes but not to exceed what the market would bear and thus encourage illegal disposal. The fee was also intended to defer part of the cost to EC of conducting an assessment of a permit application. Even with the fee, selection of a disposal site is the responsibility of the applicant, as are the conduct and costs associated with characterizing the material. The application requires the proponent to send Environment Canada information which is reviewed by the permit authority. Specific activities include but are not limited to:

- Assessment of the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics of the dredged materials,
- Analysis of alternatives to marine disposal, including beneficial uses.
- Environmental acceptability of disposal in marine waters,
- Review of proponent selected dumpsite, and supporting documentation,
- Prescription of management techniques, as needed, to minimize potential impacts on marine resources,
- Public consultation in permit and documentation review, and, finally
- Permit issuance.

The Application Fee applies to all wastes for which permits may be issued but does not fully recover today's costs of application review and permit issuance.

The Permit (*Monitoring*) Fee of \$470 per 1,000 cubic meters of dredged or excavated material is a right and privilege fee charged to ensure a fair return to the Canadian public for the use of a

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public resource. To ensure sites can continue to be used sustainably, the fees were intended to enable a representative disposal site monitoring program for disposal of dredged or excavated (inert, inorganic, geological) materials. Monitoring is undertaken by Environment Canada to ensure that the potential effects at the dumpsite are the same as predicted during the permit application and review process, and therefore that appropriate sites can continue to be used for disposal.

The Monitoring Program supported by the Fee includes these elements.

- Developing annual monitoring plans, and consulting with the proponents, including selecting representative dumpsites to monitor,
- Adjusting the monitoring program with respect to potential environmental, economic, or public concerns on certain dumpsites raised during public consultations,
- Assessing movement of the material on the sea floor (is it staying on the site or is it moving offsite, possibly towards a sensitive area?).
- Assessing physical, chemical, and biological properties over time (e.g., is there chemical contamination, toxicity, or bioaccumulation? Did the permit assessment miss anything?).
- Taking appropriate management actions, e.g., prescribing dumping operational controls to keep the site operational, or in an extreme case, to close the site that is found to be unsuitable for further use.
- Producing monitoring reports.

Costs that are intended to be covered by the both the application fee and the permit (monitoring) fee include direct costs such as:

- Employee salaries.
- Employee benefits (20% of salaries).
- Monitoring costs, including vessels operations, equipment purchase/use/maintenance, analytical costs, review and preparation of annual monitoring plans and reports, client and public review, and other associated actions by government or contract personnel.

The Permit (monitoring) fee was also originally intended to recover indirect costs (indirect costs in 1999 were determined to be 42% of direct costs) borne by the government, including (but not limited to):

- Office space rent and associated costs of heating, power, supplies, computers and communications, and maintenance.
- Other costs such as taxes and insurance, accounting, human resources, legal support, capital outlays, and depreciation.

Approach to Collection of Information and Data

Three specific pathways were followed to collect the information in this report: emails to colleagues in other countries, website searches, and telephone conversations. Countries selected included those for which Environment Canada had received information when their fees were initially set, plus Norway, Sweden, Germany, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. No information was received Sweden or New Zealand, as the primary contact in

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Sweden was on family leave and New Zealand did not respond. Questions which were included in the initial emails are shown in the text box.

Within the USA, information was received from the Dredging Contractors of America regarding the Harbor Maintenance Tax to support dredging of U.S. federal channels and harbors. In addition, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provided information on permit and monitoring fees. In addition, the States of Washington, California, and Connecticut provided information. Within California, information was received from five separate agencies that were contacted and that charge fees for dredging and disposal of dredged material:

- Dredged Material Management Office (federal-state)
- California Water Board
- California Coastal Commission
- San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
- California State Lands Commission

Questions Sent to Countries and Three USA States on Fees for Disposal and Fees for Placement
Part 1 User Fees for Disposal
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Do you charge user fees to proponents of dumping waste materials into marine waters? How much are those fees?2. What is the basis for those user fees? See the attached one page explanation of Environment Canada's user fees.3. Do you have allowances to charge more in cases of major-projects or projects that will cost more due to local factors, such as remoteness of the dumpsite?4. Are your user fees intended to achieve full recovery or something less? If less, please explain the basis for why it is less than full recovery.5. Could you provide, or direct me towards websites that provide, the statutory or regulatory framework for the fees? Any fact sheets or guidance on the fees would be very useful.
Part 2 User Fees for Placement
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Do you have a separate regulatory regime for placement of materials in marine waters? Placement could include such actions as placement of vessels as artificial reefs, rigs to reefs, beach nourishment, fish habitat, breakwaters, or the recent provisions of the London Protocol on marine geoengineering.

2. Do you charge proponents of placement of materials into marine waters user fees? How much are those fees?
3. Could you provide, or direct me towards websites that provide, the statutory or regulatory framework for the placement regime and fees? Any fact sheets or guidance would be very useful.
4. If you do not have a separate regime for placement, are there plans to put a regime into place? Timing?

Two notes of caution:

1. The legislation and regulations supporting the structures in Norway and Germany were in Norwegian and German. Google Translate helped with understanding their structures, but the author cannot claim full understanding of those supporting documents.
2. Complete information was not provided for each question from all countries. The reasons are many: e.g., knowledge base of the responding individual regarding the disposal at sea program versus the placement of materials in marine waters program (if there was one), interpretation of the individual questions, and, of course, time constraints on very pressed government employees.

Organization of Report

Section 2 provides a summary of permit application fees and fees for monitoring programs. Included also are a number of separate fees that jurisdictions charge for activities such as changes and modifications to permits and compliance inspections.

Section 3 provides a summary by country of the basis and principles upon which their fees were established. There is some overlap between the information reported in Section 2 and 3, because the explanation of the basis for the fee is also important to support understanding of the information fees by country in Section 2.

Section 4 provides a summary of what was learned regarding separate regimes for placement of materials in marine waters, as well as other information regarding how major projects were dealt with.

Section 5 provides a brief listing of service standards used by Australia, United Kingdom, and the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission.

Section 6 includes an attempt to use three different size projects to illustrate the total amount of fees that would be paid to each of the jurisdictions.

Section 7 presents the findings and conclusions.

The Appendices include references and a summary of each jurisdiction's information on fees, placement, and service standards.

Section 2 Permit Fees for Disposal at Sea of Dredged Material and for Excavated Material

Fees charged to permit applicants are provided in this section by countries for which information was available and are presented in alphabetical order.

Australia

Sea dumping permit applications are to be accompanied by an application fee. Fees are set out under the authority of the *Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act* in 1981 and set out in the *Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Regulations* in 1983. Fees vary depending on the activity. The wastes are broadly divided by quantity and type and the fees are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Sea Dumping Activities and Fees--Australia		
Sea Dumping Activity	Fees in Australian Dollars	Fees in Canadian Dollars*
Dredged or excavated material <100,000 m ³	A\$10,000	\$10,000**
Dredged or excavated material >100,000 m ³	A\$23,500	\$23,500***
Artificial reef	A\$10,000	\$10,000
Burial at sea	A\$ 1,675	\$ 1,675
Platform	A\$12,700	\$12,700
Vessel	A\$12,700	\$12,700
Disposal of controlled material for which a fee is not prescribed	A\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
The fee for an applicant to vary a permit	A\$ 860	\$ 860
* A\$1 equals \$1 CDN		
** Equivalent to \$0.10 CDN per cubic meter, or \$100 per 1,000 cubic meters		
*** Equivalent to \$0.24 CDN per cubic meter, or \$240 per 1,000 cubic meters		

Selection of a disposal site is the responsibility of the permit holder, as are the conduct and costs associated with field monitoring at the disposal site.

- The Sea Dumping Permit Application requires the applicant to provide information on the physical and any other relevant characteristics of the disposal site and assess the impacts of the disposal activity at the site.
- A Long Term Monitoring and Management Plan is required to be submitted as part of the permit application that covers the management of dredging at the port over the life of the permit. It is to be reviewed and approved by the Department prior to the issuing of the sea dumping permit.

Germany

Permit applications are the responsibility of the Federal “Laender,” and processing fees range from 50 Euros to 18,300 Euros. The decision about the amount of fee per project is a case-by-case decision. In addition to staff time for permit review, processing, and management, costs of other office indirect costs are covered by the fees (e.g., copies, office space, heating and air conditioning).

Monitoring is not always an obligation and is also decided on a case-by-case basis. The design and technical specifications for monitoring, if any is to be conducted, is decided on a case-by-case basis. The applicant pays for the monitoring.

For state agency review and processing of permit applications addressing adverse effects at the deposit sites assessed under the view of nature protection aspects, administrative fees are also charged to the dredging proponent. These are the fees charged by one of Germany’s state governments, Schleswig-Holstein:

- For simple cases, fees range from 10 to 5,110 Euros, and
- For more complex cases, fees range from 5,110 to 10,230 Euros.
- A management fee is also charged, ranging from 30% to 60% of the administrative fee.
- There may derive additional fees in case of special protected species have to be regarded.
- The federal and state fees are summarized in Table 2.
- In case of unavoidable impacts, a compensation fee or a real compensation is obligatory. See Table 3.
- Public authorities (e.g., municipalities) are exempted from these fees.

Table 2 Fees for Processing Applications for Dredged Material Disposal at Sea--Germany		
Administrative Fee Paid to Which Entity	Fee in Euros	Fee in \$ CDN
Federal	50 to 18,300 Euros	\$70 to 24,900
State simple cases	10 to 5,110 Euros	\$14 to 6,950
State complex cases	5,110 to 10,230 Euros	\$6,950 to 13,910
Management fee	30-60% of Administrative Fee	30-60% of Administrative Fee
1 Euro = \$1.36 CDN		

The amount of compensation payment shown in Table 3 (regulation in Schleswig-Holstein) for the impairment of the oceans as a result of dredged material disposal is not precisely determined, and thus, the fees in Table 3 are used as a basis for the fees for permit issuance. These fees are not applicable if environmental compensation (mitigation, such as habitat replacement) is accepted as part of the dredging and disposal plan.

Table 3 Fees Paid to the State Schleswig-Holstein for Compensation for Environmental Damage			
Disposal Location	Chemical Quality of Dredged Material	Fee in Euros per cubic meter	Fees in \$ CDN per cubic meter
Designated Dumpsite	<R1	0.00	\$0.00
Designated Dumpsite	R1 – R2	0.25	0.34
Designated Dumpsite	>R2	0.50	0.68
Outside of Designated Dumpsite*	R1 – R2	0.5	0.68
Outside of Designated Dumpsite	>R2	1.0	1.36
1 Euro = \$1.36 CDN			
*If the dumped material misses the designated site or currents push the material outside of the designated site.			

R1 and R2 correspond to London Protocol Action Levels:

- R1 Levels of substances below which are of little environmental concern.
- R2 Levels of substances above which are of environmental concern.

Netherlands

No user fees are charged.

The natural trend is that the shoreline is eroding. The placement of matter, such as dredged materials (sand and silt), is therefore considered beneficial. In the Netherlands, the dumping of dredged materials is considered as beneficial use; there is no distinction between disposal or placement of dredged materials.

Norway

The environmental authorities (Norwegian Environment Agency and the County Council) charge fees for handling applications for dumping permits pursuant to the Pollution Control Act (13 March 1981) in accordance with specific fee regulations, Chapter 39 of Regulations relating to Pollution Control. See Table 4.

<http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/no/Regelverk/Forskrifter/Regulations-relating-to-pollution-control-Pollution-Regulations/>

Table 4 Fees in Norway for Disposal at Sea		
Fees for Dumping Permit Applications		
Activity	Fees in krone	Fees in Canadian Dollars*
Category 1	118,100 krone	\$18,900
Category 2	84,700 krone	\$13,600
Category 3	54,700 krone	\$ 8,750
Category 4	21,000 krone	\$ 3,360
When issuing the permit, the permit authority determines as a permit condition which category the project belongs in, reflecting the size and complexity of the project.		
Fees for Modifying Permits		
Category 1	48,800 krone	\$ 7,810
Category 2	22,800 krone	\$ 3,650
Category 3	5,600 krone	\$ 900
These are fees for amendments to existing permits. The categories refer to whether there is a small, medium or large amendment to be done, with regard to work efforts from the authorities. If the change is of such a nature that it will entail resource consumption considerably beyond what underlies the fee in Category 1, rates for fees for permit applications apply.		
Table 4 Fees in Norway for Disposal at Sea (continued)		
Fees for Compliance Inspections		
Risk Class 1	21,100 krone	\$ 3,360
Risk Class 2	15,900 krone	\$ 2,540
Risk Class 3	12,200 krone	\$ 1,950
Risk Class 4	4,700 krone	\$ 750
1 krone equals 0.16 \$ CDN		

The fees in chapter 39 are not associated with monitoring. The costs associated with monitoring are carried by the permittee. The obligation to carry out monitoring is introduced as a permit condition. Separate fees for reviewing monitoring data are not established, and the work efforts by the Agency are captured in the initial permit fees (and could also be part of the inspection).

The permittee conducts the environmental monitoring. This means in practice that the permittee is responsible for engaging an independent expert contractor to undertake sampling, analysis and prepare the report and to make sure that the work complies with the monitoring program that has been presented to the authorities as part of the permitting process.

South Africa

At present, the Republic of South Africa only imposes a permit application (administrative) fee of R300, which is the equivalent of \$33 CDN.

The 300 rand fee was introduced under the now-repealed Dumping at Sea Control Act. This fee is considered to be outdated but is still being applied under the new legislation (The Integrated Coastal Management Act 2008, Act 24 of 2008), until such time that new fees have been determined. A process is on-going to revise the fee.

In addition to the permit application fee, a fee for a full EIA would be R10,000, which is for capital dredging projects for new or expanded channels. For maintenance dredging for which an EIA was already prepared, those projects must have an environmental management plan in place and approved by the Department. These are subject to a fee of R2,000 for a basic environmental assessment. See Table 5 for a summary of fees.

Table 5 Fees in South Africa for Disposal at Sea		
Activity	Fees in Rand	Fees in Canadian Dollars*
Permit application	300 rand	\$ 33
EIA full	10,000 rand	\$1,100
EIA in place: Environmental Management Plan	2,000 rand	\$ 220
*1 rand equals \$0.11 CDN		

Monitoring is currently carried out by the permit holder.

United Kingdom

All disposal at sea projects need a licence and the total fee is made up of two elements. The latest review and revision of the fee structure was in April 2014, and is done about every three years. The two elements of the fee structure include:

1. The cost of assessing and processing the permit application varies depending on size and complexity of the project (section 2 and section 3 of website in footnote).
2. The cost of conduct of monitoring programs at the disposal site. Disposal levy charges per cubic metres of dredged material.

Permit Application Fees

UK recovers the cost of marine licensing by [charging fees to licence applicants](#).

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- Two free hours of advice and guidance on the marine license application process.
- Work is charged at an hourly rate of £94 for Marine Management Organisation (MMO) staff and £86 an hour for Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas) staff. Additional sediment sample fees also apply.
- Non-navigational dredging: Fixed fee of £175 (Band 1).

Band 2: These applications are charged at an hourly rate with a maximum fee set that includes Cefas' costs. Band 2 projects include: disposing of dredged material at sea (see Disposing of Dredged Material at Sea). See Table 6.

Table 6 Permit Application Fees for Band 2 Projects			
Band 2	Project Cost	Fee in £	Fees in \$ CDN
2a	£0 to £4,999 (and emergency work)	£450	\$840
2b	£5,000 to £19,999	£700	\$1,300
2c	£20,000 to £49,999	£1,400 (maximum)	\$2,600
2d	£50,000 to £199,999	£2,200 (maximum) i	\$4,090
2e	£200,000 to £999,999	£2,700 (maximum)	\$5,020
1£ = \$1.86 CDN			

Band 3²: Any band 2 project type with complex case characteristics is moved to band 3. Band 3 applications are charged at the MMO and Cefas hourly rates with no maximum fee.

Table 6a Permit Application Costs for Two Dredging and Disposal Projects, both 20,000 cubic meters						
Dredging Project	MMO Hours and Cost	Cefas Hours and Cost	Sample Analyses Cost*	Monitoring Level 1 Pence per tonne	Total Cost In £**	Total Cost In \$ CDN
A	9.2 hours = £865	20.9 hours = £1,720	£407	£280	£3,272	\$6,090
B	14.3 hours = £1,340	41 hours = £3,526	£2,453	£280	£7,600	\$14,100
* Project A : not complicated project---just tested for a few metals. Project B: more complex and required more intensive sampling and analysis for metals, tins, and hydrocarbons.						
**Maximum fee for projects 20,000 – 100,000 cubic meters is £2,700						

² A project or plan is defined as a complex case if it is:

- estimated to cost more than £1 million or unable to provide a confident cost estimate
- required to have an EIA
- likely, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, to have a significant effect on a protected site or any process on which any protected feature is dependent

Fees for Review of Monitoring Reports and Fees for Monitoring of the Disposal Site

Two separate efforts are covered in post consent work as shown in Table 7:

1. Review and assessment of any monitoring reports for routine or complex projects submitted by the licence holder, which would be set out in the conditions of their marine licence.
2. Monitoring of environmental conditions at the disposal site undertaken by Cefas for MMO.

Table 7 Fees for Review of Monitoring Reports and Fees for Conduct of Monitoring at the Disposal Site		
Fees for Review of Monitoring Reports		
Function	Fees in £	Fees in \$ CDN
Routine Projects	Hourly £94 with a fee ceiling of £750 (i.e., about 8 hours)	Hourly \$175 with ceiling \$1,400
Complex Projects	Hourly £94 with no fee ceiling	Hourly \$175 with no ceiling
Fees for Conduct of Monitoring at the Disposal Site (also called the Disposal at Sea Fee)		
Monitoring at Disposal Site	£0.01 per tonne, capped at £15,000 per year	\$0.024 ³ CDN per cubic meter, capped at \$28,000

Cefas undertakes the monitoring on behalf of the MMO (the licensing authority), and in the past, an annual fixed amount was in the budget to undertake it. This generally did not recover the full cost of monitoring. Beginning in 2015, the MMO are introducing a new process where the amount of money available for monitoring will be based on the amount generated from the disposal levy (see Table 8) from the previous year. That will mean that the cost of disposal site monitoring will now be fully recovered.

Other Fees

Charges for Travel: Expenses for travel by MMO staff will be charged that relates to each project, regardless of the charging structure that is being applied. Travel charges are made on top of application fees. Travel charges are calculated on MMO's hourly rate of £94 an hour, up to a maximum of £282 for each person, for each event.

Fees for Modifications to Licenses: Changes to marine disposal licenses vary depending upon the complexity of the change.

³ Convert dredged material cubic meters to tonnes: 1.3 tonnes per cubic meter.

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- Administrative changes: £50
- Routine changes: £200
- Complex changes: Hourly £94 with no fee ceiling.

No Dredging License Needed (e.g., very small projects)---Fees for Disposal at Sea: Certain dredging projects may not need a license for the dredging itself, but are required to have a license for disposal at sea. Fees for sea disposal for these projects are based upon total quantity of materials to be disposed at sea over the life of the disposal license, and are shown in Table 8.

Evidence must be provided on the quality of sediment in support of the application; pre-application sediment sample analysis may be needed before the application is accepted.

Table 8 Disposal at Sea Fees for Exempt Dredging Projects*			
Band	Amount of disposed material (cubic metres) over lifetime of project	Fee in £	Fee in \$ CDN
2a	0 to 499	£450	\$840
2b	500 to 1,999	£700	1,300
2c	2,000 to 4,999	£1,400 (maximum)	2,600
2d	5,000 to 19,999	£2,200 (maximum)	4,090
2e	20,000 to 99,999	£2,700 (maximum)	5,020
3	100,000 and over	Hourly rate: MMO £94, Cefas £86	Hourly rate: MMO \$175, Cefas \$160
*Projects need a license for disposal at sea. Exempt criteria include small projects and other criteria. See Section 11, https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-licensing-fees/marine-licensing-fees#complex-case-characteristics			

Note on Disposal Site Designation: The majority of disposal sites were in use prior to the legislation to regulate disposal at sea operations. When there is a need for a new site, they are designated by the licensing authority; however, when we use the term designated that is the final process of agreeing to a new site and entering it onto the system so it is available to use (after all of the characterisation work has been undertaken). The actual initial identification of the need for a new site (the proposal) can come from the proponent or the regulator. For example, there have been cases in the past where a site has reached capacity and therefore, the regulator informed the licence holder that they do need to identify a new site.

USA

Fees for dredged material management and disposal in the USA are provided below. Fees are charged by the federal government and by State governments for permit applications and management and monitoring. Information is provided for three states, California, Connecticut, and Washington.

The USA federal government imposes fees on:

- (1) Imports carried into the USA by shipping and passenger tickets on cruise ships to pay for dredging and dredged material management,
- (2) Permit applications for dredging and disposal, and
- (3) Permit applications for disposal of materials other than dredged material, such as vessels or platforms (see Section 4).

Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund

The Harbor Maintenance Tax and the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (HMTF) were established by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. The Harbor Maintenance Tax is applied as a 0.125 percent *ad valorem* fee on the value of commercial cargo loaded or unloaded on vessels using Federally maintained harbor projects (i.e., US\$125 per US\$1,000 of cargo or cruise ticket value).

The Harbor Maintenance Tax and Environment Canada's permit application fee and monitoring fees are not directly comparable.

- In the USA, the tax is used to fund the actual dredging and disposal of dredged material, but it does, similar to Canada, pay for monitoring of environmental quality and impacts at disposal sites.
- In Canada, fees are used to process permit applications and conduct environmental monitoring at disposal sites. Thus, fees collected by Environment Canada are much lower.

The total cumulative collections of the Harbor Maintenance Tax for 1987 to 2006 was US\$11.9 billion with an average of US\$595 million per year. The amount dredged to maintain federal channels over that period of time was 4,500 million cubic yards or an average of 225 million cubic yards per year. Roughly assuming that 20% of collected funds are intended for other authorized purposes (e.g., maintenance of jetties), the overall 20 year average of the tax collected is US\$ 2.10 per cubic yard of dredged material (\$3.90 CDN per cubic meter). For 2006, the amount was US\$5.40 per cubic yard (\$ 8.80 CDN per cubic meter). These numbers are illustrative only as many variables exist that were not addressed in the calculation.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Fees for Permit Applications

Permits to dredge and dispose of dredged material are issued by the Corps of Engineers. However, the permit application is joint with the local state in which the dredging and disposal will occur. The permit application is termed the Joint Aquatic Resource Permit Application. Two different types of permits are issued, both going through the same permit and review process: one is for federal dredging done by the Corps of Engineers and the other is for private dredging projects.

Fees charged for submittal, processing, and management of the application are US\$100 (\$125 CDN).

The reason for such a low fee is that the funds from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Funds have already been collected for dredging, dredged material disposal, and management and monitoring actions.

State of California

Four separate government entities charge fees, as noted below. The California Water Board is the water quality agency and it charges fees for dredging and disposal, that are most relevant to Environment Canada's Disposal at Sea Program. The agencies that charge fees include:

- 1 California Water Board
- 2 California Coastal Commission
- 3 State Lands Commission
- 4 San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission

The California Coastal Commission and the BCDC fees are primarily to control development and can range well into the millions and tens of millions of dollar.

1. California Water Board

- Permit Application Fee: US\$600 (\$750 CDN)

- Permit Processing and Permit Management Fee: US\$0.21 per cubic yard annually (\$0.34 CDN per cubic meter), paid for the previous year of dredging and disposal. Maximum: US\$90,000 (\$112,500 CDN).

- Monitoring Fee: Two separate rate schedules are used, one for the five biggest dredging proponents and one for smaller and intermittent projects.

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- *Annual Fee Participants*
 - Annual fees apply only to the five largest in-bay dredge disposal clients (Table 9). The rationale for separating these participants into a separate group was to provide fiscal budgeting certainty to these clients. The fees are based on a five-year average of disposal volumes multiplied by a cubic yard cost (2014-2016 multiplier is US\$0.60/cubic yard).
 - The average dredge disposal volume for these clients is recalculated every three years and the per-cubic yard multiplier may be adjusted at that time in accordance with RMP fee increases.

Table 9 California Water Board Fees Annual Fee Rate for Large Dredged Material Disposal Clients Fee Rate: Volume x US\$0.60 per cubic yard, or \$0.94 CDN per cubic meter	
Dredging Proponent	Five year Average Dredged Material Disposal Volume in Cubic Yards
Port of San Francisco	58,310
Chevron Richmond Long Wharf	100,738
Valero Refinery Terminal	26,322
Phillips 66, Rodeo Terminal	10,156
Port of Oakland	77,018
Total Average Dredged Material Disposal Volume 272,544 cubic yards	

- *Project-Based Fee Participants*
 - The Monitoring Fee for all in-bay dredged disposal clients not listed in Table 4 is based on a sliding fee-schedule (Table 10).
 - The Project-Based fee schedule is updated every three years (on the same schedule as the Annual Fee participants) and the per-cubic yard multiplier may be adjusted at that time.

Table 10 California Water Board Fees Project-Based Fee Rate (2014-2016)		
Disposal Volume in cubic yards	Fee Rate in US\$	Fee Rate in \$ CDN per cubic meter
< 2,499	US\$100	\$125
2,500 to 14,999	Volume x US\$0.25	Volume x \$0.41
15,000 to 34,999	Volume x US\$0.30	Volume x \$0.50
35,000 to 54,999	Volume x US\$0.35	Volume x \$0.58

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> 55,000	Volume x US\$0.40	Volume x \$0.65
US\$1 = \$1.25 CDN		

2. California Coastal Commission

A Coastal Development Permit from the Coastal Commission is needed except for public entities. Fees are shown below. These fees are targeted to private developers. If an applicant is a state, local, or federal government agency, they do not pay any fees.

In addition to those fees, the Commission may require the applicant to reimburse any additional reasonable expenses incurred in consideration of the permit application, including the costs of public notice. Two permit fees apply to projects as shown in Tables 11 and 12.

Table 11 California Coastal Commission Fees		
Permit Fees based upon Total Development Cost		
Total Development Cost US\$	Fees in US\$	Fees in \$ CDN
≤ US\$100,000	US\$3,288	\$4,110
US\$100,001 to \$500,000	6,576	8,220
US\$500,001 to \$2,000,000	10,960	13,700
US\$2,000,001 to \$5,000,000	21,920	27,400
US\$5,000,001 to \$10,000,000	27,920	34,900
US\$10,000,001 to \$25,000,000	32,880	76,000
US\$25,000,001 to \$50,000,000	54,800	68,500
US\$50,000,001 to US\$100,000,000	109,600	137,000
US\$100,000,001 or more	274,000	343,000
US\$1 = \$1.25 CDN		

Table 12 California Coastal Commission		
Permit Fees based on Volume of Material		
Volume in Cubic Yards	Fee in US\$	Fee in \$ CDN
50 cubic yards or less	US\$0	\$0
51 to 100 cubic yards	548	685
101 to 1,000 cubic yards	1,096	1,370
1,001 to 10,000 cubic yards	2,192	2,740
10,001 to 100,000 cubic yards	3,288	7,600
100,001 to 200,000 cubic yards	5,480	6,850
200,001 or more cubic yards	10,960	13,700
US\$1 = \$1.25 CDN		

3. SF Bay Conservation and Development Commission

The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission’s main goals are to prevent unnecessary filling of the Bay, promote appropriate water-oriented shoreline development, protect Suisun Marsh, and provide maximum public access to the Bay. Any person proposing to fill, extract materials, or change the use of water, land, or structures in or around San Francisco Bay must first obtain a permit from the San Francisco BCDC. Fees are shown in Table 13.

Table 13 San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission Permit Application Fees		
Major Permit with Total Project Cost in US\$	Application Fee in US\$	Application fee in \$ CDN
<US\$ 50,000	US\$350	\$ 440
50,000 to 100,000	700	875
100,001 to 200,000	900	113
200,001 to 300,000	1,100	1,375
300,001 to 600,000	1,200	1,500
600,001 to \$10 million	0.20 of total project cost	0.20 of total project cost
US\$1 = \$1.25 CDN		

4. State Lands Commission

The State Lands Commission has jurisdiction and management control over the state’s sovereign lands, including all ungranted tidelands and submerged lands, beds of navigable rivers, streams, lakes, bays, estuaries, inlets and straits. A lease is required from the California State Lands Commission if dredging and/or disposal are done on state land, i.e., submerged lands. It evaluates an applicant’s legal status, the property in question, and the specifics of a project.

To obtain a dredging lease, the agency charges a \$25 application filing fee (\$31 CDN), and requires cost reimbursement for staff time to process leases or permits, typically \$600 to \$10,000 (\$750 CDN to \$12,500 CDN). The most common cost for staff time is about \$1,500 (\$1,875 CDN).

State of Connecticut

Connecticut fees for dredging and disposal projects were established by the state legislature, Section 22a-361. Fees go into the general state budget fund, and are not directly returned to the permit program. Section 22a-361 of the Coastal Management Act.

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The basis for the fees is unique among fees reported in this document; fees are based upon the square footage of the area to be dredged. See Table 14.

Table 14 Connecticut Fees for Dredging and Disposal Projects		
Project Size in Square Feet	Fees in US\$ per square foot	Fees in \$ CDN per square meter
< 5,500 square feet	US\$0.80 per square foot. Minimum: US\$660.	\$10.07 per square meter Minimum: \$825
> 5,500 square feet to < 5 acres	US\$3,500 plus US\$0.10 per square foot in excess of 5,500 square feet.	\$4,375 plus \$1.01 per square meter in excess of 512 square meters
≥ 5 acres	US\$19,475 plus US\$25 per acre in excess of 5 acres.	\$24,340 plus \$62 per hectare in excess of 2 hectares
For maintenance dredging for which EIA is already completed, a flat fee of US\$375 is charged, or US\$187.50 for municipalities		EIA Complete: \$470 Municipalities: \$235
US\$1 = \$1.25 CDN		

State of Washington

Users of any of the Washington Department of Natural Resources' unconfined open-water dredged material disposal sites must pay disposal fees, which are assessed at a per cubic yard rate and subject to a minimum application fee. These fees are authorized under 79.105.520, and defined under WAC 332-30-166.

The authorizing legislation states that management and environmental monitoring of these sites are necessary to protect environmental quality and to assure appropriate use of state-owned aquatic lands. The creation of an aquatic land dredged material disposal site account is a reasonable means to enable and facilitate proper management and environmental monitoring of these disposal sites.

The State of Washington fees are shown in Table 15.

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Table 15 State of Washington Fee Structure		
Region	Management and Monitoring Fee in US\$ per cubic yard	Management and Monitoring Fee in \$ CDN per cubic meter
Puget Sound	US\$0.45 per cubic yard Minimum: US\$2,000	\$0.74 per cubic meter Minimum: \$2,500
Strait of Juan de Fuca	US\$0.45 per cubic yard Minimum: US\$2,000	\$0.74 per cubic meter Minimum: \$2,500
Grays Harbor	US\$0.10 per cubic yard Minimum: US\$300	\$0.16 per cubic meter Minimum: \$375
Willapa Bay	US\$0.10 per cubic yard Minimum: US\$300	\$0.16 per cubic meter Minimum: \$375
Damage fees may be assessed at \$5.00 per cubic yard (\$8.20 CDN per cubic meter)		
Other fees: \$150 to Washington Department of Fish and Game, except projects that are designed for fish habitat enhancement are exempt (\$187.50 CDN).		
US\$1 = \$1.25 CDN		

Section 3 Basis for Permit Fees included in Section 2

The intention of virtually all of the countries, and in three States in the USA, was that the fees collected should recover 100% of the administrative processing and management costs of permit review and processing. In addition, the intention was that the costs of monitoring and review of monitoring reports was to be 100% recoverable.

The key word in the previous paragraph is “intention.” Depending upon when the legislation or regulations were established, and if fees were updated on a normal timeframe as generally required, some fee structures were not recovering 100% of costs, primarily because fees were established years ago and had not been updated.

A brief statement is provided for each of the countries for which information was provided in Section 2. Some duplication from Section 2 is included to ensure clarity.

Australia

The cost recovery arrangement was designed to reflect the full cost of administering the permit process. Dredge Permit application fees relate to the type of material being dumped and are categorised based on the quantity of the material for dredged or excavated material.

Fees are considered to be the most appropriate charging mechanisms (i.e., as opposed to an industry levy) due to the ability to clearly identify the entity that requests the service and allocate costs to that service. *The graduated fee structure was set through a consultative process with stakeholders, to create a balance between cost recovery and a perverse incentive to by-pass the regulations and encourage illegal sea dumping.*

Cost modeling for the fees charged includes both direct and indirect costs. Direct costs are calculated by average staffing level (ASL) requirements for:

- Departmental assessment of applications, management and monitoring plans and sampling ^[1]and analysis implementation reports; ^[2]
- Preparation and administration related to the issuance of the permit; ASL Costs are tapered from Assessment Officer to Senior Executive. ^[3]Other direct costs are the procurement of independent expert review of the above. ^[4]Indirect costs, including overhead costs, and accommodation are estimated at approximately 30% of the ASL.

Germany

Fees are intended to fully recover the costs of permit application review and processing, costs of review of monitoring reports, and management of the permit. Fees are determined on a case-by-case basis, and include staff time and indirect costs.

Norway

There are 4 categories of fees. The category (size of the fee) is decided by the relevant authority based on whether the particular application is “small” or “large,” with regard to assumed work load for the authorities. The intention is to fully recover the cost to the authorities of review and processing of the application.

Fees do not reflect environmental impact, only administrative workload.

South Africa

The permit application fee of R300 (\$33 CDN) was introduced under the now-repealed Dumping at Sea Control Act. This fee is considered to be outdated but is still being applied under the new legislation (the Integrated Coastal Management Act 2008, Act 24 of 2008), until such time that new fees have been determined. A process has been initiated to revise the fee. However, it is taking much longer than expected since a decision was made to develop appropriate application fees and user charges for the coastal use activities governed under the new legislation.

The intention is to increase the existing administrative fee to take into account the actual costs incurred during the assessment and processing of applications. In addition, an annual fee will be determined to cover monitoring by the authority.

United Kingdom

The objective of charging fees in the United Kingdom is full recovery of costs of review, processing, and managing, including monitoring, of disposal of dredged material at sea. Permit application fees are set based upon the whether the government judges a project to have complex case characteristics. Complex cases are charged at hourly rates of £94 for Marine Management Organisation (MMO) staff and £86 an hour for Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas) staff.

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Monitoring fees recover the costs of monitoring report review and monitoring of environmental conditions at the disposal site. Fees for complex projects, as with the permit application review, are charged at hourly rates of £94 for Marine Management Organisation (MMO) staff and £86 an hour for Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas) staff, with no fee ceiling.

USA

The Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund Tax is intended to cover the full cost of monitoring and management at dredged material disposal sites (in addition to dredging and maintenance of federal U.S. harbors and channels). In reality, roughly about 50% is covered because funds in the Trust Fund are actually part of the U.S. Treasury budget, and only about 50% have been annually appropriated to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers budgets since 1986.

In 2014, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act was approved and now requires by, in essence, a resolution that 100% of funds in the Trust Fund to be allocated to the Corps of Engineers for the objectives intended in applying the tax (maintenance of federal harbors). The U.S. Congress still has to appropriate the funds to the Corps of Engineers budget, and given the stress on budgets, it is not currently known if 100% of funds will be appropriated.

The Federal Fee for Permit Applications is US\$100, and is a token application fee, in view of the tax on imported goods and cruise ship tickets.

Four separate agencies in California charge fees for dredging and disposal of dredged material. In general, direct and indirect costs are targeted to be fully recovered.

- *California Water Board* fees for permit processing are updated every two years. Current fees of US\$0.21 per cubic yard annually (\$0.34 CDN per cubic meter) are for 2014-2015. The monitoring fee is updated every three years. It was last revised in 2010; no changes were made in 2013.
- The *California Coastal Commission* permit fees are for development along the California coastline, and comprise a sliding scale of fees based upon development costs and dredging volumes. In addition to those fees, the Commission may require the applicant to reimburse any additional reasonable expenses incurred in consideration of the permit application, including the costs of public notice. Information was not available on the frequency that the fee amounts are reviewed.
- The *San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission's* fees for permits control development in San Francisco Bay and surrounding shorelines. The current fees were established in 2009, and information is not available regarding review and updating of those fees.

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- Fees charged by the *State Lands Commission* are based upon how much effort by the Commission's staff and management is required to process a lease for use of State lands, i.e., submerged lands.

Connecticut fees for dredging and disposal projects were established by the state legislature, Section 22a-361. Fees go into the general state budget fund, and are not directly returned to the permit program. Fees are therefore not used to directly recovery program costs for dredging permit application processing and management. Information was not available regarding the frequency of review and updating of the fees.

The State of Washington Department of Natural Resources estimates the costs and sets fees to be charged at rates sufficient to cover all departmental costs associated with processing of permits and site management and environmental monitoring at aquatic dredged material disposal sites. All revenues are placed in the aquatic land dredged material disposal site account, which is used solely for the management and environmental monitoring of aquatic land dredged material disposal sites. Fees are reviewed and adjusted annually or more often as needed.

Section 4 Placement and Other Information

Other information gathered during the assessment of fees charged for permit application review and processing and for monitoring programs is included in this section. The intended focus of the other collected information was whether countries had regulatory regimes, separate from dredged material disposal, that address such placement issues as using vessels or oil platforms as artificial reefs, creating habitat on the sea bottom with materials placed for that purpose, or for the recent provisions of the London Protocol on marine geoengineering. Less information was available than for disposal of dredged materials. That information is summarized below along information on how fees for “major” projects are handled.

Australia

The placement of materials to create an artificial reef is regulated under the *Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981*. Australia is yet to review the legislation in light of the recent amendments to the London Protocol regarding marine geoengineering.

A fee is imposed under the *Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Regulations 1983* for applications for permits for artificial reef placements, which is A\$10,000 (\$10,000 CDN).

While most costs of review, processing, and management of sea dumping application are anticipated to be fully cost recovered, the fee for artificial reefs was approved as a ‘partial’ cost recovery arrangement. This is due to the perceived public benefit to the environment created by artificial reefs, such as enhancing fish habitat.

Australia intends to review the sea dumping legislation in light of the recent amendments to the London Protocol to regulate marine geoengineering.

Germany

Information was not available regarding a placement regime.

Netherlands

The placement of structures (such as artificial reefs or seaweed cultivation installations) require a permit. For the permit application legal fees are charged.

For the placement of cables and other structures in and on the sea bottom, a user fee is charged by the State (Central Government Real Estate Agency). For the placement of matter such as sand and gravel (either for dumping or for beach nourishments), these fees are not applied.

Norway

No special regulatory regime other than the provisions of the London Protocol are transposed into Norwegian legislation.

All other existing general legislation (i.e., The Pollution Control Act, The Biodiversity Act and the Plan and Building Act) and their associated regulations would apply.

Any application for a permit for placement of materials into ocean waters will be handled as other applications for a permit, and hence the same fee regime as described for dumping permits, modifications, and inspection apply.

As far as is known, there are no plans for putting a separate regime into place for the purpose of placement.

South Africa

No separate placement regulatory regime is in place. In the future, South Africa will consider development of a separate placement regime for materials used in such activities as marine geoengineering.

United Kingdom

It is likely the United Kingdom's Marine Management Organization will only consider geoengineering when there is a need, that would most likely be done on an individual project/application basis and be undertaken as a Band 3 project where hourly rates are charged; it would no doubt be a complex case and require an environmental impact assessment.

For materials other than dredged material to be placed or disposed into marine waters, a marine license is needed. The six categories that need marine license include:

1. Constructing, altering or improving any works, in or over the sea, on or under the sea bed, including the construction of wind farms, sea walls, jetties, bridges and ports.
2. Dredging where material is removed from the sea or seabed, or where material is moved from one part of the sea or seabed to another.
3. Depositing any substance or object either in the sea or on or under the sea bed from a vehicle, vessel, aircraft, marine structure, floating container or a structure on land which has the purpose of depositing solids in the sea. This includes disposal of waste.
4. Incinerating any substance or object on any vehicle, vessel, marine structure or floating container. In this context, incinerate means the combustion of a substance or object for the purpose of its thermal destruction.

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5. Removal of any substance or object using a vehicle, vessel, aircraft, marine structure or floating container to remove any substance or object from the sea bed.
6. Scuttling of any vessel or floating container.

USA

Placement of materials in marine waters for purposes other than disposal is permitted under Section 10 of the 1899 Rivers and Harbors Act, administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. There is no permit application fee.

General permits are administered by the U.S. EPA and exist for disposal of human bodies, fish wastes, and vessels. No fees are charged.

Individual permits for disposal of materials into marine waters are rare in the USA, but they have been issued over the years. That fee is US\$3,000. Examples of permits include an ice pier in Antarctica and an emergency permit for phosphate wastes; a fish waste research permit is in processing.

State and federal applicants are exempt from the US\$3,000 fee.

Other Information: Special Fee Provisions for Major Projects

Australia

Currently there are no allowances to charge more for major-projects (i.e., projects that will cost more due to local factors, such as remoteness of the dumpsite) than what is set out in the *Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Regulations 1983*; however there are two fee amounts for dredged material, depending on the volume proposed to be dumped, which can compensate somewhat for major projects. The cost recovery arrangements set out in the Regulations will continue to be reviewed, in line with Government Policy.

Norway

Major-projects would be put in category 1 (highest fee), due to assumed work load.

South Africa

At present there is nothing in the current legislation that enables distinctions for major projects to be made. It does seem to have some merit, as complex projects would require more time and effort to assess. It will be considered during the review.

Section 5 Service Standards

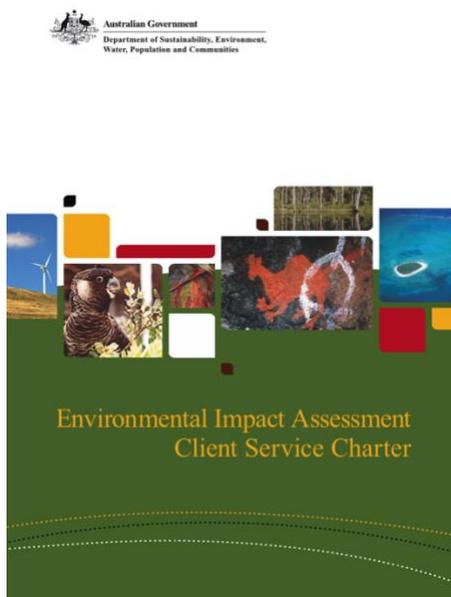
Provided in this section are service standards currently in use by Australia, the United Kingdom, and in a state government agency in California-USA. These are copied directly from the websites and give a good indication of the breath and depth of service standards in other countries.

Australia

The Department does not have a formal set of service standards specifically for assessments under the Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981, but the Department does have a [client service charter](#) (Australian Government 2014) and there is also a [service charter for environmental assessments](#) (Australian Government 2013) (under the federal the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999) which can be applied to the Sea Dumping Act.

Australia Service Charter for Department of Environment June 2014

- Our clients. ^[L]_[SEP]The Department's activities benefit all Australians. Our clients include anyone who we provide a service to, works with us in delivering results or who has an interest in what we do, including other Government agencies, state, territory and local government bodies, non-government organisations and members of the wider community. ^[L]_[SEP]
- Our Client Service values. ^[L]_[SEP]We share the ethical values and code of conduct of the Australian Public Service and are committed to: ^[L]_[SEP]



Integrity—we will act honestly, ethically, and lawfully
Responsiveness—we will respond effectively to the needs of clients
Responsibility—we will be accountable for our actions, and
Commitment—we will give our best to every task.

- Our Service Standards.
We aim to:

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- Provide you with the most accurate, up-to-date information available to us where information is able to be provided,
- Answer your questions as clearly as possible in a respectful way,
- Answer your phone call promptly during normal office hours,
- Reply to correspondence within 20 working days of receipt, or if we cannot, answer within that time, we will send you an acknowledgment and let you know when to expect a reply,
- Consult widely when developing policy to make sure that the views of all stakeholders are considered, and
- Provide reasonable time for receiving comments on proposals.

When we are carrying out our legislative responsibilities, we will: ^[L]_[SEP]

- Administer provisions lawfully, fairly, and objectively, and
- Provide you with up-to-date and accurate information to clarify obligations of relevant parties.

We assess our performance through: ^[L]_[SEP]

- The responses of our stakeholders to our information services and products,
 - Survey of clients and users of our products and services, and
 - Monitoring and evaluating our services against our standards. We are contactable by phone during normal office hours and by email, fax, letter, or completion of an online form on our internet site. Please see the contact us section below.
- How you can help. ^[L]_[SEP] You can help us by: ^[L]_[SEP]
 - Giving us sufficient and accurate information for us to assist you,
 - Providing feedback and comments on our service, and
 - Treating our staff courteously. ^[L]_[SEP]
 - Compliments, Complaints and Feedback about our service. ^[L]_[SEP] Your feedback on how we are meeting our service standards is important in allowing us to improve our services. We report on our client service performance in our annual report. ^[L]_[SEP]

Australia Environmental Impact Assessment Client Service Charter 2013.

Purpose

This Client Service Charter outlines our commitments when undertaking environmental impact

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assessment (EIA) under the Australian Government's key piece of environmental legislation, the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The EPBC Act provides a legal framework to protect and manage matters of national environmental significance.

The charter applies to EIA processes, including post approval monitoring and auditing functions, and other areas that support the EIA process for individual projects referred under the EPBC Act.

What can you expect? We are committed to:

- Providing a transparent and professional environmental impact assessment process
- Acting honestly, ethically and lawfully
- Responding effectively to the needs of all our clients
- Being accountable for our actions
- Providing clear, accurate and timely information about departmental policy, programs, processes and relevant legislation including providing answers as fully and precisely as possible
- Treating you respectfully and remaining aware of your needs
- Replying to emails and returning phone calls in a timely manner
- Providing you an opportunity to provide feedback on our service.



Specific Commitments to Different Clients (for the specific commitments, see the Australia 2013 in the list of references below).

- Fourteen specific commitments are made to proponents and consultants
- Six specific commitments are made to states and territories
- Four specific commitments are made to members of the public and other stakeholder groups.

United Kingdom

Service Standards (Marine License Guidance 2014):

Assessment of Permit Fees and Monitoring Fees for Disposal at Sea 16 April 2015

- We aim to make a decision on most applications within 13 weeks⁴ of an application being validated. However, each application is different and some applications will take longer than this, while others will take less time. Some low-risk activities may be eligible for [fast track processing](#) and some low-volume dredging activities may be suitable for the [accelerated licensing process](#). Specific criteria are provided on website: <https://www.gov.uk/fast-track-and-accelerated-licensing>. For example: If your dredging activity is between 500 and 3,000 cubic metres a campaign, and less than 10,000 cubic metres a year, it may be processed with a 10-working-day consultation.
- For non-fast track or accelerated licensing, you must be able to demonstrate the low-risk nature through complying with agreed criteria and local or regional conditions. MMO aims to decide qualifying applications within 20 working days.
- We also provide 2 hours free advice and strongly encourage you to speak with us before submitting an application. We can advise you what information is required to support your application. This could include [sampling and sediment analysis](#).
- You can log in to check the progress of your application at any time.
- After we receive your application we will need to validate it. We will check that:
 - you need a marine licence for the activities you propose
 - the application and any supporting documents are complete
 - [appropriate payment](#) has been made
 - all relevant information is provided
- Once an application has been validated we will start to process it.
- Having assessed an application, we will either:
 - grant the licence
 - grant the licence subject to conditions
 - refuse the application.
- Conditions will often be used to mitigate adverse impacts to the environment, human health and other legitimate uses of the sea. These could include:
 - timing restrictions being placed on activities
 - detailed method statements being agreed before activities commence
 - requirement to issue notices to mariners to inform users of activities
 - restrictions on the materials that can be used
 - Conditions must be necessary, related to the activity or development for which a marine licence is sought, enforceable, precise, and reasonable.
- We will set out a record of our reasons for refusing an application or applying any conditions to a licence.
- After a decision has been made, the applicant can appeal and a detailed process is set out.

⁴ 91 days

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- You will receive an estimate of the maximum number of hours of casework required from MMO and Cefas staff members for all work needed before you apply and to complete Band 3 applications. The estimated hours are multiplied by the suitable hourly rate to give an estimated fee. Final charges invoiced by MMO are based upon actual hours, not the original estimate. MMO case managers monitor your application weekly to assess how many more case hours are needed.

USA—California, San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission

Once the Commission receives an application, the Commission's staff has 30 days to determine whether the application is complete. If it is complete, it is officially filed and processed in one of three ways depending on the type of permit that is appropriate for the particular work that is to be authorized by the permit. The Commission has a maximum of 90 days to act on an application once it is determined to be complete.

Section 6 Case Studies: Examples of Permit and Monitoring Fees

Provided in this section are estimates for total fees for three different sizes of dredging projects. These are totally for illustrative purposes only. A number of assumptions are included in the calculations and those are noted in the tables.

Australia						
Project Size in Cubic Meters	Permit Fee in Australian Dollars	Total Fees in Australian Dollars		Total Fees in \$ CDN		
50,000	A\$10,000	A\$10,000		\$10,000		
800,000	A\$23,500	A\$23,500		\$23,500		
2,800,000	A\$23,500	A\$23,500		\$23,500		
A\$1 equals \$1 CDN						
Germany						
Project Size in Cubic Meters	Permit Fee to Federal Government in Euros	Permit Fee to State Government in Euros	Management Fee to State Government in Euros	Environmental Damage Fee to State in Euros*	Total Fees in Euros	Total Fees in \$ CDN
50,000	1,000	5,110	1,530	12,500	7,640	\$10,400
800,000	18,300	10,230	6,140	200,000	28,500	\$38,800
2,800,000	18,300	10,230	6,140	700,000	28,500	\$38,800
1 Euro = \$1.36 CDN						
Note: For 50,000 cubic meter projects, federal fee estimate was lower end of range of fees and State simple fees used top end of simple cases range. Larger or complex projects used top end of the range for both federal and state. Assume that dredged material quality is between R1 and R2 for the environmental damage fee.						
* Not included in the total fees column to the right.						
Norway						
Project Size in Cubic Meters	Permit Fee in kroner	Fee for Modifying Permits in kroner	Compliance Inspection Fee in kroner	Total Fees in kroner	Total Fees in \$CDN	
50,000	54,700	5,600	12,200	72,500	\$11,600	
800,000	84,700	22,800	15,900	123,400	\$19,700	
2,800,000	118,100	48,800	21,100	188,000	\$30,100	
1 krone equals 0.16 \$						
South Africa						
Project Size in Cubic Meters	Permit Fee in Rand	EIA Fee in Rand	Total Fees in Rand	Total Fees in \$CDN		
50,000	300	10,000	10,300	\$1,130		
800,000	300	10,000	10,300	\$1,130		
2,800,000	300	10,000	10,300	\$1,130		
1 rand equals \$0.11 CDN						

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USA—California			
Fee paid to Entity	Project Size 50,000 cubic yards	Project Size 800,000 cubic yards	Project Size 2,800,000 cubic yards
Federal Permit Fee	US\$100	US\$100	US\$100
Water Board Permit Fee	US\$600	US\$600	US\$600
Water Board Permit Processing Fee US\$0.21 per cubic yard	US\$10,500	US\$90,000 (maximum)	US\$90,000 (maximum)
Water Board Monitoring Fee* US\$0.40-0.60 per cubic yard*	US\$30,000 based on US\$0.60 per cubic yard	US\$320,000 based on US\$0.40 per cubic yard	US\$1,112,000 based on US\$0.40 per cubic yard
Total Fees in US\$	US\$41,200	US\$410,000	US\$1,203,000
Total Fees in \$ CDN	\$51,500	\$513,000	\$1,503,000
1 cubic yard = 0.765 cubic meters			
Other State Agency Charges not included in the above totals**			
Coastal Commission Development Fee***	US\$10,960	US\$32,900	US\$109,600
Coastal Commission Material Volume Fee	US\$3,290	US\$10,960	US\$10,960
San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Permit Fee	US\$200,000	US\$2.3 million	US\$11.2 million
State Lands Commission Submerged Lands Lease Fee****	US\$1,500	US\$5,000	US\$12,500
US\$1 = \$1.25 CDN			
<p>Notes:</p> <p>*The monitoring fee is \$0.60 per cubic yard for five specific projects with annual volumes up to 100,000 cubic yards. Other projects are smaller and are charged on a sliding scale with US\$0.40 per cubic yard for projects greater than 55,000 cubic yards.</p> <p>**These are real costs to dredge and dispose in San Francisco Bay, but not really relevant to the situation in Canada.</p> <p>*** Project development costs: San Francisco Bay: assume US\$20 per cubic yard to dredge and dispose.</p> <p>**** Costs shown are estimates for various project sizes</p>			

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USA--Connecticut				
Project Size	Permit Fee in US\$*	EIA Review Fee in US\$	Total Fee in US\$	Total Fee in \$ CDN
48 acres**	\$20,050	US\$375	US\$20,430	\$25,530
* Fee is \$19,475 plus US\$25 per acre in excess of 5 acres.				
**Assume dredging project is 2 miles long and 200 feet wide for total area to be dredged of 48 acres.				
1US\$ = \$1.25 CDN				
USA--Washington				
Project Size in cubic yards	Federal Permit Fee in US\$	State Management and Monitoring Fee in US\$	Total Fees in US\$	Total Fees in \$ CDN
50,000	US\$100*	US\$22,500	*	\$28,100
800,000	US\$100*	US\$360,000	*	\$450,000
2,800,000	US\$100*	US\$1,260,000	*	\$1,580,000
Other fees: \$150 to Washington Department of Fish and Game, except projects that are designed for fish habitat enhancement are exempt (\$187.50 CDN).				
*Same as State Fees as the federal fee of \$100 was not included in total due to rounding				
1US\$ = \$1.25 CDN				
United Kingdom				
Type of Fee	Routine Project	Complex Project	Typical Cost in £ Complex Project (20,000 cubic meters)	Typical Cost in \$ CDN Complex Project (20,000 cubic meters)
Permit Application fee	£1,400 (maximum)	£86 an hour to £94 an hour, no maximum	£5,150 Limited to £2,700	\$9,580 Limited to \$5,020
Review of Monitoring Reports Fee	Hourly £94 with a fee ceiling of £750	Hourly £94 with no fee ceiling	Not Available	Not Available
Monitoring Fee	£0.01 per tonne, capped at £15,000 per year	£0.01 per tonne, capped at £15,000 per year	£280	\$520
Travel Reimbursement	Travel charges are calculated at £94 an hour, up to a maximum of £282 for each person, for each event.	Travel charges are calculated at £94 an hour, up to a maximum of £282 for each person, for each event.	Not Available	Not Available

Modifications to Permit Charges	£200	Hourly £94 with no fee ceiling.	Not Available	Not Available
1£ = \$1.86 CDN				

Section 7 Findings and Conclusions

Each of the jurisdictions for which information was collected operates a disposal at sea program under the London Convention or London Protocol. Not surprising is the fact that each of the programs have many parallel activities in review and assessment of proposals for disposal of dredged (or excavated) materials at sea. Approval of a disposal at sea project is contingent upon:

- An analysis of the alternatives to sea disposal,
- A comprehensive review of the type and quality of the dredged materials,
- Identification of an appropriate sea disposal site, including development of an EIA,
- Identification/monitoring of potential environmental impacts at the disposal site, and
- Development of specific conditions to be included in the permit.

The specific activities within each jurisdiction are similar to those identified in Section 1 of this report.

In addition to the permit processing actions identified above, two other specific activities are integral to disposal at sea. One is the selection of the at sea disposal site, and the other is monitoring of the environmental conditions at the disposal site, to ensure that the predictions of any potential impacts developed during the permit application review are correct.

Specific findings and conclusions include:

1. Each of the jurisdictions charges fees to recover the costs of their review, assessment, and processing of proposed disposal at sea projects⁵. The intention of each jurisdiction is to recover 100% of the program costs through their fee structures.
2. Monitoring of the disposal site is the responsibility of the permittee in Australia, Norway, Germany, and South Africa. For these countries, the costs for review of the permittee monitoring reports are covered by the permit application fee. The United Kingdom conducts the monitoring, but if any monitoring reports are submitted by the permittee, the United Kingdom charges an hourly rate for review.
3. Monitoring of the disposal site is the responsibility of the United Kingdom and of the federal and state government agencies in the USA. The costs of monitoring are recovered in the USA by the Harbor Maintenance Tax and in the United Kingdom, costs are recovered by charging a fee per tonne disposed at the sea disposal site.

⁵ No user fees are charged. The natural trend is that the shoreline is eroding. The placement of matter, such as dredged materials is therefore considered beneficial.

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4. The key word in the above findings is the use of “intention.” Each of the jurisdiction’s fees was set at some point in time, and if they have not been updated recently, the collected fees may not cover the actual government expenses. Fees have been recently updated in Norway, State of Washington, State of California, United Kingdom, and Germany.
5. Costs recovered by fees generally include both direct and indirect costs. Australia stated that their indirect costs were 30% of their staffing costs. None of the other jurisdiction provided information how direct and indirect cost compared.
6. In the USA, federal fees for the permit application and for monitoring are minimal at US\$100. Funding is provided by a tax on imports, which provides adequate funds to the U.S. Treasury to support (1) maintenance dredging in ports, harbors, and channels, and (2) environmental monitoring at dredged material disposal sites.
7. Selection of dumpsites is conducted by the federal and state governments in the USA, by the United Kingdom, and in some cases, by Germany. Proponents are responsible for disposal site selection in Australia and Norway. Information was not available for the Netherlands and South Africa.
8. The fee structures that are most comparable to Environment Canada’s fee structure are those in California and in the State of Washington.
 - California has four state agencies that charge fees, but those charged by the Water Board are most pertinent:
 - Permit Application Fee: \$750 CDN
 - Permit Processing Fee: \$0.34 CDN per cubic meter
 - Monitoring Fee: Either an annual fee of \$0.94 per cubic meter for projects that dredge on a regular basis or a sliding scale of \$0.41 CDN to \$0.65 CDN per cubic meter for smaller intermittent projects.
 - Washington has one fee and that is to cover their monitoring and management of the disposal site. That fee is \$0.74 CDN per cubic meter⁶.
9. Two notes about Australia’s fees:
 - a. The intention is to recover costs, but the fees were set at a balance point which by design would result in somewhat less than 100%. Australia’s description: *The graduated fee structure was set through a consultative process with stakeholders, to create a balance between cost recovery and a perverse incentive to by-pass the regulations and encourage illegal sea dumping.*
 - b. The fee for artificial reefs was approved as a ‘partial’ cost recovery arrangement. This is due to the perceived public benefit to the environment created by artificial reefs, such as enhancing fish habitat.
10. No separate placement regimes are in place that would address marine geo-engineering. Australia and South Africa both thought that may be the direction they are

⁶Permit application fees are covered separately by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

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moving, and the United Kingdom stated that, at this point, marine geoengineering would be considered on a case-by-case basis.

11. No separate allowances for increased fees are in place for major-projects. Each responding country felt their existing fees addressed any complex projects.

Appendices

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References

Australia

Information on Australia's sea dumping requirements and the legislation can be found from the following sites:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/marine/marine-pollution/sea-dumping>

<http://www.environment.gov.au/topics/marine/marine-pollution/sea-dumping/sea-dumping-act>

Disposal at Sea Regulations: <http://www.environment.gov.au/marine/marine-pollution/sea-dumping>

Authorities and Details for Sea Disposal Fees:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/topics/marine/marine-pollution/sea-dumping/forms-and-application-fees>.

Long Term Monitoring and Management Plan Requirements for 10 year Permits to Dump Maintenance Dredge Material at Sea.

<http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/c307da1c-237b-43a8-a178-583a60e388d1/files/ltmmp-guidance-material.pdf>.

Checklist for Completing Long Term Monitoring and Management Plans for Dredging.

<http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/c307da1c-237b-43a8-a178-583a60e388d1/files/ltmmp-checklist.pdf>.

Australian Government, Department of the Environment. *The Department of the Environment Service Charter 2014 – 2016*. June 2014.

<http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/82e7b88f-98e4-4cfd-8b0a-e23aa9d64d1f/files/service-charter-14-16.pdf>.

Australian Government, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population, and Communities; *Environmental Impact Assessment Client Service Charter*; 2013.

<http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/f116eeec-9fb4-45a7-ab8d-bd19b02324d8/files/eia-client-service-charter.pdf>.

Germany

The "Water Act:"

http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/whg_2009/_8.html)

Water Act Fees (<http://www.landesrecht-mv.de/jportal/portal/page/bsmvprod.psml?showdoccase=1&doc.id=jlr-WasWiKostVMV2010rahmen&doc.part=X&doc.origin=bs&st=lr>

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Norway

Chapter 39:

<http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/no/Regelverk/Forskrifter/Regulations-relating-to-pollution-control-Pollution-Regulations/>

Chapter 39 is not translated, but here is a link to the text (in Norwegian)

https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2004-06-01-931/KAPITTEL_12#KAPITTEL_12. The regulations were amended in 2004 and 2007.

The fees for handling new applications are found in § 36-4. The fees for inspections are found in § 36-6. The fees are usually amended (increased) every year.

Norwegian Legislation incorporating the London Protocol:

<http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/no/Regelverk/Forskrifter/Regulations-relating-to-pollution-control-Pollution-Regulations/>

(Chapter 22).

South Africa

The Integrated Coastal Management Act 2008, Act 24 of 2008.

<http://www.polity.org.za/article/national-environmental-management-integrated-coastal-management-act-no-24-of-2008-2009-02-26>

United Kingdom

Marine and Coastal Access Act: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/contents>

Marine Licence Fees webpage: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-licensing-fees/marine-licensing-fees#complex-case-characteristics>

Description of Marine Licensing:

<http://www.marinemanagement.org.uk/licensing/marine.htm>

UK Marine License Website: <https://www.gov.uk/apply-to-construct-on-remove-from-and-dispose-to-the-seabed>

Marine License Guidance. 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/marine-licensing-application-process#exemptions>

USA

Californian State Water Resources Control Board. <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov>

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California Water Code, Section 13267.

<http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/cacode/WAT/1/d7/4/4/s13267>

San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC).

<http://www.bcdc.ca.gov>

San Francisco BCDC Emergency Permits. <http://www.bcdc.ca.gov/forms/forms.shtml>

California Coastal Commission website: <http://www.coastal.ca.gov>

California State Lands Commission. <http://www.slc.ca.gov>

Section 22a-361 of the Coastal Management Act (Connecticut):

<file:///Users/craigvogt/Documents/1%20Consulting/1%20Environment%20Canada/5%20Administrative%20Costs%20Project/Country%20and%20State%20Information/USA%20Conneticut/22a-361%20Section%20text.webarchive>

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers JARPA.

http://www.epermitting.wa.gov/site/alias_resourcecenter/jarpa_jarpa_form/9984/jarpa_form.aspx

Washington Fish and Game Fee.

http://www.epermitting.wa.gov/site/alias_resourcecenter/jarpa_jarpa_form/9984/jarpa_form.aspx

Washington Guidelines.

<file:///Users/craigvogt/Documents/1%20Consulting/1%20Environment%20Canada/5%20Administrative%20Costs%20Project/Country%20and%20State%20Information/USA%20Washington/WAC%20332-30-166:%20Open%20water%20disposal%20sites..webarchive>

Washington Legislation.

<http://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=79.105.500>

Appendix 2 Summaries of Information from each Country or State

Australia Fees for Dredging and Disposal

User Fees for Disposal

Fees are imposed under the *Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981* and set out in the *Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Regulations 1983* for applications for permits for the dumping of wastes in the ocean.

Sea dumping permit applications are to be accompanied by an application fee. Fees are set out in the *Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Regulations 1983*. Fees vary depending on the activity. The appropriate fee should be paid to the Department within 30 days of the application and before the permit can be granted. The wastes are broadly divided by quantity and type and the fees are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Sea Dumping Activities and Fees--Australia		
Sea dumping activity	Fees in Australian Dollars	Fees in Canadian Dollars
Dredged or excavated material <100,000 m3	A\$10,000	\$10,000
Dredged or excavated material >100,000 m3	A\$23,500	\$23,500
Artificial reef	A\$10,000	\$10,000
Burial at sea	A\$ 1,675	\$ 1,675
Platform	A\$12,700	\$12,700
Vessel	A\$12,700	\$12,700
Disposal of controlled material for which a fee is not prescribed	A\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
The fee for an applicant to vary a permit	A\$ 860	\$ 860
A\$1 = \$1 CDN		

Costs involved with field monitoring are the responsibility of the Permit Holder.

- A Long Term Monitoring and Management Plan is required to be submitted as part of the permit application that covers the management of dredging at the port over the life of the permit. It is to be reviewed and approved by the Department prior to the issuing of the sea dumping permit.
- Long Term Management and Monitoring Plans set out both the framework and specific

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measures for management, mitigation, and monitoring of impacts and provide port authorities and other port managers with the opportunity to showcase their role as stewards for the marine environment. With reference to maintenance dredging, the Long Term Management and Monitoring Plan needs to demonstrate how the environment at the port and surrounds will be protected over the longer term and should identify responsible parties and include mechanisms for the regular review of compliance with permit conditions, as well as a process for continuous improvement of environmental management and performance. The Long Term Management and Monitoring Plan must be published for stakeholder review as well as results of the monitoring and research. A checklist is used by the Department to ensure that elements of the Long Term Management and Monitoring Plan are included.

The applicant selects the disposal site. After the proponent has adequately addressed the alternatives to Sea Disposal, the Sea Dumping Permit Application requires the applicant to provide information on the physical and any other relevant characteristics of the disposal site and assess the impacts of the disposal activity at the site.

Generally, the fees paid by the applicant are sufficient to fully recover the costs of an independent review of the adequacy of the site selection for ocean disposal, and assessment by the Department.

Basis for Fees

The Sea Dumping Act requires permits to be issued for various activities. It enables Australia to comply with its obligations under the London Protocol to prevent marine pollution caused by dumping or incineration at sea of wastes or other matter (article 3.2 of the London Protocol obliges parties to adopt a polluter pays principle).

Fees are considered to be the most appropriate charging mechanisms (i.e., as opposed to an industry levy) due to the ability to clearly identify the entity that requests the service and allocate costs to that service. The graduated fee structure was set through a consultative process with stakeholders, to create a balance between cost recovery and a perverse incentive to by-pass the regulations and encourage illegal sea dumping.

The cost recovery arrangement was designed to reflect the full cost of administering the permit process. Dredging and disposal permit application fees relate to the type of material being dumped and are categorised based on the quantity of the material for dredged or excavated material.

Cost modeling for the fees charged includes both direct and indirect costs. Direct costs are calculated by average staffing level (ASL) requirements for:

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- Departmental assessment of applications, management and monitoring plans and sampling and analysis implementation reports;
- Preparation and administration related to the issuance of the permit; ASL costs are tapered from Assessment Officer to Senior Executive. Other direct costs are the procurement of independent expert review of the above. Indirect costs, including overhead costs, and accommodation are estimated at approximately 30% of the ASL.

Major Projects

Currently there are no allowances to charge more for major-projects (i.e., projects that will cost more due to local factors, such as remoteness of the dumpsite) than what is set out in the *Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Regulations 1983*; however there are two fee amounts for dredged material, depending on the volume proposed to be dumped. The cost recovery arrangements set out in the Regulations will continue to be reviewed, in line with Government Policy.

Separate Placement Regulatory Regime

The placement of materials to create an artificial reef is also regulated under the *Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981*. Australia is yet to review the legislation on placement in light of the recent amendments to the London Protocol regarding marine geo-engineering.

A fee is imposed under the *Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Regulations 1983* for applications for permits for artificial reef placements, and is A\$10,000.

While most costs of Sea Dumping application are anticipated to be fully cost recovered, the fee for artificial reefs was approved as a 'partial' cost recovery arrangement. This is due to the perceived public benefit to the environment created by artificial reefs, such as enhancing fish habitat.

Australia intends to review the sea dumping legislation in light of the recent amendments to the London Protocol to regulate marine geo-engineering.

Service Standards

The Department does not have a formal set of service standards specifically for assessments under the *Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981*, but the Department does have a [client service charter](#) (Australian Government 2014) and there is also a [service charter for environmental assessments](#) (Australian Government 2013) (under the federal the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*) which can be applied to the *Sea Dumping Act*.

Service Charter for Department of Environment June 2014

Pertinent service standards are provided below, extracted directly from the Service Charter (Australian Government, Department of the Environment 2014).

- Our clients. [SEP] The Department’s activities benefit all Australians. Our clients include anyone who we provide a service to, works with us in delivering results or who has an interest in what we do, including other Government agencies, state, territory and local government bodies, non-government organisations and members of the wider community. [SEP]
- Our Client Service values. [SEP] We share the ethical values and code of conduct of the Australian Public Service and are committed to: [SEP]

Integrity—we will act honestly, ethically and lawfully [SEP]

Responsiveness—we will respond effectively to the needs of clients [SEP]

Responsibility—we will be accountable for our actions, and [SEP]

Commitment—we will give our best to every task. [SEP]

- Our Service Standards.

We aim to:

- provide you with the most accurate, up to date information available to us where information is able to be provided [SEP]
- Answer your questions as clearly as possible in a respectful way [SEP]
- Answer your phone call promptly during normal office hours [SEP]
- Reply to correspondence within 20 working days of receipt, or if we cannot answer within [SEP] that time we will send you an acknowledgment and let you know when to expect a reply [SEP]
- Consult widely when developing policy to make sure that the views of all stakeholders are [SEP] considered, and [SEP]
- Provide reasonable time for receiving comments on proposals. [SEP]

When we are carrying out our legislative responsibilities, we will: [SEP]

- Administer provisions lawfully, fairly and objectively, and [SEP]
- Provide you with up to date and accurate information to clarify obligations of

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relevant parties.

We assess our performance through:

- The responses of our stakeholders to our information services and products
 - Surveys of clients and users of our products and services, and
 - Monitoring and evaluating our services against our standards. We are contactable by phone during normal office hours and by e-mail, fax, letter or completion of an online form on our internet site. Please see the contact us section below.
- How you can help. You can help us by:
 - Giving us sufficient and accurate information for us to assist you
 - Providing feedback and comments on our service, and
 - Treating our staff courteously.
 - Compliments, Complaints and Feedback about our service. Your feedback on how we are meeting our service standards is important in allowing us to improve our services. We report on our client service performance in our annual report.

Environmental Impact Assessment Client Service Charter 2013.

Pertinent service standards are provided below, extracted directly from the Client Service Charter (Australian Government, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population, and Communities 2013).

Purpose

This Client Service Charter outlines our commitments when undertaking environmental impact assessment (EIA) under the Australian Government's key piece of environmental legislation, the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The EPBC Act provides a legal framework to protect and manage matters of national environmental significance.

The charter applies to EIA processes, including post approval monitoring and auditing functions, and other areas that support the EIA process for individual projects referred under the EPBC Act.

What can you expect? We are committed to:

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- Providing a transparent and professional environmental impact assessment process
- Acting honestly, ethically and lawfully
- Responding effectively to the needs of all our clients
- Being accountable for our actions
- Providing clear, accurate and timely information about departmental policy, programs, processes and relevant legislation including providing answers as fully and precisely as possible
- Treating you respectfully and remaining aware of your needs
- Replying to emails and returning phone calls in a timely manner
- Providing you an opportunity to provide feedback on our service.

Specific Commitments to Different Clients (for the specific commitments, see the Australia 2013 in the list of references below).

- Fourteen specific commitments are made to proponents and consultants
- Six specific commitments are made to states and territories
- Four specific commitments are made to members of the public and other stakeholder groups.

References:

Information on Australia's sea dumping requirements and the legislation can be found from the following sites:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/marine/marine-pollution/sea-dumping>

<http://www.environment.gov.au/topics/marine/marine-pollution/sea-dumping/sea-dumping-act>

Disposal at Sea Regulations: <http://www.environment.gov.au/marine/marine-pollution/sea-dumping>

Authorities and Details for Sea Disposal Fees:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/topics/marine/marine-pollution/sea-dumping/forms-and-application-fees>.

Long Term Monitoring and Management Plan Requirements for 10 year Permits to Dump Maintenance Dredge Material at Sea.

<http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/c307da1c-237b-43a8-a178-583a60e388d1/files/ltmmp-guidance-material.pdf>.

Checklist for Completing Long Term Monitoring and Management Plans for Dredging.

<http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/c307da1c-237b-43a8-a178-583a60e388d1/files/ltmmp-checklist.pdf>.

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Australian Government, Department of the Environment. *The Department of the Environment Service Charter 2014 – 2016*. June 2014.

<http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/82e7b88f-98e4-4cfd-8b0a-e23aa9d64d1f/files/service-charter-14-16.pdf>.

Australian Government, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population, and Communities; *Environmental Impact Assessment Client Service Charter*; 2013.

<http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/f116eeec-9fb4-45a7-ab8d-bd19b02324d8/files/eia-client-service-charter.pdf>.

Contacts

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Germany Fees for Dredging and Disposal

User Fees for Disposal of Dredged Material

Permit applications are the responsibility of the Federal “Laender,” and processing fees range from 50 Euros to 18,300 Euros. The decision about the amount of fee per project is a case-by-case decision. In addition to staff time for permit review, processing, and management, costs of other office indirect costs are covered by the fees (e.g., copies, office space, heating and air conditioning).

Monitoring is not always an obligation and is also decided on a case-by-case basis. This includes the design of the monitoring program and the technical specifications. The applicant pays for the monitoring.

For state agency review and processing of permit applications addressing adverse effects at the deposit sites assessed under the view of nature protection aspects, administrative fees are also charged to the dredging proponent. These are the fees charged by one of Germany’s state governments, Schleswig-Holstein:

- For simple cases, fees range from 10 to 5,110 Euros, and
- For more complex cases, fees range from 5,110 to 10,230 Euros.
- A management fee is also charged, ranging from 30% to 60% of the administrative fee.
- There may derive additional fees in case of special protected species have to be regarded.
- The federal and state fees are summarized in Table 1.
- In case of unavoidable impacts, a compensation fee or a real compensation is obligatory. See Table 2.
- Public authorities (e.g., municipalities) are exempted from these fees.

The amount of compensation payment shown in Table 2 (via regulation in Schleswig-Holstein) for the impairment of the oceans as a result of dredged material disposal is not precisely determined, and thus, the fees in Table 2 are used as a basis for permit issuance. These fees are not applicable if environmental compensation (mitigation) is accepted as part of the dredging and disposal plan.

Table 1 Fees for Processing Applications for Dredged Material Disposal at Sea--Germany		
Administrative Fee Paid to Which Entity	Fee in Euros	Fee in \$ CDN
Federal	50 to 18,300 Euros	\$70 to 24,900
State simple cases	10 to 5,110 Euros	\$14 to 6,950
State complex cases	5,110 to 10,230 Euros	\$6,950 to 13,910
Management fee	30-60% of Administrative Fee	30-60% of Administrative Fee
1 Euro = \$1.36 CDN		

Table 2 Fees Paid to the State Schleswig-Holstein for Compensation for Environmental Damage			
Disposal Location	Chemical Quality of Dredged Material	Fee in Euros per cubic meter	Fees in \$ CDN per cubic meter
Designated Dumpsite	<R1	0.00	\$0.00
Designated Dumpsite	R1 – R2	0.25	0.34
Designated Dumpsite	>R2	0.50	0.68
Outside of Designated Dumpsite	R1 – R2	0.5	0.68
Outside of Designated Dumpsite	>R2	1.0	1.36
1 Euro = \$1.36 CDN			

R1 and R2 correspond to London Protocol Action Levels:

- R1 Levels of substances below which are of little environmental concern.
- R2 Levels of substances above which are of environmental concern.

Basis for Fees

Fees are intended to fully recover the costs of permit application review and processing, and costs of review of permittee monitoring reports and management of the permit.

Major Projects

In cases of major-projects or projects that will cost more due to local factors, the only consideration is that ocean dumping can be a part of larger projects, which require a plan approval procedure. For these cases, a specific calculation of the fees only for the dumping activities has not been made.

Separate Placement Regulatory Regime for Geo-Engineering or Plans to Develop

No information currently available.

References:

The “Water Act:”

http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/whg_2009/_8.html)

Water Act Fees (<http://www.landesrecht-mv.de/jportal/portal/page/bsmvprod.psml?showdoccase=1&doc.id=jlr-WasWiKostVMV2010rahmen&doc.part=X&doc.origin=bs&st=lr>)

Contact: Heiko Leuchs. Leuchs@bafg.de

Netherlands Fees for Dredging and Disposal

User Fees for Disposal

No user fees are charged.

Basis for Fees

The natural trend is that the shoreline is eroding; the placement of matter, such as dredged materials (sand and silt), is therefore considered beneficial. In the Netherlands, the dumping of dredged materials is considered as beneficial use, and there is no distinction between disposal or placement of dredged materials.

Major Projects

No allowances are made for cases of major-projects or projects that will cost more due to local factors, such as remoteness of the dumpsite. The remoteness of the dumpsite is indirectly a charge, since longer sailing times cost more money.

Separate Placement Regulatory Regime

Yes. The placement of structures (such as artificial reefs or seaweed cultivation installations) require a permit. For the permit application legal charges are charged.

For the placement of cables and other structures in and on the sea bottom, a user fee is charged by the State (Central Government Real Estate Agency). For the placement of matter such as sand and gravel (either for dumping or for beach nourishments) these fees are not applied.

References

Please contact the Central Government Real Estate Agency
<http://www.rijksvastgoedbedrijf.nl/english/contact>

Contacts:

Sander Jong. sander.de.jong@rws.nl

Aad Morauw. aad.morauw@Rijksoverheid.nl

Norway Fees for Dredging and Disposal

User Fees for Disposal

The environmental authorities (Norwegian Environment Agency and the County Council) charge fees for handling applications for dumping permits pursuant the Pollution Control Act (13 March 1981) in accordance with specific fee regulations, Chapter 39 of Regulations relating to Pollution Control (Chapter 39).

<http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/no/Regelverk/Forskrifter/Regulations-relating-to-pollution-control-Pollution-Regulations/>

Fees for dumping permit applications; there are four categories of fees:

There are 4 categories of fee and these are listed in § 39-4.

Category 1	118,100 krone
Category 2	84,700 krone
Category 3	54,700 krone
Category 4	21,000 krone

Note: 1 kroner = \$0.15 CDN

When issuing the permit, the permit authority determines as a permit condition which category the project belongs in.

The fees in chapter 39 are not associated with monitoring. The costs associated with monitoring are carried by the permittee. The obligation to carry out monitoring is introduced as a permit condition. We don't have separate fees for reviewing monitoring data and it is fair to say that the work efforts by the Agency are captured in the initial permit fees (and could also be part of the inspection).

The permittee conducts the environmental monitoring. This means in practice that the permittee is responsible for engaging an independent expert contractor to undertake sampling, analysis and prepare the report and to make sure that the work complies with the monitoring program that has been presented to the authorities as part of the permitting process.

Fees for modifying permits, fees shall be paid at the following rates (§ 39-5)

Category 1	48,800 krone
Category 2	22,800 krone
Category 3	5,600 krone

These are fees for amendments to existing permits. The categories refer to whether there is a small, medium or large amendment to be done, with regard to work efforts from the authorities.

If the change is of such a nature that it will entail resource consumption considerably beyond what underlies the fee in Category 1, rates in § 39-4 are to be used.

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Fees for compliance inspections of projects:

Inspections: Fees for on-site inspections are included in § 39-6, and include:

Risk class 1	21,100 kroner
Risk class 2	15,900 kroner
Risk class 3	12,200 kroner
Risk class 4	4,700 kroner

These inspections are to assess whether permit conditions are being achieved, and reflect on-site visits to the dredging and disposal sites, usually lasting one day. The fee classes reflect the size and complexity of the project, and what level of environment risk is associated with a particular project. The frequency of inspection by the environmental authority on the particular facility is decided on the basis of risk class. E.g., facilities in risk class 1 shall be subject to inspections every year.

Inspections lasting more than one day are covered in section 39-8 and are listed as audits.

§ 39-8. Fees for system audit (multiday inspections)

By system audit fees shall be paid at the following rates:

Category 1	223,500 kroner
Category 2	142,600 kroner
Category 3	84,800 kroner
Category 4	47,100 kroner

Rarely would dredged material projects require more than a one-day inspection and thereby be charged the audit fees.

Basis for Fees and Cost Recovery

There are 4 categories of fees as noted above. The category (size of the fee) is decided by the relevant authority based on whether the particular application is "small" or "large," with regard to assumed workload for the authorities. The intention is to fully recover the cost to the authorities of review and processing of the application.

Fees do not reflect environmental impact, only administrative workload.

Major Projects

Major-projects would be put in category 1 (highest fee)- due to assumed work load.

Separate Placement Regulatory Regime

No special regulatory regime other than that the provisions of the London Protocol is transposed into Norwegian legislation.

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All other existing general legislation (The Pollution Control Act, The Biodiversity Act and the Plan and Building Act) and Regulations would also apply.

Any application for a permit will be handled as other applications for a permit and hence the same fee regime as described for dumping permits, modifications, and inspection will apply.

As far as we know, there are no plans for putting a separate regime into place for the purpose of placement.

References

Chapter 39:

<http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/no/Regelverk/Forskrifter/Regulations-relating-to-pollution-control-Pollution-Regulations/>

Chapter 39 is not translated, but here is a link to the text (in Norwegian)

https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2004-06-01-931/KAPITTEL_12#KAPITTEL_12. The regulations were amended in 2004 and 2007.

The fees for handling new applications are found in § 36-4. The fees for inspections are found in § 36-6. The fees are usually amended (increased) every year.

Norwegian Legislation incorporating the London Protocol:

<http://www.miljodirektoratet.no/no/Regelverk/Forskrifter/Regulations-relating-to-pollution-control-Pollution-Regulations/>

(Chapter 22).

Contact

Anne-Grethe Kolstad. anne-grethe.kolstad@miljodir.no

South Africa Fees for Dredging and Disposal

User Fees for Disposal

At present, the Republic of South Africa (South Africa) imposes a permit application (administrative) fee of only R300.00. The fee was published as part of a set of regulations, which have since been repealed.

This fee was introduced under the now-repealed Dumping at Sea Control Act. This fee is considered to be outdated but is still being applied under the new legislation (i.e., The Integrated Coastal Management Act 2008, Act 24 of 2008), until such time that new fees have been determined. A process was initiated to revise the fee. However, it is taking much longer than expected since a decision was made to develop appropriate application fees and user charges for the coastal use activities governed under the new legislation.

The intention is to increase the existing administrative fee to take into account the actual costs incurred during the receipting and assessment of applications. In addition, an annual fee will be determined to cover monitoring by the authority. Monitoring is currently carried out by the permit holder.

In addition to the permit application fee, a fee for a full EIA would be R10,000, which would include capital dredging projects, new or expanded channels. For maintenance dredging for which an EIA was already prepared, those projects must have an environmental management plan in place and approved by the Department. These are subject to a fee of R2,000 for a basis environmental assessment.

It depends on whether the applicant is applying to carry out a full EIA or a basic assessment. This in turn depends on the nature of the activity. Nevertheless the costs are R10 000.00 for a full EIA and R2 000.00 for a basic assessment. There are also special rates for integrated applications.

Basis for Fees

At present, the fee is less than full recovery. The existing fee is outdated and unrealistic. It will be increased to take into account the actual direct costs incurred.

Major Projects

Do you have allowances to charge more in cases of major-projects or projects that will cost more due to local factors, such as remoteness of the dumpsite?

At present there is nothing in the current legislation that enables such distinctions to be made. It does seem to have some merit, as complex projects would require more time and effort to assess. It will be considered during the review.

Separate Placement Regulatory Regime

Future: We will consider in the future a separate placement regime for materials used in such activities as geo-engineering.

References

The Integrated Coastal Management Act 2008, Act 24 of 2008.

<http://www.polity.org.za/article/national-environmental-management-integrated-coastal-management-act-no-24-of-2008-2009-02-26>

Note: 1 Rand equals \$0.10 CDN

United Kingdom Fees for Dredging and Disposal

All disposal at sea projects need a licence and the total fee is made up of two elements⁷. These are:

3. The cost of assessing and processing the permit application varies depending on size and complexity of the project (see section 2 and section 3 of website in footnote).
4. Disposal levy charges per cubic metres of dredged material (see section 6 of the website in the footnote).

The objective is full recovery of costs of permit review, processing, and managing, including monitoring of the disposal of dredged material at sea.

Permit Application Fees

UK recovers the cost of marine licensing by [charging fees to licence applicants](#).

- Two free hours of advice and guidance on the marine license application process.
- Work is charged at an hourly rate of £94 for Marine Management Organisation (MMO) staff and £86 an hour for Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas) staff. Sediment sample fees also apply, invoiced in arrears.

Band 1: Non-navigational dredging: Fixed fee of £175

Band 2: These applications are charged at an hourly rate with a maximum fee set that includes Cefas' costs. Band 2 projects include: disposing of dredged material at sea. See Table 1.

Table 1 Permit Application Fees for Band 2 Projects		
<u>Band 2</u>	<u>Project Cost</u>	<u>Fee</u>
2a	£0 to £4,999 (and emergency work)	£450 paid in full in advance
2b	£5,000 to £19,999	£700 paid in full in advance
2c	£20,000 to £49,999	£1,400 (maximum) invoiced
2d	£50,000 to £199,999	£2,200 (maximum) invoiced
2e	£200,000 to £999,999	£2,700 (maximum) invoiced in arrears

⁷ Fees and their explanation are provided on the Marine Licence Fees webpage:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-licensing-fees/marine-licensing-fees#complex-case-characteristics>

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Band 3⁸: Any band 2 project type with complex case characteristics is moved to band 3. Band 3 applications are charged at the MMO and Cefas hourly rates with no maximum fee, invoiced in arrears.

Disposal at Sea Fee:

In addition to the permit application fee, disposing dredged material at sea incurs a charge for both maintenance and capital dredging. This fee is 1 pence a tonne, though the maximum is £15,000 per year. Payment is made along with the disposal returns twice yearly. The fees support environmental monitoring at the disposal site undertaken by Cefas for MMO. This fee is also listed below under fees for environmental monitoring.

Other Fees

Charges for Travel: You will be charged for travel by MMO staff that relates to your case, regardless of the charging structure that is being applied. Travel charges are made on top of application fees. Travel charges are calculated on MMO's hourly rate of £94 an hour, up to a maximum of £282 for each person, for each event.

No Dredging License Needed (e.g., very small projects)---Fees for Disposal at Sea: Certain dredging projects may not need a license for the dredging itself, but are required to have a license for disposal at sea. Fees for sea disposal for these projects are based upon total quantity of materials to be disposed at sea over the life of the disposal license, and are shown in Table 2.

Evidence must be provided on the quality of sediment in support of the application; pre-application sediment sample analysis may be needed before the application is accepted.

⁸ A project or plan is defined as a complex case if it is:

- estimated to cost more than £1 million or unable to provide a confident cost estimate
- required to have an EIA
- likely, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, to have a significant effect on a protected site or any process on which any protected feature is dependent

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Table 2 Disposal at Sea Fees for Exempt Dredging Projects*		
Band	Amount of disposed material (cubic metres) over lifetime of project	Fee
2a	0 to 499	£450 paid in full in advance
2b	500 to 1,999	£700 paid in full in advance
2c	2,000 to 4,999	£1,400 (maximum) invoiced in arrears
2d	5,000 to 19,999	£2,200 (maximum) invoiced in arrears
2e	20,000 to 99,999	£2,700 (maximum) invoiced in arrears
3	100,000 and over	Hourly rate: MMO £94, Cefas £86

*Projects need a license for disposal at sea. Exempt criteria include small projects and other criteria. See Section 11, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-licensing-fees/marine-licensing-fees#complex-case-characteristics>

Fees for Modifications to Licenses:

Function	Description and Charging Basis
Variation 0 – no fee	A change to a licence that is the result of an MMO action, not instigated by the licence holder
Variation 1	Admin changes - a request to change the name or address of an agent, contractor or sub-contractor on a marine licence; changes to the name of a vessel or registration number of a vehicle; transferring the licence from the licensee to another named person Fee £50 paid upfront
Variation 2	Routine changes - a request to change a marine licence, other than those included in Variation 1, which does not require the MMO to consult our advisors. Fee £200 paid upfront
Variation 3	Complex changes - a request to change a marine licence that does require the MMO to consult with our advisors. Fee: Hourly £94 with no fee ceiling.

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Post consent work

Two separate efforts are covered in post consent work:

3. Review and assessment of any monitoring reports for routine or complex projects submitted by the licence holder, which would be set out in the conditions of their marine licence.
4. Monitoring of environmental conditions at the disposal site undertaken by Cefas for MMO.

These fees are different; the fees for post consent monitoring on a marine licence (for routine and complex projects) relates to the assessment of any monitoring reports submitted by the licence holder, which would be set out in the conditions of their marine licence. The disposal site monitoring, 'monitoring of environmental conditions,' is the disposal levy charge for monitoring programs carried out by Cefas.

<u>Function</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Charging basis</u>
Routine projects	Post consent / monitoring on a marine licence where the application for that licence was accompanied by a fixed fee or limited hourly fee	Hourly £94 with a fee ceiling of £750
Complex projects	Post consent / monitoring on a marine licence where the application for that licence was accompanied by an unlimited hourly fee. Or any post consent work on licenses applied for under the Food and Environment Protection Act	Hourly £94 with no fee ceiling
Disposal Site Monitoring	Monitoring of the environmental conditions of marine disposal sites	Calculated by multiplying the actual annual tonnage of material disposed at sea by the fee rate of £0.01 per tonne, capped at £15,000 per year Payment made along with disposal Return.

Disposal, Placement, and other Activities that may Need a Marine Licence

There are six categories of activities that may need a licence. These generally require a licence although there are exemptions, which apply in some situations. These are (UK Marine License Website):

1. Constructing, altering or improving any works in or over the sea, on or under the sea bed. This includes the construction of wind farms, sea walls, jetties, bridges and ports. It also includes the maintenance of these works where it is an alteration or improvement to the works. There are some exemptions to be aware of concerning coastal defenses,

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emergency flood defenses and harbor works. If an exemption applies then a marine licence would not be required. Many construction activities also require other consents.

2. Any form of dredging (e.g., trailing-suction hoppers, plough and water injection) and including:
 - where material is not removed from the sea or sea bed
 - using any device to move material (whether or not suspended in water) from one part of the sea or sea bed to another partDredging for all purposes, including:
 - to deepen berths and channels navigational dredging
 - to extract sands and gravels for construction aggregate dredging
 - to remove material to clear outfalls clearance dredging.
3. Depositing any substance or object either in the sea or on or under the sea bed from a vehicle, vessel, aircraft, marine structure, floating container or a structure on land which has the purpose of depositing solids in the sea. This includes disposal of waste. This is tightly regulated and few types of waste are permitted to be disposed of to sea. It also includes the burial at sea of human remains.
4. Incinerating any substance or object on any vehicle, vessel, marine structure or floating container. In this context, incinerate means the combustion of a substance or object for the purpose of its thermal destruction.
5. Removal of any substance or object using a vehicle, vessel, aircraft, marine structure or floating container to remove any substance or object from the sea bed.
Exemptions include:
 - obstructions or dangers to navigation,
 - the taking of samples and other investigations such as boreholes
 - removal of litter, seaweed and dead animals from beaches
6. Scuttling of any vessel or floating container.

Separate Regime for Placement?

It is likely MMO will only consider geo-engineering when there is a need. That would most likely be done on an individual project/application basis and be undertaken as a Band 3 project where hourly rates are charged as it would no doubt be a complex case and require an EIA.

Service Standards (Marine License Guidance 2014)

Provided below is a list of service standards used by the United Kingdom in marine licensing and dredged material disposal management and monitoring programs.

- We aim to make a decision on most applications within 13 weeks of an application being validated. However, each application is different and some applications will take longer than this, while others will take less time. Some low-risk activities may be eligible for [fast track processing](#) and some low-volume dredging activities may be suitable for the [accelerated licensing process](#). Specific criteria are provided on website: <https://www.gov.uk/fast-track-and-accelerated-licensing>. For example: If your dredging activity is between 500 and 3,000 cubic metres a campaign, and less than 10,000 cubic metres a year, it may be processed with a 10-working-day consultation.
- For non-fast track or accelerated licensing, you must be able to demonstrate the low-risk nature through complying with agreed criteria and local or regional conditions. MMO aims to decide qualifying applications within 20 working days.
- We also provide 2 hours free advice and strongly encourage you to speak with us before submitting an application. We can advise you what information is required to support your application. This could include [sampling and sediment analysis](#).
- You can log in to check the progress of your application at any time.
- After we receive your application we will need to validate it. We will check that:
 - you need a marine licence for the activities you propose
 - the application and any supporting documents are complete
 - [appropriate payment](#) has been made
 - all relevant information is provided
- Once an application has been validated we will start to process it.
- Having assessed an application, we will either:
 - grant the licence
 - grant the licence subject to conditions
 - refuse the application.
- Conditions will often be used to mitigate adverse impacts to the environment, human health and other legitimate uses of the sea. These could include:
 - timing restrictions being placed on activities
 - detailed method statements being agreed before activities commence
 - requirement to issue notices to mariners to inform users of activities
 - restrictions on the materials that can be used
 - Conditions must be necessary, related to the activity or development for which a marine licence is sought, enforceable, precise, and reasonable.
- We will set out a record of our reasons for refusing an application or applying any conditions to a licence.

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- After a decision has been made, the applicant can appeal and a detailed process is set out.
- You will receive an estimate of the maximum number of hours of casework required from MMO and Cefas staff members for all work needed before you apply and to complete Band 3 applications. The estimated hours are multiplied by the suitable hourly rate to give an estimated fee. Final charges invoiced by MMO are based upon actual hours, not the original estimate. MMO case managers monitor your application weekly to assess how many more case hours are needed.

References

Marine and Coastal Access Act: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/contents>

Marine Licence Fees webpage: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-licensing-fees/marine-licensing-fees#complex-case-characteristics>

Description of Marine Licensing:
<http://www.marinemanagement.org.uk/licensing/marine.htm>

UK Marine License Website: <https://www.gov.uk/apply-to-construct-on-remove-from-and-dispose-to-the-seabed>

Marine License Guidance. 2014. <https://www.gov.uk/marine-licensing-application-process#exemptions>

Contact:

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USA—California Summary of Fees

Federal Fees

The federal Dredged Material Management Office charges US\$100 for processing of the joint federal-state permit application.

State Fees

Four separate government entities charge fees:

- 5 California State Water Resources Control Board
- 6 California Coastal Commission
- 7 State Lands Commission
- 8 San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission

1. California State Water Resources Control Board

- Permit Application Fee: US\$600
- Permit Processing and Permit Management Fee: US\$0.21 per cubic yard annually, paid for the previous year of dredging and disposal. Maximum US\$90,000. Fees are updated every two years. The US\$0.21 per cubic yard is for 2014-2015.
- Monitoring Fee: Two separate rate schedules are used, one for the five biggest dredging proponents and one for smaller and intermittent projects.
 - *Requirement for Monitoring Dredged Material Disposal and Participation in the Regional Monitoring Program*
 - The Regional Water Board requires anyone who discharges materials to San Francisco Bay, including disposal of dredged materials, to provide a technical monitoring report evaluating the impacts of the discharge pursuant to California Water Code (CWC) section 13267. This monitoring provides necessary information about ambient Bay water quality and potential long-term impacts of dredged material disposal.
 - Since 1992, many Bay Area dischargers have decided to provide this information through the Regional Monitoring Program rather than through individual monitoring programs. Payments for monitoring are shown in Tables 1 and 2. The Regional Water Board recognizes payments to the Regional Monitoring Program as fulfilling requirements to provide information on water quality impacts.

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- *Annual Fee Participants*
 - Annual fees apply only to the five largest in-bay dredge disposal clients (Table 1). The rationale for separating these participants into a separate group was to provide fiscal budgeting certainty to these clients. The fees are based on a five-year average of disposal volumes multiplied by a cubic yard cost (2014-2016 multiplier is US\$0.60/cy).
 - The average dredge disposal volume for these clients is recalculated every three years and the per-cy multiplier may be adjusted at that time in accordance with Regional Monitoring Program fee increases. This fee schedule is reviewed and revised as necessary every three years. It was last revised in 2010; no changes were made in 2013.

Table 1 Annual Fee Rate for Large Dredged Material Disposal Clients	
Fee Rate: Volume (in cubic yards) x US\$0.60	
Dredging Proponent	Five year Average Dredged Material Disposal Volume in Cubic Yards
Port of San Francisco	58,310
Chevron Richmond Long Wharf	100,738
Valero Refinery Terminal	26,322
Phillips 66, Rodeo Terminal	10,156
Port of Oakland	77,018
Total Average Dredged Material Disposal Volume 272,544 cubic yards	

- *Project-Based Fee Participants*
 - The Monitoring Fee for all in-bay dredged disposal clients not listed in Table 1 is based on the sliding fee-schedule shown in Table 2).
 - The Project-Based fee schedule is updated every three years (on the same schedule as the Annual Fee participants) and the per cubic yard multiplier may be adjusted at that time.

Table 2 Project-Based Fee Rate (2014-2016)	
Disposal Volume in cubic yards	Fee Rate
< 2,499	US\$100
2,500 to 14,999	Volume x US\$0.25
15,000 to 34,999	Volume x US\$0.30
35,000 to 54,999	Volume x US\$0.35
> 55,000	Volume x US\$0.40

References:

Californian State Water Resources Control Board. <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov>

California Water Code, Section 13267.
<http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/cacode/WAT/1/d7/4/4/s13267>

2. California Coastal Commission

A Coastal Development Permit from the Coastal Commission is needed except for public entities. Fees are shown below. In addition to those fees, the Commission may require the applicant to reimburse any additional reasonable expenses incurred in consideration of the permit application, including the costs of public notice. Two permit fees apply as shown in Tables 3 and 4. If an applicant is a state, local, or federal government agency, they do not pay any fees. These fees are targeted to private developers.

Table 3 Permit Fees based upon Total Development Cost	
≤ \$100,000	\$3,288
\$100,001 to \$500,000	6,576
\$500,001 to \$2,000,000	10,960
\$2,000,001 to \$5,000,000	21,920
\$5,000,001 to \$10,000,000	27,920
\$10,000,001 to \$25,000,000	32,880
\$25,000,001 to \$50,000,000	54,800
\$50,000,001 to \$100,000,000	109,600
\$100,000,001 or more	274,000

Table 4 Permit Fees based on Volume of Material	
50 cubic yards or less	\$0
51 to 100 cubic yards	548
101 to 1,000 cubic yards	1,096
1,001 to 10,000 cubic yards	2,192
10,001 to 100,000 cubic yards	3,288
100,001 to 200,000 cubic yards	5,480
200,001 or more cubic yards	10,960

References:

California Coastal Commission website: <http://www.coastal.ca.gov>

3. San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC)

The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission's main goals are to prevent unnecessary filling of the Bay, promote appropriate water-oriented shoreline development, protect Suisun Marsh, and provide maximum public access to the Bay. Any person proposing to fill, extract materials, or change the use of water, land, or structures in or around San Francisco Bay must first obtain a permit from the San Francisco BCDC. Fill (see definitions section) includes solid, pile-supported and floating fill, such as dirt, boat piers, houseboats and cantilevered structures. BCDC's permit jurisdiction includes San Francisco Bay and a "shoreline band" that extends 100 feet inland from areas subject to tidal action. BCDC also has jurisdiction over salt ponds, managed wetlands, and certain other waterways. If your project is near the mouth of any creek flowing into the San Francisco Bay, check with BCDC to find out if they have purview. BCDC also issues permits for activities under the Suisun Marsh Preservation Act. BCDC issues three main types of permits:

- **Region-wide Permit.** Routine maintenance work that qualifies for approval under an existing Commission region-wide, or abbreviated region-wide, permit can be authorized in a very short period of time by the Commission's executive director without Commission review or a public hearing.
- **Administrative Permit.** An administrative permit can be issued for an activity that qualifies as a *minor repair or improvement* in a relatively short period of time and without a public hearing on the application. Although an administrative permit application can be processed quickly, the proposed project must be reviewed against the same policies that are used to determine whether a major permit can be approved.
- **Major Permit.** A major permit is issued for work that is more extensive than a minor repair or improvement. A public hearing is held on an application for a major permit and the application may be reviewed at hearings held by the engineers and designers who advise the Commission.
- **Emergency Permit.** These permits can be issued as needed or appropriate.
<http://www.bcdc.ca.gov/forms/forms.shtml>

BCDC PERMIT APPLICATION FEES¹
(Effective January 12, 2009)²

Type of Permit Application	Application Fee
MAJOR PERMIT with a TPC of:	
< \$50,000	\$350
\$50,000 to \$100,000	\$700
\$100,001 to \$200,000	\$900
\$200,001 to \$300,000	\$1,100
\$300,001 to \$600,000	\$1,200
\$600,001 to \$10 million	0.20% of TPC
\$10,000,001 to \$50 million	\$20,000 or 0.17% of TPC, whichever is greater
\$50,000,001 to \$100 million	\$85,000 or 0.14% of TPC, whichever is greater
\$100,000,001 to \$300 million	\$140,000 or 0.11% of TPC, whichever is greater
\$300,000,001 to \$600 million	\$330,000 or 0.08% of TPC, whichever is greater
> \$600 million	\$600,000

- 1 Total Project Cost
- 2 Not available from website

Service Standards by BCDC

Once the Commission receives an application, the Commission's staff has 30 days to determine whether the application is complete. If it is complete, it is officially filed and processed in one of three ways depending on the type of permit that is appropriate for the particular work that is to be authorized by the permit. The Commission has a maximum of 90 days to act on an application once it is determined to be complete.

References:

San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC).
<http://www.bcdc.ca.gov>

BCDC Emergency Permits. <http://www.bcdc.ca.gov/forms/forms.shtml>

4. State Lands Commission

The State Lands Commission has jurisdiction and management control over the state's sovereign lands, including all ungranted tidelands and submerged lands, beds of navigable rivers, streams, lakes, bays, estuaries, inlets and straits. A lease is required from the California State Lands Commission if dredging and/or disposal are done on state land, i.e., submerged lands. It evaluates an applicant's legal status, the property in question, and the specifics of a project.

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To obtain a dredging lease, the agency charges a \$25 application filing fee, and requires cost reimbursement for staff time to process leases or permits, typically \$600 to \$10,000. The most common cost for staff time is about \$1,500.

References

California State Lands Commission. <http://www.slc.ca.gov>

Contacts:

Robert Lawrence. Robert.J.Lawrence@usace.army.mil.

Beth Christian. Elizabeth.Christian@waterboards.ca.gov.

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USA--Connecticut Summary of Fees

Connecticut fees for dredging and disposal projects

- Fees established by the state legislature
- Fees go into the general state budget fund, and are not directly returned to the permit program
- Fees are based upon the area being dredged:
 - < 5,500 square feet project area: US\$0.80 per square foot. Minimum: US\$660.
 - > 5,500 square feet to < 5 acres: US\$3,500 plus US\$0.10 per square foot in excess of 5,500 square feet.
 - ≥ 5 acres: US\$19,475 plus US\$25 per acre in excess of 5 acres.
- For maintenance dredging for which Environmental Impact Assessment is already completed, a flat fee of US\$375 is charged, or US\$187.50 for municipalities.
- Note: 1 acre equals 4,047 square meters. 43,560 square feet per acre. One foot equals 0.3048 meters.

Section 22a-361 of the Coastal Management Act:

<file:///Users/craigvogt/Documents/1%20Consulting/1%20Environment%20Canada/5%20Administrative%20Costs%20Project/Country%20and%20State%20Information/USA%20Connecticut/22a-361%20Section%20text.webarchive>

Contact:

George Wisker. George.wisker@ct.gov

USA--State of Washington Fees for Dredged Material Disposal

Users of any of the Washington Department of Natural Resources' unconfined open-water dredged material disposal sites must pay disposal fees, which are assessed at a per cubic yard rate and subject to a minimum application fee. These fees are authorized under 79.105.520, and defined under WAC 332-30-166.

The Department of Natural Resources estimates the costs of site management and environmental monitoring at aquatic land dredged material disposal sites and establishes fees for use of such sites to cover the estimated costs. All revenues are placed in the aquatic land dredged material disposal site account, which is used solely for the management and environmental monitoring of aquatic land dredged material disposal sites.

Fees will be reviewed and adjusted annually or more often as needed. A damage fee may be charged for unauthorized dumping, dumping beyond the lease site, improper notification, or being in default or breach of the Site Use Agreement (SUA). The damage fee has been assessed primarily because contractors have missed the target site and some materials were deposited off-site.

WASHINGTON STATE
Joint Aquatic Resources Permit
Application (JARPA) Form 2
USE BLACK OR BLUE INK TO ENTER ANSWERS IN THE SPACES PROVIDED BELOW.

Part 1--Project Identification

1. Project Name (A name for your project that you create. Examples: Smith's Dock or Seabrook Lane Development)

Part 2--Applicant
The person and/or organization responsible for the project.

2a. Name (Last, First, Middle)

2b. Organization (if applicable)

2c. Mailing Address (Street or PO Box)

2d. City, State, ZIP

2e. Phone (1) 2f. Phone (2) 2g. Fax 2h. E-mail

Additional forms may be required for the following permits:
 * Federal project requires approval by Department of the Army authorization through a Regional General Permit (RGP), contact the U.S. Army Center of Expertise for more information: www.army.mil/ce
 * Federal project requires approval from the Department of Commerce (DOC), you will need to fill out a Specific Project Information Form (SPIF) or a Permit to Dispose of Sediment. Forms can be found at: www.dnr.wa.gov/Portals/0/Forms/PermitToDisposeofSediment.pdf
 * The JARPA will continue until the end of the calendar year. For more information, contact the appropriate city or county government to make sure they accept the JARPA.
 To access an online JARPA form with digital review, go to: www.dnr.wa.gov/Portals/0/Forms/OnlineJARPAForm.pdf
 For other help, contact the Governor's Office for Regulatory Innovation and Assistance at (800) 917-0941 or info@grisa.gov.

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Table 1 State of Washington Fee Structure		
Region	Disposal Fee	Minimum Fee
Puget Sound	US\$0.45 per cubic yard	US\$2,000
Strait of Juan de Fuca	US\$0.45 per cubic yard	US\$2,000
Grays Harbor	US\$0.10 per cubic yard	US\$300
Willapa Bay	US\$0.10 per cubic yard	US\$300
Damage fees may be assessed at \$5.00 per cubic yard.		
US\$ 1 = \$1.25 CDN		

Other fees: \$150 to Washington Department of Fish and Game, except for projects that are designed for fish habitat enhancement are exempt (Fish and Game Fee).

A fee of US\$100 payable to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is required for submittal of the Joint Aquatic Resource Permit Application, which is the joint federal-state permit application used for dredging and dredged material disposal (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers JARPA).

Authorizing Legislation (Washington Legislation)

RCW 79.105.500: Aquatic land dredged material disposal sites — Findings.

The legislature finds that the department provides, manages, and monitors aquatic land dredged material disposal sites on state-owned aquatic lands for materials dredged from rivers, harbors, and shipping lanes. These disposal sites are approved through a cooperative planning process by the departments of natural resources and ecology, the United States army corps of engineers, and the United States environmental protection agency in cooperation with the Puget Sound partnership. These disposal sites are essential to the commerce and well-being of the citizens of the state of Washington. Management and environmental monitoring of these sites are necessary to protect environmental quality and to assure appropriate use of state-owned aquatic lands. The creation of an aquatic land dredged material disposal site account is a reasonable means to enable and facilitate proper management and environmental monitoring of these disposal sites.

RCW 79.105.520: Fees for use of aquatic land dredged material disposal sites authorized.

The department shall estimate the costs of site management and environmental monitoring at aquatic land dredged material disposal sites and may, by rule, establish fees for use of the sites in amounts no greater than necessary to cover the estimated costs. All such revenues shall be placed in the aquatic land dredged material disposal site account under RCW [79.105.510](#).

RCW 79.105.510: Aquatic land dredged material disposal site account.

The aquatic land dredged material disposal site account is established in the state treasury. The account shall consist of funds appropriated to the account; funds transferred or paid to the account pursuant to settlements; court or administrative agency orders or judgments; gifts and grants to the account; and all funds received by the department from users of aquatic land dredged material disposal sites. After appropriation, moneys in the fund may be spent only for the management and environmental monitoring of aquatic land dredged material disposal sites. The account is subject to the allotment procedure provided under chapter [43.88](#) RCW.

WAC 332-30-166: Open Water Disposal Sites

(1) Open water disposal sites are established primarily for the disposal of dredged material obtained from marine or fresh waters. These sites are generally not available for disposal of material derived from upland or dry-land excavation except when such materials would enhance the aquatic habitat.

Assessment of Permit Fees and Monitoring Fees for Disposal at Sea
16 April 2015

(2) Material may be disposed of on state-owned aquatic land only at approved open water disposal sites and only after authorization has been obtained from the department. Applications for use of any area other than an established site shall be rejected. However, the applicant may appeal to the interagency open water disposal site evaluation committee for establishment of a new site.

(3) Application for use of an established site must be for dredged material that meets the approval of federal and state agencies and for which there is no practical alternative upland disposal site or beneficial use such as beach enhancement.

(4) The department will only issue authorization for use of the site after:

(a) The environmental protection agency and department of ecology notify the department that, in accordance with Sections 404 and 401, respectively, of the Federal Clean Water Act, the dredged materials are suitable for in-water disposal and do not appear to create a threat to human health, welfare, or the environment; and

(b) All necessary federal, state, and local permits are acquired.

(5) Any use authorization granted by the department shall be subject to the terms and conditions of any required federal, state, or local permits.

(6) The department shall suspend or terminate any authorization to use a site upon the expiration of any required permit.

(7) All leases for use of a designated site must require notification to DNR in Olympia twenty-four hours prior to each use. DNR Olympia must be notified five working days prior to the first use to permit an on-site visit to confirm with dump operator the site location.

(8) Pipeline disposal of material to an established disposal site will require special consideration.

(9) Fees will be charged at rates sufficient to cover all departmental costs associated with management of the sites and processing of permits. Fees will be reviewed and adjusted annually or more often as needed. A penalty fee may be charged for unauthorized dumping or dumping beyond the lease site. Army Corps of Engineers navigation channel maintenance projects where there is no local sponsor are exempt from this fee schedule. One of the costs expected to be recovered by the fees is the US\$10,000 permit fee from the counties for use of the site, due every five years.

(a) Puget Sound and Strait of Juan De Fuca: All disposal sites US\$0.45 per cubic yard, US\$2,000 minimum.

(b) Grays Harbor/Willapa Bay: All disposal sites US\$0.10 per cubic yard, minimum fee US\$300.00.

Assessment of Permit Fees and Monitoring Fees for Disposal at Sea 16 April 2015

(c) Damage fee - US\$5.00/cubic yard

(10) Open water disposal site selection. Sites are selected and managed by the department with the advice of the interagency open water disposal site evaluation committee (a technical committee of the aquatic resources advisory committee). The committee has developed a series of guidelines to be used in selecting disposal sites. The objectives of the site selection guidelines are to reduce damage to living resources known to utilize the area, and to minimize the disruption of normal human activity that is known to occur in the area (Washington Guidelines). Note: Department of Natural Resources does not believe that any additional disposal sites will be needed in the foreseeable future.

Note: no fees are charged for water quality certification under the Clean Water Act by Department of Ecology.

References

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers JARPA.

http://www.epermitting.wa.gov/site/alias_resourcecenter/jarpa_jarpa_form/9984/jarpa_form.aspx

Washington Fish and Game Fee.

http://www.epermitting.wa.gov/site/alias_resourcecenter/jarpa_jarpa_form/9984/jarpa_form.aspx

Washington Guidelines.

<file:///Users/craigvogt/Documents/1%20Consulting/1%20Environment%20Canada/5%20Administrative%20Costs%20Project/Country%20and%20State%20Information/USA%20Washington/WAC%20332-30-166:%20Open%20water%20disposal%20sites..webarchive>

Washington Legislation.

<http://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=79.105.500>

Contact:

Celia Barton. CELIA.BARTON@dnr.wa.gov.

USA--Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund

The Harbor Maintenance Tax and the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (HMTF) were established by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. The Harbor Maintenance Tax is applied as a 0.125 percent *ad valorem* fee on the value of commercial cargo loaded or unloaded on vessels using Federally maintained harbor projects. Harbor Maintenance Tax revenues collected are transferred to the HMTF and subsequently transferred to the General Treasury in accordance with Congressional appropriations.

The HMTF is authorized to be used to recover up to 100 percent of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) operation and maintenance expenditures for commercial navigation in harbors and channels, including construction/operation and monitoring of dredged material disposal facilities.

The Harbor Maintenance Tax and Environment Canada's permit application fee and monitoring fees are not directly comparable. In the USA, the tax is used to fund the actual dredging and disposal of dredged material, including monitoring of the environmental quality and impacts at disposal sites. In Canada, fees are used to process permit applications and conduct environmental monitoring at disposal sites. In Canada, dredging is not conducted by the government, except in limited cases for commercial fishing operations. Thus, fees collected by Environment Canada are much lower. *However, the intention for both Environment Canada and the USA is the same: full recovery of costs for permit application and processing and for environmental monitoring and management at the disposal site.*

The total cumulative collections of the Harbor Maintenance Tax for 1987 to 2006 was US\$11.9 billion with an average of US\$595 million per year. The amount dredged to maintain federal channels over that period of time was 4,500 million cubic yards or an average of 225 million cubic yards per year. Roughly assuming that 20% of collected funds are intended for other authorized purposes (e.g., maintenance of jetties), the overall 20 year average is US\$ 2.10 tax collected per cubic yard dredged and disposed. For 2006, US\$5.40 tax was collected per cubic yard dredged and disposed. It is important to note that the Harbor Maintenance Tax is placed directly into the U.S. Treasury and well less than 100% of the collected funds are then appropriated for support of dredging and disposal of dredged material. The calculation of US\$5.40 per cubic yard only provides a "ballpark" estimate, given the many variables of the application of the tax, what it is spent upon, how dredging is accomplished, and the less than optimal appropriation from the Trust Fund for dredging and disposal.

References:

Report To Congress On The Annual Status Of The Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund
For Fiscal Years 2005 And 2006.

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http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/Portals/70/docs/iwrreports/Harbor_main_trust_fund_2005_2006.pdf.

John Frittelli, Congressional Research Service, Harbor Maintenance Finance and Funding,
Congressional Research Service, 7-5700, www.crs.gov R43222, September 12, 2013.

<https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43222.pdf>.

Contact:

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USA—Federal Fees for Sea Disposal of Materials Other than Dredged Material

Placement of materials in marine waters for purposes other than disposal is permitted under Section 10 of the 1899 Rivers and Harbors Act, administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. There is no permit application fee.

General permits are administered by the U.S. EPA and exist for disposal of human bodies, fish wastes, and vessels. No fees are charged.

Individual permits for disposal of materials into marine waters are rare in the USA, but they have been issued over the years. That fee is \$3,000. Examples of permits include an ice pier in Antarctica and an emergency permit for phosphate wastes; a fish waste research permit is in processing.

State and federal applicants are exempt from the \$3,000 fee.

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