

**Reprint
as at 1 October 2009**



**Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and
Forms Notice 2008**

(SR 2008/295)

Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and Forms Notice 2008: revoked, on 1 October 2009, by clause 13 of the Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and Forms Notice 2009 (SR 2009/260).

Pursuant to section 48A(2A) of the Conservation Act 1987, the Minister of Conservation gives the following notice.

Contents

	Page
1 Title	3
2 Commencement	3
3 Interpretation	3
<i>Eligibility for sports fish licences and fees</i>	
4 Fish and game councils may issue licences	5
5 24-hour licence	5
6 Family licence	6
7 Whole-season licence	6
8 Winter licence	6
9 Whole-season or family licence may be endorsed as backcountry licence	6

Note

Changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in this reprint.

A general outline of these changes is set out in the notes at the end of this reprint, together with other explanatory material about this reprint.

This notice is administered by the Department of Conservation.

**Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and
Forms Notice 2008**

Reprinted as at
1 October 2009

10	Holder of backcountry licence or other person may apply for controlled-period licence	6
11	Fees inclusive of GST	7
	<i>Forms</i>	
12	Forms of licences	7
	<i>Revocation</i>	
13	Revocation	8
	Schedule	8
	Fees payable for sports fish licences	

Notice

1 Title

This notice is the Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and Forms Notice 2008.

2 Commencement

This notice comes into force on 1 October 2008.

3 Interpretation

In this notice, unless the context otherwise requires,—

24-hour licence means a licence that entitles the holder to fish for sports fish during the 24-hour period specified in the licence in—

- (a) the region for which the licence is issued; and
- (b) all other regions (excluding the Taupo District)

adult means a person aged 18 years or over on 1 October 2008

backcountry fishery means—

- (a) the Greenstone River backcountry fishery; or
- (b) the Dingle Burn backcountry fishery; or
- (c) the Lochy River backcountry fishery

backcountry licence means an endorsement on an adult or junior whole-season licence or a family licence that adds an entitlement to fish for sports fish in 1 or more of—

- (a) the Greenstone backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 November 2008 and ending on 31 May 2009;
- (b) the Dingle Burn backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 October 2008 and ending on 31 May 2009;
- (c) the Lochy River backcountry fishery in the period beginning on 1 November 2008 and ending on 31 May 2009

child means a person aged under 12 years on 1 October 2008

controlled area means the Greenstone River (and its tributary streams) between the river's source and its confluence with the Sly Burn Stream

controlled period means the period beginning on 1 February 2009 and ending on 31 March 2009

controlled-period licence means a licence that entitles the following persons to fish for sports fish in the controlled area during the controlled period, but only during the day, and on the reach, specified in the licence:

- (a) the holder of the controlled-period licence; and
- (b) if the holder also holds a backcountry licence that is endorsed on a family licence, the holder's spouse or partner and, if accompanied by the holder or the holder's spouse or partner, any member of the holder's family; and
- (c) any 1 or more companion anglers named in the controlled-period licence who hold backcountry licences

Dingle Burn backcountry fishery means the Dingle Burn upstream of the bridge on the Dingle Burn Station access road

family means—

- (a) 1 person, or 1 person and that person's spouse or partner; and
- (b) the dependants of that person or those persons who—
 - (i) ordinarily or periodically reside with that person or those persons; and
 - (ii) are aged under 18 years on 1 October 2008; and
- (c) the grandchildren of that person or those persons who are aged under 18 years on 1 October 2008

family licence means a licence that entitles the holder and the holder's spouse or partner and, if accompanied by the holder or the holder's spouse or partner, any member of the holder's family, to fish for sports fish in the period beginning on 1 October 2008 and ending on 30 September 2009 in—

- (a) the region for which the licence is issued; and
- (b) all other regions (excluding the Taupo District)

Greenstone backcountry fishery means the Greenstone River catchment, namely—

- (a) the Greenstone River upstream of the swing bridge at the river's mouth where the river enters Lake Wakatipu; and
- (b) all tributary streams flowing into the Greenstone River; and
- (c) the Caples River

junior means a person aged 12 years or older, but under 18 years, on 1 October 2008

Lochy River backcountry fishery means the Lochy River catchment above the confluence with Disputed Creek

partner means a civil union partner or a de facto partner

Taupo District means the district described in the Schedule of the Taupo District Order 1983

whole-season licence means a licence that entitles the holder to fish for sports fish in the period beginning on 1 October 2008 and ending on 30 September 2009 in—

- (a) the region for which the licence is issued; and
- (b) all other regions (excluding the Taupo District)

winter licence means a licence that entitles the holder to fish for sports fish in the period beginning on 1 April 2009 and ending on 30 September 2009 in—

- (a) the region for which the licence is issued; and
- (b) all other regions (excluding the Taupo District).

Eligibility for sports fish licences and fees

4 Fish and game councils may issue licences

- (1) A fish and game council may issue 1 or more of the following:
 - (a) 24-hour licence:
 - (b) family licence:
 - (c) whole-season licence:
 - (d) winter licence.
- (2) In addition,—
 - (a) backcountry licences may be issued (by endorsement) by the Otago Fish and Game Council:
 - (b) controlled-period licences may be issued by the Otago Fish and Game Council.

5 24-hour licence

If a fish and game council issues 24-hour licences, an adult or a junior may obtain a 24-hour licence from that council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in Part 1 of the Schedule.

6 Family licence

If a fish and game council issues family licences, an adult may obtain a family licence from that council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in Part 2 of the Schedule.

7 Whole-season licence

If a fish and game council issues whole-season licences,—

- (a) an adult or a junior may obtain a whole-season licence from that council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in Part 3 of the Schedule:
- (b) a child may obtain a whole-season licence from that council without payment.

8 Winter licence

If a fish and game council issues winter licences, an adult or a junior may obtain a winter licence from that council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in Part 4 of the Schedule.

9 Whole-season or family licence may be endorsed as backcountry licence

- (1) The following persons may apply to the Otago Fish and Game Council to have the specified licence endorsed as a backcountry licence:
 - (a) the holder of an adult or junior whole-season licence:
 - (b) the holder of a family licence:
 - (c) the spouse or partner of the holder of a family licence.
- (2) Any person entitled to fish under a backcountry licence must, when requested by the Otago Fish and Game Council, provide to the council information on that person's and any companion angler's use of any part of the backcountry fishery.
- (3) No fee is payable for a backcountry licence, as indicated in Part 5 of the Schedule.

10 Holder of backcountry licence or other person may apply for controlled-period licence

- (1) The following persons may apply to the Otago Fish and Game Council for a controlled-period licence:
 - (a) the holder of a backcountry licence; or

- (b) the spouse or partner of the holder of the backcountry licence that is endorsed on a family licence.
- (2) A maximum of 177 controlled-period licences may be issued, and licences are to be issued according to the order in which applications are received.
- (3) The only applications that qualify are those received no more than 5 days before the day for which the licence is requested.
- (4) A controlled-period licence that is issued on application by the spouse or partner of the holder of a backcountry licence that is endorsed on a family licence, is to be issued in the name of the holder of the backcountry licence.
- (5) No fee is payable for a controlled-period licence, as indicated in Part 6 of the Schedule.

11 Fees inclusive of GST

The fees specified in the Schedule are inclusive of goods and services tax.

Forms

12 Forms of licences

- (1) Every licence must be in writing and must specify—
 - (a) the holder's full name, postal address, telephone number (if any), and date of birth;
 - (b) the effect of the licence;
 - (c) the time and date of issue;
 - (d) the period during which the licence is valid;
 - (e) whether the holder is an adult, a junior, or a child.
- (2) The following licences must also specify the full names of the holder's family:
 - (a) a family licence;
 - (b) a controlled-period licence, if its holder also holds a backcountry licence that is endorsed on a family licence.
- (3) The following licences must also specify whether the holder wishes to be an elector for the fish and game council:
 - (a) an adult whole-season licence;
 - (b) a family licence.

*Revocation***13 Revocation**

The Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and Forms Notice 2007 (SR 2007/227) is revoked.

Schedule

cls 5–10

Fees payable for sports fish licences

Class of applicant		Fee (inclusive of GST) (\$)
	Part 1 24-hour licence	
Adult		21.00
Junior		4.00
	Part 2 Family licence	
Adult		137.00
	Part 3 Whole-season licence	
Adult		105.00
Junior		21.00
Child		No fee
	Part 4 Winter licence	
Adult		63.00
Junior		13.00
	Part 5 Backcountry licence	
All classes		No fee
	Part 6 Controlled-period licence	
All classes		No fee

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**Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and
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Schedule

Dated at Wellington this 8th day of September 2008.

Steve Chadwick,
Minister of Conservation.

**Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and
Forms Notice 2008**

Reprinted as at
1 October 2009

Issued under the authority of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989.
Date of notification in *Gazette*: 11 September 2008.

Contents

- 1 General
 - 2 Status of reprints
 - 3 How reprints are prepared
 - 4 Changes made under section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989
 - 5 List of amendments incorporated in this reprint (most recent first)
-

Notes

1 *General*

This is a reprint of the Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and Forms Notice 2008. The reprint incorporates all the amendments to the notice as at 1 October 2009, as specified in the list of amendments at the end of these notes.

Relevant provisions of any amending enactments that have yet to come into force or that contain relevant transitional or savings provisions are also included, after the principal enactment, in chronological order.

2 *Status of reprints*

Under section 16D of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, reprints are presumed to correctly state, as at the date of the reprint, the law enacted by the principal enactment and by the amendments to that enactment. This presumption applies even though editorial changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in the reprint.

This presumption may be rebutted by producing the official volumes of statutes or statutory regulations in which the principal enactment and its amendments are contained.

3 *How reprints are prepared*

A number of editorial conventions are followed in the preparation of reprints. For example, the enacting words are not included in Acts, and provisions that are repealed or revoked are omitted. For a detailed list of the editorial conventions,

see <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/editorial-conventions/> or Part 8 of the *Tables of New Zealand Acts and Ordinances and Statutory Regulations and Deemed Regulations in Force*.

4 Changes made under section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989

Section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 authorises the making of editorial changes in a reprint as set out in sections 17D and 17E of that Act so that, to the extent permitted, the format and style of the reprinted enactment is consistent with current legislative drafting practice. Changes that would alter the effect of the legislation are not permitted. A new format of legislation was introduced on 1 January 2000. Changes to legislative drafting style have also been made since 1997, and are ongoing. To the extent permitted by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, all legislation reprinted after 1 January 2000 is in the new format for legislation and reflects current drafting practice at the time of the reprint.

In outline, the editorial changes made in reprints under the authority of section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 are set out below, and they have been applied, where relevant, in the preparation of this reprint:

- omission of unnecessary referential words (such as “of this section” and “of this Act”)
- typeface and type size (Times Roman, generally in 11.5 point)
- layout of provisions, including:
 - indentation
 - position of section headings (eg, the number and heading now appear above the section)
- format of definitions (eg, the defined term now appears in bold type, without quotation marks)
- format of dates (eg, a date formerly expressed as “the 1st day of January 1999” is now expressed as “1 January 1999”)
- position of the date of assent (it now appears on the front page of each Act)

- punctuation (eg, colons are not used after definitions)
- Parts numbered with roman numerals are replaced with arabic numerals, and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- case and appearance of letters and words, including:
 - format of headings (eg, headings where each word formerly appeared with an initial capital letter followed by small capital letters are amended so that the heading appears in bold, with only the first word (and any proper nouns) appearing with an initial capital letter)
 - small capital letters in section and subsection references are now capital letters
- schedules are renumbered (eg, Schedule 1 replaces First Schedule), and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- running heads (the information that appears at the top of each page)
- format of two-column schedules of consequential amendments, and schedules of repeals (eg, they are rearranged into alphabetical order, rather than chronological).

5 *List of amendments incorporated in this reprint
(most recent first)*

Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and Forms Notice 2009 (SR 2009/260): clause 13
