

Meeting of the Hawke's Bay Regional Council

Date: 25 September 2024
Time: 1.30pm
Venue: Council Chamber
Hawke's Bay Regional Council
159 Dalton Street
NAPIER

Attachments excluded from Agenda

| Item | Title | Page |
|-----------|--|------|
| 7. | Recommendations from the Corporate & Strategic Committee | |
| | Attachment 1: HBRC Annual Compliance Report 2022-2023 <i>online only</i> | 2 |
| 8. | Recommendation from the Environment & Integrated Catchments Committee | |
| | Attachment 1: 2024-2025 Combined Pest Plant and Pest Animal Operational Plan <i>online only</i> | 67 |
| 9. | Councillors' 2024-2025 remuneration and allowances | |
| | Attachment 1: Local Government Members 2024-25 Determination <i>online only</i> | 91 |

Annual Compliance, Monitoring, and Enforcement Report 2022-2023

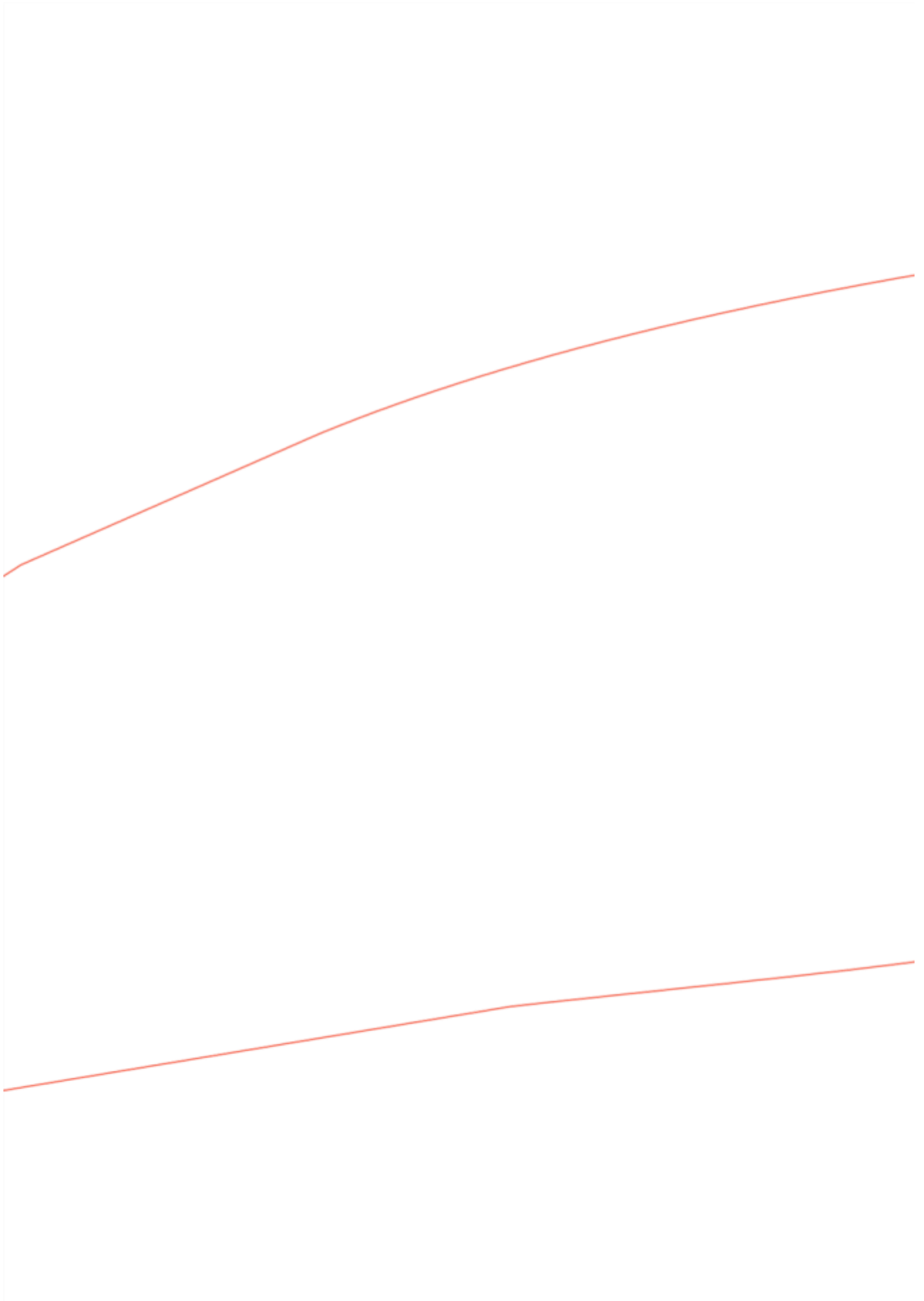
August 2024

Hawke's Bay Regional Council Publication No. 5610



TE KALINIHĒRA I RONGE O TE MATAU-A-MĀHI

-2043 (Print)







+64 6 835 9200

Private Bag 6006, Napier 4142

159 Dalton Street, Napier 4110

Annual Compliance, Monitoring, and Enforcement Report 2022-2023

August 2024

Hawke's Bay Regional Council Publication No. 5610

Prepared By:

R. Hogan, S. Moffitt, N. Pettersson
T. Thomas, L. Scrimgeour

Reviewed By:

Katrina Brunton – Group Manager Policy and Regulation

Signed

Approved:

Dr Nic Peet – Chief Executive

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Executive summary..... | 1 |
| Introduction..... | 2 |
| How we undertake compliance monitoring..... | 3 |
| Cyclone Gabrielle..... | 5 |
| Audit and inspection activities | 7 |
| Consent Compliance by Catchment | 10 |
| Consents by Activity Type..... | 14 |
| Water takes | 16 |
| Irrigation | 18 |
| Bore Security | 19 |
| Municipal Public Water Supply Bore Security | 21 |
| Low Flow Monitoring..... | 22 |
| Discharges and Land Use | 23 |
| Agricultural | 24 |
| Dairy resource consents | 24 |
| Dairy Awards..... | 25 |
| Feedlots | 26 |
| Other agricultural activities | 26 |
| Wineries..... | 27 |
| Forestry..... | 28 |
| Cyclone Gabrielle Effect on Forestry | 30 |
| Timber Processing | 31 |
| Pan Pac Forest Products Limited | 32 |
| Effluent Discharges | 33 |
| Domestic on-site effluent treatment systems..... | 33 |
| Commercial and Industrial On-Site Effluent Treatment..... | 35 |
| Wastewater Discharges..... | 36 |
| Commercial and industrial wastewater..... | 36 |
| Solid Waste..... | 37 |
| Municipal Solid Waste | 39 |
| Meat and By-Product Processing | 40 |
| Tanneries | 40 |
| Fertiliser manufacturing | 40 |
| Three Waters | 41 |
| Municipal Drinking Water | 41 |
| Municipal Wastewater | 42 |
| Municipal Stormwater..... | 44 |
| Wairoa District Council..... | 45 |
| Hastings District Council..... | 46 |
| Napier City Council | 47 |
| Central Hawke's Bay District Council..... | 48 |
| Hawke's Bay Regional Council | 49 |

Contents continued

| | |
|---|----|
| Incident Response and Enforcement | 51 |
| Incidents | 51 |
| Enforcement Actions | 53 |
| Prosecution Breakdown | 53 |
| Burning Complaints | 54 |
| Oil Spill Response..... | 55 |
| Contaminated Land and Hazardous Waste | 57 |
| Contaminated Land | 57 |
| HAIL Reports Requested..... | 59 |
| Hazardous Waste..... | 59 |

Executive summary

This annual report provides a summary of the Hawke's Bay Regional Council's compliance monitoring and enforcement functions undertaken under the Resource Management Act 1991 from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

This is the fifth year of reporting using information from the Integrated Regional Information System (IRIS) and the Ministry for the Environment national compliance grading framework. The results are compared to previous years' reporting, which provides a partial benchmark of compliance grading.

Compliance monitoring

The Council currently has 3825 current consents requiring monitoring. Of those, 367 consents were rated as Priority 1 consents.

During the 2022-2023 period, the Regional Council monitored 3059 consents (80%) and of those, 60% were Priority 1 consents.

Overall, 2434 (80%) of consent holders were fully compliant, and only 14 (0.5%) were significantly non-compliant.

Cyclone Gabrielle significantly affected the ability for HBRC to continue to undertake business as usual compliance monitoring operations. Officers have focused on providing recovery support and leniency with consent compliance, while consent holders have been in recovery mode.

While this period affected compliance activities, the team were still able to monitor more consents than the previous period.

There was an overall trend of more low and moderate risk non-compliances across all sectors. However, this came with a reduction in numbers of significantly non-complaint consents, which is positive for the region.

Pollution response

This year there was a slight reduction in environmental complaints and incidents, with a total of 740 incidents reported. 72% of these incidents were physically responded to, with 89% confirmed breaches.

Enforcement

The number of charges laid decreased by almost half from the previous period and the number of enforcement actions decreased by a third.

There were nine prosecutions concluded in the 2022-2023 period, and twelve that were either commenced or were still in progress from the previous year.

The Regional Council issued 45 infringements notices over the 2022-2023 period. This was down from the 107 issued last period.

There was also a decrease in abatement notices issued, with 59 this period compared to 94 last period.

The number of formal warnings more than tripled from 29 in this period compared the to the previous period where there was eight issued.

Introduction

Hawke's Bay Regional Council (the Regional Council) supports the sustainable development of the region by managing the effects of people's use of natural and physical resources. It also has a broader responsibility for the economic, social, and cultural well-being of the community.

The Regional Council uses a range of regulatory and non-regulatory tools to manage the environmental effects of activities throughout the region, including through the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), rules set in the Regional Resource Management Plan (RRMP) and Regional Coastal Environment Plan (RCEP), and resource consents. Compliance is an important function for meeting the Regional Council's responsibilities as an environmental regulatory authority.

The Compliance team's responsibilities include:

- Resource consent and permitted activity monitoring.
- Pollution response and enforcement.
- Oil spill response.
- Contaminated land and hazardous waste.

Reading this report

This report is presented in three main sections:

1. Audit and inspection activities

This section reports on compliance across the following activity areas:

- Water takes.
- Discharges and land use.
- Agriculture
- Wineries
- Forestry
- Effluent discharges.
- Wastewater discharges.
- Three Waters.
- Regional Council consents.

Audits and inspections undertaken can be complex, and include assessments on a range of matters, including:

- Completeness and quality of the results provided.
- Evidence of contingency planning.
- Promptness of notification of events.
- Completion of full and thorough investigations.
- Maintenance of good communications with the Regional Council.
- Proactively addressing or highlighting potential issues.
- Evidence of environmental effects.

2. Incident response and enforcement

This section is presented by:

- Incident response and enforcement action undertaken in 2022-2023.
- Burning complaints.
- Oil spill response.

Both complaint and enforcement data are compared to previous years and commentary has been provided on any trends.

3. Contaminated land and hazardous waste

This section details the contaminated land information currently recorded on the Regional Council's Selected Land Use Register and includes a summary of the subsidised agricultural chemical collection. This information is publicly available and is commonly used by land developers, land valuers, property owners and prospective land purchasers.

How we undertake compliance monitoring

There are three teams within the wider Compliance team:

1. Rural

This team looks after forestry, feedlots, intensive winter grazing (IWG), dairy, horticulture and viticulture, municipal and commercial water takes, bore security and low flow monitoring, quarries, earthworks, structures, dams and low-level enforcement.

2. Urban and industrial

This team looks after industrial discharges to air, land and water, port and coastal activities, commercial and municipal stormwater, solid waste, commercial, domestic and municipal wastewater and low-level enforcement.

3. Pollution response and enforcement

This team looks after incident responses, oil spill responses, environmental complaints, high level enforcement and investigations.

We use a strategic risk-based approach for compliance monitoring, with a focus on activities that have a higher risk of damage to the environment. This approach aligns with that of the wider local and central government sectors and is in accordance with international best practice.

Each resource consent is ranked on a priority scale of one to five. A priority one grade is for consent activities:

- That have a high risk; or
- Where the consent holder has a history of non-compliance; or
- That are regionally significant.

The Regional Council's Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 (LTP) set a target of 100% of Priority 1 consents to be monitored for 2021-2022, and 95% for all other consents.

Compliance monitoring includes physical site inspections, performance assessments and reviews of data returns received:

- The rate and volume of water takes is monitored by the Water Information Services (WIS) team and exceedances are reported to the Rural team for follow up. A site visit is not always required.
- In addition to physical site inspections, geospatial monitoring is used to assess land uses such as forestry, earthworks and intensive winter grazing. It is reported quarterly to central government.
- Desktop performance monitoring is also undertaken for lower risk sites, which includes the audit of incoming data returns, sampling results, reports, records and other monitoring data.

The compliance grades used for assessing resource consents are explained in Table 1 below and should be used to interpret the figures throughout this report.

Table 1. Explanation of compliance grades¹

| Compliance Grade | Explanation |
|----------------------------|---|
| Full Compliance | Compliance with all assessed consent conditions. |
| Low-risk Non-Compliance | Compliance with most consent conditions. Any non-compliance is of a low risk to the environment. |
| Moderate Non-Compliance | Non-compliant with some consent conditions, where the environmental consequence of non-compliance is deemed to be minor to moderate risk, and/or has the potential to result in more serious environmental effects. |
| Significant Non-Compliance | Failure to comply with more than one consent conditions and/or the environmental consequences of non-compliance was deemed to be significant. |

The Schedule of Fees and Charges, prepared alongside the LTP, sets the charges recoverable from consent holders for undertaking various types of consent monitoring, together with the costs of abatement notices, late data and administration fees.

¹ Taken from MfE’s *Best Practice Guidelines for Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement under the RMA 1991* (2018)

Cyclone Gabrielle

On 13-14 February 2023, the Hawke's Bay region was impacted by Cyclone Gabrielle. This severe wind and rain event caused catastrophic flooding, landslips, erosion, and loss of vegetation across the region, resulting in significant damage, including:

- loss of life
- stop bank failure, inundation and destruction of critical infrastructure, power, roads, bridges, buildings, vehicles and equipment
- flooding of houses, businesses, and productive land.

Cyclone Gabrielle had substantial effects on businesses and industries in our region. Tourism-dependent businesses, such as hotels, resorts, and tour operators, experienced significant disruptions due to the cyclone's impact on infrastructure and travel.

Many businesses faced temporary closures or reduced operations, leading to financial losses and uncertainty for employees. Agriculture and fisheries sectors also suffered with crop damage, loss of livestock, and disruptions to harvesting and fishing activities.

The cyclone's aftermath required extensive repairs and recovery efforts, straining resources, and posing challenges for businesses to resume normal operations swiftly. Government support and international aid played crucial roles in assisting affected businesses and industries to rebuild and recover from the cyclone's devastating impact.

Immediate Impact on Compliance

In the following weeks, all compliance staff were deployed to other roles within the regional council or at the GECC to assist with the management post cyclone.

As staff came available, the focus was put on the consenting and monitoring of emergency works undertaken under sections 330-330B of the Resource Management Act 1991.

The monitoring, compliance, and enforcement of permitted and consented activities were impacted as a result of Cyclone Gabrielle, including:

- Napier City Wastewater Discharge.
- Awatoto (cordoned industrial and residential area).
- Forestry activities (in terms of the National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry 2017).
- Sediment discharges.
- Burning of waste materials.

Implementation of environmental regulation and compliance timeframes:

- Government legislation and proposed changes, including.
 - National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM)
 - National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land (NPSHPL)
 - National Policy Statement for Urban Development Capacity (NPSUDC)
 - National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB)

- National Environmental Standards for Freshwater (NESF)
- Freshwater Farm Plans
- Stock exclusion regulations

Ongoing Impact on Compliance

- Modifications to section 330 of the RMA for areas affected by Cyclone Gabrielle.
- Severe Weather Emergency Legislation Act 2023 (Date of assent 20 March 2023).
- Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023 (Date of assent 12 April 2023).

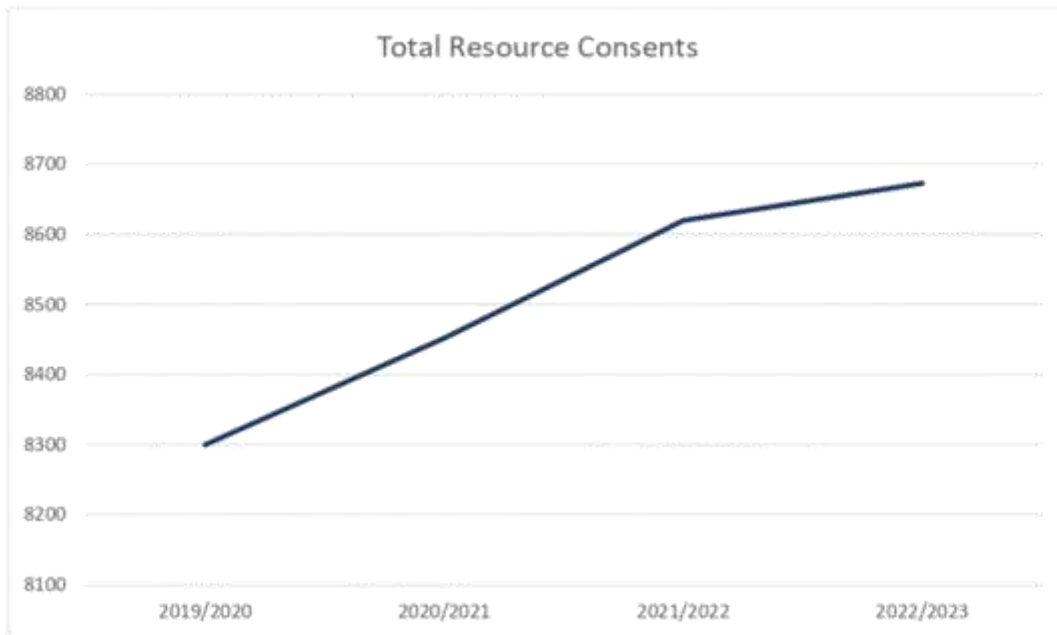
Image 1. Awatoto area the morning after Cyclone Gabrielle



Audit and inspection activities

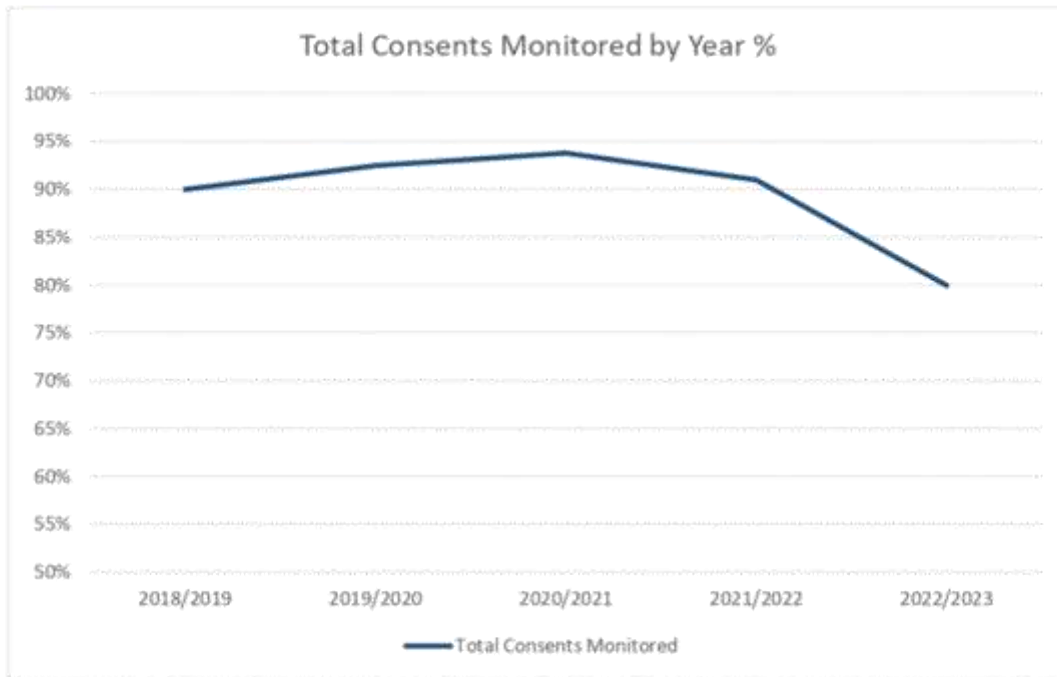
For the 2022-2023 reporting period, the Regional Council had approximately 8673 live consents (current or section 124 RMA extension resource consents) and of these, 3825 required monitoring. Approximately 55% of those consents requiring monitoring were for water takes and the rest were for land use, or for land, air, or water discharges.

Figure 1. Total consents yearly comparison



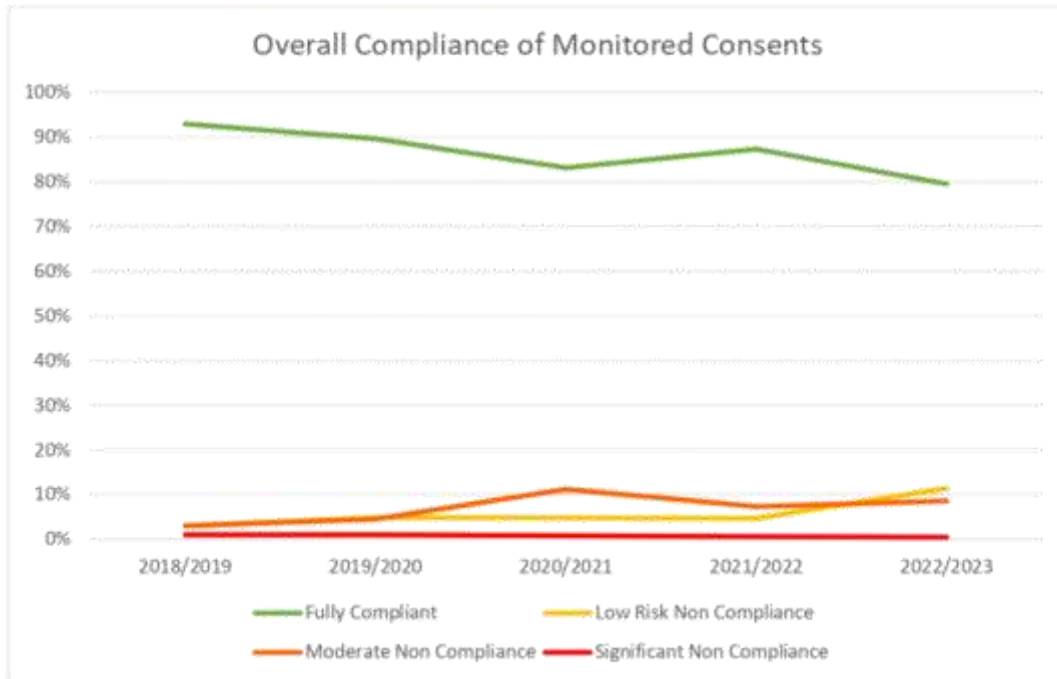
We monitored 3059 (80%) of the 3825 consents of the resource consents that required monitoring. This is less than the previous period (91%). There was a decrease in the percentage of priority 1 consents monitored, down to 60% (target is 100%). This decrease is attributed to the large turnover of staff in the first half of the monitoring period and Cyclone Gabrielle. A high number of the priority 1 consents are very complex and require expertise and time to fully comprehend for new staff. The compliance team is working hard to reach the set target in the next monitoring period.

Figure 2. Total consents monitored over time



Compliance grading for all resource consents monitored by HBRC during the 2022-2023 period is shown in Figure 3. Of the 3059 resource consents that were monitored, 2434 (79.6% of consents) achieved full compliance. This figure has been mostly consistent through the years around the 80%-90% range.

Figure 3. Overall compliance of monitored consents

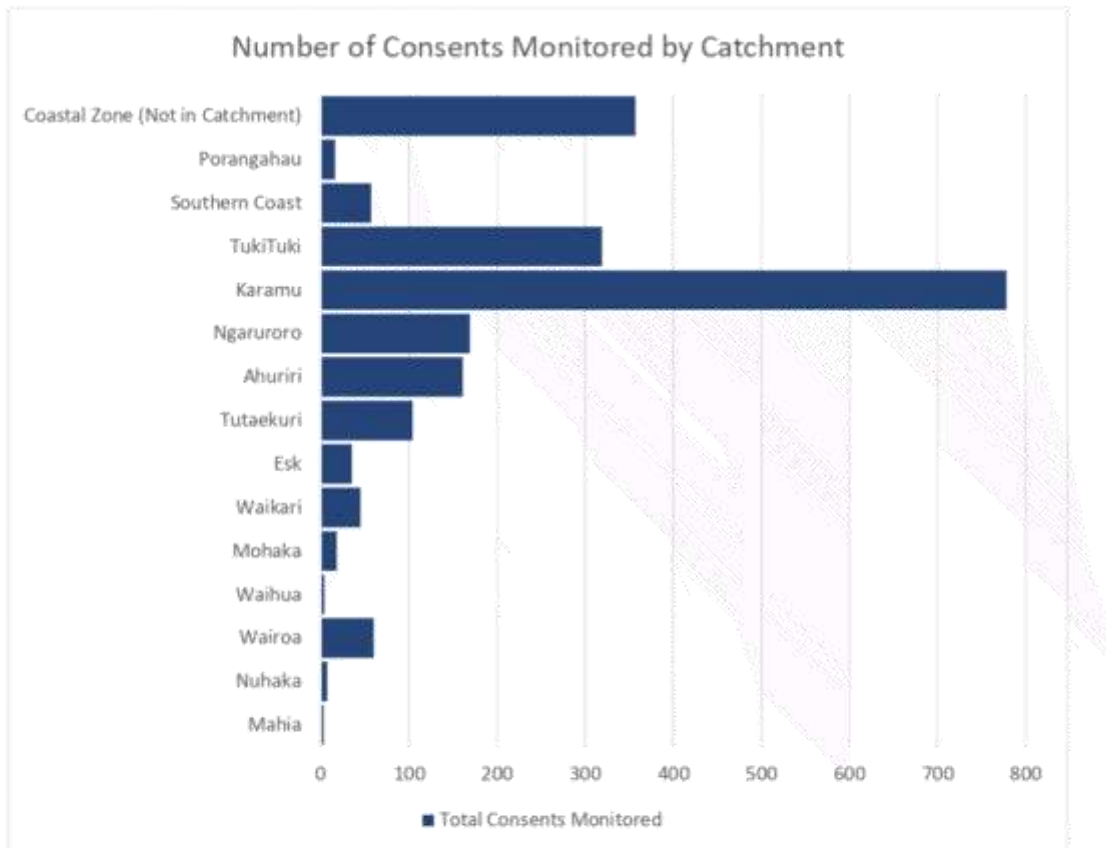


There was a rise in low-risk non-compliance in this period, up to 11.4%. The percentages of moderate non-compliant consents have varied over the last few years. The number of significant non-compliant consents is gradually declining.

Consent Compliance by Catchment

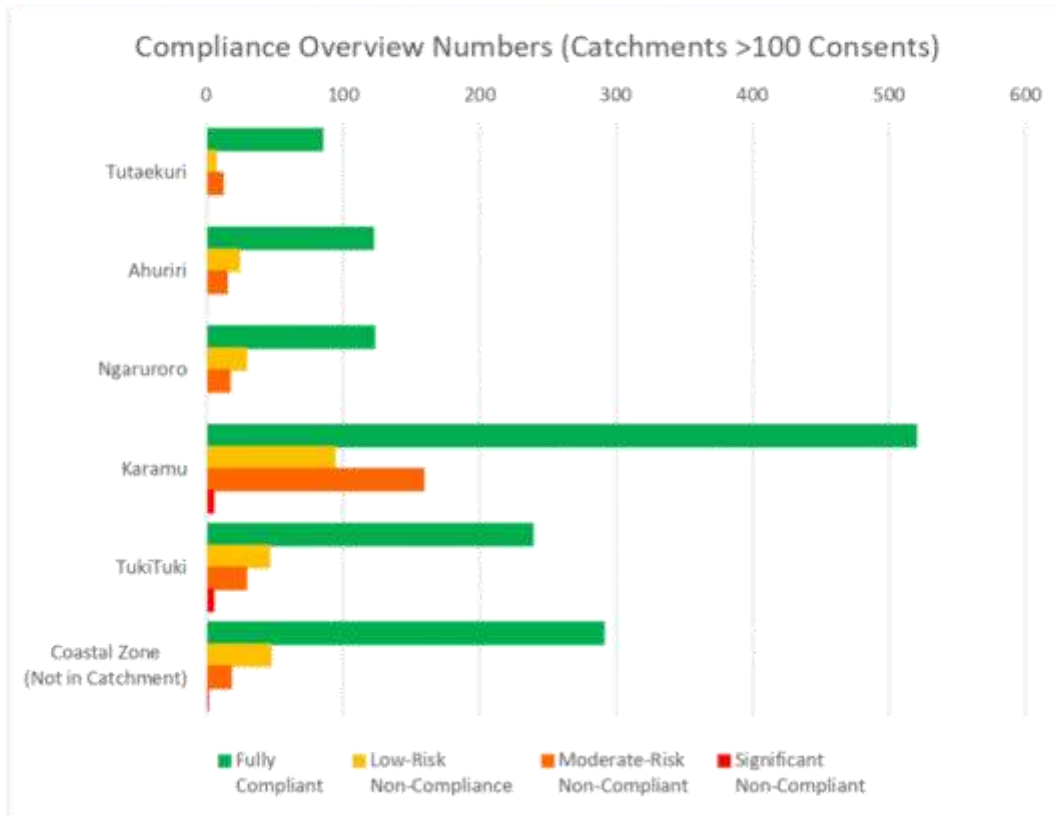
The following data extrapolates the total monitored consents data from above according to which catchment they are part of. There are 357 consents monitored in this period which are not part of any catchment. These are part of the coastal zone. These consents and data are available in our GIS mapping system.

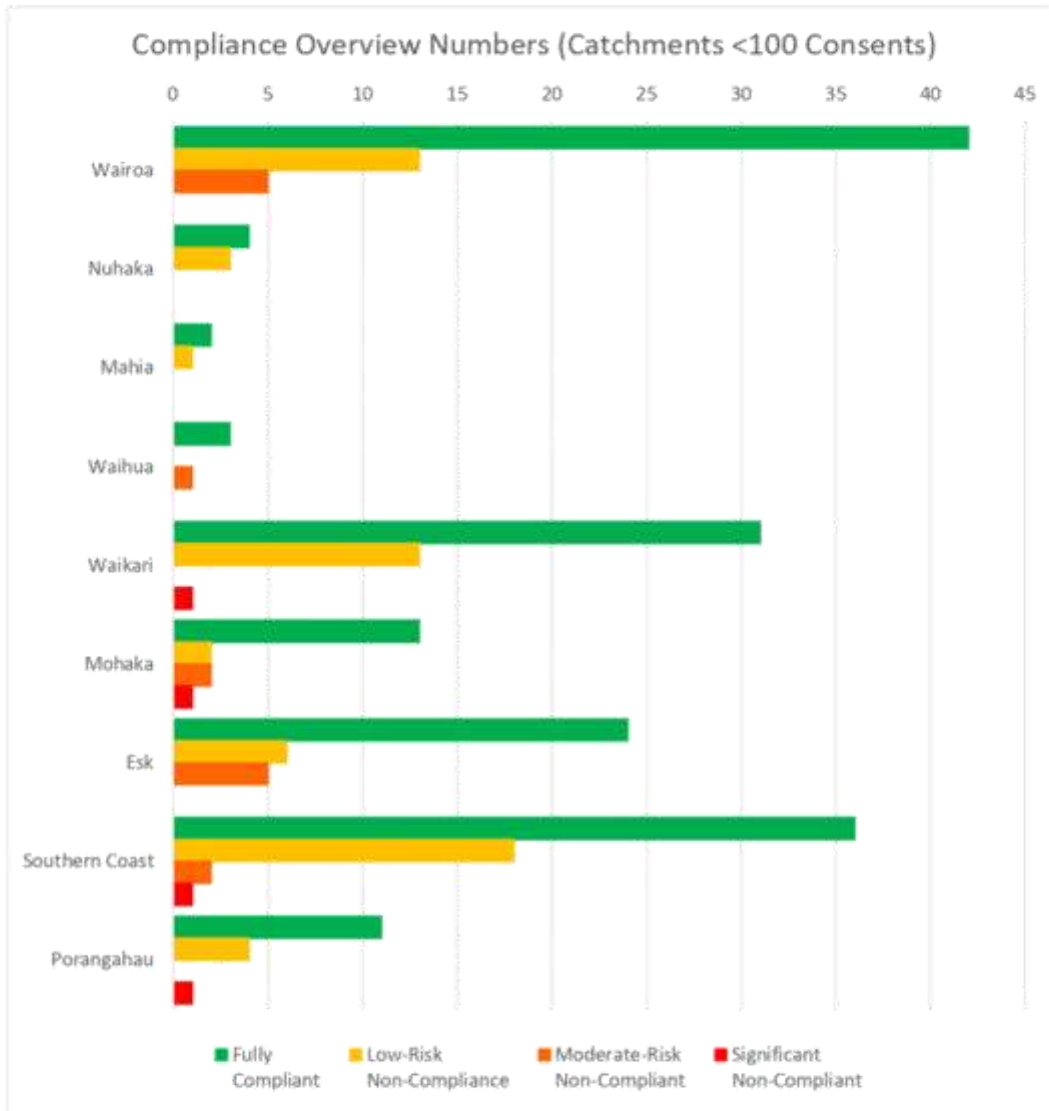
Figure 4. Total number of consents monitored per catchment for the period



The largest number of consents are in the main urban catchments. These catchments have the largest populations and density of activities. Some of the smaller catchments, such as Mahia, Nuhaka and Waihua, only have a single digit number of consents monitored for the period.

Figure 5. Consent compliance by catchment of monitored consents for the period





The least compliant catchment is Nūhaka, with only 57% being fully compliant. However, the total numbers of consents for this catchment are very low. There were seven consents monitored in Nūhaka for this period (four were fully compliant). The most compliant catchments were Tūtaekurī and the Coastal Zone, both at 82% fully compliant.

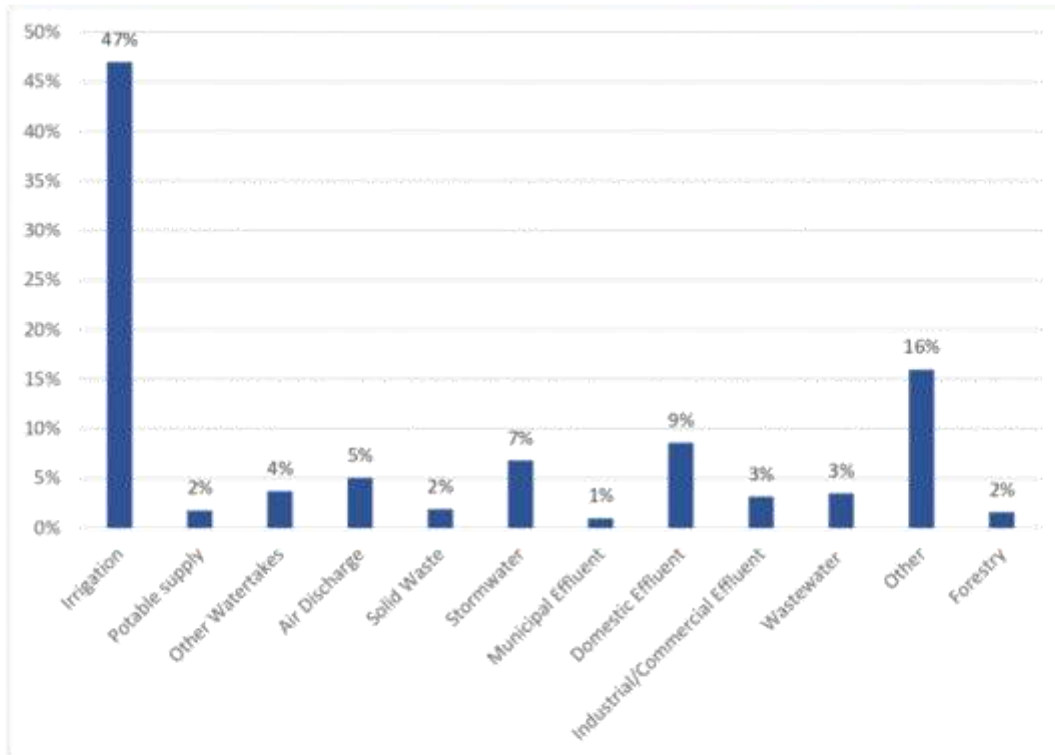
Table 2. Catchment compliance data for the 2022-2023 period

| Catchment Compliance 2022-2023 | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Catchment | Total Consents Monitored | Fully Compliant | % | Low-Risk Non-Compliance | Moderate-Risk non-compliant | Significant non-compliant |
| Wairoa | 60 | 42 | 70% | 13 | 5 | 0 |
| Nūhaka | 7 | 4 | 57% | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mahia | 3 | 2 | 67% | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Waihua | 4 | 3 | 75% | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Waikari | 45 | 31 | 69% | 13 | 0 | 1 |
| Mohaka | 18 | 13 | 72% | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Esk | 35 | 24 | 69% | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Tutaekuri | 104 | 85 | 82% | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| Ahuriri | 161 | 122 | 76% | 24 | 15 | 0 |
| Ngaruroro | 169 | 123 | 73% | 29 | 17 | 0 |
| Karamu | 778 | 520 | 67% | 94 | 159 | 5 |
| TukiTuki | 319 | 239 | 75% | 46 | 29 | 5 |
| Southern Coast | 57 | 36 | 63% | 18 | 2 | 1 |
| Pōrangahau | 16 | 11 | 69% | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Coastal Zone | 357 | 291 | 82% | 47 | 18 | 1 |

Consents by Activity Type

The resource consents monitored were primarily for irrigation, frost protection and other water supply uses, which made up 47% of consents monitored for the 2022-2023 period (refer to Figure 6, below). Resource consents for discharges of effluent were the next largest portion, with domestic, municipal, and commercial effluent making up 13% of all monitored resource consents. Stormwater and wastewater consents are 7% and 3% of all consents, respectively. Air discharges make up 5% of the total—these are consents to discharge odour, dust, particulate matter, and other contaminants to air.

Figure 6. Total monitored resource consents by activity (2022-2023) – as a percentage of total consents monitored



Consents by Industry Type

By industry type, primary production activities such as cropping, orchards, viticulture, dairy and pastoral make up most consents monitored, as shown in Figure 7 (below). Residential wastewater consents monitored make up 10% of the total. The number of forestry consents has dropped slightly from 3% in the previous period, to 2% in the 2022-2023 period.

Figure 7. Total resource consents monitored by industry (2022-2023) – as a percentage of total consents monitored

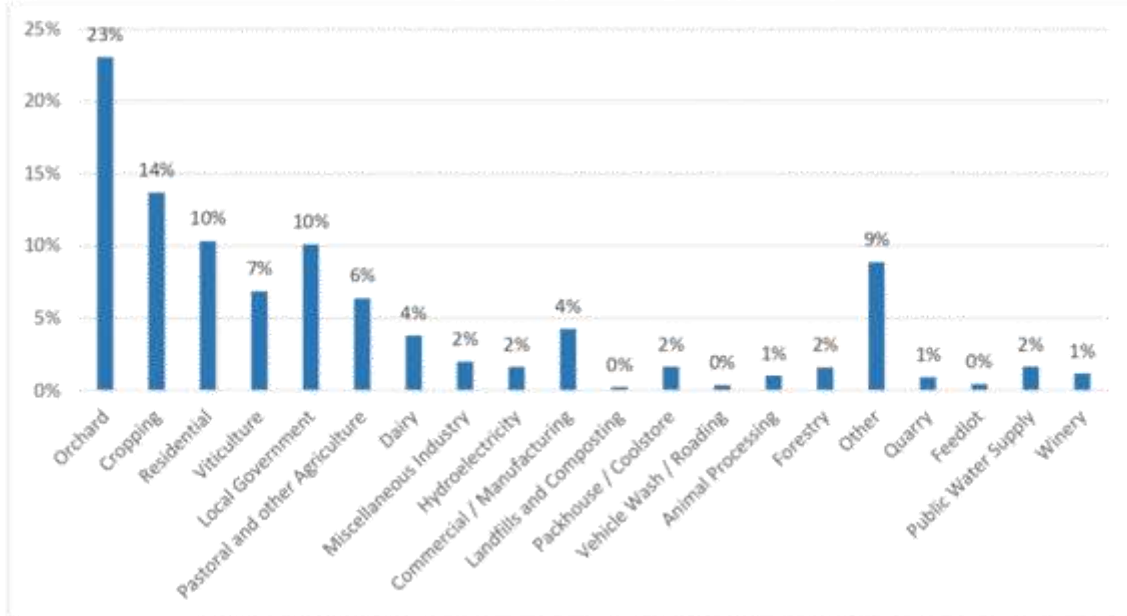


Image 2. Cropping activities in Hawke's Bay



Water takes

Water takes made up 55% of the 3825 resource consents that required monitoring during the 2022-2023 period. The Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Amendment Regulations 2020 requires all water takes over 5l/s to be telemetered by 2026. This is a staggered process with the following dates.

- from 3 September 2022 for takes 20ls and over.
- from 3 September 2024 for takes 10ls to <20l/s.
- from 3 September 2026 for takes 5ls to <10l/s.

Most water take data is automatically telemetered to the Regional Council and any non-compliance is identified by the Water Information Services (WIS) team. The Compliance team follows up where data shows the consent take is being exceeded.

Of the 1561 water take consents monitored, 1374 (88%) were fully compliant. This is similar to the previous period of 92.4%.

There was a slight increase in moderate non-compliant water takes up to 8.6% from the previous period of 7.4%. There was an increase in low-risk non compliances from 14 (0.7%) in the previous period to 51 (3.3%) in this period. There was one significant non-complaint water take in this period.

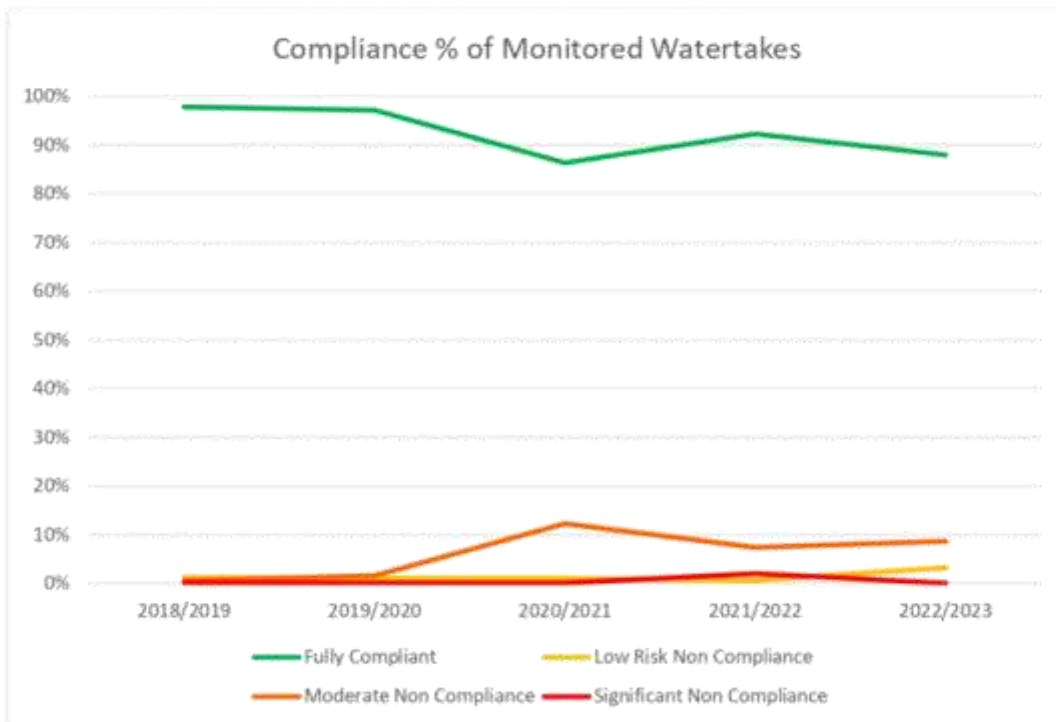
Table 3. Fully compliant water takes % by year

| Water Takes | % | % | % | % | % |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 | 2020-2021 | 2021-2022 | 2022-2023 |
| Fully Compliant | 97.9% | 97.2% | 86.4% | 92.4% | 88.0% |

Image 3. An in-line water meter with telemetry ability



Figure 8. Overall grading of monitored water take consents (2022-2023)



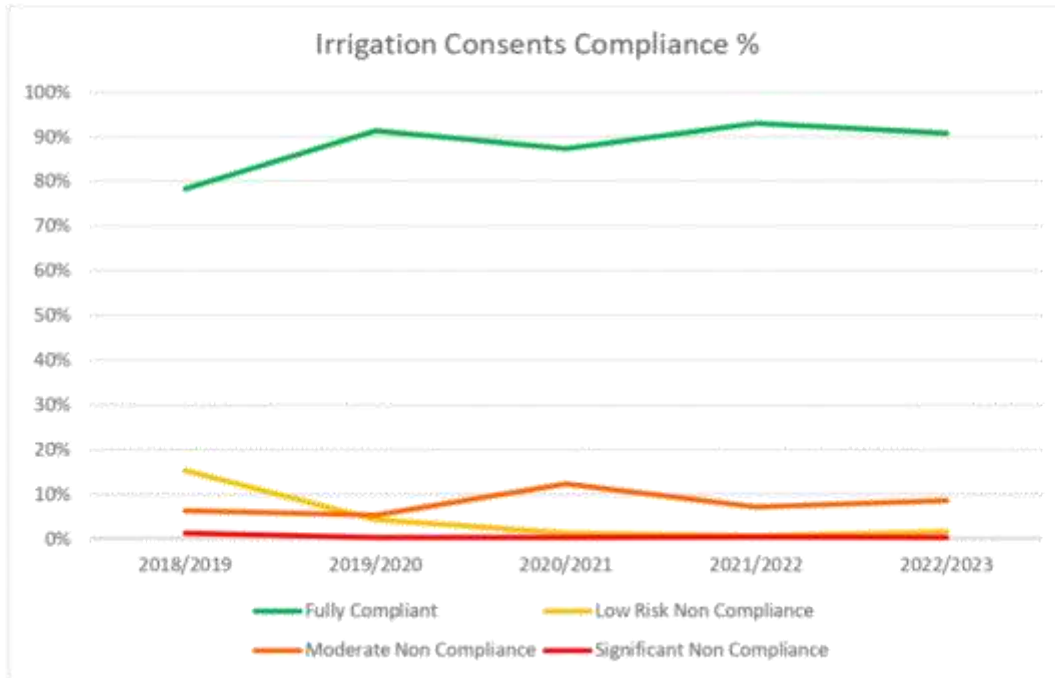
Most low-risk non compliances were for late submissions of data. This included late submission of bore logs after new bores were drilled. There were also four instances of failed meter verifications.

Of the total 135 moderate non-compliant water takes, 54 were agricultural industry consents and 62 were orchard consents. These were mostly a mix of exceeding consent rate limits for taking water, as well as outstanding Bore Head Inspection Reports (BHIR), a bore security inspection. These BHIRs are important to ensure protection of the aquifer. In this period for exceeding both the rate and volume of water taken. Since then, the consent holder has applied to increase their watertake limits.

Irrigation

Most consented water takes are for irrigation use, including cropping, horticulture and frost protection.

Figure 9. Compliance of irrigation consents % over time



The total number of irrigation consents monitored in the 2022-2023 period dropped from the 100%, down to just over 75%. The percentage of fully compliant irrigation consents has remained high, similar to the previous period.

There were 113 moderate non-compliances and 18 low-risk non compliances. The non-compliances, similar to the water takes, was mostly for exceeding water take limits. There were a few other non-compliances for missing bore head inspection reports.

Bore Security

The Regional Council’s bore security program requires all ground water take consents to comply with a set of conditions and submit a report confirming the security status of their bore. Assessing bore security is a specialist role, and the Regional Council uses accredited third-party providers to provide this service to consent holders. Bore infrastructure is assessed in relation to resource consent conditions to ensure contaminants do not enter the bore. This is different to the assessment of whether the bore water is of potable quality or compliant with New Zealand Drinking Water Standards 2005 (revised 2018). Figure 7 provides an example of a secure bore.

The bore security programme began in May 2018, and municipal and community water supplies were initially prioritised as at-risk bores. Site inspections were also made for groundwater takes that were due to expire.

The amount of bore inspections has dropped post cyclone as the third-party providers have not had capacity to undertake the Council inspection work. Rather post Gabrielle, they have had to prioritise their service to the industry.

Figure 10. Bore head security reports completed over time

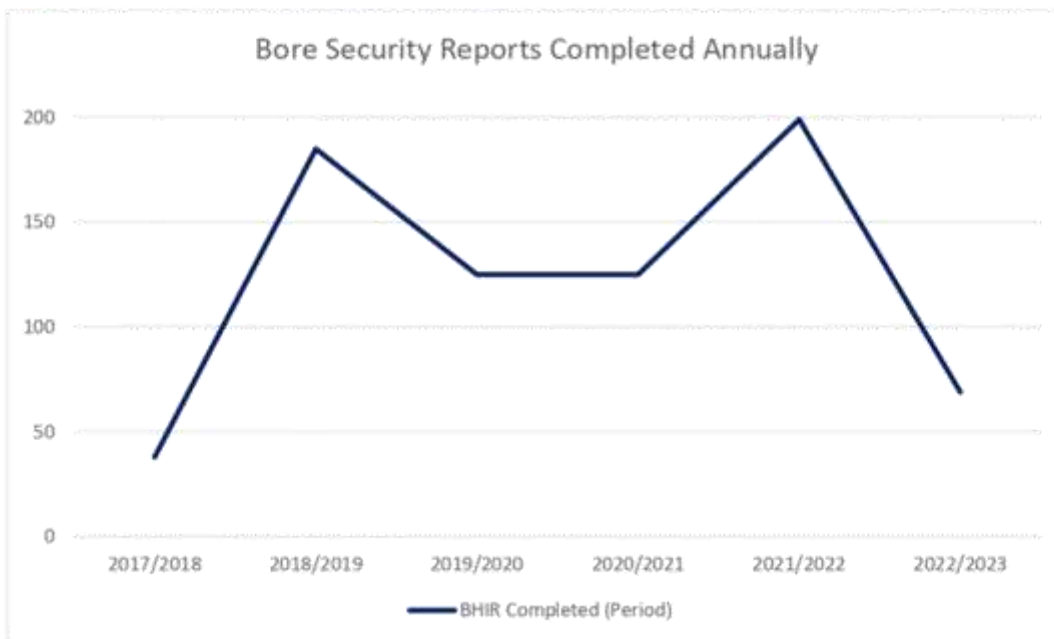
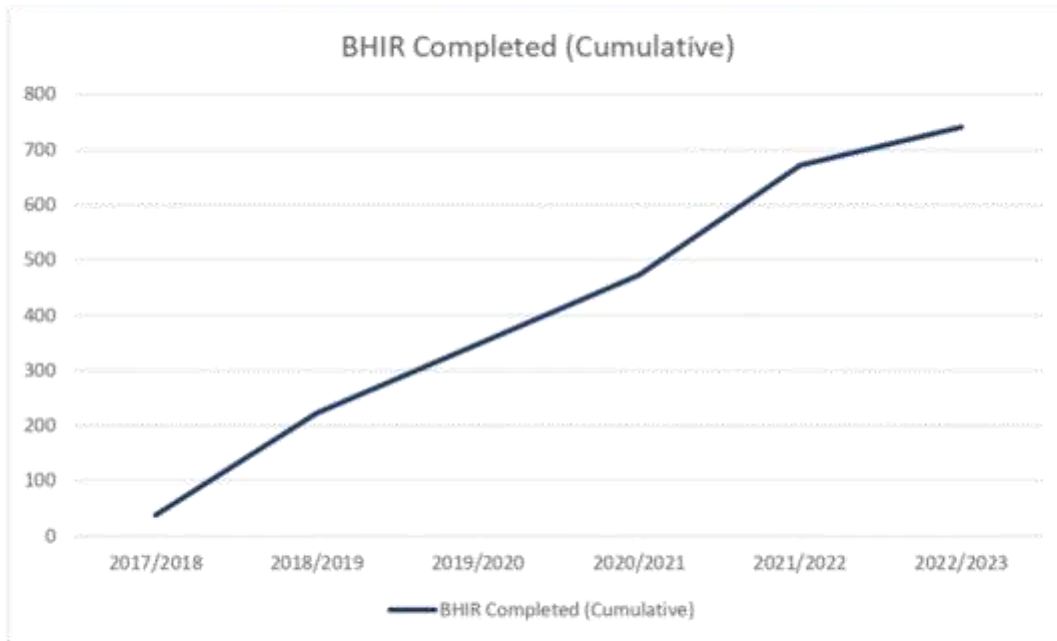


Figure 10 shows the number of bore security inspections carried out in each period since the programme started.

Figure 11. Cumulative number of completed bore security reports since inception in May 2018

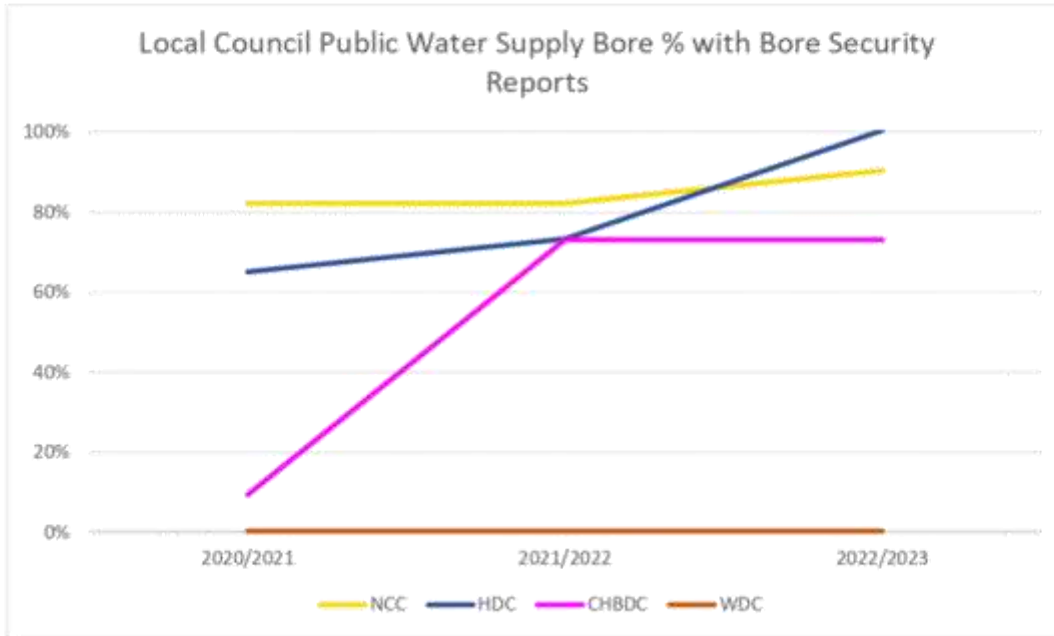


The total number of bore security reports received by the council is 741. This number increases every year as consent holders carry out and submit new BHIRs.

Municipal Public Water Supply Bore Security

Territorial local authority (TLA) public water supply bores are a significant focus for bore security reporting. The TLAs continue to achieve full compliance in this area.

Figure 12. TLA percentage of public water supply bores with BHIRs



Territorial Authorities are required to submit a BHIR every five years for public water supply bores. HDC has provided bore security reports for all their current active public water supply bores (29 in use). NCC has provided nine out of ten reports for their active public water supply bores. CHBDC has currently provided BHIRs for eight out eleven. The graph above is showing the significant improvement CHBDC have made in providing BHIRs since 20/21 at which time they had only provided BHIRs for 1 of 11 (9%) of their public water supply bores. Wairoa District Council has not provided BHIRs for either of their two bores (not currently in use).

Low Flow Monitoring

Throughout the year, the Hydrology and Compliance teams monitor the region's automatic river and stream level recording stations.

Consents to take water to fill dams typically have higher river flow cut-off points, and these higher flow limits are monitored over the winter months as well.

Consents to take surface water for irrigation usually include conditions to stop taking water when river flow levels drop below specified low flow levels. These strictly enforced bans typically apply over the summer months when river flows are lower.

Post Gabrielle, in response to the mental wellbeing of the community, and in recognition of the damage to the region and recovery, the Regional Council, stopped monitoring the low flows and turned off the automated messaging system that notified consent holders when to cease or allow them to take water.

The low flow system was restored in October 2023, except for affected consent holders in Eskdale, Pakowhai and Dartmoor areas.

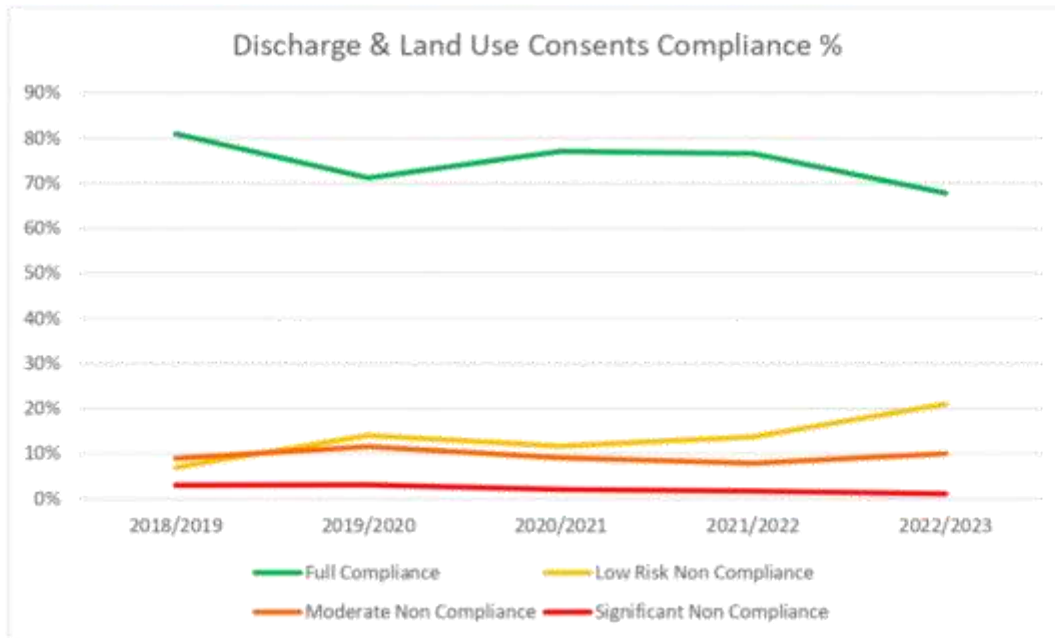
Image 4. Gauging the flow in the Pouhokio Stream



Discharges and Land Use

Discharges consents relate to discharges to air, land, and water. Land use consents cover a large range of activities, such as farming, forestry, and structures.

Figure 13. Percentage of Monitored and Fully Compliant Discharge & Land Use Consents



There was 1498 discharge and land use consents to monitor in this period. The number of total consents monitored and fully compliant consents in this period dropped slightly since the previous period.

The number of lower-level non-compliances has increased in this period. However, the number of significant non-compliances, which are assessed to have the most severe effects on the environment, continues to drop.

Agricultural

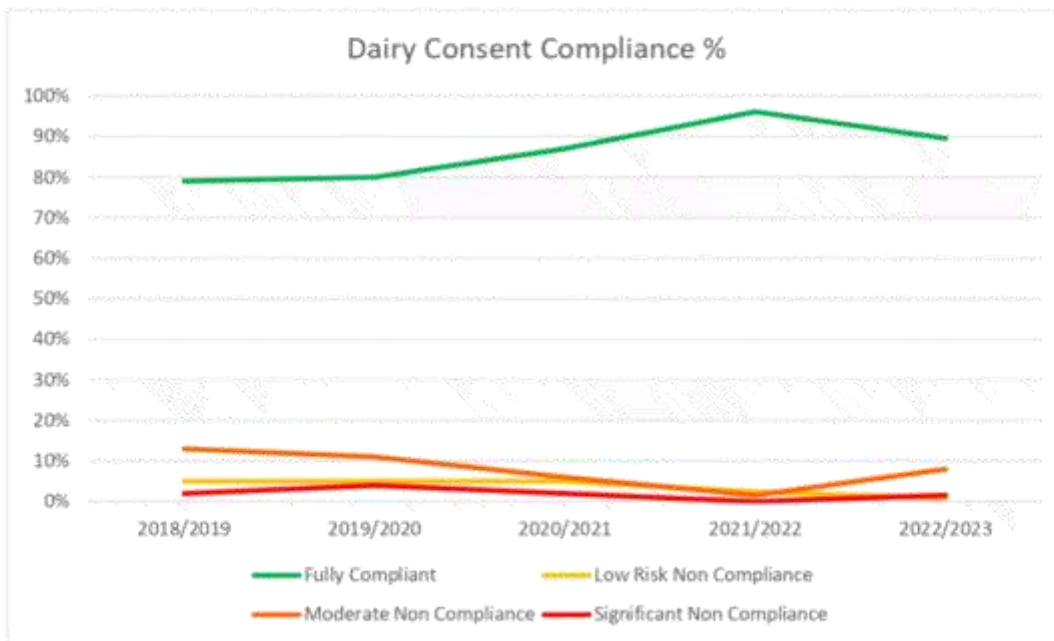
Dairy resource consents

The discharge of dairy effluent to land is a controlled activity requiring resource consent. Dairy farms must also hold consent to discharge to air, primarily for odour management. All dairy farms receive an annual site inspection.

There are 126 consents relating to 76 dairy farms within Hawke’s Bay. There are three dairy farms not currently operating.

Dairy farms in Patoka, Tutira and Wairoa area were severely affected by Cyclone Gabrielle. Road access was cut off and farms were significantly affected by slipping and flooding. Farmers were directed by Fonterra to dry cows off as access to the farms could not be reinstated for some time. Due to the impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle, six farms were not able to be visited during the 2022-2023 monitoring period, but were still monitored through documentation. The compliance team attempted to contact all consented dairy farmers to understand their current situation and offered help where we could.

Figure 14. Percentage of Dairy Consents Monitored & Fully Compliant



All but one of the 126 dairy farm consents were monitored in this period. Of these, 112 were fully compliant (89.6%).

Low-risk non-compliances have followed the trend and continued to decrease. However, there was an increase in moderate non-compliance for this period due to the difficulty of managing effluent during a very wet season. There were two significant non-compliances, up from zero in the previous period. The significant non-compliance was for one farm breaching their 140 kg/N/ha limit significantly and the second was an irrigation event where effluent entered water.

Dairy Awards

The Regional Council facilitates a Dairy Industry Liaison Group comprising dairy farmers, Fonterra and DairyNZ representatives and Regional Council staff. The group meets annually to discuss regulation and the production industry.

The group has adopted a goal of achieving 100% full compliance across all dairy farms in Hawke’s Bay and a medal system has been introduced to recognise progressive achievement. To qualify for a medal, farms must achieve full compliance at all inspections and water takes, effluent discharges and odour are all included in the assessment. The count of compliant years is reset to zero when there is a change in farm ownership or non-compliance.

Bronze certificates are awarded for three consecutive years of full compliance, silver certificates are awarded for four consecutive years of full compliance, and gold certificates are awarded for five consecutive years of full compliance.

The 32 farms that have maintained full compliance for at least five consecutive years to achieve or maintain a gold award status are recognised through a Compliance Awards function hosted by the Regional Council and supported by Fonterra, Farmlands and Ravensdown.

Table 4. HB Dairy Award Annual Winners by Period and Category

| Award | 2012-2013 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 | 2020-2021 | 2021-2022 | 2022-2023 |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Gold | 12 | 37 | 38 | 40 | 38 | 32 |
| Silver | 8 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| Bronze | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| Total | 23 | 47 | 41 | 43 | 48 | 41 |

Table 4 (above) shows that the number of gold awards decreased to 32 recipients, due to six farms who historically had received a gold award not monitored during the 2022-2023 period. The drop in gold awards in this period does not indicate a drop in compliance. It is merely a statistical gap due to the compliance team not able to visit these farms due to the cyclone.

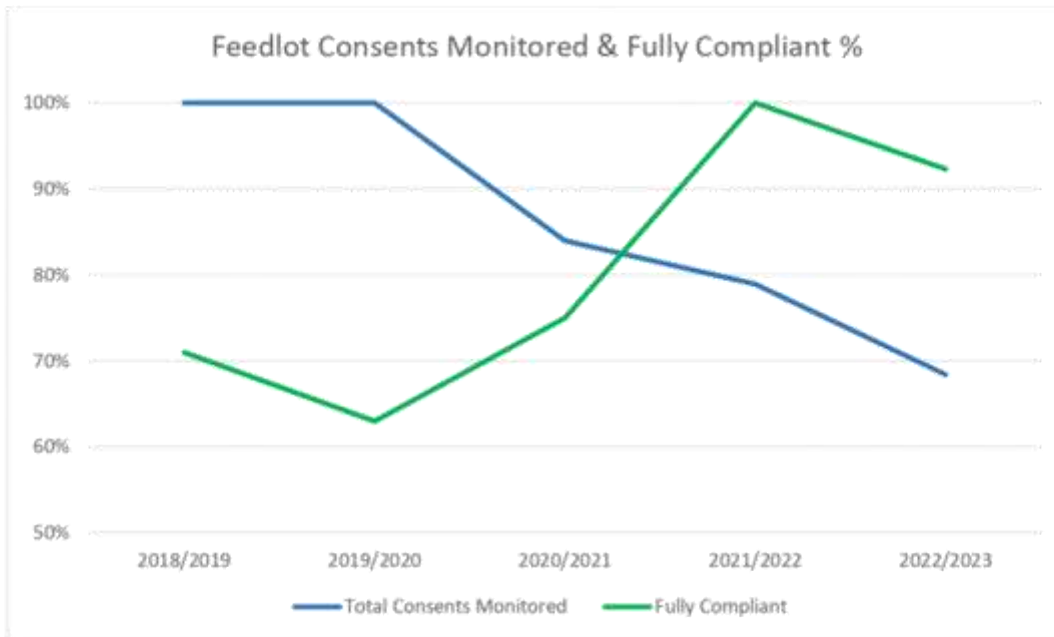
High performing operators are maintaining and improving standards. The Council will continue to work with all dairy farms in the region to improve standards of operation.

Feedlots

There were 19 resource consents for feedlots in this period, 13 out of 19 of these consents were monitored in this period. All but one of those monitored was fully compliant. The six that were not monitored did not exercise their consent for the period.

The single non-compliant feedlot consent graded low risk, was for a late submission of data.

Figure 15. Percentages of Feedlots Monitored and Fully Compliant



Other agricultural activities

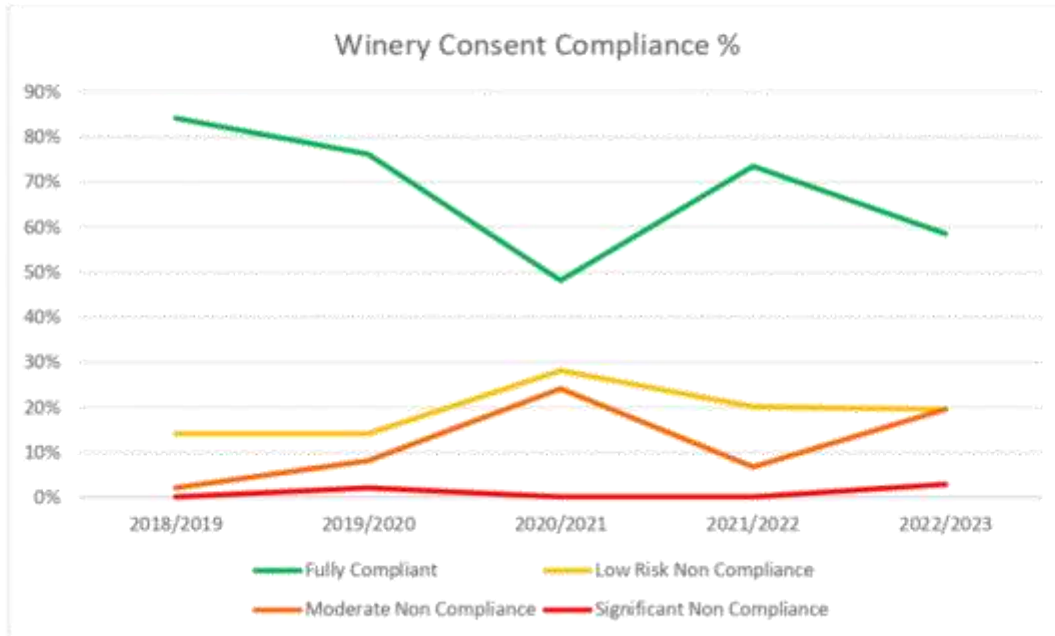
The region has three consented piggeries. All three were monitored during this period. One was fully compliant. The non compliances included one piggery’s solids storage area at the rear of the site not constructed to sufficiently, resulting in it being unsealed and the other piggery graded moderate risk due to insufficient measures around effluent flow. They were severely affected by the Cyclone Gabrielle as well.

The poultry farm in Waipatu was also assessed in this period as moderate risk. This was due to not having a water meter in place and not supplying a bore head inspection report for their water take consent.

Wineries

There were 36 active winery consents in this period, of which 21 (58%) were monitored.

Figure 16. Percentages of non-compliant winery consents



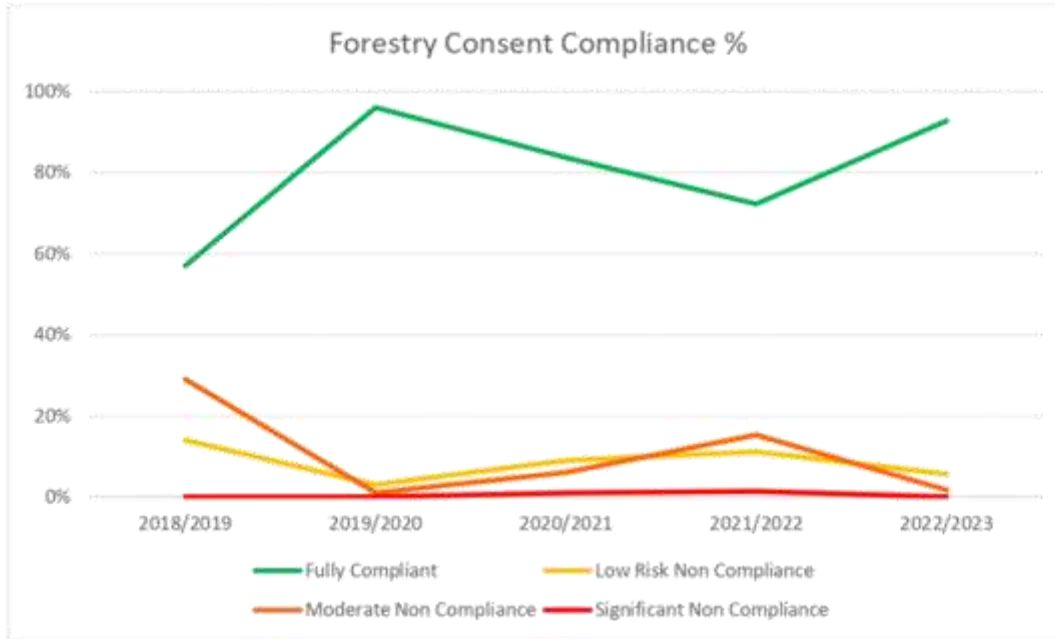
There were seven low-risk and seven moderate-risk non-compliant consents in this period. These were due to a mix of reasons, for example, not servicing their wastewater disposal systems as required by their consent conditions.

There was one significant non-compliant winery. This winery failed to provide the regional council with any servicing, sampling, and other required information.

Forestry

Forestry activities include harvesting, afforestation, and associated earthworks. Site visits undertaken is determined by the monitoring priority and the ability to recover costs. The NES-PF enables charging for monitoring specified permitted activities, namely earthworks, river crossings, quarrying and harvesting.

Figure 17. Trend of forestry consent compliance over time



There were 179 forestry consents monitored in this period, of which 166 of these were fully compliant, which is an improvement from the previous two periods.

The number of non-compliances decreased from the previous period with no significant non-compliances in this monitoring period. There were ten low-risk non-compliances and three moderate risk non-compliances. All three of the moderate non-compliances were for insufficient water control measures, required to reduce sediment. The low-risk non-compliances were for failing to submit data or notifications on time and non-compliant culvert infrastructure.

Areas of concern for non-compliance are mainly related to earthworks and sediment control. In general, the Compliance Group has observed good slash management around waterways. Windthrow resulting in woody debris in waterways is a matter of concern and engagement with the sector on this issue will be an area of focus in the future.

Figure 18. Forestry activities by type for this monitoring period 2022-2023

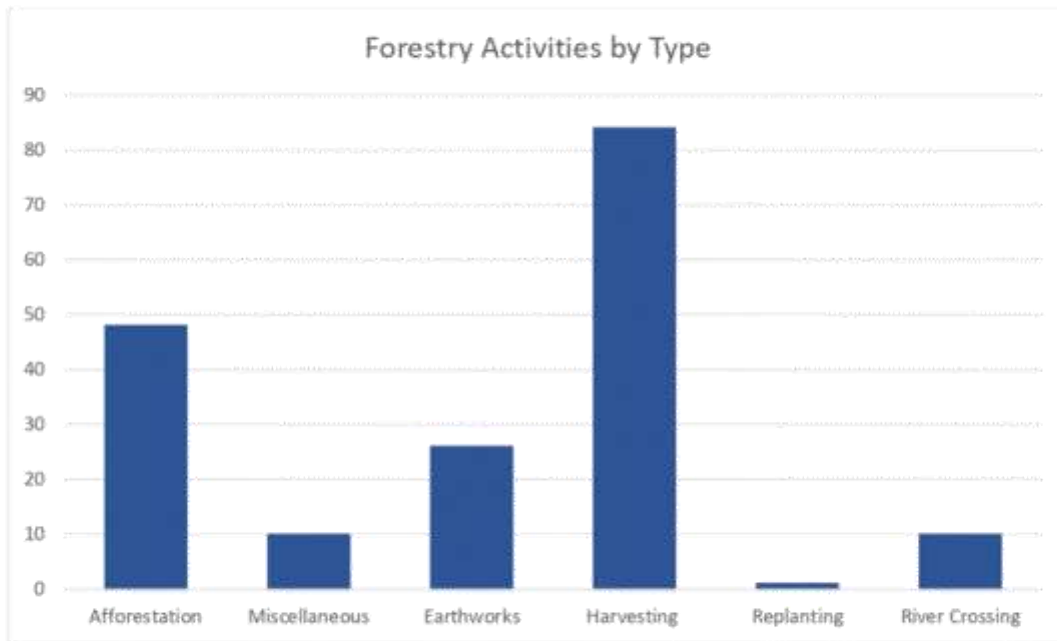


Image 5. A recently harvested forestry area



Cyclone Gabrielle Effect on Forestry

Cyclone Gabrielle led to significant damage and disruptions in the region’s forests, including windthrow, landslides, and loss of infrastructure. The worst affected areas were around Tutira, and on our northern boundary with Tairāwhiti.

In response, the regional council’s focus was on working with industry to address cyclone related damage such as blown out culverts and full sediment traps, ensuring these issues were remediated as soon as practicable. The biggest hurdle was access to the worst affected forestry blocks due to roads washed out and, in some instances, forest blocks are only now, in the second half of 2024 being accessed by forest owners and HBRC following the cyclone.

Image 6. Wind thrown trees in the water way and forest block



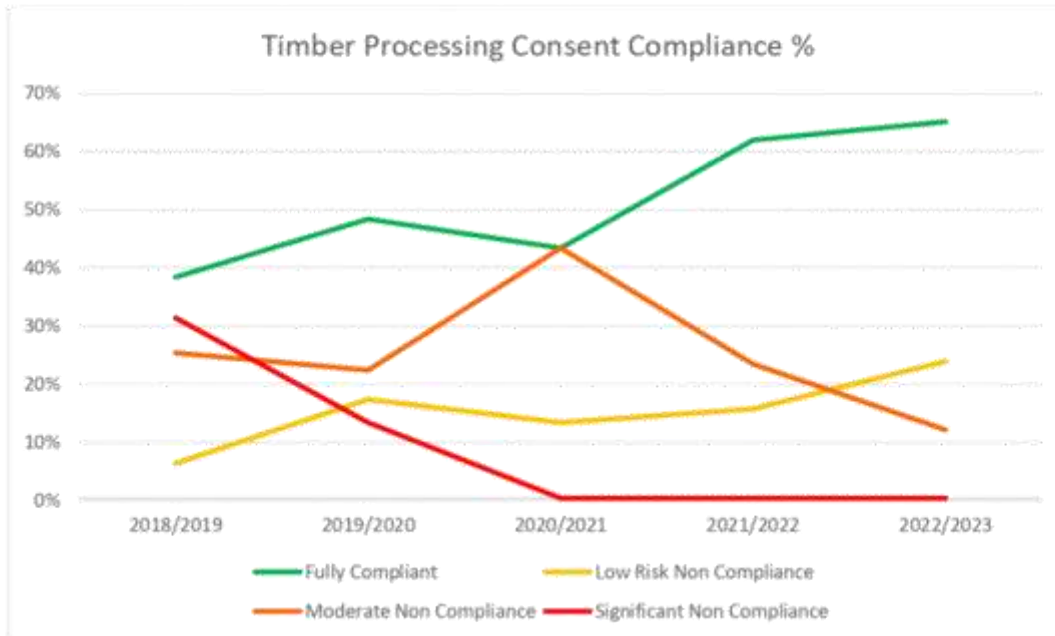
Image 7. Damaged bridges



Timber Processing

The major local timber processing companies include Tumu Timbers Limited, Pan Pac Forest Products Limited and Napier Pine Limited. The consent types are mainly to do with processing, such as wastewater, solid waste and discharge to air consents.

Figure 19. Timber processing consent compliance percentage over time



There was a total of 17 timber processing consents monitored in this period. The proportion of fully compliant timber processing consents continues to increase.

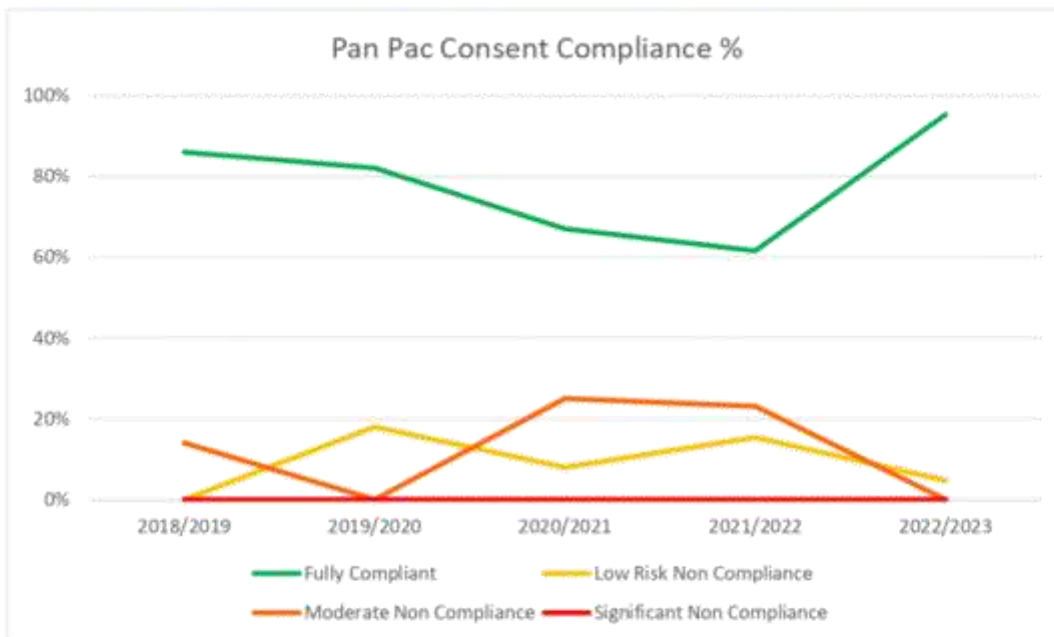
The number of moderate risk consents is declining; however, low-risk non-compliances is trending upward. The low-risk non-compliances were mainly for late submission of data and a slight exceedance of ash from a burner. The two moderate risk non-compliances were for exceedances in dissolved arsenic, chromium and copper from some groundwater monitoring and a missing meter verification and bore security for a bore.

Pan Pac Forest Products Limited

Pan Pac operates a lumber and pulp mill in Whirinaki and hold resource consents to discharge stormwater and domestic effluent to land, discharge to air and discharge wastewater to the coastal environment. It also holds a water take consent and a consent to discharge green waste and organic material from the mill into a landfill on the property.

Cyclone Gabrielle decimated Pan Pac operations. The entire site was flooded and there was no production from this site for the rest of the monitoring period.

Figure 20. Percentage of Pan Pac Forest Products Limited consents compliance over time



There was an increase in consents monitored from 13 to 21 from the previous period. The rise in fully compliant consents is due to a larger proportion of these consents being monitored.

The one low-risk noncompliance in this period was in the Mohaka Forest and resulted from slash material in and around a culvert.

Effluent Discharges

Domestic on-site effluent treatment systems

The Urban and Industrial team operates a Wastewater Accreditation Programme for on-site domestic wastewater treatment systems and industry professionals. Consent holders with an on-site domestic wastewater treatment system type that is on the Council’s accredited manufacturer list and is installed and maintained by a Council accredited installer and service provider will not be subject to routine compliance inspections. Instead, a desktop audit is carried out to ensure the system is being regularly serviced.

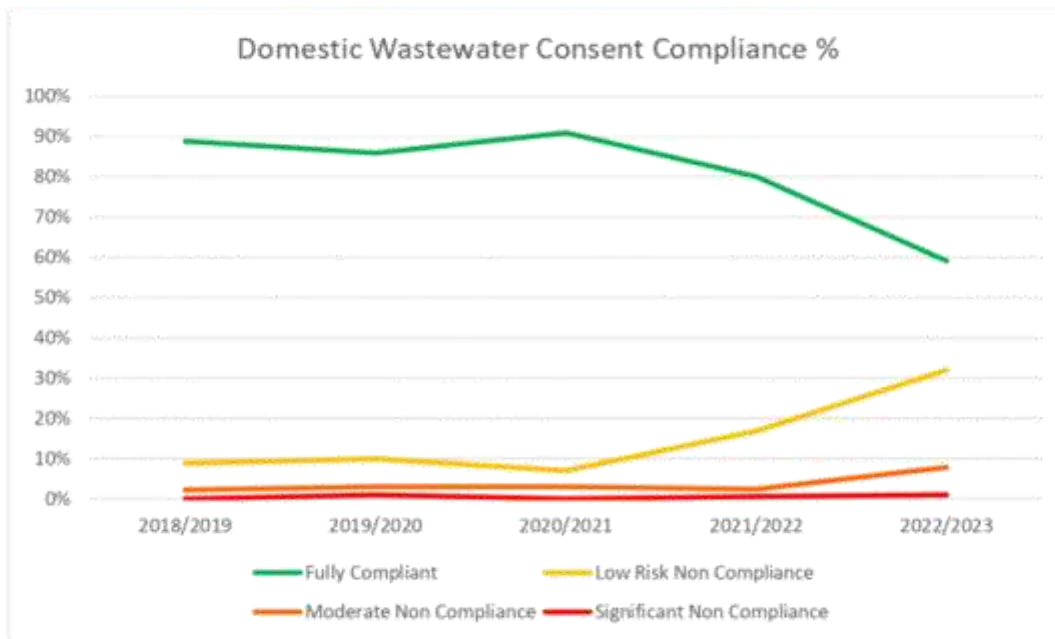
Compliance is incentivised through the Domestic Onsite Wastewater Accreditation Program through reduced monitoring fees for well-maintained treatment systems with independently verified performance. Our maintenance and servicing accreditation program has a focus on improving the quality of monitoring and reporting completed by service providers and it is intended that this will result in better oversight of servicing undertaken and a reduction in the risk of harm from system failures.

Typically, resource consents are issued for a period of ten years and upon expiry, most household systems can become a permitted activity. Council carries out pre-expiry inspections to confirm compliance. Non-compliant systems are required to apply for a new resource consent (and associated monitoring charges) instead of being allowed to continue as a permitted activity.

Image 8. A typical multi-chamber domestic wastewater treatment system



Figure 21. Domestic on-site wastewater consent compliance percentages over time



The number of domestic wastewater consents monitored in this period has increased to 306 (166 last period). The number of fully compliant domestic wastewater consents has decreased in this period.

There is a steady increase in the proportion of low-risk non-compliant consents in this category. The increased monitoring has highlighted the large number of domestic wastewater consents which have not adhered to the servicing intervals in their consents.

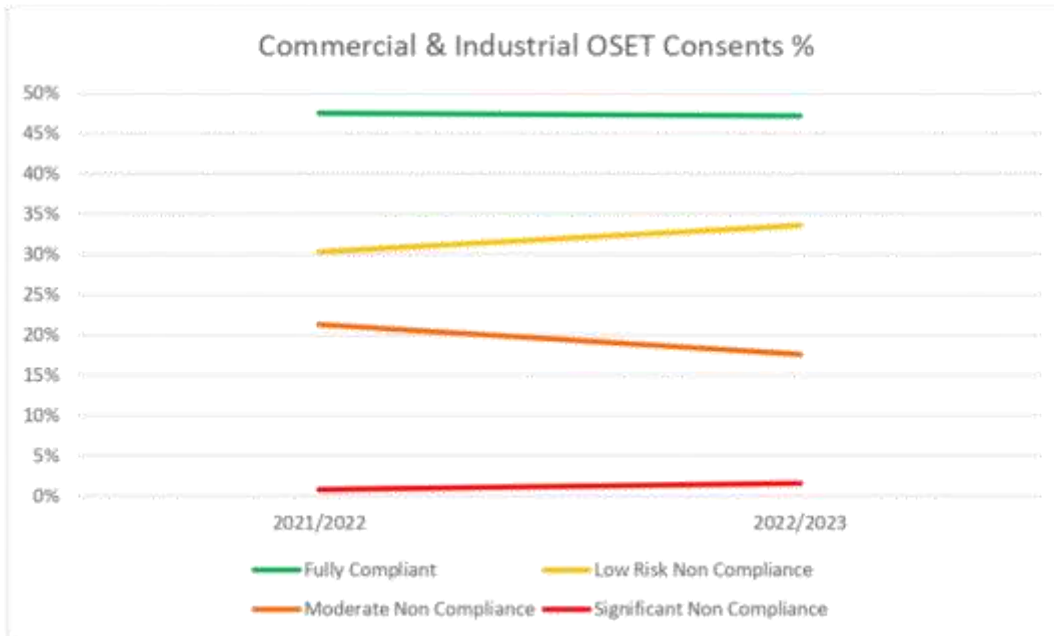
Most moderate non-compliances are due to a mix of factors, such as a continued lack of servicing, poor condition reported in a service report, and a few received 'as built' plans not matching what was consented.

There were three significant non-compliant consents in this period. Two of these were for overflowing systems. The third was for a coastal community system which was missing servicing and sampling requirements as well as ponding in areas over their effluent field.

Commercial and Industrial On-Site Effluent Treatment

On-site effluent treatment (OSET) is required for commercial and industrial businesses and sites that are not connected to the municipal wastewater systems of the cities and major towns in the region. A total of 125 consents were monitored in this period, up from 122 monitored in the previous period.

Figure 22. Compliance grading of monitored commercial and industrial effluent consents



This sector continues to exhibit a large proportion of non-compliances. The large proportion of low-risk non-compliances, much like the domestic wastewater consents, is due to late reporting and not servicing systems in-line with their consent conditions.

The moderate risk consents were made up of camping grounds (4), Papakainga (4), RSE facilities (5) and a few other orchards and manufacturing sites. The majority of these were also not serviced according to their consent conditions with the addition of another non-compliance, such as missing sampling and/or meter readings.

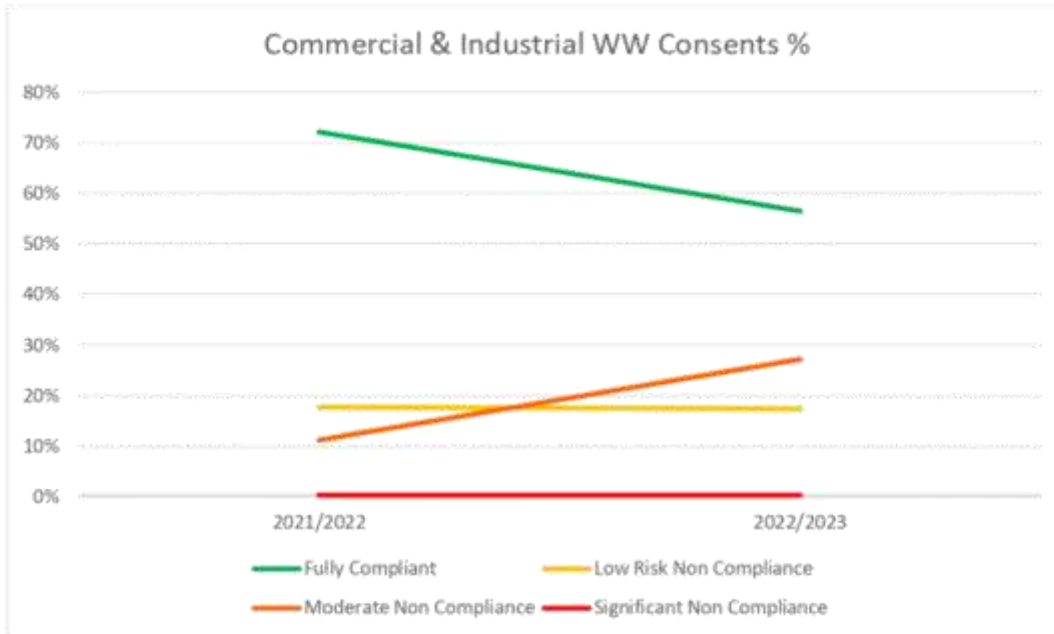
There were two significant non-compliances for this period. One was for a winery for not providing any evidence of any servicing, sampling, or meter readings for their discharge. The second was for significant exceedances from some effluent samples from a private facility.

Wastewater Discharges

Commercial and industrial wastewater

Wastewater discharges include discharges to land, surface water and the coastal environment from manufacturing, cooling water, production, pack houses and cool stores where they are not connected to the municipal trade waste system. This includes meat processing, timber treatment and other industrial and commercial activities.

Figure 23. Percentage compliance of commercial and industrial wastewater consents



The number of low-risk non-compliances decreased slightly since the previous period (eight down to seven). The number of moderate risk non-compliances more than doubled from five (2021-2022) to 11 in this period. Five of these were from wineries and included a mix of reasons for non-compliance; two for exceedance in sampling results, two operational non-compliances and one for observed ponding on site.

The other six non-compliances included a lack of regular inspections or maintenance, exceedances of discharges, a lack of calibration data, annual sampling not completed, treated animal effluent being discharged over an area less than required by consent and sampling results not being provided to Council. Many of these consent holders had multiple non-compliances including combined sampling, maintenance, and operational issues.

Solid Waste

Solid waste refers to all classes of landfills within the region, as well as composting activities and transfer stations. There was a total of 75 active solid waste consents to monitor during this period.

Figure 24. Percentage of monitored solid waste consents over time

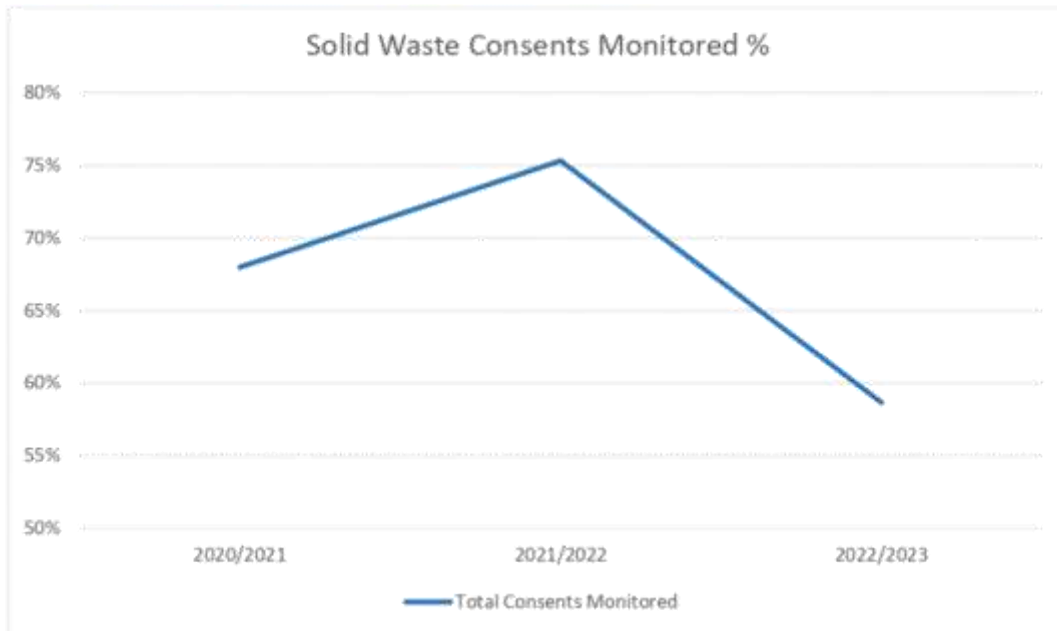
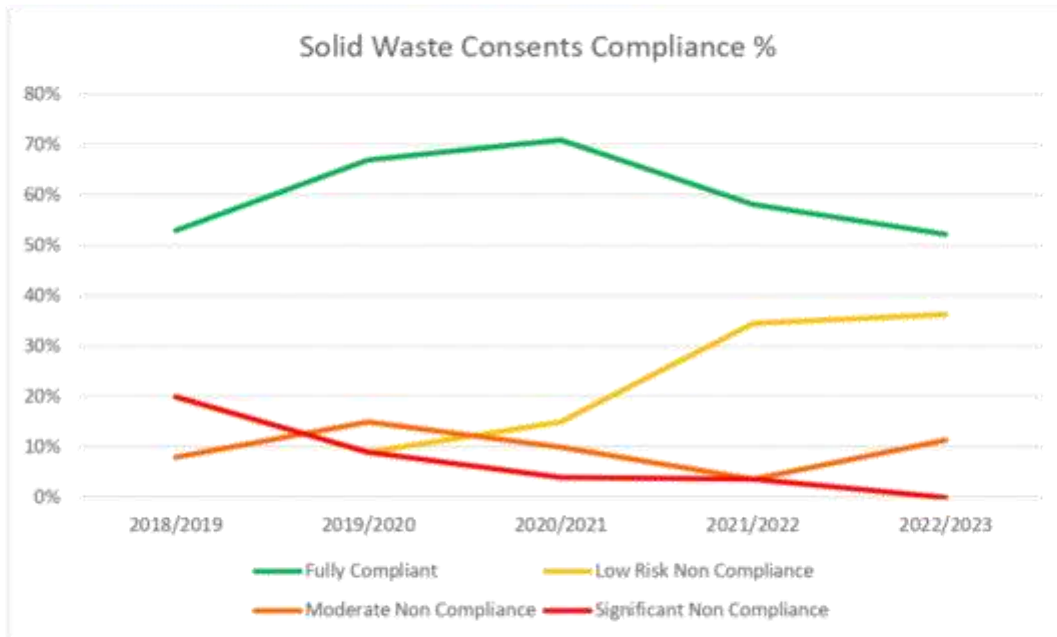


Figure 28, above, shows only 58.7% (44 of 75) of the active solid waste consents were monitored in this period. Due to the Cyclone and staff turnover, this is the least number of solid waste consents monitored for three years.

Figure 25. Compliance grading of monitored solid waste consents



There was a high proportion of low-risk non-compliances in this period (16). Twelve of these were municipal landfills, six in Central Hawke’s Bay and four in Wairoa.

The four moderate non-compliant consents were from a variety of different sites. Two were for insufficient containment of stormwater and leachate, one for an exceedance of heavy metals in groundwater monitoring results, and another for broken bore caps on groundwater monitoring bores.

Municipal Solid Waste

The Hawke’s Bay region has a single Class 1 landfill at Ōmarunui jointly operated by Napier City Council and Hastings District Council, and two Class 2 landfills, Fraser Street, operated by Wairoa District Council and Farm Road operated by Central Hawke’s Bay District Council.

The Ōmarunui landfill was fully compliant with all monitoring completed in this period. The Wairoa, Fraser Street landfill was graded low-risk non-compliant in three out of four monitoring actions due to late submission of data. The CHB Farm Road landfill was not monitored in this period.

Each Council is responsible for several closed municipal landfills that ceased receiving waste in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s. Our region currently has twenty-three consented closed municipal landfills, most are in rural areas except for Napier City Council who have five urban landfill locations.

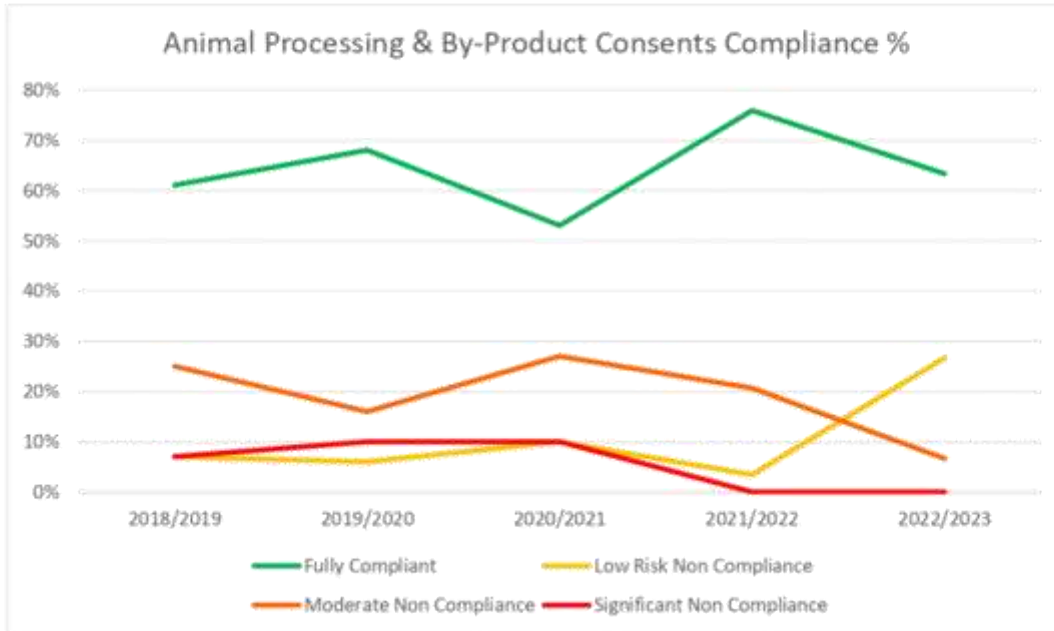
Image 9. Construction of new Area B at Ōmarunui Landfill showing the clay liner, leachate and stormwater catchment infrastructure



Meat and By-Product Processing

These consents encompass meat processing plants (freezing works), tanneries, rendering and wool processing plants.

Figure 26. Animal processing and by-product consent compliance over time



The number of consents monitored has remained consistently high in this sector (97% in this period). The exception to this was 2020-2021. Full compliance for this period remains consistent, between 60%-70%.

The total number of non-compliances is very similar for both recent periods. The difference is that the proportion of moderate non-compliances has declined over the last few years with a rise in low-risk non-compliances.

Tanneries

Hawke’s Bay has three operating tanneries/fellmongeries located in Pandora, Whakatu and Tomoana. There was only one non-compliance in this period. That was a low-risk non-compliance for an exceedance of hydrogen sulphide.

Fertiliser manufacturing

Ravensdown hold consents with HBRC that relate to discharge to water, air and to land. For the first half of the monitoring period Ravensdown was compliant with their consent conditions including the monthly data submissions. In December 2022 they were granted a new consent. Following Cyclone Gabrielle their site was heavily affected, and all production ceased. The damage caused to Ravensdown infrastructure meant that production could not recommence until crucial components of production were recommissioned and this would take months to complete.

Three Waters

Our region has four Territorial Local Authorities (TLAs) that operate three waters assets including drinking water, wastewater and stormwater – Wairoa District Council (WDC), Napier City Council (NCC), Hastings District Council (HDC) and Central Hawke’s Bay District Council (CHBDC). Each of these is discussed in more detail below and presented as a regional assessment.

Like many regions in New Zealand, the stormwater and wastewater infrastructure across our region is ageing and under significant stress. This has been highlighted by reporting of frequent discharges during periods of mid to heavy rainfall throughout the monitoring period.

Municipal Drinking Water

These consents encompass the rates and volumes of extraction, along with bore security and overall management.

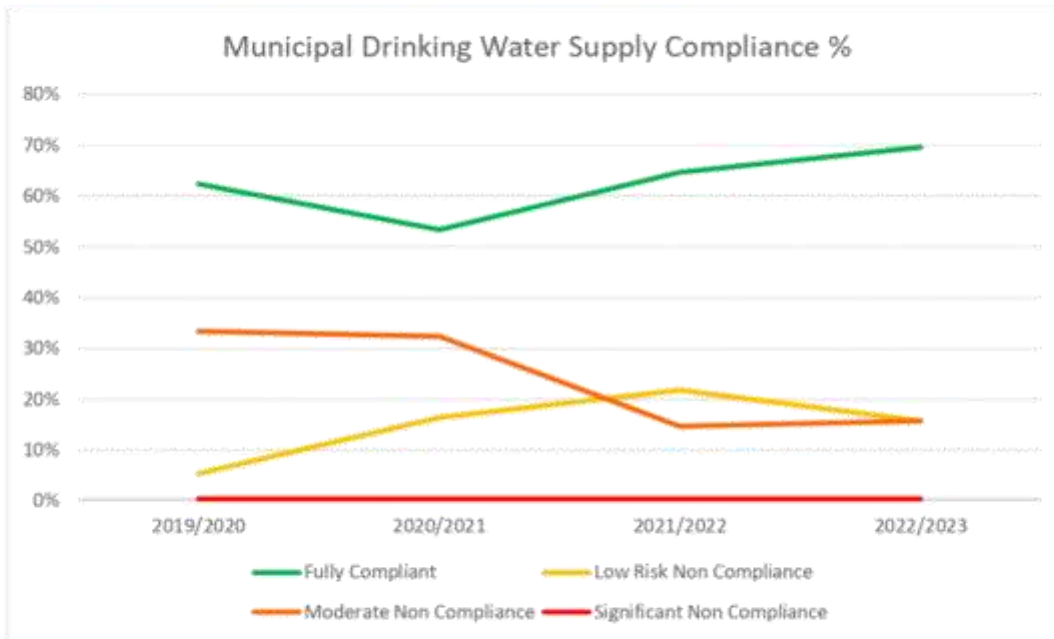
HDC continues to upgrade their public water supply (PWS) system with the establishment of new bores and decommissioning of some older bores. The non compliances were for minor water exceedances, some meters not verified with a flow rig and not sending water usage data to the regional council daily. All data needed to be transmitted to the regional council’s telemetry system at least once per day by the 3 September 2022. HDC is working on getting telemetry in place and advises they want to bring all systems online at one time. In the meantime, they are recording daily data as required and sending this to the HBRC Water Information Services (WIS) team monthly.

NCC has one consent to take from ten bores and they have carried out inspections on three bores during this period. They are still moderate non-compliant for some of their meter verifications but have begun the process of verifying these water meters through a flow rig system. They have been providing their water data to WIS as required.

CHBDC has eight public water supply consents throughout their region. Most were fully compliant, but Kairakau Beach was graded moderate non-compliant for bore security and expired meter verification.

WDC public water supply is drawn from the Wairoa River upstream of Frasertown. The water is filtered and then piped into town. The filtered sediment is then discharged back into a stream that discharges into the river downstream from the treatment plant.

Figure 27. Municipal Drinking water supply consent compliance over time



Full compliance of council water supply consents continues the upward trend.

Low-risk non-compliances have risen over the last few years. This corresponds with a decline in moderate-risk non-compliant consents, which lowers the whole sector risk profile. The moderate non-compliances were mostly for exceedances of watertake volumes.

Municipal Wastewater

CHBDC operates six municipal wastewater treatment plants in Ōtāne, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Takapau, Pōrangahau and Te Paerahi at Pōrangahau Beach. All plants use oxidation ponds as the primary form of wastewater treatment with Waipawa and Waipukurau using chemical dosing to strip phosphorus and UV treatment for pathogens. Te Paerahi treatment pond discharges to a wetland while all others discharge to adjacent rivers. CHBDC continues to progress wastewater upgrades under #ProjectWOW (Waipawa, Ōtāne and Waipukurau). The diversion of all wastewaters from Ōtāne to Waipawa was initiated in October 2022.

The annual compliance reports for Waipukurau and Waipawa were both graded as significant non-compliant in this period. This was due to exceedances in both contaminants and the volume of wastewater discharged into the rivers. It was observed that both ponds were near capacity during site visits.

Pōrangahau and Te Paerahi oxidation ponds were both graded moderate non-compliant due to exceeding discharge volumes into the receiving environment.

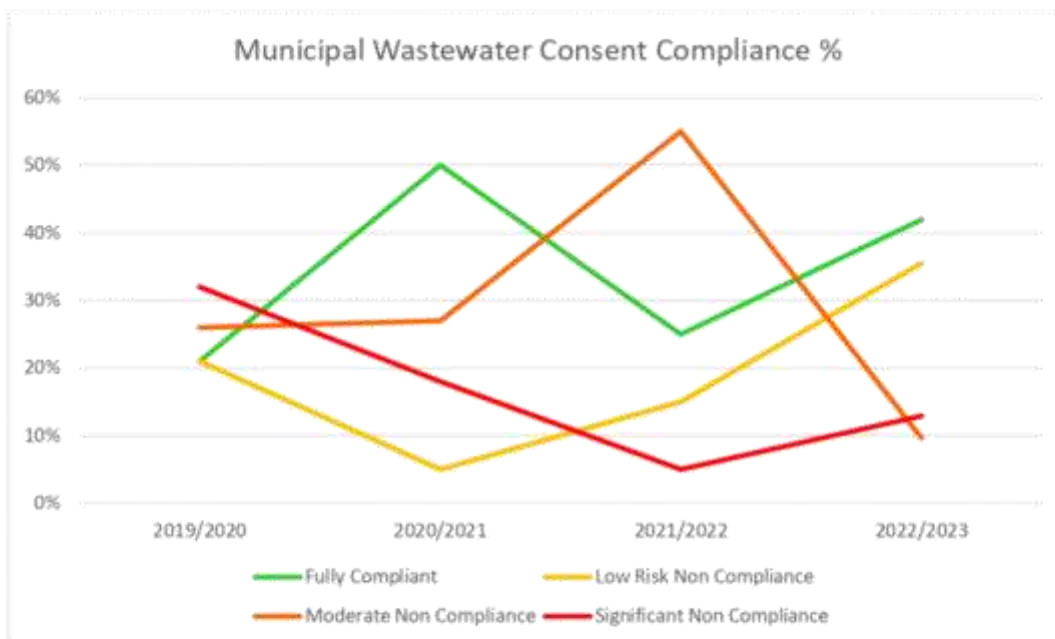
Takapau has a new consent to discharge to land via a centre pivot. A planned relocation to a combined treatment and discharge to land facility at Pōrangahau and Pōrangahau Beach will replace the existing plants and eliminate the discharge to the Pōrangahau River.

HDC operates a municipal and trade waste wastewater treatment plant in Clive as well as several small community discharges. At the Clive treatment site, consents are held for the discharge to air of odour and the discharge to the coastal environment from a long offshore outfall, a short outfall (emergency) and a near shore (emergency) beach overflow. All these consents were fully compliant or low-risk non-compliant.

NCC operates a combined trade and municipal wastewater treatment plant at Awatoto that is consented to discharge to air of odour and discharge to sea for treated wastewater. The NCC plant was flooded during Cyclone Gabrielle. The electrical room was completely inundated, and the odour diffusion bed was destroyed. Until the plant was able to be brought on stream, they were discharging untreated waste out to sea.

WDC operates four community wastewater treatment systems in Mahia, Opoutama, Tuai and Wairoa. There have been some odour complaints from the Opoutama plant and WDC have been proactively trying to mitigate these.

Figure 28. Municipal wastewater compliance over time



The number of fully compliant wastewater consents increased again in this period. There were four significant non-compliances in this period. This is up from one in the previous period. The number of moderate non-compliances dropped significantly in this period, with a corresponding rise in low-risk and fully compliant consents. All significant non-compliances were for exceedances of contaminants in the wastewater discharged into the environment.

Municipal Stormwater

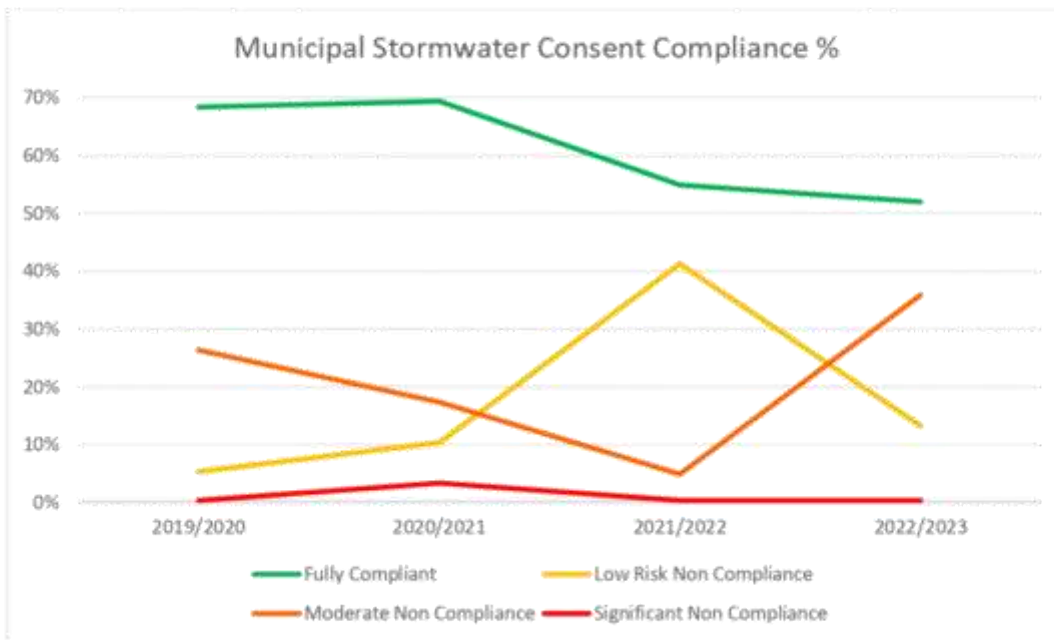
CHBDC hold consents for the discharge of municipal stormwater that covers catchments within Waipawa and Waipukurau. The global stormwater consent for CHBDC was assessed moderate non-compliant in this period due to some sampling which is overdue.

HDC holds a global consent for the main Hastings City area and several smaller industrial zoned stormwater consents around Omahu road, Lowes Pit, and Whakatu.

NCC holds industrial zoned consents for discharges of stormwater from the CBD, Thames Tyne, Cross Country Drain, Westshore and Ahuriri. The bulk of Onekawa and the residential areas are managed by the Westshore tidal gates, which is a jointly held consent with the Regional Council, with NCC undertaking the operative responsibilities.

WDC is the only council to not hold stormwater consents for urban discharge areas. They continue preparing an application for discharges to the Wairoa River from catchments within the Wairoa Township. Sampling has been completed and they are beginning engagement with stakeholders prior to lodging an application.

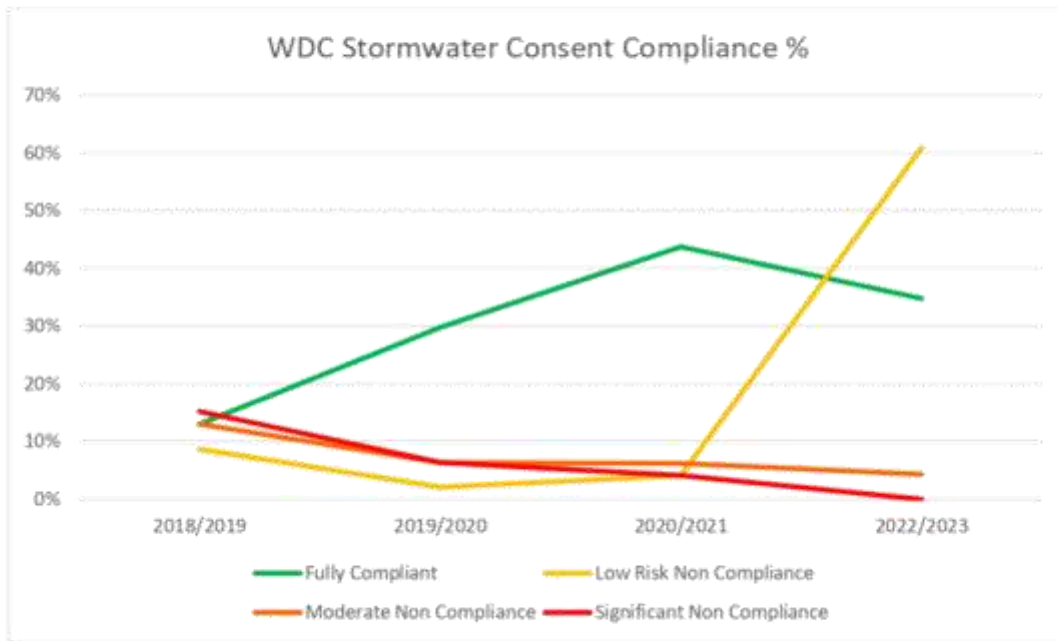
Figure 29. Compliance grading of monitored municipal stormwater consents



The main change in this period is a decrease in the number of fully compliant consents and an increase of low-risk to moderate risk non-compliances.

Wairoa District Council

Figure 30. WDC Stormwater consent compliance

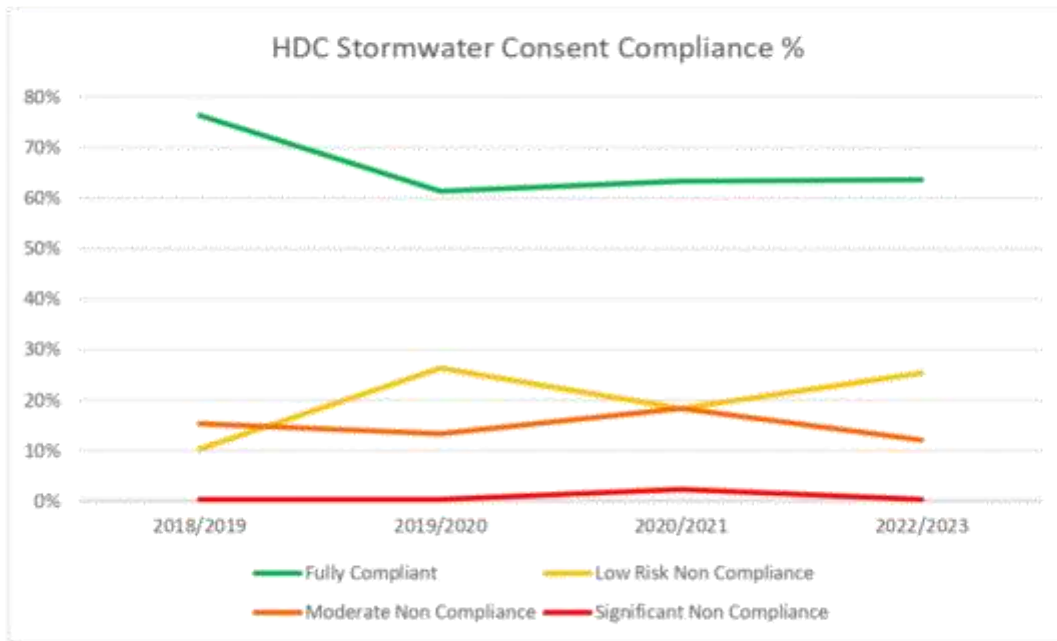


*This graph is missing data from the 2021-2022 period

There was a large increase in low-risk non-compliances in this period from WDC. The majority of these were for late data returns and minor exceedances from groundwater and other sampling results.

Hastings District Council

Figure 31. HDC Stormwater consent compliance

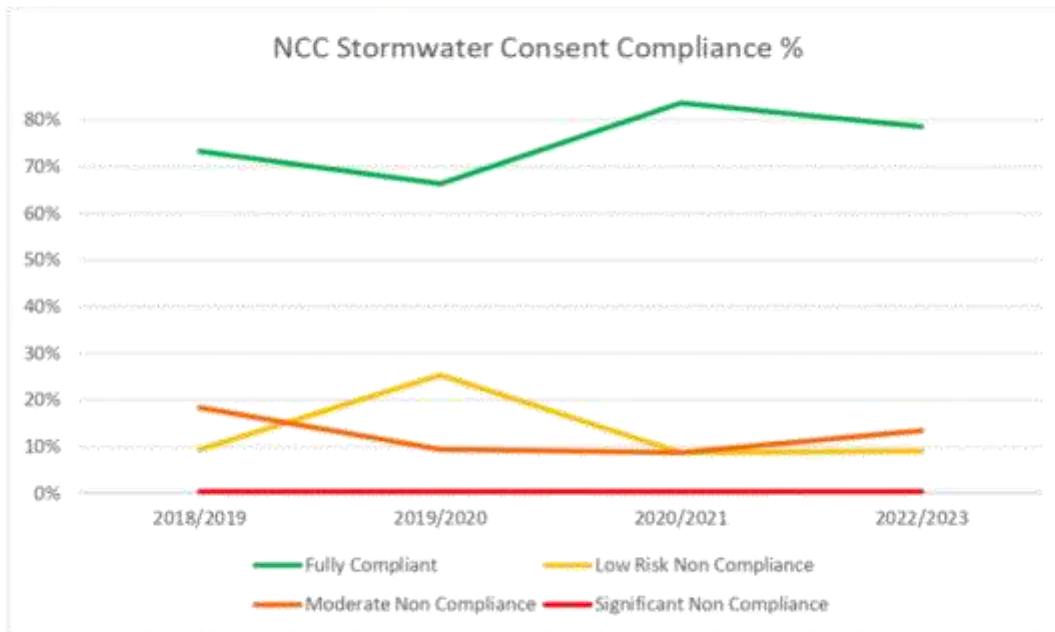


*This graph is missing data from the 2021-2022 period

HDC consent compliance has remained relatively steady over time.

Napier City Council

Figure 32. NCC Stormwater consent compliance

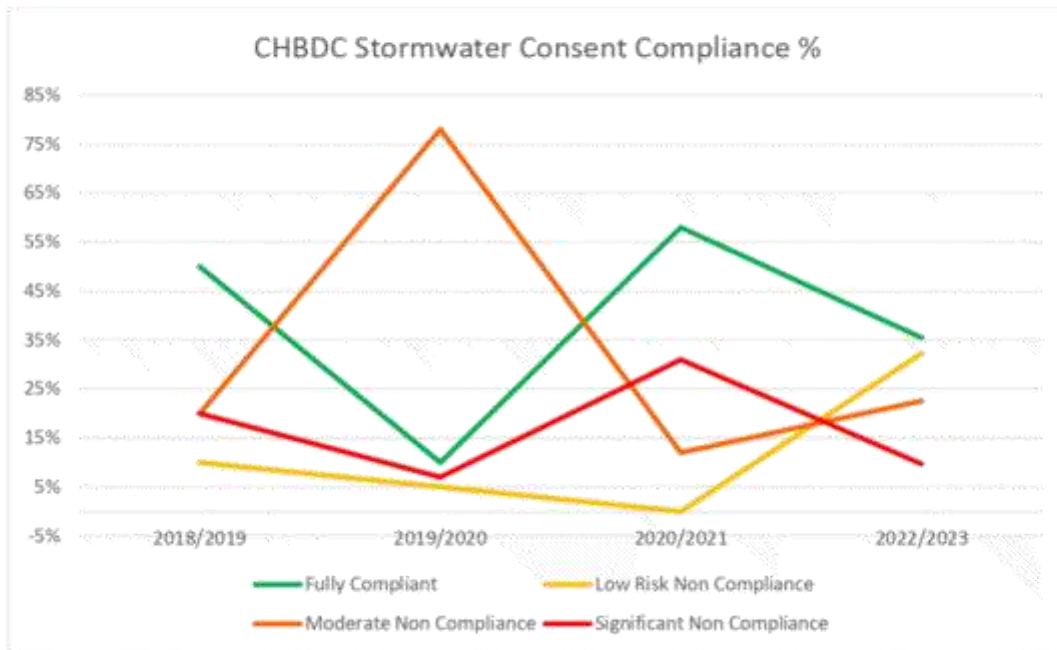


*This graph is missing data from the 2021-2022 period

NCC consent compliance has remained relatively steady over time.

Central Hawke’s Bay District Council

Figure 33. CHBDC Stormwater consent compliance



*This graph is missing data from the 2021-2022 period

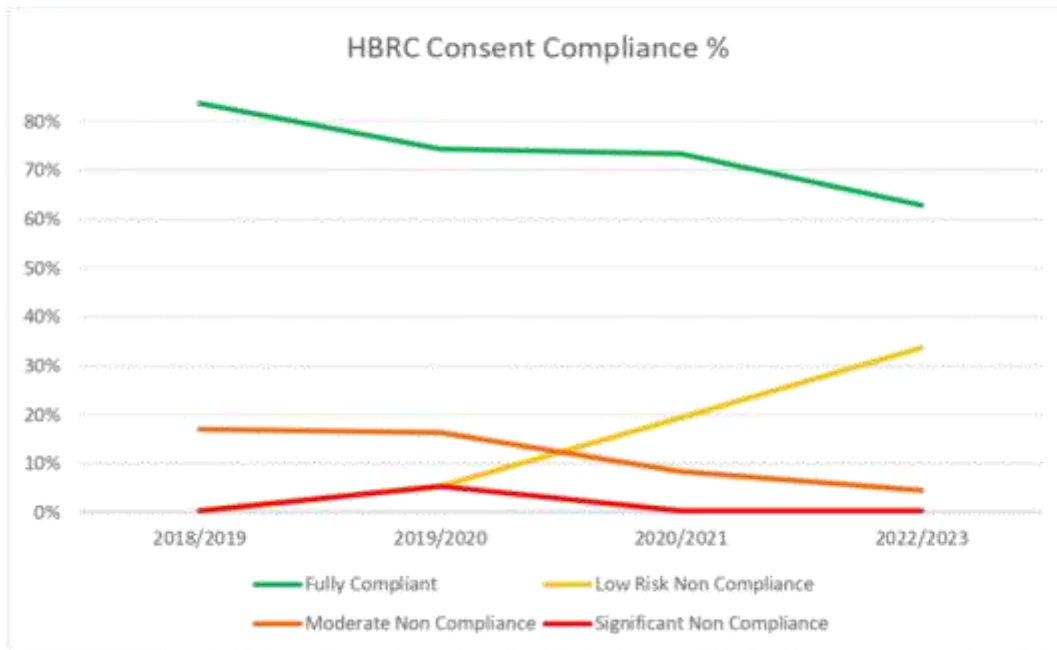
CHBDC has seen an increase in low-risk and moderate non-compliances in this period. Significant non-compliances have decreased from the previous period. Overall CHBDC has 65% of their total monitored consents non-compliant for the 2022-2023 period.

Image 10. Wastewater treatment pond at Waipukurau



Hawke’s Bay Regional Council

Figure 34. HBRC consent compliance



*This graph is missing data from the 2021/2022 period

HBRC has 36 resource consents which require monitoring, of which 24 were monitored in this period. Significant and moderate non-compliances have continued to decline since 2019-2020, however there has continued to be an increase in low-risk non-compliance. The increase in the number of low-risk non-compliances in recent years is largely due to late submission of documentation. Six of the eight low-risk non-compliances in 2022-2023 were for the late submission of dam reports.

Image 11. Waipatiki Campground sewage treatment pond which irrigates the treated waste into the forest is an HBRC consent



Incident Response and Enforcement

The Regional Council operates a 24-hour, seven days a week Pollution Hotline for the purpose of receiving calls from members of the public reporting pollution events and other incidents of an environmental nature. During office hours, calls are directed to Environmental Officers who respond to all calls received. Outside of office hours, a duty roster operates where calls are directed to the duty Environmental Officer via a call centre.

A wide range of incidents are reported that will generally be responded to within 12 hours of receipt and dealt with appropriately. The bulk of the Regional Council’s enforcement work arises as a result of incidents or complaints reported via the Pollution Hotline.

The incident and enforcement team’s workload has varied and increased significantly post Cyclone Gabrielle. This included dealing with the OIC’s that were introduced, along with non-complying works carried out by landowners. The regional council has tried to take a pragmatic approach with all those affected by Cyclone Gabrielle.

Incidents

The environmental complaints received have remained largely static from the previous year.

Figure 35. Incidents per year (2014-2023)

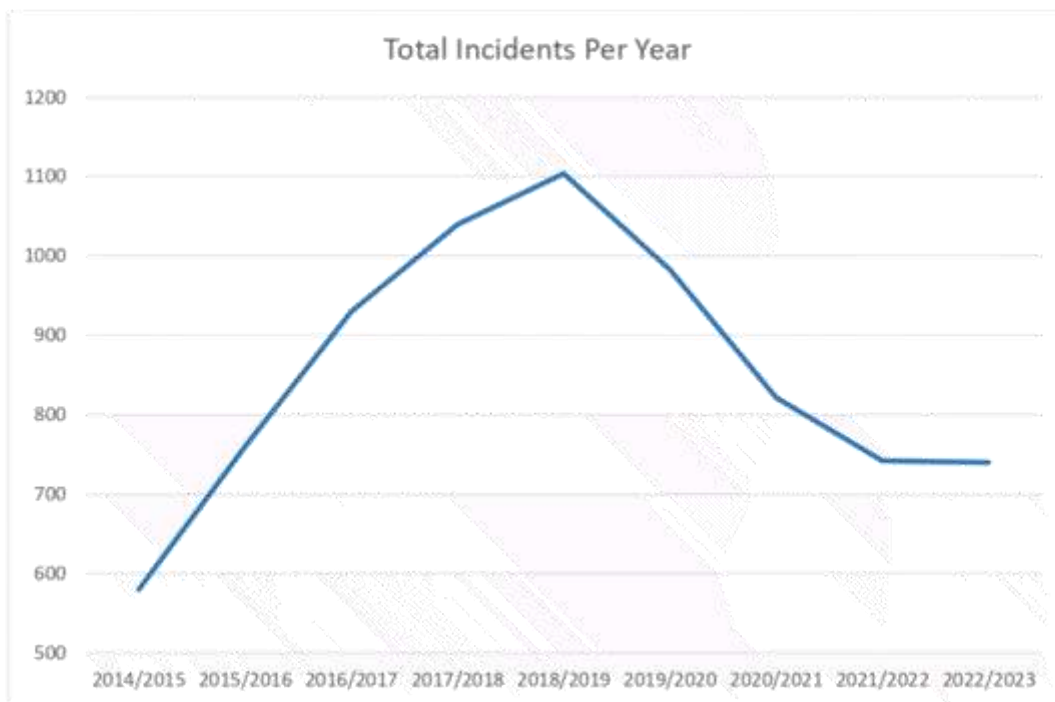
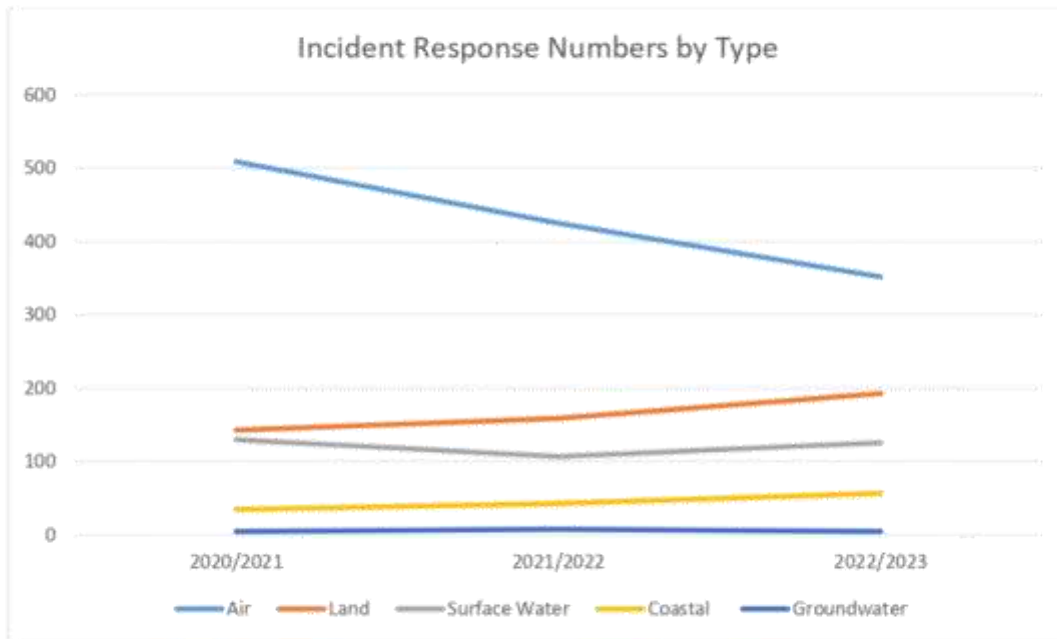


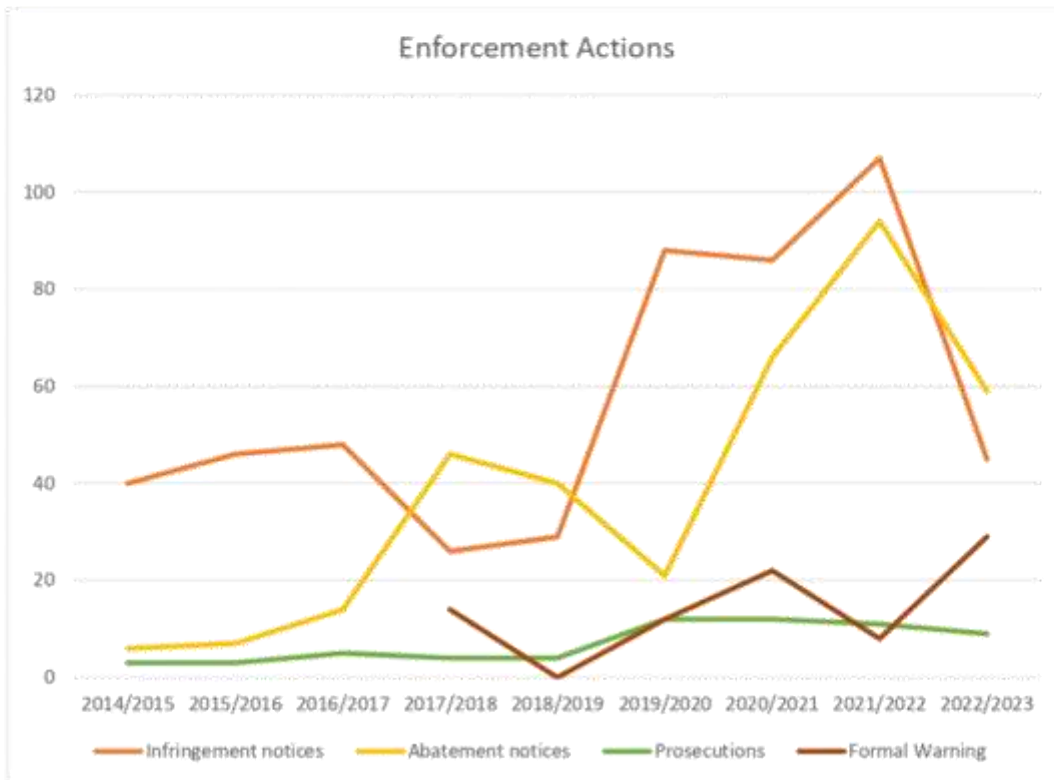
Figure 36. Incidents reported by type per period



Reported incidents relating to land, surface water and coastal activities have increased slightly in this period. The number of incidents relating to discharges to air (burning and odours), has continued the decreasing trend this period.

Enforcement Actions

Figure 37. Enforcement actions by year



Infringement notices are issued for serious non-compliance offences that do not meet the Solicitor General Guidelines for prosecution. Abatement notices are formal directions to cease doing something, take action to address an environmental effect, comply with consent conditions or a rule in the regional plan. Both infringement notices and abatement notices issued were down in this period from the previous period. The number of formal warnings has risen in this period, the highest level in over six years and is a direct response to the effects of the Cyclone and the team avoiding using more formal measures during this time. The number of prosecutions has slightly decreased.

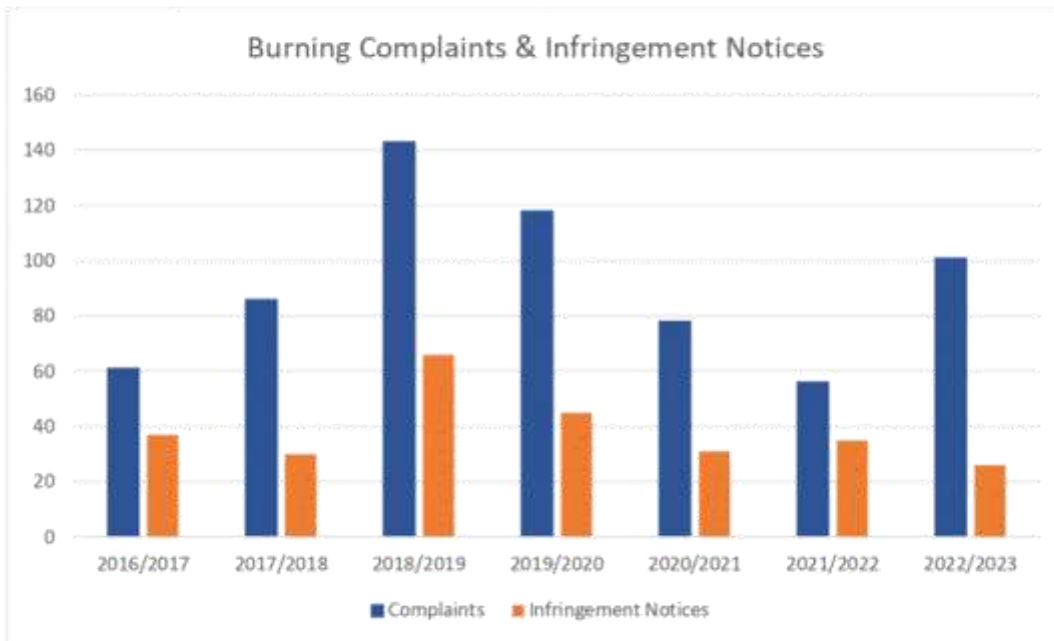
Prosecution Breakdown

Prosecution is generally reserved for the most serious of offending, such as for offences where significant environmental effects have resulted, or where repeated, serious offending has occurred.

There were nine prosecutions concluded in the 2022-2023 period, and twelve that were either commenced or were still in progress from the previous year. The environmental court hearings were delayed due to the cyclone.

Burning Complaints

Figure 38. Complaints and infringement notices relating to burning



The number of burning complaints rose again in this period. However, the number of infringement notices issued was still relatively low, indicating a low level of actual breaches for the period.

Enforcement Revenue Spending Policy.

Council created an Enforcement Revenue Fund and Spending Policy enabling funds, collected from infringement fines, prosecutions and diversion scheme payments under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) to be held in a reserve fund.

The policy aims to ensure that the money collected from environmental offences is used in a way that is consistent with the objectives of the RMA, which is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources and to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects of activities on the environment. Future Compliance Reports will report on how this fund has been used over the year.

Oil Spill Response

Maritime New Zealand is responsible for managing the New Zealand Oil Spill Response Strategy. Regional Councils are an integral part of the implementation of that strategy.

There are three tiers within the response system relating to the severity of a spill:

- Tier 1–Industry responsibility.
- Tier 2–Regional Councils and Unitary Authorities involvement.
- Tier 3–Maritime New Zealand and International Partners involvement.

Each tier is required to prepare contingency plans and a response capability appropriate to their respective levels of responsibility. At Tier 1 level, the industries involved must have response plans prepared and these are audited and approved on a 3-year basis by the Regional Council for suitability. Should a spill occur, that industry will have the capability to initially deal with the spill and report the matter to the Regional Council who will assist or take control of the clean-up if necessary. The Regional Council may also take enforcement action. The Pollution Response and Enforcement team commenced Tier 1 Plan audits, including site visits, in 2021-2022.

Tier 2 are larger events where the Regional Council will always be involved. Examples may include a discharge of oil from a fishing boat, or a discharge at sea that risks washing up along the coast. Presently, the role of Regional On-Scene Commander for Tier 2 spills sits with members of the Regional Council. They are also responsible for the day to day running of the project, including the maintenance and readiness of a large stock of oil spill containment and recovery equipment stored at Napier Port. Other members of the response team are from various sections of the Regional Council, including Works Group.

On-Scene Commanders and other high-level planning staff undergo national training with Maritime New Zealand and can be utilised in national emergencies. Several local training exercises, both desktop and actual, are carried out throughout the year.

Training of the oil spill response team should occur twice a year, primarily to maintain familiarity with the equipment, maintain currency, and for the management team to retain the necessary skills in spill assessment, planning, and plan execution.

A Tabletop exercise was conducted in September 2022 with Maritime New Zealand in the council chambers. This involved senior oil spill staff, two of the qualified Regional on Scene Commanders (ROSC) and other council staff in CIMS (Critical Incident Management Structure) rolls. This was also used to requalify one of the ROSCs. The second exercise, which was a gear deployment exercise, was scheduled for 14 February 2023 but was subsequently cancelled because of Cyclone Gabrielle.

The number of trained staff in the Oil Spill response has improved, with several council staff attending training courses.

There were no Tier 2 responses of any significance during the year. There was a near miss with the Vessel Seaway Jeju discharging close to 1000 litres of diesel onto its decks while discharging fuel in the Napier Port in October 2022. Maritime New Zealand was notified as this was identified by the Deputy Harbourmaster as a significant operational incident with the vessel's procedures. The cleanup was done by the ship's crew, with no discharge to water.

Images 12 & 13. Crew of the Jeju cleaning up the diesel spill



Contaminated Land and Hazardous Waste

Contaminated Land

The Regional Council has responsibilities regarding contaminated land management under the RMA to identify and monitor contaminated land and to gather, monitor, and keep records.

We maintain a Selected Land Use Register (SLUR) of all sites within the region where contamination has, or may have, occurred based on the current and historical activities taking place on a parcel of land. The Ministry for the Environment has defined fifty individual activities as having the potential to cause contamination of land. Land can also be contaminated through migration of contaminants from adjacent sites or from pollution events such as discharges to land. It includes information on site investigations, resource consents, incidents and any remediation that may have occurred onsite.

Table 5. Total number of contaminated land sites according to land use category

| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
|-----------------------|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|
| Land Use Category | 2020-2021 | | 2021-2022 | | 2022-2023 | |
| Agricultural | 58 | 7% | 59 | 7% | 59 | 7% |
| Commercial/Industrial | 657 | 81% | 659 | 81% | 660 | 81% |
| Recreational | 23 | 3% | 24 | 3% | 24 | 3% |
| Residential | 77 | 9% | 74 | 9% | 74 | 9% |
| Total | 815 | | 816 | | 817 | |

The number of contaminated land sites increases as more sites are added to the register. Most of these sites (81%) are commercial and industrial sites. Each record has a land use category such as agricultural, residential, or industrial that informs the level of contamination that would be considered acceptable on the site.

Each selected land use record is then assigned a classification based on what is known about the condition of the site and the current land use. Council has adopted the agreed nationally consistent classifications used by most other councils:

- Verified Non-HAIL: HAIL Did Not Occur.
- Unverified HAIL.
- Verified HAIL: Risk Not Quantified.
- Verified HAIL: At or Below Background (Natural State).
- Verified HAIL: At or Below Background (Remediated).
- Verified HAIL: Managed For Land Use.
- Verified HAIL: Suitable for Land Use (Natural State).
- Verified HAIL: Suitable for Land Use (Remediated).
- Verified HAIL: Contaminated for Land Use (Environment).
- Verified HAIL: Contaminated for Land Use (Human Health).

Table 6 (below) shows the breakdown of HAIL classifications of contaminated land in the region. As resources allow and investigations yield information, sites are reclassified.

Table 6. HAIL classification of contaminated land in the region

| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
|---------------------------|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|
| HAIL Classification | 2020-2021 | | 2021-2022 | | 2022-2023 | |
| Unverified HAIL | 61 | 7% | 54 | 7% | 54 | 7% |
| Risk Not Quantified | 631 | 77% | 638 | 78% | 639 | 78% |
| At or Below Background | 3 | 0% | 3 | 0% | 3 | 0% |
| Suitable for Land Use | 68 | 8% | 68 | 8% | 68 | 8% |
| Managed for Land Use | 47 | 6% | 49 | 6% | 49 | 6% |
| Contaminated for Land Use | 5 | 1% | 4 | 0% | 4 | 0% |
| Total | 815 | | 816 | | 817 | |

One new site was added in the 2022-2023 period, in response to additional contaminated land information being supplied through developments, and as part of our program to meet national targets for contaminated land management (refer Table 7 below). These targets are set in MfE's report on managing contaminated land, *A generation from now: our long-term goals (2015)*.

Table 7. National targets for HAIL site management

| Target | Achieve by | Progress made by Regional Council |
|---|------------|---|
| All potentially contaminated HAIL sites are known, and the creation of new HAIL sites is controlled | 2020 | We continued to work through identifying sites within the region and expect to have a robust register of Hawke's Bay HAIL sites. |
| All HAIL sites to be listed under the new contaminated land categories for national consistency | 2028 | Completed |
| All known high risk HAIL sites existing in 2020 have been remediated or have a management plan in place | 2030 | Four sites are considered contaminated for their land use. We intend to establish plans to remediate these sites for land use. |
| All HAIL parcels and databases to be GIS compatible | No date | SLUR is spatially mapped and able to be easily shared. We have worked with our GIS team to enable other organisations to easily access our records through shape files. A public hazard portal is now in place for the public to access contaminated land information held by the Regional Council. |

The contaminated land team manages both the SLUR and investigations into contaminated land. These may be in the form of requests from other local authorities, developers, potential landowners and the public.

HAIL Reports Requested

The compliance team routinely receives requests for contaminated reports from developers, real-estate agents, and contaminated land specialists making requests as part of their due diligence under the National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health. Council recovers the costs of providing the reports from the requestor.

Table 8. Number of HAIL reports requested per period

| HAIL Reports Completed | 2021-2022 | 2022-2023 |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 36 | 5 |

In the 2022-2023 period, the Regional Council generated five contaminated land reports. This number is lower than previous years due to a shift in focus within the community, following Cyclone Gabrielle. It is expected to increase in the next period as the region continues to recover.

Hazardous Waste

The Regional Council, in partnership with the 3R Group, continued to provide a subsidised collection for unused agrichemicals and household hazardous waste.

During the 2022-2023 period, the Regional Council subsidised the collection of hazardous waste and agrichemicals to the value of \$36,000. This initiative ensures agrichemicals are appropriately disposed of and continues to provide a valuable service to the community.

2024-2025 Biosecurity Operational Plan

Regional Pest Management Plan 2018-38

August 2024
Hawkes Bay Regional Council Publication No.



ISSN 2703-2051 (Online)
ISSN 2703-2043 (Print)

Catchment Services

2024-2025 Biosecurity Operational Plan **Regional Pest Management Plan 2018-38**

August 2024
Hawkes Bay Regional Council Publication No.

Prepared By:

Matt Short – Catchment Management Lead – Biosecurity

Reviewed By:

Mark Mitchell – Principal Advisor Biosecurity/Biodiversity

Approved By:

Iain Maxwell – Group Manager – Integrated Catchment Management

Contents

Introduction.....5

Background.....5

Integration with Annual Plan.....5

Integration with Biodiversity Activities5

Pest Categories6

Pests contained within the RPMP6

Principal Measures.....9

Pest Plants.....10

 1.1. Exclusion Pest Plants..... 10

 1.2. Eradication Pest Plants..... 10

 1.3. Progressive Containment Pest Plants 11

 1.4. Sustained Control Pest Plants 12

 1.5. Biodiversity Pest Plants..... 15

 1.6. Biological Control of Pest Plants 15

 1.7. National Pest Plant Accord..... 15

 1.8. General Advice and Information..... 15

Pest Animals16

 1.9. Exclusion Pest Animals..... 16

 1.10. Eradication Pest Animals..... 16

 1.11. Sustained Control Pest Animals 17

 1.12. Site-Led Pest Animals..... 21

Phyosanitary Pests.....21

Financial Summary.....23

Measuring Performance23

Implementation Report.....24

4 September 2024 8.14 pm

4 September 2024 8.14 pm

4

Introduction

Regional councils have a mandate under Part 2 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) to provide regional leadership in activities that prevent, reduce, or eliminate adverse effects from harmful organisms that are present in their region.

This operational plan sets out how Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) will implement the objectives set out in the Hawke's Bay Regional Pest Management Plan 2018-38 (the RPMP). This operational plan is effective from July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Background

Hawke's Bay Regional Council is the management agency responsible for developing and implementing the Hawke's Bay Regional Pest Management Plan 2018-2038 in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 1993.

The RPMP sets out policies and rules that in combination seek to achieve the eradication or effective management of specified pests or groups of pests. It describes the biosecurity activities that will be undertaken throughout Hawke's Bay and outlines the management or eradication of specific organisms. Doing so will:

- minimise the actual or potential adverse or unintended effects associated with these organisms, and,
- maximise the effectiveness of individual actions in managing pests through a regionally coordinated approach.

As the management agency, Council is required to prepare an annual operational plan that sets out how the plan is to be implemented. Following the end of each financial year, staff will report to Council on the implementation of the operational plan.

This plan is the operational (management) response to supporting or directly achieving the objectives contained within the RPMP and is delivered by the Biosecurity team of the Catchment Services section within the Integrated Catchment Management (ICM) group.

Integration with Annual Plan

As far as practicable, the Operational Plan has been integrated with council's Annual Plan. The Annual Plan sets the overall priorities and work programmes for the organisation and provides an overview of related pest management activities for the 2024/2025 year. Implementation costs are included in the Annual Plan.

Integration with Biodiversity Activities

HBRC has responsibilities to manage biodiversity under the Resource Management Act 1991. The management of high value biodiversity areas across the region is coordinated by the Biodiversity team of the Catchment Operations team within the ICM group. Pest plant and pest animal control is a key method for managing native biodiversity, requiring ongoing investment of council resources, with resources allocated to the Priority Ecosystem programme. This programme focuses on managing the areas of highest biodiversity value in Hawke's Bay, which includes ongoing coordinated pest control. Implementation of this programme requires close coordination with the Pest Plant, Pest Animal and Predator Free Hawke's Bay teams. This work is complemented by other efforts such as deer fencing to exclude feral deer and advocating for legal protection under QEII and other covenanting agencies.

Pest Categories

Exclusion Pests

The purpose of this category is to prevent the establishment of a pest which is present in New Zealand but not yet established in the region. Eradication of an incursion exclusion pest will be attempted by the Council in conjunction with other agencies such as MPI, DOC and neighbouring Regional Councils.

Eradication Pests

The purpose of this category is to reduce the incidence or density of a pest to zero levels in an area in the short to medium term. For pests such as rooks, this could take over 30 years to achieve.

Progressive Containment Pests

The intermediate outcome for this category is to contain and reduce the geographic distribution of the pest to an area over time. Progressive containment pests are those where a pest is at high densities in parts of Hawke’s Bay, but of low extent or limited range. Eradication is not feasible region-wide, but it is feasible to prevent the pest from spreading to other parts of Hawke’s Bay or to eradicate the pest from parts of Hawke’s Bay.

- Existing populations will be monitored and, where appropriate, systems set in place to prevent further spread.
- New technologies and methods will be investigated and introduced where possible.

Sustained Control Pests

The purpose of this category is to ensure pests are being controlled, to reduce impacts on values and spread to other properties. This may include boundary control of pest plants or suppression of a pest animal over a large geographic area where eradication is not possible.

Site Led Pests

A site-led programme is the coordinated and integrated control of pests in a defined area that aims to protect and restore specific ecological or biodiversity values which are threatened or compromised by pests. Site led programmes focus on the ecological or biodiversity values of the site rather than simply the control of pests.

Pests contained within the RPMP

Table 0-1: Number of Pest Species in the Plan.

| Number of species (or groups of species) in the Regional Pest Management Plan | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Type of pest | Exclusion | Eradication | Progressive containment | Site led | Sustained control |
| Plants | 5 | 8 | 11 | | 9 |
| Animals | 1 | 2 | | 8 | 5 |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Phytosanitary | 5 |
| Marine | 2 |

*Note some species have more than one programme.

Table 0-2: Pest Plant species included in RPMP

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Programme |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| African feather grass* | <i>Cenchrus macrourus</i> | Eradication |
| Alligator weed* | <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> | Exclusion |
| Apple of Sodom | <i>Solanum linnaeanum</i> | Progressive Containment |
| Australian sedge | <i>Carex longebrachiata</i> | Progressive Containment |
| Bathurst bur | <i>Xanthium spinosum</i> | Sustained Control |
| Blackberry | <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. | Sustained Control |
| Cathedral bells* | <i>Cobaea scandens</i> | Eradication |
| Chilean needle grass* | <i>Nassella neesiana</i> | Sustained Control |
| Cotton thistle | <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> | Progressive Containment |
| Darwin's barberry* | <i>Berberis darwinii</i> | Progressive Containment |
| Goats rue | <i>Galega officinalis</i> | Eradication |
| Gorse | <i>Ulex europaeus</i> | Sustained Control |
| Japanese honeysuckle | <i>Lonicera japonica</i> | Progressive Containment |
| Marshwort* | <i>Nymphoides geminata</i> | Exclusion |
| Noogoora bur | <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> | Exclusion |
| Nassella tussock* | <i>Nassella trichotoma</i> | Progressive Containment |
| Nodding thistle | <i>Cardus nutans</i> | Sustained Control |
| Old man's beard* | <i>Clematis vitalba</i> | Progressive Containment |
| Phragmites* | <i>Phragmites australis</i> | Eradication |
| Purple loosestrife* | <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> | Eradication |
| Privet (Chinese and tree) | <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> , <i>L. lucidum</i> | Sustained Control |
| Ragwort | <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> | Sustained Control |
| Saffron thistle | <i>Carthamus lanatus</i> | Progressive Containment |
| Senegal tea* | <i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i> | Exclusion |
| Spartina | <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> , <i>S. anglica</i> , <i>S. gracilis</i> , <i>S. maritime</i> , <i>S. x townsendii</i> | Exclusion |
| Spiny emex | <i>Emex australis</i> | Eradication |

4 September 2024 8.14 pm

7

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Programme |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Variegated thistle | <i>Silybum marianum</i> | Sustained Control |
| Velvetleaf* | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> | Progressive Containment |
| White-edged nightshade* | <i>Solanum marginatum</i> | Eradication |
| Wilding Conifers | Ref glossary pg 102 | Progressive Containment |
| Woolly nightshade* | <i>Solanum mauritanium</i> | Progressive Containment |
| Yellow bristle grass | <i>Setaria pumila</i> | Sustained Control |
| Yellow water lily* | <i>Nuphar lutea</i> | Eradication |

* Unwanted organisms (as declared by a Chief Technical Officer)

Table 0-3: Pest Animal species included in RPMP

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Programme |
|--|---|--|
| Feral cat | <i>Felis catus</i> | Sustained Control, Site-led |
| Feral deer (incl. hybrids) | <i>Cervus elaphus, C. nippon, C. dama</i> | Site-led |
| Feral goat | <i>Capra hircus</i> | Sustained Control, Site-led |
| Feral pig | <i>Sus scrofa</i> | Site-led |
| Hedgehog | <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> | Site-led |
| Mustelids (ferret, stoat, weasel) | <i>Mustelo furo, M. ermine, M. nivalis</i> | Sustained Control, Site-led |
| Possum | <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> | Eradication, Sustained Control, Site-led |
| Rabbit | <i>Oryctolagus cuniculis</i> | Sustained Control |
| Rat (Norway and ship) | <i>Rattus norvegicus, R. rattus</i> | Site-led |
| Rook* | <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> | Eradication |
| Wallaby (Bennett's, dama, parma, brush-tailed rock and swamp)* | <i>Macropus rufogriseus rufogriseus, M. eugenii, M. parma, Petrogale pencillata, Wallabia bicolor</i> | Exclusion |

* Unwanted organisms (as declared by a Chief Technical Officer)

Table 0-4: Marine Pests species included in RPMP

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Programme |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Mediterranean fanworm** | <i>Sabella spallanzanii</i> | Exclusion |
| Clubbed tunicate | <i>Styela clava</i> | Exclusion |

** Notifiable organism (s45 Biosecurity Act)

Table 0-5: Phytosanitary Pests species included in RPMP

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Programme |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Apple black spot | <i>Venturia inaequalis.</i> | Sustained Control |
| Codling moth | <i>Cydia pomonella</i> | Sustained Control |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Programme |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| European canker | <i>Neonectria ditissima</i> | Sustained Control |
| Fireblight | <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> | Sustained Control |
| Lightbrown apple moth (Leafroller) | <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> | Sustained Control |

This operational plan details the Plan objective for the control of the pests defined within the RPMP and provides a brief description of what activities HBRC will undertake to achieve the stated objective.

Principal Measures

This plan and the RPMP are based on the following core areas of HBRC's responsibility:

Regulation (standards and enforcement)

Standards, rules, and restrictions are set, and compliance enforced with penalties, when and where necessary.

Inspection

Regular property inspections ensure that rules and regulations are being met and changes in pest densities are determined over time.

Monitoring

Undertaking monitoring for pests in the region to determine their presence, distribution, and effects, and to measure the extent to which the objectives of the RPMP are being achieved.

Direct control

Funding and undertaking pest control in some circumstances as a service for regional benefit.

Advice and education

Free advice is given to raise awareness of pest problems and to provide land occupiers with the information to control their own pests.

Community initiatives

Guidance and support are provided for community driven initiatives to control pests.

Cost recovery

A full cost recovery operational service is available for pest control.

Biological control

As approved biological control agents become available, HBRC may elect to utilise them. Biocontrol is currently a key tool in the management of rabbits and various pest plant and other harmful species.

Pest Plants

1.1. Exclusion Pest Plants

Objective

Prevent the establishment of exclusion pest plants in the Hawke's Bay region.

Targets

Conduct searches in areas vulnerable to infestation, follow up on reported sightings and raise public awareness of exclusion pests. Develop partnerships with other organisations and community groups that have expertise or an interest in protecting the environment.

Eradication of exclusion species will be attempted by HBRC in conjunction with relevant Crown agencies and stakeholders where practicable.

Council will provide training to relevant council staff and stakeholders about the identification of the exclusion pests to assist in early detection. Council will provide advice, attend events, and undertake publicity campaigns to increase public awareness of exclusion pests.

| Exclusion | Management Regime |
|----------------|--|
| Alligator weed | Alligator weed has been found in Hawke's Bay and a delimiting/eradication program has begun. A Management Plan has been formulated with detailed costings for this. Senegal tea has also been found in Hawke's Bay and a delimiting/eradication program has begun. A Management Plan is being drafted with detailed costings. |
| Marshwort | |
| Noogoora bur | |
| Senegal tea | |
| Spartina | |

1.2. Eradication Pest Plants

Objective

Destroy all known infestations of these species within the Hawke's Bay region, prior to seed set.

Targets

Undertake direct control through service delivery at all known sites. Assessment of existing infestation points to decide whether any surveys are required. Inspection and delimit regime to be carried out at all known sites.

Control work will be undertaken annually by council staff, contractors, partners and/or stakeholders and data will be recorded in Clover.

| Eradication | Management Regime |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| African feather grass | |

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Cathedral bells | HBRC will destroy all infestations prior to seed set. |
| Goats rue | |
| Purple loosestrife | |
| Spiny emex | |
| White edged nightshade | |
| Yellow water lily | |
| Phragmites | In accordance with the contract between HBRC and Ministry of Primary Industries, HBRC will destroy all infestations prior to seed set. |

1.3. Progressive Containment Pest Plants

Objective

Progressively contain and reduce the geographic distribution of the pest plant either across the region or specified areas within the region.

Targets

Through a combination of direct control (service delivery) and occupier responsibility (monitoring and compliance) all known infestations will be controlled prior to seed set where practical.

Council staff will control populations within the containment area through a variety of control methods, including but not limited to spraying. The long-term goal for many of these pests is eradication but is not feasible within the short to medium term.

Council staff will also support communities to reduce the impact of progressive containment pests through regulatory and non-regulatory biosecurity programmes.

| Progressive containment | Management Regime |
|-------------------------|---|
| Apple of Sodom | Occupiers are responsible for the control of Apple of Sodom, Australian sedge, Cotton thistle, Darwin’s barberry, Japanese honeysuckle, Saffron thistle, Velvetleaf and Woolly nightshade on their land and may qualify for a subsidy under the incentive scheme. HBRC will at its discretion control some known infestations prior to seed set where it is practical to do so. |
| Australian sedge | |
| Cotton thistle | |
| Darwin’s barberry | |
| Japanese honeysuckle | |
| Saffron thistle | |
| Velvetleaf | |
| Woolly nightshade | |

| Progressive containment | Management Regime |
|-------------------------|--|
| Nassella tussock | Occupiers are responsible for controlling Nassella tussock on their land and may qualify for a subsidy under the incentive scheme. HBRC will at its discretion control known infestations before the seeds set. |
| Old man's beard | <p>As stated in the RPMP, Old Man's Beard (OMB) is not as widespread North of SH5 as it is South of this area, therefore it is beneficial to require occupiers to continue to control old man's beard north of SH5. Occupiers North of SH5 are responsible for controlling old man's beard on their land and may qualify for a subsidy under the incentive scheme. HBRC will at its discretion control some known infestations prior to seed set where it is practical to do so.</p> <p>There is also a progressive containment programme along the Ruahine and Kaweka ranges, to prevent the establishment of old man's beard in the ranges. HBRC, upon forming an agreed work programme with the Department of Conservation, will control all old man's beard within a 500-metre buffer zone along the edge of the Ruahine and Kaweka ranges (as per map in RPMP 2018-38).</p> <p>South of SH5 and outside of the 500-metre buffer zone along the edge of the Ruahine and Kaweka ranges, Council will still encourage the control of OMB but will not enforce compliance. Land users below SH5 will still be eligible for the incentive scheme for the control of OMB. HBRC will at its discretion control some known infestations before seeds reach maturity where it is practical to do so.</p> |
| Wilding Conifers | <p>Occupiers are responsible for controlling Pinus contorta on their land and may qualify for a subsidy under the incentive scheme. HBRC will at its discretion control some known infestations where it is practical to do so.</p> <p>Occupiers are responsible for controlling Scots pine, mountain pine and dwarf mountain pine on their land in the designated containment area and may qualify for a subsidy under the incentive scheme. HBRC will at its discretion control some known infestations where it is practical to do so.</p> <p>HBRC will collaborate with other stakeholders to ensure the milestones it is responsible for within the Kaimanawa and Rangitaiki Management Units are completed, and MPI are supplied with all the necessary data required.</p> |

1.4. Sustained Control Pest Plants

Objective

To provide for ongoing control of the subject, or an organism being spread by the subject, to reduce its impacts on values and spread to other properties.

Targets

Several pests are well established in Hawke's Bay, many of which have been subject to various control aspirations over time. The primary objective is to prevent or minimise the spread of these pests between neighbouring properties.

| Sustained Control | Management Regime |
|-------------------|-------------------|
|-------------------|-------------------|

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Bathurst bur | HBRC, upon receiving a written complaint, will ensure the occupier destroys all Bathurst bur within 5 metres of the property boundary that is adjacent to the adjoining occupier complainant's boundary where the adjoining occupier is also destroying, or the land is clear of, all Bathurst bur. |
| Blackberry | HBRC, upon receiving a written complaint, will ensure the occupier destroys all Blackberry within 10 metres of the property boundary that is adjacent to the adjoining occupier complainant's boundary where the adjoining occupier is also destroying, or the land is clear of, all Blackberry. |
| Chilean needle grass | Occupiers are responsible for controlling Chilean Needle grass on their land and may qualify for a subsidy under the incentive scheme. Chilean needle grass was identified in dry summer areas of Hawke's Bay - west of Napier, and at Bay View, Puketapu, Havelock North, Maraekakaho, Poukawa, Tukituki flood plain, Otane, Patangata, Waipawa, Waipukarau, Wakarara, Omakere, Onga Onga and Porangahau (approx. 800 ha in total). There are infestations on river berm land and roadsides. Biosecurity staff will arrange to control Chilean needle grass on public land. On private land, occupiers are required to meet the rules outlined in the RPMP and control Chilean needle grass in accordance with their agreed management programmes. HBRC will at its discretion control some known infestations before the seed set where it is practical to do so. HBRC will work with Marlborough District Council and Environment Canterbury in raising awareness of CNG within New Zealand. |
| Gorse | HBRC, upon receiving a written complaint, will ensure the occupier destroys all Gorse within 10 metres of the property boundary that is adjacent to the adjoining occupier complainant's boundary where the adjoining occupier is also destroying, or the land is clear of, all Gorse. |
| Nodding thistle | HBRC, upon receiving a written complaint, will ensure the occupier destroys all Nodding thistle within 20 metres of the property boundary that is adjacent to the adjoining occupier complainant's boundary where the adjoining occupier is also destroying, or the land is clear of, all Nodding thistle. |
| Privet (Chinese and Tree) | Upon receipt by Council of a doctor's certificate/positive blood test clearly showing a person to be suffering a Privet allergy, Council will, within the urban area (50km speed zone or less), destroy any isolated Chinese and Tree privet plants within 50m of the residence or place of work of that person. If, upon inspection by Council, large numbers of plants exist, including as hedges, a direction will be served on the occupier to prune to prevent flowering or destroy the plants thoroughly. |
| Ragwort | HBRC, upon receiving a written complaint, will ensure the occupier destroys all Ragwort within 20 metres of the property boundary that is adjacent to the adjoining occupier complainant's boundary where the adjoining occupier is also destroying, or the land is clear of, all Ragwort. The presence of biological controls will be considered when a complaint is made. |
| Variiegated thistle | HBRC, upon receiving a written complaint, will ensure the occupier destroys all Variiegated thistle within 5 metres of the property boundary that is adjacent to the adjoining occupier complainant's boundary where the adjoining occupier is also destroying, or the land is clear of, all Variiegated thistle. |
| Yellow bristle grass | HBRC will collaborate with roading authorities to manage likely vector pathways of Yellow bristle grass. |

4 September 2024 8.14 pm

14

1.5. Biodiversity Pest Plants

These are plants that have a negative ecological effect which are managed outside of the RPMP. Plants that presently fall into this category are Boneseed, Climbing Spindleberry, Blue passionflower, Asiatic knotweed, Giant knotweed, Moth plant, Pampas and Purple ragwort.

1.6. Biological Control of Pest Plants

HBRC continues to support research into biological control of pest plants. HBRC's priorities for further research into bio-control agents during the life of the RPMP are Chilean needle grass, Moth plant, Nassella tussock, Old man's beard and Japanese honeysuckle. The region's biological control agents for Ragwort, Nodding thistle, and Gorse are widespread and active. A biological control agent for Californian thistle is steadily becoming established.

Over the duration of this operational plan staff will continue to work effectively to engage Māori landowners and hapu at a local and regional level in the consultation around new biocontrol releases.

1.7. National Pest Plant Accord

The Ministry of Primary Industries manages the National Pest Plant Accord, which has declared 135 plants as unwanted organisms under the Biosecurity Act. HBRC has agreed to be responsible for ensuring that people selling plants are conforming to the requirements of the Act, and not selling or propagating these plants. All pest plants and unwanted organisms are banned from sale and propagation under the Biosecurity Act. All retail outlets that are known to sell plants will be visited at least once every three years, to ensure that they are not selling any pest plant listed in the RPMP or the Pest Plant Accord.

1.8. General Advice and Information

Biosecurity staff will provide advice, attend events and undertake publicity campaigns to increase public awareness of pests. The information is intended to assist occupiers meet their obligations under the RPMP. Biosecurity staff will also assist with the general identification of plants and provide information and education material about poisonous plants.

Staff will inspect plant outlets and markets within the Hawke's Bay region for the sale and/or propagation of RPMP species. Training will be provided to relevant staff and stakeholders in identifying pests to assist in early detection.

HBRC implemented a new website called Pest Hub. It lists many pests, including those listed within the RPMP. It contains information on their impact, best practice control techniques and can report a pest to HBRC staff. It can be found here: <https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/environment/pest-control/pest-hub/>

Pest Animals

1.9. Exclusion Pest Animals

Objective

Prevent the establishment of exclusion pest animals in the Hawke’s Bay region.

Targets

Undertake surveillance of high-risk areas/pathways. Follow up on reported sightings or reports of illegal releases and raise public awareness of exclusion pests. Develop partnerships with other organisations and community groups that have expertise or an interest in protecting the environment.

Eradication of exclusion species will be attempted by HBRC in conjunction with relevant Crown agencies and stakeholders where practicable.

Council will provide training to relevant council staff and stakeholders about identifying the exclusion pests to assist in early detection. Council will provide advice, attend events, and undertake publicity campaigns to increase public awareness of exclusion pests.

| Exclusion | Management Regime |
|-----------------------|---|
| Wallaby | Undertake active surveillance of high-risk areas/pathways for these pests. Develop partnerships with interested and relevant parties to extend the area monitored for the presence of these pests. Investigate possible pathways for these pests to move into Hawke’s Bay. Respond to reports of this pest, using powers under the Biosecurity Act if required. |
| Mediterranean fanworm | |
| Clubbed tunicate | |

1.10. Eradication Pest Animals

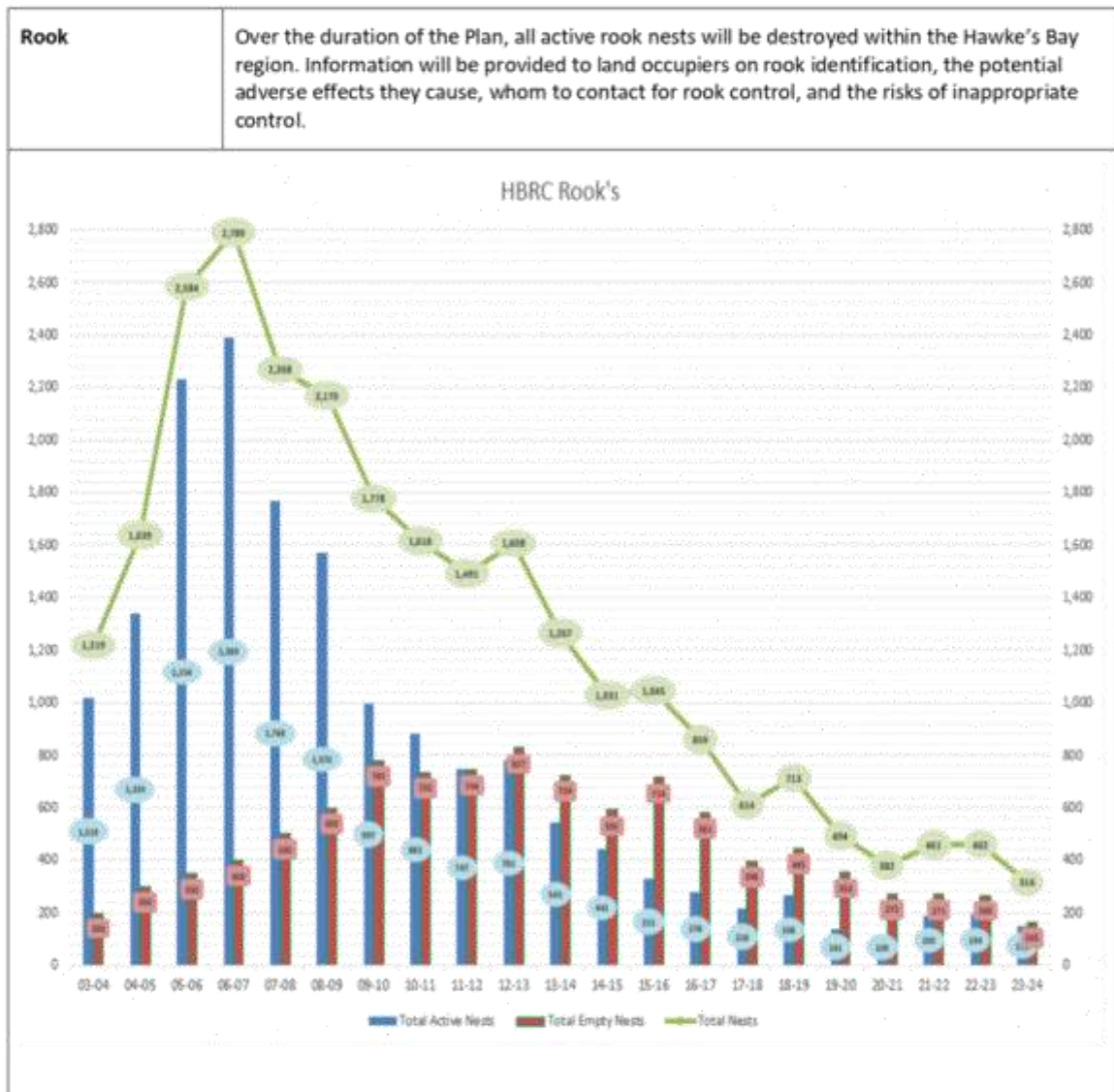
Objective

Eradicate rooks from the region. Have no active rookeries within 20 years of the commencement of the RPMP. Eradicate all possums contained within Possum Eradication Areas.

Targets

Destroy all active rook nests within the Hawke’s Bay region and eradicate possums within those areas identified as Possum Eradication Areas. Inspect pet shops, online sales and wildlife shelters if reports are received of the sale and/or breeding of possums and rooks. Support appropriate research initiatives, including biological control should it become available. Undertake direct control through service delivery.

| Eradication | Management Regime |
|-------------|---|
| Possum | A Possum Eradication Area is created once written agreements have been entered into with 75% or more of the total proposed land area. The Council will undertake possum eradication work within the entire Possum Eradication Area. Once possum eradication commences, land occupiers within the area shall maintain possum eradication status in accordance with the Hawke’s Bay Regional Possum Control Technical Protocol (PN 4969). |

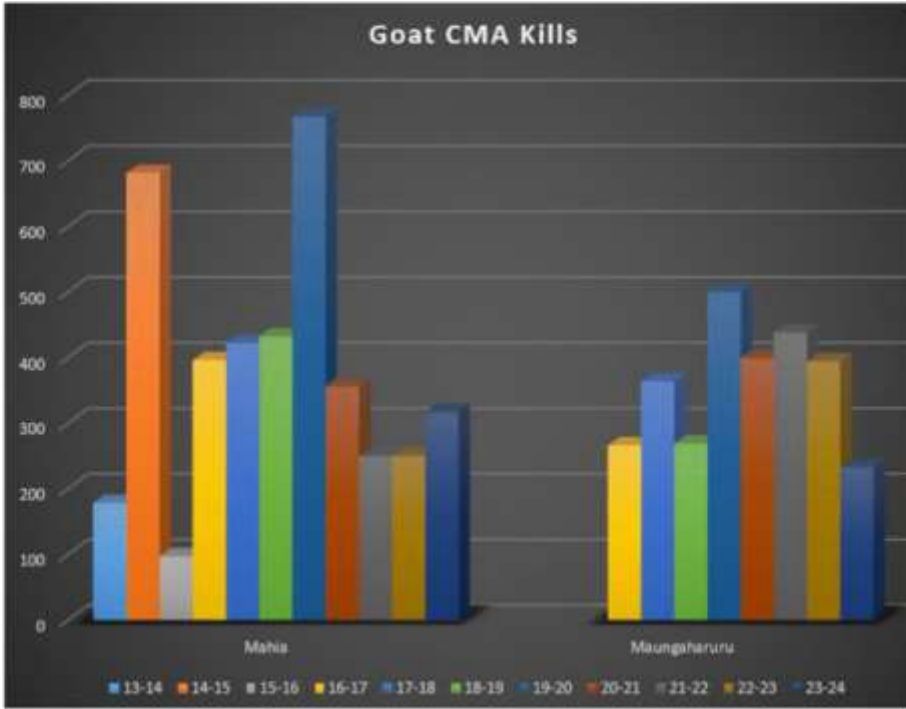


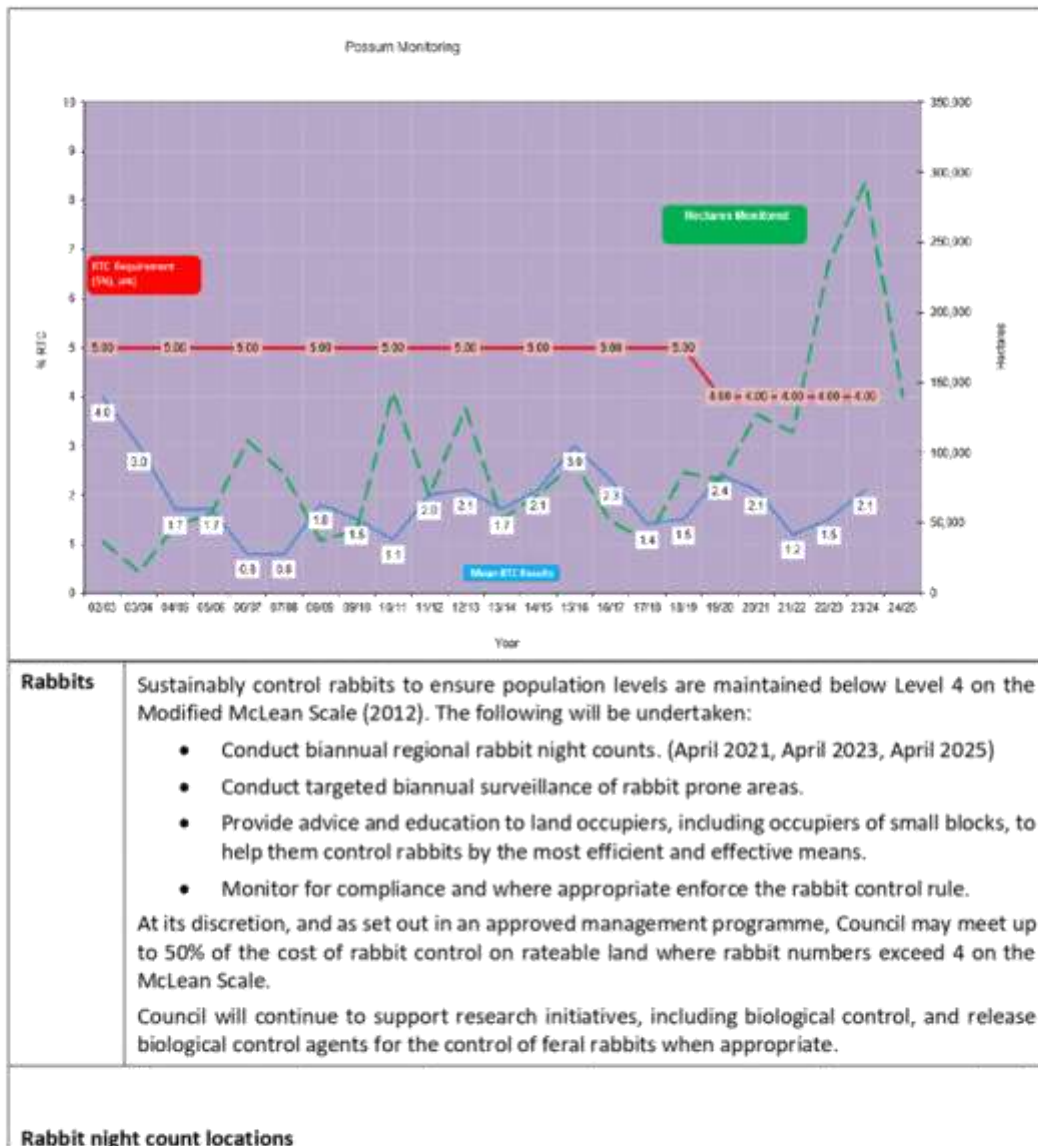
1.11. Sustained Control Pest Animals

Objective

Over the duration of the Plan, sustainably control sustained control pest animals in order to minimise adverse effects on environmental values and economic well-being within the Hawke’s Bay region.

| Sustained Control | Management Regime |
|-------------------|---|
| Feral Goat | Sustainably control feral goats on land contained within Feral Goat Coordinated Management Areas to zero density or to levels specified within a Written Management Agreement approved by Hawke’s Bay Regional Council. |

| | <p>A Feral Goat Coordinated Management Area is created once written agreements have been entered into with 75% or more of the total land area. The Council will coordinate initial feral goat control work within the entire Feral Goat Coordinated Management Area. Once feral goats have been reduced to low levels, occupiers within the area are required to maintain feral goats in accordance with this Protocol.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Goat CMA Kills Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Mahia</th> <th>Maungaharuru</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>13-14</td> <td>190</td> <td>280</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14-15</td> <td>700</td> <td>380</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15-16</td> <td>110</td> <td>280</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16-17</td> <td>410</td> <td>450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17-18</td> <td>440</td> <td>380</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18-19</td> <td>450</td> <td>280</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19-20</td> <td>780</td> <td>510</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-21</td> <td>370</td> <td>410</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21-22</td> <td>260</td> <td>510</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22-23</td> <td>260</td> <td>450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23-24</td> <td>330</td> <td>240</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Year | Mahia | Maungaharuru | 13-14 | 190 | 280 | 14-15 | 700 | 380 | 15-16 | 110 | 280 | 16-17 | 410 | 450 | 17-18 | 440 | 380 | 18-19 | 450 | 280 | 19-20 | 780 | 510 | 20-21 | 370 | 410 | 21-22 | 260 | 510 | 22-23 | 260 | 450 | 23-24 | 330 | 240 |
|----------------------|---|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| Year | Mahia | Maungaharuru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13-14 | 190 | 280 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14-15 | 700 | 380 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-16 | 110 | 280 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-17 | 410 | 450 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17-18 | 440 | 380 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-19 | 450 | 280 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19-20 | 780 | 510 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20-21 | 370 | 410 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21-22 | 260 | 510 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22-23 | 260 | 450 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23-24 | 330 | 240 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Possum</p> | <p>Sustainably control possums contained within Possum Control Areas to ensure population density on that land is at or below 4% residual trap catch.</p> <p>An occupier within a Possum Control Area shall maintain possum densities on their land at or below 4% residual trap catch, in accordance with the Hawke's Bay Regional Possum Control Technical Protocol (PN 4969).</p> <p>Possum monitoring will be undertaken by council on a sample of properties within the PCA area to assess if properties are meeting the plan rule. Compliance action will be undertaken for properties that fail to meet the plan rule. This includes land where the Good Neighbour Rule applies.</p> <p>HBRC will support land occupiers in managing possum densities through providing best practice advice, a subsidy will be provided on a range of possum control products and financial assistance for managing possums in difficult terrain.</p> <p>Landowners who have a QEII block less than 20 hectares on their property are eligible to receive free possum bait sufficient to control possums within the QEII area. For landowners with QEIIs greater than 20 hectares, or where several small QEIIs are collectively greater than 20 hectares, HBRC arranges and pays for possum control.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



Rabbits Sustainably control rabbits to ensure population levels are maintained below Level 4 on the Modified McLean Scale (2012). The following will be undertaken:

- Conduct biannual regional rabbit night counts. (April 2021, April 2023, April 2025)
- Conduct targeted biannual surveillance of rabbit prone areas.
- Provide advice and education to land occupiers, including occupiers of small blocks, to help them control rabbits by the most efficient and effective means.
- Monitor for compliance and where appropriate enforce the rabbit control rule.

At its discretion, and as set out in an approved management programme, Council may meet up to 50% of the cost of rabbit control on rateable land where rabbit numbers exceed 4 on the McLean Scale.

Council will continue to support research initiatives, including biological control, and release biological control agents for the control of feral rabbits when appropriate.

Rabbit night count locations



4 September 2024 8.14 pm

1.12. Site-led Pest Animals

Objective

Support sustainable control of site-led pests at sites of ecological importance to levels appropriate for the protection of ecological values, recreational values, and economic well-being within the Hawke’s Bay region.

Targets

Coordinated and integrated control of pests in defined areas that protect and restore specific ecological or biodiversity values which are threatened or compromised by pests. Sites include:

- Priority Ecosystems (Hawke’s Bay Regional Council)
- Recommended Areas for Protection (Department of Conservation)
- Sites of Special Wildlife Interest (Department of Conservation)

| Site-led | Management Regime |
|-------------|---|
| Feral cats | Support land occupiers and community groups in managing site-led pests at areas of high biodiversity value through technical information, best practice control techniques and provision of traps or ungulate control. |
| Feral deer | |
| Feral goats | An agreement will be signed with the land occupier agreeing to utilise the traps and undertake best practice. |
| Feral pigs | |
| Hedgehogs | HBRC staff will work with other groups to maximise outcomes of council programmes e.g., Erosion Control Scheme, Predator Free Hawke’s Bay, Environmental Enhancement projects, Ecological Management and Enhancement Plans. |
| Mustelids | |
| Possums | |
| Rats | |
| | |

Phytosanitary Pests

Objective

Sustainably control apple black spot, codling moth, European canker, fireblight and lightbrown apple moth on unmanaged pipfruit production sites to protect economic well-being of the pipfruit industry within the Hawke’s Bay region.

Targets

Occupiers of unmanaged pipfruit production sites shall, on receipt of a written direction from an Authorised Person, control:

- Apple black spot (*Venturia inaequalis*) on their land from the presence of green tips until fruit maturity/harvest; and
- Codling moth (*Cydia pomonella*) on their land if five (5) or more codling moths are caught in any one codling moth pheromone trap during any calendar week on their land;
- European canker (*Neonectria ditissima*) by inspecting all pipfruit trees on their land at least four times during the year, applying post-harvest sprays if canker is found and removing and burning all infected pipfruit tree parts showing any presence of European canker; and

- Fireblight (*Erwinia amylovora*) on their land during the pipfruit bloom period (from pink to petal fall); and
- Lightbrown apple moth (Leafroller) (*Epiphyas postvittana*) on their land once thirty (30) lightbrown apple moths are caught in any one lightbrown apple moth pheromone trap on their land from 15 December until fruit harvest.

| Sustained Control | Management Regime |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <p>Phytosanitary pests</p> | <p>Resolving apple black spot, codling moth, European canker, fireblight or lightbrown apple moth control disputes between neighbouring parties will be undertaken by HBFGA in the first instance.</p> <p>If pest monitoring on the affected managed pipfruit production site over a reasonable time confirms that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is a clear difference in the management inputs required to control phytosanitary pests compared to the previous three years; and • monitoring results indicated that the phytosanitary pest outbreak is more severe along the boundary with the adjacent unmanaged pipfruit production site. <p>Then HBFGA will advise the occupier of the unmanaged pipfruit production site(s), that they are deemed to be an exacerbator of phytosanitary pests. HBFGA will be entitled to give the occupier of the unmanaged pipfruit production site(s) 14 days to reach an agreement. If agreement cannot be reached and/or control is not undertaken within that time, HBFGA will advise Hawke’s Bay Regional Council of the situation and seek a direction to control phytosanitary pests on the unmanaged pipfruit production site.</p> <p>On receiving advice regarding the situation, Hawke’s Bay Regional Council will initiate appropriate enforcement procedures under the Biosecurity Act for the control of the phytosanitary pests.</p> |

Financial Summary

Council's Long-Term Plan 2021 – 2031 sets out the planned expenditure and required funding, via rates and user charges, for the operational and planning activities associated with pest management

The expenditure budgets as per the 2024-2025 Annual Plan are summarised in the table below:

| Bioresecurity 24/25 Annual Expenditure | 24/25 LTP expenditure budget |
|---|------------------------------|
| Pest Management Strategies | \$ 15,855 |
| Pest Plant Incentive Scheme | \$ 223,778 |
| Primary production Pest Plants | \$ 542,753 |
| Environmental/human health pest plants | \$ 928,987 |
| Biological Control | \$ 79,929 |
| Rabbit control | \$ 63,823 |
| Possum control | \$ 1,363,744 |
| Site specific pest animal control | \$ 52,424 |
| Rook control | \$ 167,769 |
| Possum Bait and Rabbit Subsidy | \$ 132,612 |
| Pest Annual General Advice | \$ 33,960 |
| Pest Animal Research | \$ 55,336 |
| Marine Pests | \$ 88,220 |
| Total including Organisational Overheads | \$3,749,190 |

Measuring Performance

The following criteria will be used to measure the success or otherwise in implementing the Operational Plan:

- Completion rate of programmes contained within this Operational Plan;
- Results from trend monitoring undertaken, and an assessment of these results;
- The education initiatives undertaken during the year;
- The number of Notice of Directions issued, the level of compliance with those notices, and any follow-up activity undertaken;
- The outcomes of all service delivery operations undertaken;

- The results of biological control research and monitoring, and the number of bio-control releases undertaken;
- All research initiatives to which contributions have been made during the year; and
- Any cross-boundary issues that arose and how they were resolved.

Implementation Report

A report on the Operational Plan and the success or otherwise of its implementation will be prepared no later than five months after the conclusion of the financial year. A copy of this report will be provided to Council.

Version
as at 1 August 2024



Local Government Members (2024/25) Determination 2024

(SL 2024/124)

This determination is made by the Remuneration Authority under the Remuneration Authority Act 1977 and clauses 6 and 7A of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, after having regard to the matters specified in clause 7 of that schedule.

Contents

| | Page |
|--|------|
| 1 Title | 2 |
| 2 Commencement | 2 |
| 3 Expiry | 2 |
| <i>Interpretation</i> | |
| 4 Interpretation | 2 |
| 5 Meaning of hearing | 3 |
| 6 Meaning of hearing time | 3 |
| <i>Entitlement to remuneration, allowances, and hearing fees</i> | |
| 7 Remuneration, allowances, and hearing fees payable | 4 |
| 8 Acting mayor or chairperson | 4 |
| 9 Motor vehicles for mayors and regional council chairpersons | 4 |
| <i>Allowances</i> | |
| 10 Definition of member | 6 |
| 11 Vehicle-kilometre allowance | 6 |
| 12 Travel-time allowance | 8 |
| 13 ICT allowances | 8 |
| 14 Childcare allowance | 10 |
| <i>Hearing fees</i> | |
| 15 Fees related to hearings | 10 |

Note

The Parliamentary Counsel Office has made editorial and format changes to this version using the powers under subpart 2 of Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019.

Note 4 at the end of this version provides a list of the amendments included in it.

| | | |
|------|--|--------------------------------|
| cl 1 | Local Government Members (2024/25) Determination 2024 | Version as at 1 August 2024 |
|------|--|--------------------------------|

| | | |
|----|----------------------------------|----|
| | <i>Revocation</i> | |
| 16 | Revocation | 11 |
| | Schedule Remuneration | 12 |

Determination

1 Title

This determination is the Local Government Members (2024/25) Determination 2024.

2 Commencement

This determination comes into force on 1 July 2024.

3 Expiry

This determination expires at the close of 30 June 2025.

Interpretation

4 Interpretation

In this determination, unless the context otherwise requires,—

board means—

- (a) a community board of a territorial authority other than the Auckland Council; or
- (b) a local board of the Auckland Council

determination term means the period from the coming into force of this determination to its expiry

hearing has the meaning given to it by clause 5

hearing time has the meaning given to it by clause 6

local authority means a regional council or a territorial authority

member means, in relation to a local authority or a board, a person who is declared to be elected to that local authority or board under the Local Electoral Act 2001 or who, as the result of further election or appointment under that Act or the Local Government Act 2002, is an office holder in relation to the local authority or board (for example, a chairperson)

on local authority business includes on the business of any board of the local authority

regional council means a regional council named in Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Local Government Act 2002

Version as at
1 August 2024

Local Government Members (2024/25) Determination
2024

cl 6

RMA means the Resource Management Act 1991

territorial authority means a territorial authority named in Part 2 of Schedule 2 of the Local Government Act 2002.

5 Meaning of hearing

In this determination, **hearing** means—

- (a) a hearing arising from a resource consent application made under section 88 of the RMA; or
- (b) a meeting for determining a resource consent application without a formal hearing; or
- (c) a hearing arising from a notice of requirement (including one initiated by the local authority); or
- (d) a pre-hearing meeting held under section 99 of the RMA in relation to a hearing referred to in paragraph (a) or (c); or
- (e) a hearing as part of the process of the preparation, change, variation, or review of a district or regional plan or regional policy statement; or
- (f) a mediation hearing in the Environment Court as part of an appeal from a decision of a local authority; or
- (g) a hearing on an objection against a charge fixed by a local authority under section 36 of the RMA.

6 Meaning of hearing time

In this determination, **hearing time** means the time spent on any of the following:

- (a) conducting a hearing;
- (b) formal deliberations to decide the outcome of a hearing;
- (c) participating in an official group site inspection related to a hearing;
- (d) determining a resource consent application where a formal hearing does not take place;
- (e) preparing for a hearing and participating in any inspection of a site for the purposes of a hearing (other than an official group site inspection under paragraph (c));
- (f) writing a decision arising from a hearing or communicating for the purpose of the written decision.

cl 7

Local Government Members (2024/25) Determination
2024Version as at
1 August 2024*Entitlement to remuneration, allowances, and hearing fees***7 Remuneration, allowances, and hearing fees payable***Remuneration*

- (1) A member of a local authority or a board of that local authority is entitled to the applicable remuneration set out in the Schedule (adjusted under clause 9, if applicable).
- (2) If a member of a territorial authority is also elected or appointed to a board, the member is entitled only to the remuneration that is payable to the member as a member of the territorial authority.

Allowances and hearing fees

- (3) A member of a local authority or a board is also entitled to—
 - (a) the applicable allowances payable under clauses 11 to 14;
 - (b) the applicable hearing fees payable under clause 15.

8 Acting mayor or chairperson

- (1) This clause applies to a member who acts as a mayor or chairperson during a period when, because of a vacancy or temporary absence, the local authority is not paying the remuneration or allowances that it would usually pay to the mayor or chairperson.
- (2) While the member is acting as mayor or chairperson, the local authority must pay the member the remuneration and allowances usually payable to the mayor or chairperson, instead of the member's usual remuneration, allowances, and hearing fees.

9 Motor vehicles for mayors and regional council chairpersons

- (1) A local authority may provide to the mayor or regional council chairperson of the local authority—
 - (a) a motor vehicle (which may be provided for restricted private use, partial private use, or full private use); or
 - (b) a vehicle-kilometre allowance under clause 11.
- (2) If a local authority provides a motor vehicle to a mayor or regional council chairperson during the determination term, the maximum purchase price that the local authority may pay for the motor vehicle is,—
 - (a) in the case of a petrol or diesel vehicle, \$55,000; and
 - (b) in the case of an electric or a hybrid vehicle, \$68,500.
- (3) If a local authority provides a motor vehicle to a mayor or regional council chairperson for restricted private use, the local authority must not make a deduction from the annual remuneration payable to the mayor or regional council chairperson under the Schedule for the provision of that motor vehicle.

4

Version as at
1 August 2024

Local Government Members (2024/25) Determination
2024

cl 9

- (4) If a local authority provides a motor vehicle to a mayor or regional council chairperson for partial private use or full private use,—
- (a) the local authority must adjust the annual remuneration payable to the mayor or regional council chairperson under the Schedule in accordance with subclause (5) or (6) (as applicable); and
 - (b) the adjustment must take effect on and from—
 - (i) the date of commencement of this determination (in the case of a motor vehicle provided to the person before that date); or
 - (ii) the date of provision of the motor vehicle to the person (in the case of a motor vehicle provided during the determination term).
- (5) If a local authority provides a motor vehicle to a mayor or regional council chairperson for partial private use, the local authority must deduct the amount calculated in accordance with the following formula from the remuneration payable to that person:

$$v \times 41\% \times 10\%$$

where v means the purchase price of the vehicle.

- (6) If a local authority provides a motor vehicle to a mayor or regional council chairperson for full private use, the local authority must deduct the amount calculated in accordance with the following formula from the remuneration payable to that person:

$$v \times 41\% \times 20\%$$

where v means the purchase price of the vehicle.

- (7) In this clause,—

full private use means—

- (a) the vehicle is usually driven home and securely parked by the mayor or regional council chairperson; and
- (b) the vehicle is available for the mayor's or regional council chairperson's unrestricted private use; and
- (c) the vehicle is used by the mayor or regional council chairperson for both local authority business and private use; and
- (d) the vehicle may also be used by other local authority members or staff on local authority business, with the permission of the mayor or regional council chairperson

partial private use means—

- (a) the vehicle is usually driven home and securely parked by the mayor or regional council chairperson; and
- (b) the vehicle is used by the mayor or regional council chairperson for both local authority business and private purposes; and

cl 10

Local Government Members (2024/25) Determination
2024Version as at
1 August 2024

- (c) the vehicle may also be used by other local authority members or staff on local authority business, with the permission of the mayor or regional council chairperson; and
- (d) all travel in the vehicle is recorded in a logbook; and
- (e) the use of the vehicle for private purposes accounts for no more than 10% of the distance travelled in the vehicle in a year

purchase price means the amount paid for the vehicle,—

- (a) including goods and services tax and any on-road costs; and
- (b) after deducting the amount of any rebate that applies under the clean car discount scheme in respect of the purchase of the vehicle

restricted private use means—

- (a) the vehicle is usually driven home and securely parked by the mayor or regional council chairperson; and
- (b) the vehicle is otherwise generally available for use by other local authority members or staff on local authority business; and
- (c) the vehicle is used solely for local authority business; and
- (d) all travel in the vehicle is recorded in a logbook.

Allowances

10 Definition of member

For the purposes of payment of allowances under clauses 11 to 14, **member**, in relation to a territorial authority, includes a member of a board of the territorial authority.

11 Vehicle-kilometre allowance

- (1) A local authority may pay to a member a vehicle-kilometre allowance to reimburse that member for costs incurred in relation to eligible travel.
- (2) A member's travel is eligible for the allowance if—
 - (a) it occurs at a time when the member is not provided with a motor vehicle by the local authority; and
 - (b) the member is travelling—
 - (i) in a private vehicle; and
 - (ii) on local authority business; and
 - (iii) by the most direct route that is reasonable in the circumstances.
- (3) The allowance payable to a member for eligible travel is,—
 - (a) for a petrol or diesel vehicle,—
 - (i) \$1.04 per kilometre for the first 14,000 kilometres of eligible travel in the determination term; and

6

Version as at
1 August 2024

Local Government Members (2024/25) Determination
2024

cl 11

- (ii) 35 cents per kilometre after the first 14,000 kilometres of eligible travel in the determination term:
- (b) for a petrol hybrid vehicle,—
 - (i) \$1.04 per kilometre for the first 14,000 kilometres of eligible travel in the determination term; and
 - (ii) 21 cents per kilometre after the first 14,000 kilometres of eligible travel in the determination term:
- (c) for an electric vehicle,—
 - (i) \$1.04 per kilometre for the first 14,000 kilometres of eligible travel in the determination term; and
 - (ii) 12 cents per kilometre after the first 14,000 kilometres of eligible travel in the determination term.
- (4) However, if a member of a local authority travels from a place where the member permanently or temporarily resides that is outside the local authority area, to the local authority area on local authority business, the member is only eligible for a vehicle-kilometre allowance for eligible travel after the member crosses the boundary of the local authority area.
- (5) Subclause (4) does not apply to the payment of a vehicle-kilometre allowance by a local authority to a member who permanently or temporarily resides outside the local authority area if—
 - (a) the member's primary place of residence was outside the local authority area at the time of the local election, or an exceptional circumstance beyond the member's control requires them to move outside the local authority area; and
 - (b) the Remuneration Authority determines, on an application from the member and having considered the recommendation of the mayor or regional council chairperson, that subclause (4) does not apply.

Clause 11(3)(a)(i): amended (with effect on 1 July 2024), on 1 August 2024, by clause 4(1) of the Local Government Members (2024/25) Amendment Determination 2024 (SL 2024/160).

Clause 11(3)(a)(ii): amended (with effect on 1 July 2024), on 1 August 2024, by clause 4(2) of the Local Government Members (2024/25) Amendment Determination 2024 (SL 2024/160).

Clause 11(3)(b)(i): amended (with effect on 1 July 2024), on 1 August 2024, by clause 4(3) of the Local Government Members (2024/25) Amendment Determination 2024 (SL 2024/160).

Clause 11(3)(b)(ii): amended (with effect on 1 July 2024), on 1 August 2024, by clause 4(4) of the Local Government Members (2024/25) Amendment Determination 2024 (SL 2024/160).

Clause 11(3)(c)(i): amended (with effect on 1 July 2024), on 1 August 2024, by clause 4(5) of the Local Government Members (2024/25) Amendment Determination 2024 (SL 2024/160).

Clause 11(3)(c)(ii): amended (with effect on 1 July 2024), on 1 August 2024, by clause 4(6) of the Local Government Members (2024/25) Amendment Determination 2024 (SL 2024/160).

cl 12

Local Government Members (2024/25) Determination
2024Version as at
1 August 2024**12 Travel-time allowance**

- (1) A local authority may pay a member (other than a mayor or a regional council chairperson) an allowance for eligible travel time.
- (2) A member's travel time is eligible for the allowance if it is time spent travelling within New Zealand—
 - (a) on local authority business; and
 - (b) by the quickest form of transport that is reasonable in the circumstances; and
 - (c) by the most direct route that is reasonable in the circumstances.
- (3) The travel-time allowance is \$40 for each hour (pro-rated in the case of a part of an hour) of eligible travel time after the first hour of eligible travel time travelled in a day.
- (4) However, if a member of a local authority permanently or temporarily resides outside the local authority area and travels to the local authority area on local authority business, the member is only eligible for a travel-time allowance for eligible travel time—
 - (a) after the member crosses the boundary of the local authority area; and
 - (b) after the first hour of eligible travel time within the local authority area.
- (5) Subclause (4) does not apply to the payment of a travel-time allowance by a local authority to a member who permanently or temporarily resides outside the local authority area if—
 - (a) the member's primary place of residence was outside the local authority area at the time of the local election, or an exceptional circumstance beyond the member's control requires them to move outside the local authority area; and
 - (b) the Remuneration Authority determines, on an application from the member and having considered the recommendation of the mayor or regional council chairperson, that subclause (4) does not apply.
- (6) The maximum total amount of travel-time allowance that a member may be paid for eligible travel in a 24-hour period is 8 hours.
- (7) Despite subclause (1), the Chatham Islands Council may pay the Mayor of the Chatham Islands Council an allowance for eligible travel time.

13 ICT allowances*Member uses local authority's ICT*

- (1) If a local authority supplies ICT to a member for use on local authority business and allows for its personal use, the local authority may decide what portion, if any, of the local authority's costs reasonably attributable to such personal use must be paid by the member.

8

Version as at
1 August 2024

Local Government Members (2024/25) Determination
2024

cl 13

Member uses own equipment and consumables

- (2) If a local authority determines that a member requires particular ICT equipment to perform their functions and requests that the member use their own equipment for those purposes, the local authority may pay an allowance.
- (3) The matters for which the local authority may pay an allowance, and the amounts that the local authority may pay for the determination term, are as follows:
 - (a) for the use of a personal computer, tablet, or laptop, including any related docking station, \$400;
 - (b) for the use of a multi-functional or other printer, \$50;
 - (c) for the use of a mobile telephone, \$200;
 - (d) for the use of ICT consumables, up to \$200.

Member uses own services

- (4) If a local authority requests a member to use the member's own internet service for the purpose of the member's work on local authority business, the member is entitled to an allowance for that use of up to \$800 for the determination term.
- (5) If a local authority requests a member to use the member's own mobile telephone service for the purpose of the member's work on local authority business, the member is entitled, at the member's option, to—
 - (a) an allowance for that use of up to \$500 for the determination term; or
 - (b) reimbursement of actual costs of telephone calls made on local authority business on production of the relevant telephone records and receipts.

Pro-rating

- (6) If the member is not a member for the whole of the determination term, subclauses (3) to (5) apply as if each reference to an amount were replaced by a reference to an amount calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$(a \div b) \times c$$

where—

- a is the number of days that the member held office in the determination term
 - b is the number of days in the determination term
 - c is the relevant amount specified in subclauses (3) to (5).
- (7) The Remuneration Authority may approve rules proposed by a local authority to meet the costs of installing and running special ICT where, because of distance or restricted access, normal communications connections are not available.
 - (8) In this clause, **ICT** means information or communication technology, including—

cl 14 **Local Government Members (2024/25) Determination** Version as at
2024 1 August 2024

- (a) ICT equipment (for example, a mobile telephone and a laptop computer); and
- (b) ICT services (for example, a mobile telephone service and an internet service); and
- (c) ICT consumables (for example, printer or photocopy paper and ink cartridges).

14 Childcare allowance

- (1) A local authority may pay a childcare allowance to an eligible member as a contribution towards expenses incurred by the member for childcare provided while the member is engaged on local authority business.
- (2) A member is eligible to be paid a childcare allowance for childcare provided for a child only if—
 - (a) the member is a parent or guardian of the child or is a person who usually has responsibility for the day-to-day care of the child (other than on a temporary basis); and
 - (b) the child is under 14 years of age; and
 - (c) the childcare is provided by a person who—
 - (i) is not a parent of the child or a spouse, civil union partner, or de facto partner of the member; and
 - (ii) does not ordinarily reside with the member; and
 - (d) the member provides evidence satisfactory to the local authority of the amount paid for childcare.
- (3) A local authority must not pay childcare allowances to a member that total more than \$6,000 per child during the determination term.

Hearing fees

15 Fees related to hearings

- (1) A member of a local authority or member of a board who acts as the chairperson of a hearing is entitled to be paid a fee of up to \$116 per hour of hearing time related to the hearing.
- (2) A member of a local authority or member of a board who is not the chairperson of a hearing is entitled to be paid a fee of up to \$93 per hour of hearing time related to the hearing.
- (3) For any period of hearing time that is less than 1 hour, the fee must be apportioned accordingly.
- (4) This clause does not apply to—
 - (a) a mayor or a member who acts as mayor and is paid the mayor's remuneration and allowances under clause 8(2); or

10

Version as at
1 August 2024

**Local Government Members (2024/25) Determination
2024**

cl 16

- (b) a chairperson of a regional council or a member who acts as chairperson of a regional council and is paid the chairperson's remuneration and allowances under clause 8(2).

Revocation

16 Revocation

The Local Government Members (2023/24) Determination 2023 (SL 2023/142) is revoked.

| | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------------|
| Schedule | Local Government Members (2024/25) Determination 2024 | Version as at 1 August 2024 |
|----------|--|--------------------------------|

Schedule Remuneration

cl 7(1)

Part 1 Remuneration of members of regional councils

Bay of Plenty Regional Council

| Office | Annual remuneration (\$) |
|--|--------------------------|
| Regional Council Chairperson | 158,165 |
| Regional Council Deputy Chairperson | 82,964 |
| Committee Chairs (6) | 72,590 |
| Councillor with no additional responsibilities | 63,801 |
| Councillor (minimum allowable remuneration) | 56,542 |

Canterbury Regional Council

| Office | Annual remuneration (\$) |
|--|--------------------------|
| Regional Council Chairperson | 186,660 |
| Regional Council Deputy Chairperson | 124,440 |
| Councillor with no additional responsibilities | 74,107 |
| Councillor (minimum allowable remuneration) | 66,845 |

Hawke's Bay Regional Council

| Office | Annual remuneration (\$) |
|---|--------------------------|
| Regional Council Chairperson | 148,043 |
| Regional Council Deputy Chairperson | 69,186 |
| Corporate and Strategic Committee Chairperson | 69,186 |
| Environment and Integrated Catchments Committee Chairperson | 69,186 |
| Regional Transport Committee Chairperson | 69,186 |
| Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee Chairperson | 69,186 |
| Councillor appointed as director of Hawke's Bay Regional Investment Company Ltd | 69,186 |
| Councillor with no additional responsibilities | 63,257 |
| Councillor (minimum allowable remuneration) | 60,378 |

Manawatū–Whanganui Regional Council

| Office | Annual remuneration (\$) |
|--|--------------------------|
| Regional Council Chairperson | 153,365 |
| Regional Council Deputy Chairperson | 63,907 |
| Audit, Risk, and Investment Committee Chair | 61,351 |
| Audit, Risk, and Investment Committee Deputy Chair | 51,126 |
| Integrated Catchment Committee Chair | 61,351 |
| Integrated Catchment Committee Deputy Chair | 58,795 |

12

Version as at
1 August 2024

**Local Government Members (2024/25) Determination
2024**

Schedule

| Office | Annual remuneration (\$) |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Passenger Transport Committee Chair | 61,351 |
| Passenger Transport Committee Deputy Chair | 51,126 |
| Manawatū River Users' Advisory Group Chair | 51,126 |
| Councillor with no additional responsibilities | 51,126 |
| Councillor (minimum allowable remuneration) | 50,825 |

Northland Regional Council

| Office | Annual remuneration (\$) |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Regional Council Chairperson | 138,846 |
| Regional Council Deputy Chairperson | 87,685 |
| Chair of Regional Transport Committee and Infrastructure Committee | 75,759 |
| Chair of Whangarei Public Transport Working Party | 74,515 |
| Chair of Audit, Risk, and Finance Committee | 73,892 |
| Councillor with no additional responsibilities | 72,648 |
| Councillor (minimum allowable remuneration) | 55,697 |

Otago Regional Council

| Office | Annual remuneration (\$) |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Regional Council Chairperson | 158,538 |
| Regional Council Deputy Chairperson | 88,009 |
| Councillor with no additional responsibilities | 67,405 |
| Councillor (minimum allowable remuneration) | 52,714 |

Southland Regional Council

| Office | Annual remuneration (\$) |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Regional Council Chairperson | 134,223 |
| Regional Council Deputy Chairperson and Chair of Regional Transport Committee | 65,606 |
| Chair, Strategy and Policy Committee | 60,920 |
| Chair, Regulatory Committee | 56,234 |
| Chair, Regional Services Committee | 56,234 |
| Chair, Finance and Performance Committee | 56,234 |
| Councillor with no additional responsibilities | 46,862 |
| Councillor (minimum allowable remuneration) | 39,186 |

Taranaki Regional Council

| Office | Annual remuneration (\$) |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Regional Council Chairperson | 116,379 |
| Regional Council Deputy Chairperson | 56,543 |
| Chairperson of Policy and Planning Committee | 56,543 |
| Chairperson of Operations and Regulatory Committee | 56,543 |
| Chairperson of Executive, Audit and Risk Committee | 56,543 |
| Chairperson of Regional Transport Committee | 45,773 |

13

| Schedule | Local Government Members (2024/25) Determination 2024 | Version as at 1 August 2024 |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| Office | | Annual remuneration (\$) |
| Chairperson of Taranaki Solid Waste Management Committee | | 45,773 |
| Chairperson of Yarrow Stadium Joint Committee | | 45,773 |
| Taranaki Regional Council Agriculture Portfolio Holder | | 45,773 |
| Councillor with no additional responsibilities | | 40,926 |
| Councillor (minimum allowable remuneration) | | 38,880 |
| Waikato Regional Council | | |
| Office | | Annual remuneration (\$) |
| Regional Council Chairperson | | 169,294 |
| Regional Council Deputy Chairperson | | 86,693 |
| Committee Chairperson A (Strategy and Policy Committee and Integrated Catchment Management Committee) (2) | | 80,024 |
| Committee Chairperson B (Regional Transport Committee, Finance and Services Committee, Environmental Performance Committee, Climate Action Committee) (4) | | 76,690 |
| Deputy Chairperson of Integrated Catchment Management Committee | | 73,355 |
| Deputy Chairperson of Committees (Finance and Services Committee, Strategy and Policy Committee, Environmental Performance Committee, Climate Action Committee) (4) | | 68,688 |
| Councillor with no additional responsibilities | | 66,687 |
| Councillor (minimum allowable remuneration) | | 60,810 |
| Wellington Regional Council | | |
| Office | | Annual remuneration (\$) |
| Regional Council Chairperson | | 183,144 |
| Regional Council Deputy Chairperson, with committee chairperson responsibilities | | 99,864 |
| Chair, Environment Committee and Climate Committee | | 89,312 |
| Chair, Te Tiriti o Waitangi Committee | | 89,312 |
| Chair, Transport Committee | | 89,312 |
| Chair, Chief Executive Employment Review Committee | | 85,739 |
| Chair, Hutt Valley Flood Management Subcommittee | | 85,739 |
| Co-Chair, Te Upoko Taiao–Natural Resources Plan Committee | | 85,739 |
| Councillor with no additional responsibilities | | 71,449 |
| Councillor (minimum allowable remuneration) | | 65,577 |
| West Coast Regional Council | | |
| Office | | Annual remuneration (\$) |
| Regional Council Chairperson | | 100,238 |
| Regional Council Deputy Chairperson and Chair of Resource Management Committee | | 65,154 |
| Chair of Risk and Assurance Committee, Chair of Remuneration and Employment Committee, and Chair of Infrastructure Governance Committee | | 58,639 |
| Councillor with no additional responsibilities | | 54,604 |