



TARANAKI FISH & GAME COUNCIL

AGENDA PAPERS

COUNCIL MEETING

**SATURDAY
9 FEBRUARY 2019**

Statutory managers of freshwater sports fish, game birds and their habitats

Taranaki Region

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AGENDA

SATURDAY 9 FEBRUARY 2019

TO BE HELD AT
RUAPEHU FISH & GAME CLUB ROOMS
SEDDON STREET, RAETIHI

COMMENCING AT 10:00AM

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19. CLOSURE	

TARANAKI FISH & GAME COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE TARANAKI FISH & GAME COUNCIL, HELD AT THE AUTO LODGE, 393 DEVON STREET EAST, NEW PLYMOUTH ON 8TH DECEMBER 2018 COMMENCING AT 10:00AM.

The Chairman, Paul Blewman, called the meeting to order at 10:00 am.

1. PRESENT

Councillors Paul Blewman, John Nancarrow, Alan Flynn, Romon Sargeson, Steve Hugo, Cory Potroz, David Potroz, Gerard Karalus, Chris Bright, Chris Donald, Daniel Gordon and Craig McEwen.

IN ATTENDANCE

Manager Glenn Maclean, Senior Field Officer Allen Stancliff and Secretary Jilli Steedman.

2. APOLOGIES

Apologies were received from Graeme Mackenzie and Terry Russell.

MOVED D. POTROZ / C POTROZ

THAT THE APOLOGIES RECEIVED BE SUSTAINED

CARRIED

3. WELCOME TO GUESTS

The Chairman welcomed Councillors and Fish and Game staff to the meeting.

Health and safety evacuation procedures were explained to councillors and staff.

4. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The secretary circulated a conflict of interest form for councillors to register any conflicts of interest for this meeting.

5. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING 3 NOVEMBER 2018

Councillors noted amendments required;

- John Nancarrow should be recorded as attending the meeting.
- The meeting location should be changed from Opunake to Stratford.
- Councillor Karalus noted the correct spelling of Lake Tōkaora.

MOVED HUGO / MCEWEN

THAT THE MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 3rd NOVEMBER 2018 IN STRATFORD, WITH ABOVE AMENDMENTS, BE CONFIRMED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD.
CARRIED.

MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF NEWLY ELECTED COUNCILLORS 3 NOVEMBER 2018

MOVED NANCARROW / DONALD

THAT THE MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW COUNCIL HELD ON 3rd NOVEMBER 2018 IN STRATFORD, BE CONFIRMED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD.
CARRIED

6. MATTERS ARISING

There were none.

7. AGENDA MANAGEMENT & 5 YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN

Completed items will be removed from the Action List.

The manager advised councillors of his response from national office regarding the councillor's query of being able to use Q or farmlands card for licence purchases.

Councillors were advised that due to the budget timeframe that the meeting scheduled for 6 April 2019 will now be held at the earlier date of 30 March 2019.

The manager has started the review of the 5 year Strategic Plan for inclusion at the next meeting.

8. HEALTH AND SAFETY

The New Plymouth office will have a new fire extinguisher before the end of December 2018.

MOVED KARALUS / MCEWEN

THAT THE MANAGERS HEALTH AND SAFETY REPORT, BE RECEIVED
CARRIED

9. INTERIM WAIMARINO BANDING REPORT

The manager informed council of the successful progress of the first 2 years of the banding program in the Waimarino. The manager noted his intention to start a banding programme in Whanganui in 2019 and possible banding sites were discussed.

Councillor Hugo asked whether paradise shelduck could be part of the programme.

MOVED C POTROZ / NANCARROW

THAT THE INTERIM WAIMARINO BANDING REPORT, BE RECEIVED
CARRIED

10. 2018 TARANAKI PHEASANT HUNTER SURVEY

Councillors discussed the findings of the survey. The chairman wondered whether it would be possible to establish links between the hunter's answers. A satisfaction survey for waterfowl hunters will be developed for 2019 .

Predator control was discussed, noting that the next hunter newsletter could canvas interest in a hunter based group undertaking a project at Nukumarū or Harakeke.

MOVED C POTROZ / GORDON

THAT THE 2018 TARANAKI PHEASANT HUNTER SURVEY REPORT, BE RECEIVED
CARRIED

11. DRAFT 2019 GAME GAZETTE NOTICE

There was discussion on the special summer season conditions and councillors agreed to review the results of the January 2019 moult counts along with supporting the recommended sub-clause to clarify the special season hunting permit.

There was discussion on the request from New Zealand Falconers Association asking if Taranaki Fish & Game Council would consider allowing the hunting of gamebirds with trained harriers for the purpose of falconry.

MOVED BRIGHT / C POTROZ

THAT TARANAKI FISH & GAME OUNCIL AGREE;

1. THAT THE SAME BAG LIMITS AND SEASON CONDITIONS AS FOR THE 2018 GAME SEASON BE RETAINED AS LAID OUT IN THE FOLLOWING DRAFT 2019 GAME GAZETTE NOTICE.
2. THE USE OF FALCONRY WITH AUSTRALASIAN HARRIER TO TAKE GAMEBIRDS.
3. THAT A TARANAKI SPECIAL SEASON HUNTING PERMIT BE DEFINED.

CARRIED

12. CHAIRMANS REPORT

The Chairman noted his discussions with the Auditor who noted the transparency with which Council business is undertaken and how well informed the councillors are.

The Chairman noted that the Indigenous Freshwater Fish Bill has been pushed out to June 2019.

MOVED BLEWMAN / SARGESON

THAT THE CHAIRMAN'S VERBAL REPORT BE RECEIVED
CARRIED

13. NATIONAL COUNCILLORS REPORT

National Council appointee Alan Flynn reported on the following matters that were discussed at the National Council meeting held on 23rd to 25th November 2018 in Rotorua:

- Depreciation and how it should be treated.
- Issues with access – Dairy sector and M-bovis
- Trout farming
- Field trip to Kaituna River estuary wetland development.
- National Policy for the setting of national policies.
- Licence category review.
- Guides licences.
- Infringement fines.

MOVED FLYNN / HUGO

THAT NATIONAL COUNCIL APPOINTEE, ALAN FLYNN'S VERBAL REPORT BE RECEIVED
CARRIED

Alasdair McDonald joined the meeting at 12:00

14. WORK PLAN TO 16 NOVEMBER 2018 AND BUDGET PROGRESS REPORT TO 31ST OCTOBER 2018

MOVED C POTROZ / KARALUS

THAT THE WORK PLAN TO 16TH NOVEMBER 2018 AND BUDGET PROGRESS REPORT TO 31ST OCTOBER 2018, BE RECEIVED
CARRIED

Break for lunch 12:30

Reconvened 1:00

15. PROFIT AND LOSS AND BALANCE SHEET

MOVED C POTROZ / DONALD

THAT THE PROFIT & LOSS AND BALANCE SHEET TO 31ST OCTOBER 2018, BE RECEIVED
CARRIED

16. CORRESPONDENCE SCHEDULES

MOVED D POTROZ / NANCARROW

THAT THE CORRESPONDENCE SCHEDULE TO 27 NOVEMBER 2018 AS SHOWN ON PAGES 68 & 69, BE RECEIVED
CARRIED

17. GENERAL BUSINESS

Councillors thought a deputy chairman should be appointed in the event an apology was received from Paul and that a motion to this effect be included in the next agenda.

The Manager noted his intention to ask for funding for a 3rd staff member. His reasons were Health and Safety obligations and the passing on of institutional knowledge.

The Chairman asked the manager to get costings for Fish & Game jackets for councillors.

Staff annual leave over Christmas was advised

18. NEXT MEETING

The next meeting will be held in Raetihi on 10th February 2019.

19. CLOSURE

There being no further business the Chairman closed the meeting at 1:30pm.

The Chairman noted that the AGM will follow on from this meeting

APPROVED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD

CHAIRMAN _____

DATE _____

TARANAKI FISH & GAME COUNCIL

The Chairman
Taranaki Fish & Game Council

AGENDA MANAGEMENT

Council should do the following things;

- Review progress with items on the Action List, these items derived from past Council meetings
- Review the Annual Program for Meeting Agendas, and decide if any items should be added/ moved or deleted from this
- Review the Current Agenda and decide on the order of items, the timing requirements for items, any items to be deferred, or any new business to be tabled.

No resolutions should be necessary here, unless to resolve debate on a future course of action. The Minutes will record all issues that Council agrees, and these will be reflected in future Action Lists, Annual Programs, and Agendas as may be appropriate.

Glenn Maclean
Regional Manager
25 January 2019

TARANAKI FISH & GAME COUNCIL

ACTION LIST ARISING FROM COUNCIL DECISIONS

Subject	Responsible	Target Date	Item Update – Actions Required
Reinstatement of sign at Lake Mangamahoe/ erection of fishing platforms	Manager	June 2017	Platform design approved by engineer
Invite to Conservation Board chair	Manager	February 2018	Awaiting appointment of new board
Add milestones in 5-year Strategic Plan	Manager	February 2019	Draft included in Agenda
Explore programme for hunters to undertake predator control	Manager	September 2019	Article seeking expressions of interest drafted for F&G magazine
Jackets for councillors	Manager	April 2019	Option to purchase same jackets as National Council – to discuss at February meeting
Updated directory Board for NP office	Senior Field Officer	December 2018	Completed
Stand-in chair as agenda item	Manager	February 2019	Included in February agenda

TARANAKI FISH & GAME COUNCIL
ANNUAL MEETING AGENDA PROGRAM

Meeting	Board	Operational	Statutory	Strategic/Policy
9 February 2019 Raetihi	All Board Items	All Operational Items, to be received	Confirm Game Season Regulations.	Review 5 Year Strategic Plan
6 April 2019 Whanganui	All Board Items	All Operational Items, to be received	Consider Draft 2019/2020 Annual Operational Work Plan & Budget.	
44 June 2019 Waitara	All Board Items.	All Operational Items, to be Received	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish Season Regs. • Licence fee recommendation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominations for Bruce McKenzie Memorial Award
24 August 2019 Opunake	All Board Items.	All Operational Items, to be Received	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt 2019 / 2020 Annual Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive nominations for Bruce McKenzie Memorial Award • 2019 Game Season Report
12 October 2019 Stratford	All Board Items.	All Operational Items, to be Received	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of Year Project Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020 meeting dates
7 December 2019 Raetihi meeting and AGM	All Board Items.	All Operational Items, to be Received	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020 Game Gazette Notice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

The Chairman
Taranaki Fish and Game Council

HEALTH AND SAFETY – January 2019

Background

As part of its commitment to Health and Safety and providing a safe workplace the Council requires a report at each meeting detailing the implementation and adherence to the Health and Safety policy and manual including;

1. any new issues or hazards that have arisen and how these have been addressed
2. progress with any ongoing issues
3. outcomes of audits and reviews required in the Health and Safety manual
4. any near misses or injuries and including investigation outcomes and recommendations

Update

1. New issues or hazards	
Leaning power pole at hatchery	Not thought to be an immediate risk – scheduled to be inspected by power company 30 th January 2019
Small monitor for NP work station	Replaced with a larger monitor with better resolution
3. Ongoing issues	
Reliability of fire extinguishers	NP Office – landlord added 3.5kg extinguisher
Unstable hillsides above Parapara highway	Follow NZTA instructions, recognise the risk of falling rocks and avoid stopping under any cliffs
4. Audits , reviews and meetings	
HSE included as agenda item for staff meeting	Staff meeting held 30 January 2019.
Annual review of Health and Safety Manual	Completed July 2018

Self-audit form	Completed July 2018
Annual review of Hazard Control Plans	All up to date
Staff check use of PPE gear by others in the field	Undertaken as part of Waiwhakaiho survey
5. Near misses and injuries	
Stumbled when electric fishing and received shock.	Near miss report completed, identified options to manage risk and added to HCP Field- General

Glenn Maclean

Regional Manager

30 January 2019

TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

The Chairman

Taranaki Fish and Game Council

REVIEW OF 5-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN

Over recent years the Council has operated a 5-year strategic plan to enable a multi-year approach to planning and budgeting. As part of the evolution of this process it was agreed that when the plan was reviewed this year that we would include annual milestones where possible for projects extending over several years.

In addition recent changes to annual reporting now make it necessary to link annual reporting to previously identified objectives which describe why this work is important to undertake and how it benefits our stakeholders and community. The 5-year plan provides a suitable mechanism to identify and link specific projects to these wider outcomes and benefits.

To reflect these changes the attached draft has been significantly modified from the plan for past years. Within the Work Area there is now a narrative which describes why this objective is important in the big picture; and within the Key Result a narrative as to how the particular programme contributes to achieving the overall objective.

Within projects extending over several years annual milestones are now described by the text in italics.

To date the focus has been on implementing this new format and for later years in particular there is currently space to identify potential new work streams.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council adopt this 5-year Strategic plan for 2018/19 to 2022/23 with the following changes and inclusions.

Glenn Maclean

Regional Manager

30 January 2019

2018/19 – 2022/23 Strategic Plan

Approved

Work Area (why are we undertaking this objective?)	Key Result (what are we actually doing and how this contributes to objective?)	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Advocacy Add value to our licence holders to increase their success and satisfaction and so remain in the sport	Signage Provide anglers with helpful on-site information re access & regulations to make it easier to go fishing	Complete sign replacement schedule	Replace/ erect new signs on rivers and lakes around the region consistent with the priorities identified 2 -3 signs replaced per year			
		Complete Lake Mangamahoe information signs		Review Ruatiti information sign and update as necessary <i>By Aug 2021 identify any changes and agree process to upgrade with other parties</i>		
Recruit new licence holders to protect revenue required for effective management and to maintain profile and importance of fish & game resources and their use In the face of an increasing urban population to ensure	New or updated angling and hunting web pages How to and where to go information is readily available, easily understood and up to date to assist licence holders and prospective participants	Coastal lakes with emphasis on how to catch perch	Update and expand Whanganui River information			
		Produce cardboard flyer with guidance re where to find detailed angling information				
		Complete Taranaki Ringplain	Review information and effectiveness of web links annually or when issue identified			

<p><i>hunting & fishing is valued by the general public who recognise that these activities contribute to a better environment and healthy lifestyle and in turn support protecting these resources and the opportunity to participate.</i></p>	<p>Effective use of the Media <i>Maintain positive profile which encourages prospective participants and fosters support and understanding among the general public</i></p>	<p>information</p> <p>Complete introduction to pheasant hunting in Taranaki Region</p>	<p>Introduction to duck hunting opportunities in the Taranaki Region</p> <p><i>Draft text prepared by Aug 2020</i></p>	
		<p>Develop and refine facebook and associated Instagram pages</p> <p><i>Pages in place and actively updated by Aug 2019</i></p>	<p>Review media strategy</p>	
		<p>Children and family fishing days</p> <p><i>Provide opportunities for children and families to go fishing easily and on an ongoing basis to potentially become lifelong anglers. To engender support for fishing and the activities of Fish & Game among the general public</i></p>	<p>Explore options for ongoing fishing opportunities for kids and families based on local ponds</p> <p><i>Identify and explore any options for Stratford by Aug 2020</i></p> <p><i>Review options to maximise use of Sattlers Dam by 2021</i></p>	
		<p>Increase participation <i>Encourage past and prospective hunters and anglers into the sport through initiatives which make it easy to have a go and/ or provide support.</i></p>	<p>Develop fishery in Hawera irrigation pond</p> <p><i>Release fish in 2018 & 2019, monitor the fishery in autumn 2019</i></p>	
		<p>Develop long-</p>	<p>Explore and develop mentoring schemes for hunters and anglers including public instruction/ information days</p> <p><i>Identify possible options by Aug 2019</i></p> <p><i>Implement most promising option identified by May 2020</i></p>	<p>Implement strategy</p>

	<p>Manage hunter behaviour Maximise hunter enjoyment and participation and also general public support so as to minimise the threat to the sport from anti-hunting groups</p>	<p>term strategy to achieve appropriate hunter behaviour</p>	<p>Initial actions in place by May 2020</p>	
<p>Compliance Protect resource sustainability and user experience to maintain licence holder satisfaction</p>	<p>Compliance strategy Make best use of available resources to protect the sports fish & game resource and its use</p>		<p>Review Compliance Strategy</p>	
	<p>Honorary Rangers Safe use of honorary rangers to provide effective compliance coverage across the Taranaki region</p>		<p>Renew ranger warrants for existing rangers Paperwork submitted by Aug 2021</p>	
<p>Habitat management Protecting / improving habitat for sports fish & game is a fundamental and effective means to sustaining the fish & game resource in the interests of licence holders</p>	<p>Taranaki Freshwater Plan Sports fish and game habitat will be protected by effective provisions in this Plan. This will also limit the resources F&G expends on addressing individual consent applications freeing these resources up to be used elsewhere</p>	<p>Actively engage in the process to protect and enhance the interests of Taranaki hunters and anglers</p>		
	<p>Review our long-term approach F&G expend considerable resources actively participating in individual consent processes which are not available to be used</p>		<p>Review strategic approach (to include priorities and time commitments vs outcomes). This is dependent on progress with the Taranaki Freshwater Plan</p>	

<p><i>elsewhere</i></p> <p>Habitat enhancement <i>Take opportunities by working co-operatively to share knowledge, promote, fund and encourage landowners and groups to improve habitat for the benefit of sports fish and gamebird species and fishing and hunting opportunity</i></p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="193 902 339 1379"></td> <td data-bbox="193 678 339 902"></td> <td data-bbox="193 454 339 678">Establish environmental award</td> <td data-bbox="193 217 339 454"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" data-bbox="339 217 703 1379"> <p>Promote and develop quality wetland and upland game habitats in association with private landowners and other agencies and including by promoting the GBHT and H&H funds</p> <p><i>At least 3 applications to GBHT & H&H fund per year</i></p> <p>Keep up to date with current predator control techniques and operations and actively seek to implement effective programmes as opportunities arise</p> <p><i>Explore hunter interest in participating in programme for Nukumarū wildlife area by May 2019</i></p> <p><i>If sufficient interest implement programme by January 2020</i></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="703 902 844 1379">Promote practical outcomes out of the Mallard Research Project</td> <td data-bbox="703 678 844 902"></td> <td data-bbox="703 454 844 678"></td> <td data-bbox="703 217 844 454"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="844 902 1026 1379"> <p>Article in 2019 Hunting newsletter</p> <p>Orautoha riparian protection works</p> <p><i>Submit funding application April 2019</i></p> <p><i>Complete annual work programmes as per funding application</i></p> </td> <td data-bbox="844 678 1026 902"></td> <td data-bbox="844 454 1026 678"></td> <td data-bbox="844 217 1026 454"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" data-bbox="1026 217 1243 1379"> <p>Take opportunities to work with community/ iwi groups on habitat improvement projects</p> <p><i>Successfully undertake governance role for Whangāehu Freshwater Improvement Fund</i></p> <p><i>Represent F&G in Whanganui in TeAwa Tupua process</i></p> </td> </tr> </table>			Establish environmental award		<p>Promote and develop quality wetland and upland game habitats in association with private landowners and other agencies and including by promoting the GBHT and H&H funds</p> <p><i>At least 3 applications to GBHT & H&H fund per year</i></p> <p>Keep up to date with current predator control techniques and operations and actively seek to implement effective programmes as opportunities arise</p> <p><i>Explore hunter interest in participating in programme for Nukumarū wildlife area by May 2019</i></p> <p><i>If sufficient interest implement programme by January 2020</i></p>				Promote practical outcomes out of the Mallard Research Project				<p>Article in 2019 Hunting newsletter</p> <p>Orautoha riparian protection works</p> <p><i>Submit funding application April 2019</i></p> <p><i>Complete annual work programmes as per funding application</i></p>				<p>Take opportunities to work with community/ iwi groups on habitat improvement projects</p> <p><i>Successfully undertake governance role for Whangāehu Freshwater Improvement Fund</i></p> <p><i>Represent F&G in Whanganui in TeAwa Tupua process</i></p>			
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<p>Simplify operational outputs and coding <i>Provide effective and helpful reporting while minimising</i></p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1243 902 1386 1379">Implement any outcomes of National Council financial review</td> <td data-bbox="1243 678 1386 902"></td> <td data-bbox="1243 454 1386 678"></td> <td data-bbox="1243 217 1386 454"></td> </tr> </table>	Implement any outcomes of National Council financial review																			
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<p>Administration <i>Effective and concise</i></p>																					

<p>administrative support which ensures accurate reporting to support sound financial management and efficient use of resources in the best interests of the licence holder and fish & game resource</p>	<p>unnecessary detail and the time and resources this involves which can be used elsewhere</p>				
<p>New Plymouth and Whanganui offices Provide effective and healthy office space including storage which is also obvious and accessible to our users and the general public</p>	<p>Update Whanganui signage and office interior</p>				
<p>Administrative improvements Make best use of new systems and technology to maximise administrative efficiencies and minimise costs so resources are available for use elsewhere</p>					
<p>Sports fish monitoring and management To obtain necessary information and undertake effective management actions</p>	<p>Obtain baseline information for key streams To better understand key fisheries and identify threats and opportunities to the maintenance of important angling resources</p>	<p>Report on Waiwhakaho system</p>	<p>Retaruke River</p>		
	<p>Investigate value of stocking specific streams and lakes To ensure any stocking</p>	<p>Review and refine stocking plan for region</p>	<p>Implement stocking plan</p>		

<p>to sustainably manage sports fish populations across the region so as to foster angler success and satisfaction such that they remain in the sport.</p>	<p>programme is effective in terms of a return to the angler, is socially appropriate and a sound use of what are limited resources</p>	<p>Undertake releases and monitoring of lower Patea River under contract to Trustpower Ltd Meet annual contract obligations</p>	
<p>Investigate opportunities to restore fisheries Some previously important fisheries have declined over time and there maybe opportunities to restore some of these to the benefit of local anglers</p>	<p>Timaru Stream Stony River</p>		
<p>Improve angler access Fundamental to a successful fishery is that anglers need to be able to readily access and utilise the available fish population.</p>	<p>Provide for increased angling access around Lake Mangamahoe through provision of two angling platforms Completion of 1 platform by Aug 2019</p>		
<p>Use of angler surveys and diaries Angler surveys and diaries provide a mechanism to effectively monitor many of the regions fisheries which otherwise would be outside the resources available to F&G. This information is important for assessing angler</p>	<p>Develop angler diary programme Each year continue to promote scheme and encourage anglers to participate, and produce annual report on results.</p>		

	<p>satisfaction, making management responses including regulation setting and also in promoting the importance of the fishery in resource consent and community processes</p>		
<p>Management Plan This statutory requirement formally reflects the aspirations of hunters and anglers and provides high level direction and guidance for management activities and also other statutory plans in the interests of the resource and users</p>	<p>Review Management Plan The Plan is required to be reviewed in whole no later than 10 years after it was approved. Any review will include the opportunity for submissions by hunters and anglers and F&G will also consult with other parties, iwi and agencies as it sees appropriate to ensure the plan is comprehensive, effective and of value.</p>	<p>Review and complete new Management Plan (expires 8 August 2021)</p> <p>2019- 20 begin process by preparing draft and begin consultation with licence holders and other parties</p>	

<p>Hatchery Stocking appropriate waterways with trout is an effective way to increase angling opportunity. In particular stocking lakes and impoundments close to urban centres can be highly valued by family and other groups contributing to a healthier lifestyle and enhancing support for fishing and F&G. It is also an important tool to introduce budding anglers to fishing and protecting the licence base</p>	<p>Long-term operation Need to ensure the hatchery operation is an efficient, effective and sustainable approach to meeting the stocking objectives.</p>	<p>Review requirements and options. Will be influenced by stocking studies above, children's fishing day review and also by NP office requirements</p>	<p>Implement decisions</p>	
<p>Gamebird monitoring and investigations To obtain necessary information and undertake effective management actions to sustainably manage gamebird</p>	<p>Mallard Duck monitoring Obtaining an accurate estimate of the duck population annually to set season regulations is fraught with difficulties and is resource intensive. Furthermore the regulation setting timetable means substantial population changes may occur between</p>	<p>Complete Waimarino banding and report on monitoring and management implications.</p>	<p>Implement banding protocol for Whanganui Select and trap first sites 2020</p>	

<p>populations across the region to maximise hunter success and satisfaction so they remain in the sport.</p>	<p>any monitoring and regulation setting and the new hunting season. However potentially hunting mortality may either be negligible, compensatory and/ or naturally reduce when populations are low anyway. An alternative approach if the population is robust & hunting mortality is minor is to focus on maintaining consistent regulations which allow for a reasonable bag and season length at minimal risk to the population. This manages hunter expectations and allows them to invest with some certainty to the future while freeing up management resources</p>	<p>Investigate movement of ducks between high and low country and implications for any monitoring programme</p> <p>Report on initial implications from Waimarino banding project in report above</p>	<p>Complete site selection and undertake full banding 2021 including recovery of bands</p>
<p>Pukeko monitoring Large aggregations of pukeko create problems for landowners and create a hunting opportunity for licence holders. However over much of the regions numbers are very low so it is essential to have sound monitoring information so as to set effective regulations which maximise opportunity while ensuring the sustainability of</p>	<p>Pukeko monitoring Large aggregations of pukeko create problems for landowners and create a hunting opportunity for licence holders. However over much of the regions numbers are very low so it is essential to have sound monitoring information so as to set effective regulations which maximise opportunity while ensuring the sustainability of</p>	<p>Review option of a summer season</p>	

	<p><i>the regional populations.</i></p> <p>New opportunities <i>There are potentially a number of ways the resource may be supplemented and hunting undertaken. So long as any new approach does not unreasonably impact on other hunters then this another opportunity that maybe valued by a segment of licence holders.</i></p>	<p>Resolve permits to rear, release and disturb</p>	<p>Review criteria/ policy to rear and release upland game</p>			
<p>Promote table qualities of the resource. <i>An important part of the sport for some hunters is the taking of prime food for the table and adds additional value to their sport. Making use of shot game as a natural, healthy food also makes hunting more acceptable to the general public</i></p>		<p>Locate and publicise quality gamebird recipes especially for paradise duck</p>				<p>Re-survey of aspirations of upland game hunters</p>
<p>Hunter aspirations <i>In order to best manage the resource and opportunities it is essential to understand the aspirations of Taranaki hunters and what they seek from their hunting experience.</i></p>	<p>Survey of aspirations of waterfowl hunters</p>					

TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

The Chairman

Taranaki Fish and Game Council

UPLAND GAME PROPERTIES WITH SPECIAL CONDITIONS

New Zealand Council seeks comment from regional Fish & Game Councils on the attached paper.

The basis of the paper is that legal advice received from Sir Geoffrey Palmer is that current permits issued under the Wildlife Act to allow upland game properties to operate with special conditions that involve selling hunting opportunity for a fee are ultra vires. Put simply in his view the Act does not allow for a fee to be charged for gamebird hunting. Department of Conservation lawyers agree with this interpretation.

The outcome of this is that in the knowledge that these are conditions are most likely illegal then the Minister can no longer sign off these special conditions as part of the annual Game Gazette Notice process. In the interim the suggested remedy is to move pheasant and red-legged partridge on existing preserves only to schedule 3 of the Wildlife Act for 3 years. Schedule 3 contains wildlife that may be hunted and killed subject to the Minister's notification. Operating under Schedule 3 there is no requirement that hunters hold a current gamebird licence.

The New Zealand Council now seeks feedback on the future direction regarding upland game preserves.

Background

Upland game preserves have always been contentious in NZ reflecting concern over the sale of hunting rights and potential privatisation of the hunting resource. Nevertheless a small number have been in place for several decades now. This becomes an advantage in terms of discussing this issue as we can discuss what the actual outcomes have been rather than it being about potential issues.

Consistently 20 or so preserves with special conditions have been registered at any time though individual preserves have come and gone over this period. This tends to reflect that the process of operating a preserve is expensive which is echoed in the price and which in turn limits the market for this sort of opportunity. The attached paper from Hawkes Bay Fish & Game provides usage details for several of the larger operations. Across the last three years these averaged 17 hunts per property per year involving 64 hunters each year per property. However many of these hunters are regular visitors to hunting preserves over the course of the season and it is not known how many different hunters actually utilise this opportunity. In my limited experience while there are occasional hunters who try this every now and again the preserves attract a core of hunters who attend several or more hunts a year often across different properties. For these hunters the opportunity is clearly valued, however this core group can only support so many preserves and in this way it appears to be self-limiting.

The paper also highlights that preserves are also highly valued by some gamebird licence holders (and others) who enjoy working there as beaters or for the opportunity to work their gun dogs over numerous birds in any day.

It is also important to recognise that there is a continuum ranging from fully commercial preserves to those simply trying to recover some of their costs associated with creating their own hunting opportunity. There is also a group who do not charge a fee and are not covered by these special conditions but nevertheless buy in and rear pheasants for their own hunting.

A very key difference from the private hunting situation in Europe so disliked by NZ hunters is that there has been no capture of the public resource here. Instead the preserves create an additional opportunity by rearing their own birds.

Where to from here

Short of the philosophical debate I'm not aware of any disadvantages from the operation of the existing preserves and indeed there are some advantages. Birds clearly spill over into adjacent properties, older roosters are re-released into public hunting areas and licence holders enjoy working their dogs and taking part in the day.

Furthermore those hunters on the preserves are currently all gamebird licence holders too. It may not be everyone's cup of tea but in the absence of any demonstrated negative aspects if this is how some of our licence holders obtain enjoyment (and value from being a licence holder) then why not?

This is another example of the inevitable tension between tradition and evolution that resides in our sport. Many traditional aspects go to the heart of the whole culture and ethos around hunting, nevertheless we also have to also recognise that this is the 21st century. A lot of our hunters are urban, time poor and struggle for access – and preserves provide an opportunity for some of these hunters to stay in the sport with no impact on other hunters.

To this end I suggest that in the absence of any identified detrimental impacts that preserves provide a small but valued opportunity for some of our licence holders and that this opportunity should be retained if possible.

On the basis that we accept fully commercial preserves than I suggest it naturally follows that we would accept smaller scale family or group syndicates selling some opportunity to help recover their costs of creating hunting for themselves.

This reflects that to buy birds in and rear these is expensive. To go through this often family groups and syndicates quite understandably then want to be able to shoot more of what they rear than current F&G limits may allow. To be able to go outside these limits is often the primary driver for seeking a special permit. On the other hand, groups which are just hunting the birds themselves may potentially not bother with the complexity of obtaining this special permit and simply operate beneath the radar which is not ideal for a number of reasons. Therefore any permit process in the future needs to be easily and readily complied with.

The sale of opportunity to hunt captive reared mallards is not so straightforward. With pheasant and red-legged partridge hunters are paying to hunt birds which are in addition to the public resource. However with captive reared mallards there is obviously a significant opportunity to draw wild birds onto the property as well and in effect hunters may be being charged to hunt the public resource which would be a whole lot less palatable to most NZ hunters. In addition these birds are not available to other licence holders.

In my opinion it should not be permitted to;

1. Charge for hunting of captive reared mallards
2. Hunt ducks on properties where a fee is being charged to hunt pheasant, so as to avoid any 'grey area'.

However where no fee is being paid to hunt any species then it is difficult to see any difference in terms of the public resource between rearing captive reared mallards and any other landowner feeding out on a large scale to attract ducks onto their property.

RECOMMENDATION

That Taranaki Fish & Game Council;

1. SUPPORTS the operation of upland game properties with special conditions for the principle purpose of providing a guaranteed hunting opportunity for a fee
2. SUPPORTS non-commercial upland game properties operated by families, private syndicates or friends to provide an immediate and guaranteed hunting opportunity
3. Does NOT SUPPORT the hunting of mallards or other gamebirds (for a fee or not) on a property which has upland game hunting for a fee
4. SUPPORTS the hunting of mallards or other gamebirds without a fee on an upland game property with special conditions which allows upland game hunting without a fee
5. SUPPORTS legislation being changed to allow for the sale of hunting rights on upland game properties with special conditions but maintain the prohibition on the sale of hunting rights in all other situations.

Glenn Maclean

Regional Manager

30 January 2019

UPLAND GAME PROPERTIES WITH SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Prepared by: Robert Sowman, Policy & Planning Manager, NZ Fish and Game Council

The New Zealand Fish and Game Council (NZ Council) at its meeting of 23 November 2018 agreed to send a letter to owners of upland game properties with special conditions (game preserves) setting out what the situation is and consult with them for feedback before making a recommendation to the Minister of Conservation:

Resolved (Andy Harris & Dan Isbister)

Agree to send a letter to Upland Game Preserve owners setting out what the situation is and asking them for feedback before making a recommendation to the Minister:

1. a. We have taken legal advice on the practice of upland game preserves.
 - b. That advice was shared with DOC and they agree with the legal advice
 - c. Our suggested remedy is to move pheasant and red-legged partridge to Schedule 3 of Wildlife Act for three years.
 - d. Include Sir Geoffrey's opinion in the letter
 - e. Ask for feedback by 29 March 2019.

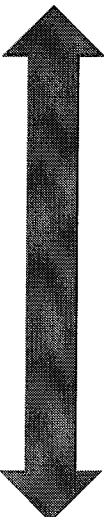
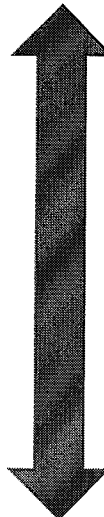
2. Consult and ask for comment from Fish and Game Councils by 29 March 2019.

This letter was sent to game preserve operators on Monday 26 November 2018, along with the legal advice from Sir Geoffrey Palmer. This material was also sent to Fish and Game Council Chairs and regional offices.

In keeping with resolution 2 above, this memo seeks consultation and comment from Fish and Game Councils. A set of questions below has been provided to assist you in this feedback. Based on responses, the NZ Council will address the issue and your support or otherwise at its April 2019 meeting.

Please provide this feedback to the NZ Council office by Friday 29 March 2019.

Variations of arrangements found with designated upland game properties

	Fully commercial	Property purposely designed with feed and shelter belts, may include lodging and other hosting facilities. Hunting fee required. May provide a keeper, arranges for dog handlers and beaters. Offers booking/reservation for any or all of the following: driven game, guided hunting, and walked-up.	<i>No daily bag limit, harvest both sexes, & potential for extending season length beyond 'normal' game season</i>	Public by arrangement	
	Personal cost	Hunting fee by syndicate holders (usually hunters are the same group of people). Landowner arrangement with syndicate. No non-invited hunting allowed.		Private	
		Hunting costs shared by 1 or more hunters (with non-paying invited friend(s) on particular days). Landowner arrangement excludes non-invited hunting.			

In the 2018 Open Season for Game Gazette there were 21 registered upland game properties with special conditions. On these properties, season duration varied from 5 May 2018 to 3 May 2019 to two open periods from 5 May to 26 August 2018 and 6 April 2019 to 3 May 2019. In three regions the season was 5 May to 26 August 2018 (i.e. followed the public open season for pheasant).

A no limit daily bag applied for all upland game properties with special conditions including the harvest of cock and hen birds.

The important distinction is whether the opportunity to hunt is being provided to hunters for a fee

Where a fee occurs in any variation described in the above table, these properties can no longer be allowed to operate under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Act.

If there are cases within the 21 gazetted properties where the opportunity to hunt does not involve a fee to the landowner and/or operator, then there could be a case made that these might legitimately continue to operate within the legal advice provided by Sir Geoffrey Palmer QC.

What is not included as upland game properties with special conditions?

Hunting pheasant or red-legged partridge outside of these 21 gazetted properties will not be affected by this proposed change. Hunting remains permitted within the public open season (excluding gazetted properties) and for the 1 to 5 (depending on region) cock birds only daily bag limit. Where 1 or more hunters hunt public open spaces or wild populations on private land.

Questions

1. Does your Council support the operation of upland game properties with special conditions for the principle purpose of providing a guaranteed hunting opportunity for a fee?
2. Is there support for non-commercial (i.e. where hunting is not being provided for a fee) upland game properties operated by families, private syndicates or friends to provide an immediate and guaranteed hunting opportunity?
3. If F&G allows pheasant/quail/partridge hunting on upland game properties with special conditions for a fee, should it also allow hunting of mallards or other gamebirds on that property for a fee?
4. If F&G allows pheasant/quail/partridge hunting on upland game properties with special conditions without a fee, should it also allow hunting of mallards or other gamebirds on that property without a fee?
5. Would you support legislation being changed to allow the sale of hunting rights on upland game properties with special conditions but maintain the prohibition on the sale of hunting rights in all other hunting situations?

Hawkes Bay Fish & Game Region - Upland Game Properties

A brief summary of data gathered from upland game property hunt days from 2016-2018 and other influences the properties have had in the region.

The following summaries have been gathered from data that has been collated from upland game properties that have been operating in the Hawkes Bay Fish and Game Region (HBFG) from 2016 to 2018. These include the Whanawhana, Tuna Nui and Ngamatea properties.

Recording schedules from all hunts undertaken on these properties are filled out and handed in to HBFG at the end of the season. All data from the last three seasons have been collated and summarised to provide an overview of the participation involved and the harvest of birds.

For the 2018 season, Tuna Nui staff also recorded data on the attendance of hunters and support staff/volunteers that were involved on each hunt and the hours involved. This information has been summarised and comparisons made to the hours spent by all Hawkes Bay waterfowlers and upland game hunters in the region.

Data has also been collated on other aspects that have resulted from the presence of upland game properties in the region, this includes data on; pest control, junior hunts and public releases of pheasants for hunting.

Hawkes Bay Upland Game Property Hunt Data

Table 1 below is a full summary of data gathered from each properties recording schedule from the 2016, 2017 and 2018 seasons. The commercial properties (paying hunters) are Whanawhana and Tuna Nui. The syndicate property (family/friends funded) is Ngamatea. In total there was 941 hunter days that were undertaken by hunters not from within the Hawkes Bay region, this compares to 580 hunter days from hunters within Hawkes Bay.

Table1. 2016-2018 Upland Game Property Hunt data

Property type	Hunts	Hunters	HB Hunters	Hunters other region	Overseas hunter	Birds shot	Birds Released	% Shot	Unshot Birds
ALL	152	1525	580	829	112	34523	97700	35%	63177
Commercial	128	1217	309	795	109	29723	85900	35%	56177
Syndicate	24	308	271	34	3	4800	11800	40%	7000

Av/yr 51 508 193 276 37 11,508 32,567 21,059

Table 2. Averages per hunt day

Property type	Hunts	Hunters	HB Hunters	Hunters other region	Overseas hunter	Birds shot
ALL	152	10.0	3.8	5.5	0.7	230.2
Commercial	128	9.5	2.4	6.2	0.9	235.9
Syndicate	24	12.8	11.3	1.4	0.1	200.0

Table 2 above, highlights what an individual hunt looks like for each property type. The syndicate property averages 3 more hunters per hunt day, compared to commercial properties, with 88% of the syndicate hunters being from Hawkes Bay, this compares to just 25% on a commercial property. Commercial properties average one international hunter per hunt day.

Upland game property participation vs wider regional hunter effort

Tables 3. and 4. outline the total hours involved for all personnel attending a commercial upland game property over the 2018 season. Table 3 shows the actual recorded hours from Tuna Nui in the 2018 season against data gathered from the gamebird hunter survey for the 2018 season. Hunter hours from Tuna Nui is equal to 54% of the total upland game hunter hours for the Hawkes Bay region. When adding all the volunteer (minders, beaters, pickers etc.) hours this is equal to almost two times the total upland game hunter hours and 15% of total game bird hunter hours for Hawkes Bay.

Table 3. 2018 Gamebird Hunter Survey Hours vs recorded Tuna Nui Hours for 2018 season

Hunting Type	Total Hours 2018
HB waterfowl	42627
HB upland game	3462
HB Total Public Hunting	46089
Tuna Nui Hunter	1869
Tuna Nui Volunteers	4980
Tuna Nui Total	6849

Table 4. Estimated total participation hours of commercial upland game properties - 2018 season

Estimated Tuna Nui + Whanawhana hours 2018	
Hunter	3738
Volunteer	9960
Total	13698

With Tuna Nui and Whanawhana having almost identical hunt day averages, it is assumed that the hunts themselves are run with similar numbers of personal involved, this has been verified by speaking to Whanawhana staff as well. Tuna Nui's hours have therefore been doubled to provide an estimate of total hours involved for the two commercial properties over one season. When comparing this estimate to the total hours for ALL gamebird hunting, including waterfowl, hunter hours on the two commercial properties is equal to 8% of the total Hawkes Bay Hunter effort. When adding the hours from all the other personnel involved on the hunt days this figure rises to 30%.

Other influences of upland game properties in Hawkes Bay

Public release of pheasants

With the presence of upland game properties in Hawkes Bay as well as the New Zealand Gamebirds breeding facility, Hawkes Bay Fish and Game has been able to, in some years, acquire surplus pheasants at the end of the breeding or hunting season. This has been for the purpose of releasing them into public hunting areas to supplement the wild population. These releases can provide a larger population for hunters to have access to, increasing the pheasant hunting opportunities in the region. This has occurred in the past and Table 5 represents data gathered from birds released for the 2013 gamebird season. In total, 200 surplus cock pheasants were gifted by New Zealand Gamebirds. These were released in popular pheasant hunting areas in Hawkes Bay in September, 9 months before the start of the hunting season. These released birds were banded so that they could be identified from wild birds. Over the 2013 season a total of 51, or 26%, of the birds released were shot by hunters. This is considered a high return rate as managed upland game properties harvest an average of 35% of their released birds and their birds are heavily managed to keep them on the property. The public released birds had to survive and stay within the public hunting areas for 9 months before hunters had the opportunity to hunt them.

Table 5. Released pheasants onto public hunting areas C/o NZ Gamebirds- 2013 hunting season

Release Location	No. released	No. shot	% Recovered
Hb, Tutaekuri Road	20	7	0.35
Tukituki Rv, Walker Road	50	15	0.30
Waipawa Rv Plantation Rd	60	17	0.28
Ngaruroro River, Maraekakho	60	11	0.18
Waipawa Rv, Stockade Rd	10	1	0.10
Total	200	51	0.26

Junior Hunt Programme

One of the benefits of upland game properties in Hawkes Bay has been the ability to host 'Junior Hunts' on these properties. In 2008, the first junior hunt was hosted by Glencoe Station and was organised through colleges in Hawkes Bay that had claybird shooting teams. After 2008 it changed to providing the chance for juniors who had purchased a gamebird licence for that season to enter the draw to win a spot on one of the hunt days available that year, this helped reward those juniors who had purchased a licence, encouraged others to do the same in following seasons and helped ensure the hunts were targeting juniors interested in the sport of game bird hunting. Hunts have occurred on all commercial upland game properties that have ever operated in the Hawkes Bay region. This has resulted in 181 junior hunt days (10 juniors hunting on one day is '10 junior hunt days'), less than 181 total individuals have been involved as some juniors have been lucky enough to attend more than one hunt. Table 6 also highlights the number of other people involved in the day. For every one junior, approximately three other people have been involved in the junior hunt programme and have therefore had exposure to game bird hunting in a controlled and positive way.

Table 6. Junior Hunt participation 2008-2018

Personel	Attendance Days
Juniors	181
Parents	181
Support	≈350

Predator Control

Predator control is a vital component of operating a successful upland game property. The release of large numbers of gamebirds provides a great food resource to any predators, such as wild cats, that exist on these properties. Without a thorough and continues trapping regime predators have the ability to inflict huge losses to upland game properties and disrupt how the property and hunts operate. All upland game properties are well aware of this and are continually trapping. From speaking to staff from the properties, information was obtained on the estimated numbers of predators trapped over a season on their respective properties. Table 7 provides a basic summary of this information. In discussions with property staff it was also noted that in areas there has been an increase in the presence of native and non native wildlife on the properties. This has included increased sightings of quail, Tui, Wood Pigeon etc. This is likely a result of the ongoing predator control that is undertaken on these properties. A significant note of all upland game properties and the New Zealand Gamebird facility, has been the establishment of kārearea or the New Zealand Falcon. This has been attributed to the increase of small birds on these properties which are a great food source for the falcon as they are a bird of prey. The increase in small birds is likely a result of predator control and the increase of feed which is available due to the planting of cover crops etc.

Table 7. Predator control on upland game properties

Trapping results (per property per season)	
Cats	≈150
stoats	≈8 to 10
ferrets	≈2 to 5

Public access points for hunting close to upland game properties

With upland game properties only harvesting 35% of the birds they release, it is a common understanding that large numbers of pheasants spread well beyond the boundaries of the property, especially once the hunting season is over, feeders are no longer topped up and the breeding season results in dominant cock birds pushing others away. Coupled with the fact that both Whanawhana and Tuna Nui border, or are very close to, major rivers, it is almost certain that birds use the rivers as a corridor to venture well beyond their original release locations and to inhabit. This is backed up with the increased hunting pressure that public areas on these rivers have received since the establishment of preserves in these locations and others such as Glencoe station. The owners of the Whanawhana property have witnessed a large increase in people hunting the Ngaruroro River via the access point beside their property since they began operating. They also noted that hunters generally have a high success rate when hunting there. This has historically not been a popular pheasant hunting area. The Ngaruroro River at Maraekakaho has also become one of the regions more popular hunting areas. The huntable area is quite large, void of cycle trails, is 15km down stream of Whanawhana and is only 6km from Glencoe station. Hunting at Maraekakaho gained in popularity from when Glencoe started operating as an upland game property. Maraekakaho has remained a popular hunting area since Glencoe has stopped operating and has been a site which has had surplus cock pheasants, from New Zealand Gamebirds, released there.

As well as public hunting areas, there has also been the establishment of pheasant populations on private land in the surrounding areas of these properties. Some populations have been noted some distances from the upland game properties. These areas have generally had no or very little known populations of pheasants before the establishment of upland game properties. Although there has been no real data gathered on this spread of pheasants and the establishment of new populations, it is commonly known, discussed and heard about, from hunters and property owners in these areas who have commented on these new sightings and the establishment of pheasant populations in their areas.

TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

The Chairman

Taranaki Fish and Game Council

SETTING NATIONAL POLICY

New Zealand Council seeks comment from regional Fish & Game Councils on the attached paper.

In itself the purpose of having National Policy is worthy and contributes to the organisation doing business in a consistent and professional manner.

The development of National Policy has a statutory basis which includes "*develop, in consultation with Fish and Game Councils, national policies for the carrying out of its functions for sports fish and game*". The draft policy details that Fish and Game Councils shall be given opportunity to consider and provide feedback on draft national policy, however there is no guidance on how this feedback might look. Is it envisaged that any response is simply "yes we agree" or "no we don't" which seems to be how feedback has been treated to date? Especially when there has been considerable discussion at regional level about suggested amendments this response can feel somewhat disingenuous. Alternatively a mechanism should be identified to enable the rationale for possible changes or amendments arising from regional discussions to be put in front of National Councillors for their consideration.

One possible mechanism is that an option exist in the policy for a Regional Council to prepare a concise report following the council meeting which details the Council's position and rationale for any recommended changes. This report would be signed by the chair and included with the relevant agenda item in the National Council agenda.

RECOMMENDATION

That Taranaki Fish & Game Council support the draft policy on Setting National Policy with the inclusion of a paragraph detailing the format in which regional councils may provide feedback and how this shall be circulated to National Councillors.

Glenn Maclean

Regional Manager

30 January 2019



27 November 2018

Regional Managers/Chief Executives

SETTING NATIONAL POLICY

The purpose of this letter is to consult with your Council on the attached policy approved by the New Zealand Fish and Game Council on Friday 23 November 2018.

Feedback is sought from Fish and Game Councils with the intention of it becoming national policy.

Please provide comments by 17 May 2019 for consideration at the following NZ Council meeting.

Regards

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Robert Sowman'.

Robert Sowman
Policy & Planning Manager

Statutory managers of freshwater sports fish, game birds and their habitats

New Zealand Council

Level 2, The Dominion Building, 78 Victoria Street, Wellington 6011. P.O. Box 25-055, Wellington 6146, New Zealand.
Telephone (04) 499 4767 Email nzcouncil@fishandgame.org.nz www.fishandgame.org.nz

SETTING NATIONAL POLICY

New Zealand Council Meeting, November 2018

Prepared by: Robert Sowman, Policy & Planning Manager

Purpose:

1. National policy provides guidance, cohesion and direction to be consistently applied across the organisation. This paper seeks agreement on the process for setting national policy.

Background:

2. The Conservation Act 1987 provides for national policy to be developed by the NZ Fish and Game Council (NZ Council) "*for the carrying out of its functions for sports fish and game*".
3. In setting these functions, Parliament has given the NZ Council a leadership role at the centre of the sports fish and game system to ensure that all parts of the system work together as a coherent whole.

Statutory relevance for FGNZ:

4. As already noted, a central aspect of the NZ Council's co-ordination purpose is its function to "*develop, in consultation with Fish and Game Councils, national policies for the carrying out of its functions for sports fish and game*" (section 26C(1)(a)).¹
5. This function is accompanied by the requirement that Fish and Game Councils "*implement national policy determined by the New Zealand Fish and Game Council*" (section 26Q(1)(e)(v)).

Process:

6. The following provisions shall apply in the preparation and approval of such policy:
 - a. proposed policy initiatives can be put forward by the NZ Council or any Fish and Game Council for consideration by the NZ Council.
 - b. the initiative will be drafted as policy and submitted to the NZ Council for its consideration.
 - c. in determining that policy warrants becoming national policy, the NZ Council must agree to it as draft national policy and consult with Fish and Game Councils.
 - d. following a period (such as one meeting cycle) that allows Fish and Game Councils to consider and provide feedback on the draft national policy, the NZ Council can consider and where necessary amend that policy before resolving to adopt it as national policy.
 - e. once adopted, the NZ Council must circulate the document to all Fish and Game Councils, recording the date it was approved as National Policy.
7. In doing so, there is an expectation that the NZ Council will approach the development of national policies with an open mind to the views of Fish and Game Councils. That said, it does not require that there be complete agreement by all Fish and Game Councils in arriving at that policy.

8. The NZ Council may at any time prepare an amendment to any National Policy. In doing so it is required to follow the same consultation process of notifying Fish and Game Councils and allowing for feedback on what is proposed before the policy is amended.

Recommendation:

That the NZ Council:

1. **Note** that national policy provides guidance, cohesion and direction for all 13 Fish and Game Councils.
2. **Agree**, subject to any modifications determined at the November 2018 NZ Council meeting, that this policy be approved for consultation with Fish and Game Councils.
3. **Agree** that once approved, this policy be consulted with Fish and Game Councils to seek feedback by 17 May 2019, with the intention of it becoming national policy at the June 2019 NZ Council meeting.

Document Status

File Reference.	Version	Date prepared	Author	Date Submitted to NZC:
H\NZC1800 Organisational Coordination, Planning & Reporting\Coordination General\Policies	v.1	24 Oct 2018	Robert Sowman	November 2018
Summary				Date approved
				23 November 2018

TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

The Chairman

Taranaki Fish and Game Council

BEQUESTS POLICY

New Zealand Council seeks comment from regional Fish & Game Councils on the attached paper.

The policy sets out to ensure any bequests to a regional Fish & Game Council are managed appropriately, used in a manner consistent with legislative requirements and the wishes of the donor and all conducted in a transparent manner.

RECOMMENDATION

That Taranaki Fish & Game Council SUPPORTS this draft bequest policy for adoption as National Policy.

Glenn Maclean

Regional Manager

30 January 2019



27 November 2018

Regional Managers/Chief Executives

FISH AND GAME NEW ZEALAND BEQUESTS POLICY

The purpose of this letter is to consult with your Council on the attached policy approved by the New Zealand Fish and Game Council on Friday 23 November 2018.

Feedback is sought from Fish and Game Councils with the intention of it becoming national policy.

Please provide comments by 17 May 2019 for consideration at the following NZ Council meeting.

Regards

Robert Sowman
Policy & Planning Manager

Statutory managers of freshwater sports fish, game birds and their habitats

New Zealand Council

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FISH & GAME NEW ZEALAND BEQUESTS POLICY

New Zealand Council Meeting, November 2018

Prepared by: Robert Sowman, Policy & Planning Manager

Purpose

1. To establish a uniform policy relating to the acceptance and utilisation of bequests.

Background

2. It has been agreed Fish & Game NZ (FGNZ) need to establish a bequest policy for all councils to establish the parameters for the general management of bequests.
3. There have been several cases over the years where individual New Zealanders have enquired about making a bequest to FGNZ. Having no policy or guidelines in place at the time meant that these opportunities were not followed up. The legal implications for FGNZ were canvassed and it was established that FGNZ is entitled to receive bequeathed funds and/or other donations.
4. Recently issues have been raised in relation to a bequest accepted by one of the Fish and Game Councils and a national bequest policy would have assisted in this situation.
5. Eastern Fish and Game Council have written (see attached) to the NZ Council Chairperson supporting the development of national bequest policy.

Statutory relevance for FGNZ

6. The thirteen councils within FGNZ (NZ Council and 12 regional councils) are established as public entities under the Conservation Act 1987 and, under that Act, F&G councils are not prohibited from receiving funds under a bequest policy.
7. A constraint on FGNZ is that it must exercise its powers, rights or privileges for the purpose of performing its functions (according to section 26(B)(3)). Furthermore, although FGNZ is not a Crown Entity under the Crown Entities Act 2004, it is a public entity which has Crown Entity obligations under subpart 2 of Part 5 of the Public Finance Act 1989.
8. This means that FGNZ can use such (bequest) money received for performing its functions under the Conservation Act 1987, provided it does not engage in any activity that has the predominant purpose of making a commercial gain (section 26R of the CA 1987).

BEQUEST POLICY

9. The Bequest Policy (BP) covers:
 - the process for accepting a bequest.
 - the process for rejecting a bequest.
 - the process for determining the use of bequeathed funds.
 - monitoring and reporting requirements.

The process for accepting a bequest

10. The Council must agree, at a formal meeting, to accept a bequest and the conditions and terms of the bequest. These decisions to accept must be recorded in the minutes of that meeting.
11. If accepted, the funds must be retained in a specified reserve or specified investment account, to be used expressly for holding bequeathed funds. The use of such bank accounts must operate in accordance with section 158 of the Crown Entities Act 2004 (Bank Accounts of Crown Entities).
12. If the funds are required to be held in trust, then the council must set up the appropriate trust structure, ensuring control of the trust sits with the receiving council.
13. The council will not make public any name or other details about a donor without their permission. However, donors may choose to have their contributions acknowledged, to adopt naming rights where the contribution is significant, or to have their names publicly recorded.
14. The specified reserve or trust and accompanying bequest programme should have a name which portrays the use/benefits of the fund.
15. If required, the council and NZC will maintain the confidentiality of all donor and contribution information.
16. Where possible, bequests should allow flexibility, but give pre-eminence to the wishes of the donor.

The process for rejecting a bequest

17. Decisions to accept or reject a bequest must be recorded in the minutes of that meeting.
18. If a bequest is deemed unsuitable for FGZ to administer, (being outside of its statutory functions or conflicted with the agency in question), the council must notify the benefactor and graciously decline the bequest. All cases where offers are declined will remain confidential between FGZ and the proposed donor. Such situations might include:
 - where the conditions attached seriously restrict the use to which FGZ can put the contribution
 - where the cost or administrative work involved is more than the bequest donation is worth
 - results from illegal activity (perceived or known).

The process for determining the use of bequeathed funds

19. Uses of the bequest could be as follows:
 - for special purposes not covered by the usual operational activities of councils or FGZ
 - for activities which could benefit either the whole country or a particular region
 - for unexpected 'disaster management' situations
 - a scholarship programme introduced once a certain level of investment is reached with a defined focus e.g. wildlife management practices or licence holder retention.
20. The following systems and processes need to be established to facilitate the management of the fund:
 - bequeathed funds should be deposited into the specified account and no interest distributed until a council agrees that use of the funds is consistent with the conditions of the bequest.
 - any bequests which have a specified purpose must be used for that purpose

- all specific bequests should be limited in time, or discretion provided to direct the funds to another project, prize or scholarship should the original intention of the bequest become obsolete or not feasible.
- the criteria by which fund application projects are assessed need to be finalised and agreed formally by a council.
- When a council considers using bequest money, it must be addressed in a formal meeting, and have a supporting paper which sets out all the details, including the conditions on which the bequest is accepted and the impact on the funds remaining.
- All decisions on the use of bequest money need to be recorded in council minutes, either in committee or in public, as deemed appropriate by the council.

Monitoring and reporting requirements

21. A council must inform the NZ Council when an offer has been made, how it is to be established and the conditions of the bequest.
22. After a Council has agreed to use bequest funds, in a timely manner, that council must report to the NZ Council on how the conditions of bequests are being met and funds are being distributed.
23. An annual report on the operation of the bequest account(s), copied to the NZ Council, must include the basis of spending, name of the successful applicants receiving funds, where conditions of the bequest may have been amended, and the capital sum remaining.

Recommendation

That the NZ Council:

1. Agree to receive the letter from Eastern Fish and Game Council dated 12 November 2018 on the need for a national bequest policy.
2. Note that a bequest policy will provide guidance and consistency for all 13 Fish and Game Councils.
3. Agree, subject to any modifications determined at the November 2018 NZ Council meeting, that this bequest policy be approved.
4. Agree that once approved, this policy be consulted with Fish and Game Councils to seek feedback by 17 May 2019, with the intention of it becoming national policy at the June 2019 NZ Council meeting.

Document Status

File Reference.	Version	Date prepared	Author	Date Submitted to NZC:
H\NZC1800 Organisational Coordination, Planning & Reporting\ Bequeathing Policy	v.1.1	13 November 2018	Robert Sowman	November 2018
Summary				Date approved
				23 November 2018

TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

The Chairman
Taranaki Fish and Game Council

2019 GAMEBIRD TREND COUNT REPORT

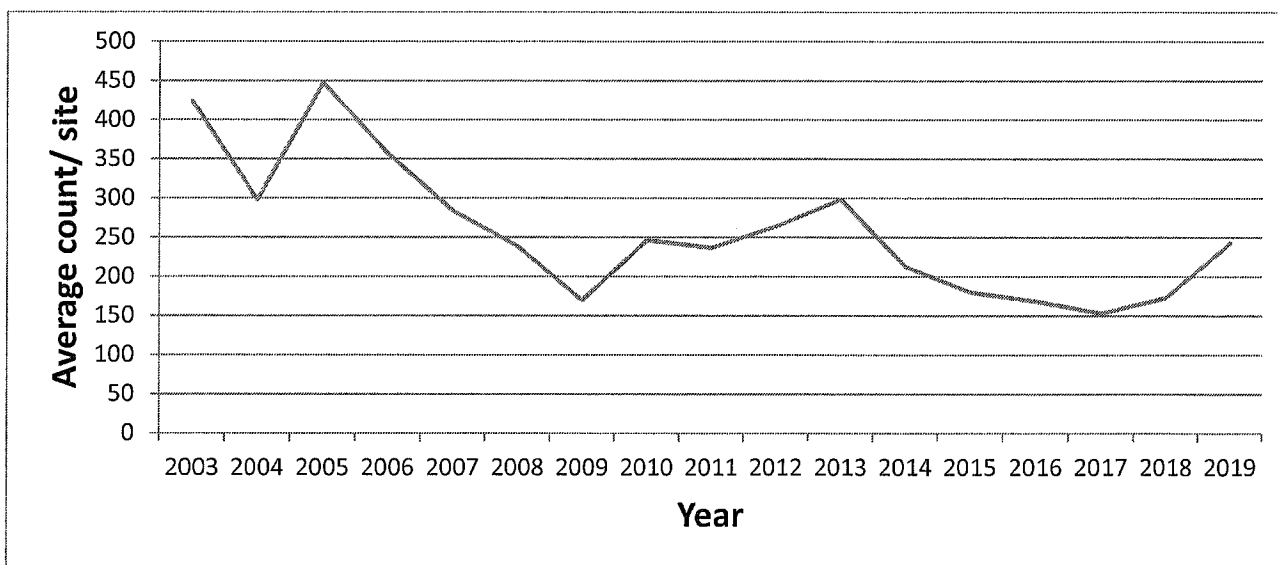
This report presents the January 2019 trend count information for paradise shelduck and black swan and makes recommendations on the provisions of the 2019 *Game Gazette Notice* in respect of these two species. The Council considered information and made initial recommendations regarding the 2019 Game Gazette Notice at its meeting on 8th December 2018, with those provisions relating to the above two species to be re-confirmed at the February 2019 meeting.

PARADISE SHELDUCK

WAIMARINO (AREA A)

A total of 19 Waimarino moult sites and/or properties were visited in January 2019 to count paradise shelduck. The total count of 4,608 paradise shelduck was higher than the 3,975 birds estimated in 2018, 3,518 birds in 2017 and 4,035 birds in 2016. Figure 1 which plots the average number of birds counted per site over the period 2003 to 2019 (to take into account that the total number of sites counted has varied over time) shows a promising upturn but nevertheless confirms that the Waimarino population still remains toward the “low end” of its historical range of abundance.

Figure 1 Average number of paradise shelduck counted per site in Area A 2003 to 2019



The moult distribution is noticeably patchy with numbers conspicuously building in the country southwest of Raetihi. High numbers have been a problem here previously and it is important to work proactively with the station managers to monitor developments. By contrast at many other traditional moult sites numbers remain low.

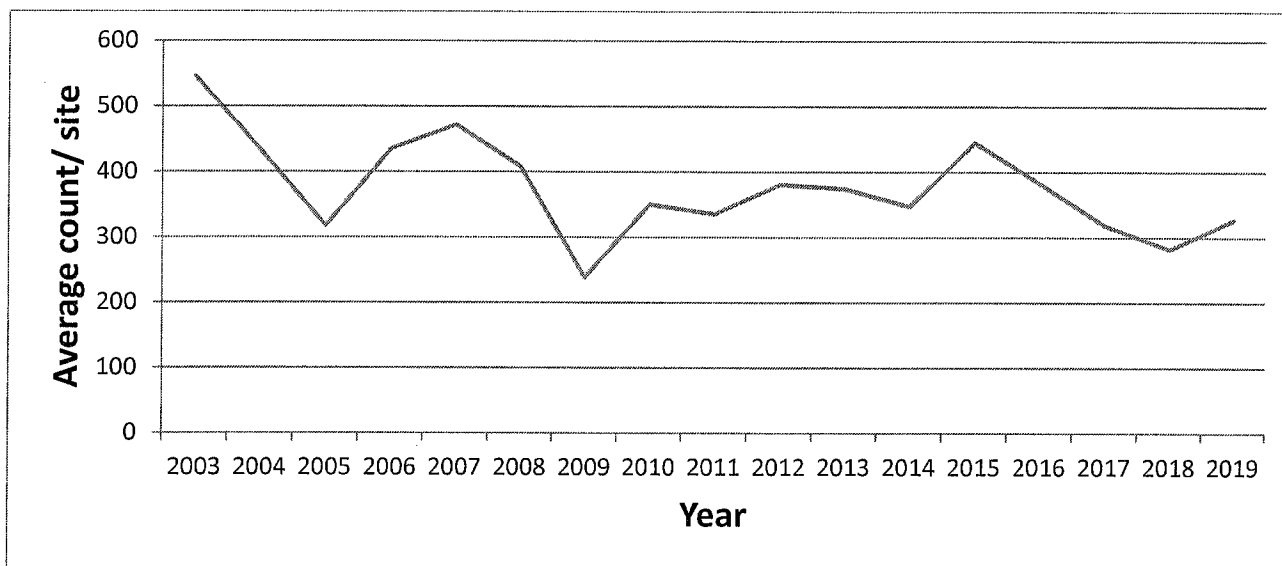
No changes to the 10-bird limit and 8-week season for the Waimarino area (that has been in place since 2010) are recommended for 2019 while we wait to see whether we are seeing the beginning of a sustained recovery

or not. Given the uncertainty and combined with the continuing low numbers over much of the area it is recommended that no special season for paradise shelduck be gazetted in the Waimarino in March 2020.

WHANGANUI (AREA B)

Paradise shelduck were counted at 13 Wanganui coastal and hill country moult sites in January 2019. The total 2019 estimate of 4,246 was slightly up on the 3,945 paradise shelduck estimated in 2018 and 4,137 paradise in 2017 which in-turn were the lowest counts for a decade. The average number of birds per site visited was 327, up on last year but still well down on the long-term average of 376 birds/ site (Figure 2).

Figure 2 Average number of paradise shelduck counted per site in Area B 2003 to 2019



However these figures are a little misleading in that they are bolstered by a significant increase in the count on Morikau Station on the Whanganui River. While the station technically falls into Area B it is likely that this population is much more part of Area A. Over the coastal region numbers remain only steady and at the low end .

The Council has gazetted a 10-bird limit for an 8-week main season for paradise shelduck for many years now in Whanganui. As for the Waimarino, it is recommended that the Council continue to set the same regulations in 2019.

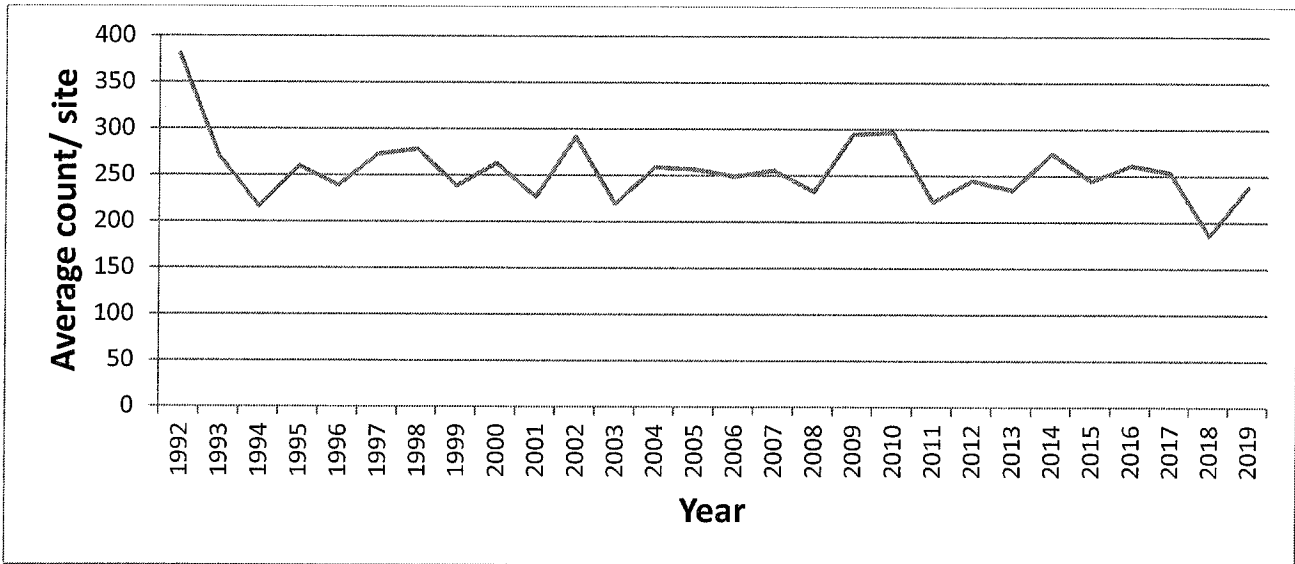
In 2016 the Council decided not to hold a March special season for paradise shelduck in Area B, due to a lack of interest from hunters. On the basis of these counts it is recommended that no special season be gazetted in Whanganui for 2020, with any issues dealt with on a site by site basis through permits to disturb.

TARANAKI PROVINCE (AREA C)

Counts of paradise shelduck were undertaken at 49 sites in Game Management Area C in mid to late January 2019 including sites in the Taranaki eastern hill country, ringplain and coastal areas.

The 2019 estimated total count of 11,663 paradise shelduck is consistent with counts in 2015 to 2017 and up on last year's dip of 9096 birds. Figure 3 highlights that on a bird numbers per site basis that the 2019 average (238 birds) was only slightly down on the long-term average of 251 birds per site.

Figure 3 Average number of paradise shelduck counted per site in Area C 1993 to 2019



In response to the decline last year Council reduced the opening weekend daily bag limit from 15 to 10 paradise shelduck consistent with the limit for the rest of the 8-week season, and also for the rest of the region. While numbers appear to be bouncing back over the ring-plain in particular, counts in the hill country remain modest and in the Waverley area counts continue to trend down consistent with opening day results in recent years and local farmer comment.

Given this variation across Area C and also that at this stage the upturn is limited to a single count it is recommended that Council continue with a 10-bird daily bag limit for opening weekend and across the remainder of the season.

Nevertheless there is potential for problem aggregations of paradise shelduck on the ring-plain in late summer and it is recommended that Council continue with a 2-weekend special season in early March 2020 (29th Feb and 1st March, and 7th & 8th March), with a daily bag limit of 10. This special season has value in allowing hunters the opportunity to disperse birds from areas where they are causing damage to crops or pasture.

BLACK SWAN

WAIMARINO - WHANGANUI HILL COUNTRY

A total of 45 black swan were counted at 11 sites visited in the Waimarino, which was higher than the previous four years and slightly above the longer term (13-year) average of 34 birds.

WHANGANUI COASTAL LAKES

This year we counted 381 swan across 11 sites, the great proportion (213) on Lake Kaitoke. This count is higher than last year (256) and identical to 2017. It is also higher than the long-term average of 322 swan.

NORTH AND SOUTH TARANAKI

Black swan counts in the north and south Taranaki areas (331 swan - 163 swan in north Taranaki and 168 in south Taranaki) remained just above the long-term average (295 swan) in January 2019. However this count was down slightly on last year which in turn was down on the preceding six years.

CENTRAL NEW ZEALAND

The January 2019 count for Lake Wairarapa, Wellington west and Whanganui coastal areas comes to 6,575 swan. The count for the Wellington region (6,194) is about 20% up on last year. Typically we add this count to that for Farewell Spit and the rest of Nelson/Marlborough to estimate the size of the population thought to move around over central NZ. Hopefully we will be able to report the Nelson/ Marlborough count at the meeting however it was not available when the agenda went to print. However as it stands we expect the total count to at least be in the vicinity of the long-term average of 15,717 birds.

In 2003 and 2004 the Council allowed black swan to be harvested throughout the region, rather than only in the Whanganui - Opunake coastal strip, but retained the ban on harvest in the first week of the season. Since 2005, the Council has allowed swan to be harvested throughout the region from opening weekend on and in 2016 the daily bag limit was raised from 1 bird to 2. To date these changes have had little impact on harvest levels, which have mostly remained at less than 100 birds per season though this did rise slightly following the increase in the daily bag limit to an estimated 118 birds in 2017 and 119 birds in 2018.

In the light of the count to date, and also the harvest information, it is recommended that the Council continue with an 8-week hunting season for black swan throughout the region, with a daily bag limit of two swan per hunter.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the recommended conditions for the 2019/2020 game season as agreed at 8th December 2018 meeting be confirmed.

Glenn Maclean and Allen Stancliff
30 January 2019

TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

The Chairman

Taranaki Fish and Game Council

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR GAME BIRD HUNTING

New Zealand Council seeks comment from regional Fish & Game Councils on the attached paper.

Any Code of Practice needs to be succinct – in this day and age where the reader is inundated with information most hunters are not going to read multiple pages. To this end the attached summary with a couple of amendments appears a sound Code of Practice in itself and should be called the Code. The more detailed information is simply useful background information when discussing particular aspects.

In terms of specifics;

Under “Hunt Humanely” point 3

This can be shortened to simply *“Respect the resource and Value our gamebirds and eat what we shoot”*

Under “Protect Game Bird Resources and Our Hunting Traditions” point 4

In my career I have been lectured many times by hunters and anglers as to what the ethics of the sport are. The only problem is that the views expounded, often with some passion, have often been at considerable odds with the views of other equally avid users. Therein lies the difficulty with using the word “ethical”. As much as we agree with the underlying concept around something that is morally correct, ethics are a personal thing and what is ethical for one person maybe quite different for someone else. In its simplest form this could be the debate over the use of shotguns limited to two shots vs unpinned semi-automatics for example. However in this example what is actually key is that whatever we use we don’t shoot at birds out of range and shoot responsibly with respect to our neighbouring hunters. To this end I suggest that point 4 be reworded *“Share our knowledge and foster encourage ethical attitudes and behaviour in hunting companions and youth that reflects respect for the resource and fellow hunters”*

Similarly in the detailed information it lists *“Promoting ethical behaviour and choosing not to hunt with unethical companions”*. I would suggest that a proactive way to address poor behaviour (which is actually what we mean) is in fact to hunt with them and try and influence what they do. To this end I would delete as follows *“Promoting ethical behaviour and choosing not to hunt with unethical companions”*

RECOMMENDATION

That Taranaki Fish & Game Council SUPPORTS THE SUMMARY being adopted as the Code of Practice for Game Bird Hunting but recommends that the word "ethical" be deleted from this code.

Glenn Maclean

Regional Manager

30 January 2019

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR GAME BIRD HUNTING

Prepared by: Robert Sowman, Policy & Planning Manager, NZ Fish and Game Council

The NZ Fish and Game Council has received a request to change the current game hunting code of conduct that is reproduced on pages 6 & 7 of the 2018 Game Bird Hunting Guide booklets. Otago Fish and Game Council staff, with input from Southland, have revised this code with it adopted by the Otago Fish and Game Council at its October 2018 meeting.

At its November 2018 meeting in Rotorua, the NZ Council:

Resolved (Kevin Williams/Colin Weatherall)

- 1. Agree that the proposed Otago changes to the game hunting code of conduct be discussed by the NZ Council and referred for consultation to Fish and Game Councils as proposed national policy.**
- 2. Agree that feedback on a new code of conduct be requested in time for the April 2019 NZ Council meeting to enable any adopted change to be reflected in the preparation of the 2020 Game Bird Hunting Guide booklets.**

... with a view to it being adopted nationally. The NZ Council recognised the difficulty to complete this consultation for its implementation in time for the 2019 game regulation booklet – to be ready to print by 20 February, hence the resolution for it to be included in the 2020 booklets.

The code of conduct for game bird hunting has been developed in the same format as the angling code, grouping the key ideas under four responsibilities. It is presented with a summary (that would be reproduced as set out below in the game bird hunting regulation guide booklets) and an explanatory description to be incorporated in any brochure or web site reproduction of the code.

Please discuss and provide feedback on the game hunting code of conduct with a view of it becoming national policy and included in the 2020 game bird hunting regulation guide booklets.

SUMMARY

The Code of Practice for Game Bird Hunting outlines our four key responsibilities as hunters:

- **Hunt humanely**
- **Protect game bird resources and our hunting traditions**
- **Care for the environment**
- **Respect the rights of others**

These four key responsibilities incorporate 13 specific principles:

HUNT HUMANELY

1. Shoot only within the effective range of our firearm and our capabilities, and only when a quick, clean kill is likely
2. Retrieve all shot birds promptly and dispatch wounded game birds quickly and humanely
3. Respect the resource and value our game birds and eat what we shoot.

PROTECT GAME BIRD RESOURCES AND OUR HUNTING TRADITIONS

1. Understand and observe all hunting regulations and licensing requirements
2. Support game bird management and habitat enhancement activities
3. Take no more than our immediate needs
4. Share our knowledge and foster ethical attitudes and behaviour in hunting companions and youth

CARE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

1. Remove all rubbish from the hunting area and dispose of offal and carcasses responsibly
2. Use non-toxic shot where required
3. Use established tracks and roads

RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS

1. Respect private property and always ask for access permission
2. Be considerate of non-hunters
3. Be aware of our safety and the safety of others when hunting
4. Always following the 7 Firearms Safety Rules:
 1. Treat every firearm as loaded
 2. Always point firearms in a safe direction
 3. Load a firearm only when ready to fire
 4. Identify your target beyond all doubt
 5. Check your firing zone
 6. Store firearms and ammunition safely
 7. Avoid alcohol and drugs when handling firearms

Proposed Code of Practice for Game Bird Hunting

Background

In 2017 an updated code of conduct for freshwater sports fishing was developed and presented to the NZ Council as part of the Otago Council's response on the issue of angling ethics and catch and release. Further discussions with staff identified the potential to similarly review the code of conduct for game bird hunting. In particular the current code of conduct does not place adequate emphasis on the humane treatment of game birds and could be clearer in communicating key aspects of ethical behaviour for hunters.

The following draft code of conduct for game bird hunting has been developed in the same format as the angling code of conduct, grouping the key ideas under four responsibilities. These four responsibilities align with the angling code of conduct to enable clear and consistent messaging across Fish and Game regarding the expected standard of behaviour for licence holders; both when hunting and fishing.

INTRODUCTION

Game bird hunting is a treasured pastime for New Zealanders across the country. With the enjoyment of a natural resource comes a responsibility to ensure its sustainability and to behave responsibly and ethically, in order to safeguard the future of hunting for all New Zealanders. Fish and Game New Zealand (comprised of 12 regional Fish & Game Councils across New Zealand and one National Council) are the statutory managers of game bird hunting in New Zealand and represent the interests of hunters. This Code of Practice outlines our responsibilities as game bird hunters to support the practice of ethical hunting.

SUMMARY

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2. Support game bird management and habitat enhancement activities
3. Take no more than our immediate needs
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2. Be considerate of non-hunters
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 3. Load a firearm only when ready to fire
 4. Identify your target beyond all doubt
 5. Check your firing zone
 6. Store firearms and ammunition safely
 7. Avoid alcohol and drugs when handling firearms

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR GAME BIRD HUNTING

TREAT GAME BIRDS HUMANELY

1. **Shoot only within the effective range of our firearm and our capabilities, and only when a quick, clean kill is likely**

By understanding the effective range of our firearm, using the appropriate legal ammunition, patterning our shotguns and practicing to improve our skills, we ensure that a quick, clean kill is likely. This gives regard to the welfare of the game birds and ensures a successful and enjoyable hunting experience.

We ensure a quick, clean kill is likely by:

- Making sure our gun fits properly
- Practicing our shooting skills before the season opens
- Patterning our shotgun to determine effective load/choke combinations and effective range (normally a maximum of 30 – 40 m)
- Waiting until the bird are close and within range, never shooting at birds out of range or 'skyblasting'.

2. Retrieve all shot birds promptly & dispatch wounded game birds quickly and humanely

By retrieving all harvested birds promptly, you reduce predation by scavenging species such as harrier hawks, and also reduce the potential for meat to spoil and ensure that any wounded birds are dispatched quickly. It also allows an accurate count of shot birds to be kept so that bag limits are not exceeded.

Retrieve shot birds and dispatch wounded birds efficiently by:

- Only shooting when confident the shot bird can be recovered
- Retrieving birds immediately – do not wait until the end of the hunt to recover birds
- Using a trained gun dog or having another means ready to retrieve birds when hunting around water
- Dispatching wounded game birds quickly and humanely by rapid dislocation of the neck or using specially designed game bird dispatching tool

3. Respect the resource and value our game birds

Our treatment and handling of game birds is a direct reflection of the respect we have for game birds, our appreciation of the resource, and our commitment to protecting the hunting tradition for future generations.

Respecting the resource means:

- Use appropriate ammunition for the species and size being targeted
- Storing game birds in a cool shady place away from direct sun and making appropriate preparations to store dressed carcasses/meat so that it does not spoil
- Avoiding waste and never discarding any harvested game birds

PROTECT GAME BIRDS RESOURCES AND OUR HUNTING TRADITIONS

4. Understand and observe all hunting regulations and licencing requirements

Fish and Game New Zealand set and enforce regulations to manage our game birds and the quality of the hunting experience. Regulations safeguard the sustainability of the hunting population by placing limits on harvest, season length and methods.

Understanding and observing all hunting regulations means:

- Obtaining the required licence and permits, carrying it at all times when hunting, and producing it if requested by a Fish and Game Ranger
- Becoming familiar with Fish and Game's regulation guide, including both the First Schedule for regulations generally common to all regions, and the Second Schedule for regional hunting regulations
- Checking the bag limit and season length regulations of the targeted game bird *before* commencing hunting
- Ensuring we can accurately identify and distinguish game birds and protected species

- Reporting any illegal game bird hunting activity or inappropriate behaviour to the local Fish and Game office

5. Support game bird management and habitat enhancement activities

Sustainable and productive game bird populations rely on the maintenance, protection and enhancement of wetlands and other game bird habitats.

Support efforts to manage our game birds and their habitat by:

- Cooperating with the collection of harvest and hunting effort data
- Reporting any banded game birds harvested
- Participating in research, educational and enhancement projects
- Participating in public processes concerning matters involving game birds and their habitats
- Participating in Fish and Game elections and submitting on consultative and long-term planning processes

6. Take no more than our immediate needs

We can limit pressure on game bird populations by limiting what we harvest; taking only the game birds we require for our own immediate needs.

When hunting game birds taking no more than our immediate needs means:

- Only killing game birds we intend to eat, and not taking more than we need
- Treating bag limits as limits, not as targets

7. Share our knowledge and foster ethical attitudes and behaviour in hunting companions and youth

Introducing and mentoring new hunters and youth is important to safeguard the future of our hunting traditions.

We share our knowledge and foster ethical attitudes by:

- Being generous sharing our knowledge, skills, and hunting opportunities with novice hunters
- Being a good example of a safe and competent hunter, obeying all regulations and always behaving in an ethical manner, even when there is no one else there to observe our behaviour
- Promoting ethical game bird hunting practices and choosing not to hunt with unethical companions

CARE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

- 8. Remove all rubbish from the hunting area and dispose of offal and carcasses responsibly**

Rubbish and pollution can affect the health of the environment and wildlife and can degrade the outdoor experience of others.

Removing rubbish and caring for the environment means:

- Taking all rubbish and gear away from hunting sites including decoys, empty cartridges, wads and personal litter
- Dispose of game bird offal and carcasses responsibly – offal and other waste must not be left at the hunting site or dumped in public areas. Bury or discard discretely out of sight.
- Report pollution of waterways to the local council or Fish and Game office
- Preventing the spread of aquatic pests when moving between waterways: **CHECK, CLEAN, DRY** all hunting equipment, including dogs

9. Use non-toxic shot

Lead is a toxic heavy metal which has been found to have detrimental effects on the health of game bird populations, other wildlife and the environment. There is no known level of lead exposure that is considered safe for humans. **Using non-toxic shot means:**

- Complying with all regulations regarding the use of non-toxic shot
- Using appropriate non-lead ammunition where required for hunting waterfowl

10. Use established tracks and roads

Off-road access can contribute to erosion, vegetation loss and disturb riverbeds.

Using established tracks and roads means:

- Using designated access points and roads, and avoid straying from established tracks
- Sticking to marked tracks on riverbeds or parking and walking to the hunting site
- Using established fords when crossing rivers where possible
- Avoid obstructing access when parking vehicles

RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS

11. Respect private property and always ask for access permission

Public access to our rivers and waterbodies is at the heart of our Kiwi way of life and hunting traditions. However sometimes access over private land is required and this privilege is given at the discretion of the landowner. As a hunting community we all have a responsibility to behave appropriately while on private land to ensure continued access into the future.

Respecting private property means:

- Asking the land owner for access
- Leaving gates as they are found
- Not disturbing stock, crops, machinery or other property
- Ensuring our dogs are under control at all times and vaccinations and worming are up to date

12. Be considerate of non-hunters

We all hunt for a variety of reasons and may take particular enjoyment from different aspects of our hunting experience. People unfamiliar with hunting may not understand why we hunt or may even disagree with hunting. Be aware that for some people the presence of firearms, hunters wearing camouflage or dead animals may be intimidating or uncomfortable. Ensuring the ongoing acceptability of hunting will be determined by the views of hunters and non-hunters alike. It is important that we are respectful and considerate of the perspectives and feelings of non-hunters and remember that our behaviour will reflect on people's opinion of all hunters.

Being considerate of non-hunters means:

- Being thoughtful about displaying, transporting and disposing of hunted birds and/or carcasses
- Keeping firearms stored safely and out of sight when travelling
- Communicating respectfully with people who have different views to our own
- Respecting the rights of all outdoor users even if their activity is not ideal for our own hunt
- Being respectful about what we post on social media

13. Be aware of our safety and the safety of others when hunting

Caring about safety means:

- Checking the weather and being prepared for the conditions
- Notifying someone about your intentions, particularly if hunting remotely or from a boat
- Wearing appropriate high visibility clothing, particularly when upland game hunting
- Always following the 7 Firearms Safety Rules:
 8. Treat every firearm as loaded
 9. Always point firearms in a safe direction
 10. Load a firearm only when ready to fire
 11. Identify your target beyond all doubt
 12. Check your firing zone
 13. Store firearms and ammunition safely
 14. Avoid alcohol and drugs when handling firearms

TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

The Chairman

Taranaki Fish and Game Council

STAND-IN FOR CHAIR

At the December 2018 meeting Council discussed nominating a stand-in to undertake chairing a meeting should the elected chair be absent. The meeting suggested that Councillor Donald assume this role. However as this was discussed in general business it was not possible for Council to pass this motion and the motion was deferred to this meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

That it be moved that Councillor Donald assume the role of chairman in the absence of the elected chair at any meeting.

Glenn Maclean

Regional Manager

22 January 2019

TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

The Chairman
Taranaki Fish and Game Council

Fish and Game Licence Sales to 31st January 2019

Please find attached the Fish and Game licence sales report to 31st January 2019, with comparisons to the same time last year

Jilli Steedman
SECRETARY
31st January 2019

RECOMMENDATION

That the Fish and Game Licence Sales to 31st January 2019 report, be received

Taranaki Fish & Game Council

Fish Licence Sales report to 31 January 2019

17-18	Channel	FWF	FWA	FWNA	FSLA	FLAA	FWIA	FLBA	FSBA	FDA	FDNA	FWJ	FWNJ	FWIJ	FDNJ	FWC	FWNC	FDC	FDNC	Total	Fish LEQ	Fish \$
	Agency Online	60	258	19	43	9	0	2	22	40	14	34	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	512	
	Eyede Call Centre	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Public Online	52	164	28	10	13	0	2	12	43	37	24	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	388	
	Retail Book	5	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	
	Total	117	448	47	54	22	0	4	34	85	51	69	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	945	761.27	\$98,467.00

18-19	Channel	FWF	FWA	FWNA	FSLA	FLAA	FWIA	FLBA	FSBA	FDA	FDNA	FWJ	FWNJ	FWIJ	FDNJ	FWC	FWNC	FDC	FDNC	Total	Fish LEQ	Fish \$
	Agency Online	57	204	16	50	8	0	3	8	41	17	39	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	449	
	Eyede Call Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Public Online	59	169	35	15	26	0	2	16	84	21	22	1	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	459	
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	116	373	51	65	34	0	5	25	126	38	61	1	0	15	2	0	0	0	909	707.76	\$94,530.00

Differences	FWF	FWA	FWNA	FSLA	FLAA	FWIA	FLBA	FSBA	FDA	FDNA	FWJ	FWNJ	FWIJ	FDNJ	FWC	FWNC	FDC	FDNC	Total	Fish LEQ	Fish \$	
	-1	-75	4	11	12	0	0	1	-9	41	-13	-8	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	-36	-36	-3,937
																				-3.81%	-7.03%	-4.00%

key
 FWF Family
 FWA Adult Whole Season
 FWNA Non Resident Adult
 FSLA Loyal Senior
 FLAA Local Area
 FWIA Winter Adult
 FLBA Long Break (9 days)
 FSBA Short Break (3 days)
 FDA Adult day
 FDNA Non Resident Adult Day
 FWJ Junior Whole Season
 FWNJ Non Resident Junior Whole Season
 FWIJ Junior Winter
 FDJ Junior Day
 FDNJ Non Resident Junior Day
 FWC Child Whole Season
 FWNC Non Resident Child Whole Season
 FDC Child Day
 FDNC Non Resident Child Day

Taranaki Fish & Game Council
Budget Report to 31 December 2018
And
Project Progress to 18 January 2019

OUTPUT	Budget external costs	YTD external costs (31/12/18)	Comments on significant variations	Budget Hours	YTD hours
Population Monitoring	10,400	778		470	77
Harvest Assessment	3,050			50	2.25
Hatchery	7,000	4,473	Tawhiti Stream consent monitoring costs paid	85	25
Liberations	15,800	11,816		110	66.75
Season Regulations				30	22
Gamebird Dispersal	1,500	1,524		120	53
RMA	100	180		500	144
Habitat Management & Enhancement	18,600	2,805		400	42.75
Hunter / Angler Access	2,200	109		100	14.25
Satisfaction Survey	300			10	17.75
Magazine / Newsletter / Ezine	10,300	2,548		140	29.75
Other Publications				30	21.5
Clubs	300	300		10	5
Statutory Liaison				30	2.5
Iwi Liaison				40	22.25
General Advocacy		27		250	33.5
Hunting & Angling Promotions	2,000	1,892		100	98
Ranger Management	1,500	195		112	28.5
Compliance	1,000			170	48
Licensing & Commission	8,868	2,521		80	2.5
Council Meetings & Administration	9,500	6,167		280	77
Management, Strategic & Policy				40	8.5
Business Planning				40	27.25
OSH & Other Reporting	7,200	126		55	6
National Liaison	100			160	23.75
Total Expenditure	99,718	35,461		3,412	898.75

Project Income	Budget Income	YTD Income
Harvest Assessment	500	-
Liberations	12,000	12,487 Includes Patea contract
Gamebird Dispersal	500	520
Compliance		350
Total Income	13,000	13,357
Net Expenditure	86,718	22,104

Overheads	Budget	YTD
1910 Salaries & Management Contract	243,563	87,567
1920 Staff Expenses	1,900	465
1940 Office Premises	35,562	10,590
1950 Office Equipment	2,000	334
1960 Communications / Consumables	8,575	2,813
1970 General	2,650	1,405
1980 General Equipment	800	101
1990 Vehicles	14,200	7,761
Total Overheads	309,250	111,036

Other Income & Expenses	Budget	YTD
Interest	13,442	197
Wellington Fish & Game Admin Donation	7,000	3,339
Total Other Income & Expenses	20,442	3,736

Nett Project, Overhead and Other Expenditure/Income	Budget	YTD
	375,526	129,404 (34.%)

SPECIES MANAGEMENT

2018/2019 Annual Plan – Planned Result	Progress to date
<p><u>Fish Population assessment</u></p> <p>1. Report to Council detailing the status of the sports fish population and implications for management by 31 August 2019.</p> <p>2. Baseline trout population information obtained and reported for the Waiwhakaiho River system (year 1 of 2).</p> <p>3. Opportunities to enhance the Timaru Stream fishery investigated and reported to Council</p>	<p><i>Prepared report for 2017/18 period for 3 November 2018 Council meeting.</i></p> <p><i>Reviewed DOC report on the status and threats to whitebait populations.</i></p> <p><i>Reviewed information on perch/ native fish interactions.</i></p> <p><i>An electric fishing survey of 9 sites in the Waiwhakaiho River catchment was carried out on 17-19 December 2018.</i></p>
<p><u>Gamebird population Assessment</u></p> <p>1. Presentation to the Council detailing population status and implications for management of the region's black swan and paradise shelduck populations. The report to be presented to Council at its first planned meeting in 2019.</p> <p>2. Complete initial study into the movement of mallards between the Taranaki high country and coastal regions and the implications for long-term monitoring programme.</p> <p>3. Mallard monitoring protocol based around banding in the Waimarino and Whanganui regions and aerial counts on the Taranaki ring plain implemented and the results reported to Council</p> <p>4. Pukeko Counts conducted in April and shoveler duck counts in August. Analysis presented to Council as part of the Draft Game Gazette notice.</p>	<p><i>January trend counts carried out for black swan and paradise shelduck.</i></p> <p><i>Banding report summarising results for first two years prepared for December 2018 Council meeting</i></p> <p><i>Analysis of 2018 counts prepared for December 2018 Council meeting</i></p>
<p><u>National Hunter Survey</u></p> <p>1. Full participation in Fish & Game New Zealand's national hunter harvest survey during the 2019 game season, and including recording of banded birds shot.</p> <p>2. Hunter survey results for 2018 game season included in analysis presented to Council by 31st December 2018 as part of draft Game Gazette Notice.</p>	<p><i>Results and analysis included in draft Game Gazette Notice prepared for December 2018 Council meeting</i></p>
<p><u>Special Gamebird Season</u></p> <p>1. The co-ordination of a 2-weekend special game bird hunting season for paradise shelduck in Area C if appropriate based on January 2019 monitoring.</p> <p>2. Presentation to Council of the results of the 2019 Special Game Bird Season.</p>	

<p>3. When appropriate promote the use of recreational hunter to landowners with paradise duck problems.</p>	
<p>Hatchery</p> <p>1. To have reared 3,000 healthy trout (fingerling, yearling and two year old) consistent with identified needs at the Hawera hatchery</p> <p>2. Rear 300 quality 2-year old trout for Stratford Fishing Day.</p> <p>3. Complete review of hatchery requirements and options to meet these and report to Council. Implement outcomes.</p>	<p><i>Rainbow trout held at the Hawera hatchery were sorted for size on 09.10.2018. 200kg of trout feed went missing from a shipment between Littleton & Rotorua which meant obtaining replacement feed from the Eastern F&G Region.</i></p> <p><i>301 rainbow trout reared for release on 14.12.2018.</i></p>
<p>Trout Liberations</p> <p>1. Release of up to 3,000 healthy trout into lakes and rivers consistent with the planned release schedule.</p> <p>2. Release of up to 900 healthy two year old rainbow trout into suitable waters to provide immediate angling opportunity.</p> <p>3. Implement agreed outcomes of 3 year study into the value of stocking specific streams.</p>	<p><i>Rainbow trout yearlings from the Hawera hatchery were released into Lake Mangamahoe (100) & Lake Ratapiko (100) on 17.09.2018, and into Lake Mangamahoe (100) and Lake Ratapiko (55) on 04.10.2018. Rainbow trout yearlings were released into Lake Tokaora (250) on 17.10.2018. A Trustpower funded release of 1,000 tagged brown trout yearlings and 500 tagged rainbow trout yearlings was made to the lower Patea River on 31.10.2018 and report detailing this submitted to Trustpower. 100 rainbow trout from the Hawera hatchery were released into the Stony river on 29.11.2018 and 301 released into the upper Patea River at Stratford on 14.12.2018.</i></p> <p><i>2-year rainbow trout from the Eastern F&G region were released into Lake Ngangana (250) & Opunake Lake (250) on 26.10.2018.</i></p> <p><i>Report on 3-year stocking trial accepted by Council at November 2018 meeting. Report sent to hatchery volunteers with a covering letter</i></p>
<p>Keep & Release Approvals</p> <p>1. Provision of advice as required on proposals to keep, rear or release game birds and to keep or release sports fish. Recommendations made to DOC on the issue of such permits.</p>	<p><i>A query about stocking a private pond with trout was received (03.10.2018), but the habitat was unsuitable.</i></p> <p><i>A query about a permit to hold upland game was responded to (12.10.2018). Provided</i></p>

<p>2. Liaison with F&G National Office regarding streamlining the process for application and approval to rear and release gamebirds.</p>	<p><i>comment to DOC Whanganui re a permit application</i></p>
<p>Season Regulations</p> <p>1. Draft recommendations and supporting information regarding the 2019 gamebird hunting conditions and 2020 Special Season conditions provided to Council for the December 2018 meeting.</p> <p>2. Council's recommendations for 2019 game bird hunting season conditions are accurately incorporated into the 2019 Game Gazette Notice and supporting information.</p> <p>3. Recommendations and supporting information regarding the 2019/20 sports fishing conditions provided to Council for the June 2019 meeting.</p> <p>4. Council's recommendations for 2019/2020 sports fishing conditions are accurately incorporated into the 2019 Anglers' Notice and supporting information</p>	<p><i>Draft recommendations agreed by Council at December 2018 meeting and forwarded to National Office.</i></p>
<p>Gamebird Dispersal</p> <p>1. Proactively assist with the dispersal of unwanted congregations of game birds that are notified to the Council throughout the year.</p> <p>2. Liaise with F&G national office regarding streamlining the process to issue permits to disturb and implement any agreed national approach.</p>	<p><i>To date 30 permits to disturb gamebirds have been issued.</i></p> <p><i>Authority to issue permits received from DOC and permit form updated to reflect this new authority.</i></p>

HABITAT PROTECTION & MANAGEMENT

<p>Resource Management Act</p> <p>1. Make effective submissions on resource consent applications and statutory plan proposals to best achieve sports fish and game bird habitat protection and enhancement and / or to maintain or enhance hunting or angling access and opportunity.</p>	<p><i>Council's request to be heard was withdrawn in relation to the following limited notified consent applications:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>STDC (10.09.2018) to take water from Otakeho Stream for the Waimate West water supply scheme. A 5-year consent was granted to bring the expiry into line with the other Waimate West water take consents. There is an \$8,000 annual financial contribution to fund environmental enhancement projects in the Otakeho and Mangawhero Stream catchments, including fencing, planting, creation and enhancement of wetlands; and riparian planting with first and second order streams a priority;</i> • <i>NZTA SH45 road culvert in Otakeho Stream (10.09.2018). Conditions include</i>
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fish monitoring to determine if the structure is adversely affecting fish passage, with modifications to be completed by 31 August 2022 and further monitoring at 1,3,5&9 years;

- *Croftwest Trust (18.09.2018) to take water from Inaha Stream for pastoral irrigation. The applicant accepted a MALF cut-off.*

Submissions were made on the following limited notified consent applications:

- *KiwiRail: To use a weir and to install a fish passage structure on the Manganui River & the Waipuku Stream (05.11.2018).*
- *Department of Corrections: To discharge treated stormwater into a tributary of Lake Wiritoa*

Discussions continued regarding 3 limited-notified applications to take water from the Taungatara, Ponehu & Ouri Streams for pastoral irrigation. Comments on the draft TRC Officer reports were provided on 16.10.2018 and a response to the Applicant's consultant provided on 26.11.2018.

Comments were provided on the NPDC's draft green spaces management plan (30.10.2018) and Trustpower's Patea HEPS Interim dissolved oxygen report (01.11.2018).

Verbal approval was given for Fonterra to delay installation of new screens on its Tawhiti Stream water intake from November 2019 until April 2020 (18.09.2018).

Approvals for resource consent applications to be processed as non-notified were provided to:

- *STDC for the Rahoitu water supply backwash discharge to Pungaereere Stream (20.11.2018).*

Pre-application discussions were held with the following applicants:

- *Mara Trust, Goodin & Barron regarding renewal of consents to take water from*

- Kaihihi Stream for pastoral irrigation (01.10.2018; 05.11.2018 & 10.01.19);*
- *SDC Stratford subdivision with 3 watercourses (23.10.2018);*
 - *South Taranaki Quarries Ltd. regarding a proposed extension to an existing quarry at Whenuku Road adjacent to the Waingongoro River. A site meeting was attended on 05.09.2018, followed by a meeting on 22.11.2018 and a further site meeting on 04.12.2018;*
 - *SDC (RedJacket Engineers) To maintain a culvert in the Mangatoki Stream at Opunake Road to allow for the provision of fish passage (04.09.2018);*
 - *SDC (RedJacket Engineers) To replace a culvert in an unnamed tributary of the Mangawhero-iti Stream at Opunake Road (01.10.2018);*
 - *NPDC to take water from Mangatete Stream for Okato water supply (15.11.2018);*
 - *Taranaki By-Products (Mitchelldaysh) Inaha Stream and land irrigation consents. A meeting was attended on 02.11.2018;*
 - *STDC regarding a supplementary water take from Mangawhero-iti Stream when the Otakeho take is compromised during high flows (01.11.2018);*
 - *Fonterra Kapuni Kaupokonui Stream consents. Comments on technical reports were provided on 18.09.2018;*
 - *STDC Rahotu water supply backwash discharge to Pungaereere Stream (30.10.2018).*
 - *Trustpower Ltd. regarding renewal of consents for the Mangorei & Motukawa hydro schemes. Site visits to these schemes were attended, along with Trustpower's consultants on 27 & 28.11.2018.*

There was discussion with the TRC rivers engineer about sediment control and fish passage in relation to reinstatement of the SH3 Kent Road Stream washout with a 20m concrete culvert pipe (10.09.2018). A major log jam on the upper Patea river at Cardiff was reported to the TRC (14.12.2018)

<p>2. Engage in and actively advocate for protection and/or enhancement of sports fish and gamebird habitat in the Taranaki Freshwater Plan Review process.</p>	<p><i>There was liaison with Forest & Bird regarding the FW Plan review timeline. Reviewed report on possible flow allocation limits along with recent Environment Court evidence on suitable minimum flow limits. Staff attended a stakeholders meeting to discuss water allocation on 11.12.2018.</i></p>
<p><u>Sports Fish Habitat Enhancement</u></p> <p>1. Provision of advice and promotion of effective management of riparian land margins throughout the region.</p> <p>2. Take opportunities to advocate for maintenance of flows to protect fishery values in recognized trout streams.</p> <p>3. Provide technical and administrative support and assistance to Manganuioteao River Riparian Project as required.</p> <p>4. Undertake and assist with efforts to keep Didymo and other aquatic threats out of the Taranaki Fish & Game Region.</p>	<p><i>Checked out concern over cows impacting on water quality in the Retaruke Stream</i></p> <p><i>Liaised with the owner of the Opunake hydro scheme & the TRC inflows to maintain water quality in Opunake Lake while the scheme was shut down. Liaised with Jet Boating NZ regarding poor water quality in Lake Rotomanu (12.12.2018).</i></p> <p><i>Liaised with the TRC summer advocate to facilitate attendance at the Stratford kids' trout fishing event held on 15.12.2018.</i></p>
<p><u>Gamebird Habitat Enhancement</u></p> <p>1. Provision of advice to licence holders and landholders regarding the enhancement of game bird habitat and predator control.</p> <p>2. Provision of information and advice to applicants for GBHTB grants. Act where necessary as referees for projects and monitor the implementation of successful applicants to ensure works are carried out to the agreed standard.</p> <p>3. Promote the need for and provide advice and examples regarding predator control programmes and any other outcomes from the Mallard Research project.</p> <p>4. Explore options for a wider Nukumarū conservation area involving the respective landowners and agencies.</p>	<p><i>Met with a Whanganui and a Turakina landowner in association with Horizons RC re wetland development opportunities</i></p> <p><i>Met with adjacent landowner at Lake Kohata re. possible control of grey willow at the south west end</i></p> <p><i>Two of 4 2018 Taranaki applications to the GBHTB (Takahuri & Cotebrook) were successful with a total of \$7,000 in grant funding approved.</i></p> <p><i>Made a site visit to a potential GBHTB project at Huiroa (13.12.2018).</i></p> <p><i>Article prepared for F&G magazine seeking expressions of interest</i></p>

<p><u>Hunting & Habitat Scheme</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Actively promote the Hunting & Habitat Scheme to regional licence holders and landowners including through site visits, regional newspapers, newsletters and other media. 2. Provide support for applications to H&HS including advice on design and construction and on-site assistance to create high quality wetlands and hunting opportunities. 3. Identify and actively pursue suitable opportunities for development of council owned wetlands. 	<p><i>A site visit was made to sign-off H&HS funding for the Eltaunto wetland development (09.10.2018). Four applications were presented to Council at their November 2018 meeting and three approved for \$13,495 (GST incl).</i></p>
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PARTICIPATION AND SATISFACTION OF ANGLERS AND HUNTERS

<p><u>Angler Access</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resolution of how best to provide access information to licence holders. 2. Explore opportunity and if practical develop a 'put and take' trout fishery in Hawera irrigation pond. 3. Production of updated Taranaki Ringplain information on Taranaki F&G website. 4. Implement identified opportunities for increased angling access around Lake Mangamahoe. 5. Replace / erect new signs consistent with priorities and needs identified in 2018. 6. Liaison with the Walking Access Commission to identify potential improvements in public access. 	<p><i>Addressed on case by case basis as part of developing fishing and access information for the website</i></p> <p><i>Agreement negotiated with lessee and a trial release of 250 rainbow trout yearlings made.</i></p> <p><i>Updated angling access information including a new map put on website.</i></p> <p><i>Whanganui City Council advised they could no longer store the old Virginia Lake platform. This required extensive maintenance to use again and co-incidentally was approached whether it could be used on a private wetland and agreed to this.</i></p> <p><i>A new angler information sign was erected at Lake Ngangana (25.10.2018) and a new sign and track marker poles erected at Lake Namunamu.</i></p>
<p><u>Hunter Access / Opportunities</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negotiate, allocate and issue access permits to publicly available hunting areas for the 2019 game bird season. 2. Actively seek and develop opportunities for gamebird hunter access. 	<p><i>Sent letters to landowners and managers to confirm access arrangements</i></p>

<p>3. Explore mentoring / information sharing opportunities for hunters including public instruction / information days.</p>	
<p><u>Licence Holder satisfaction Survey</u></p> <p>1. Refine angler diary scheme to measure angler success and satisfaction for key fisheries in the region.</p> <p>2. Survey and report to Council on the aspirations of waterfowl hunters</p>	<p><i>Spreadsheet developed and 2017/18 results entered, analysed and included in Fishery Monitoring Report to Council at their November meeting.</i></p> <p><i>2018/2019 angler diaries were distributed to 44 anglers.</i></p> <p><i>Survey of pheasant hunters completed by Survey Monkey and report prepared for December 2018 Council meeting.</i></p>
<p><u>Fish & Game Magazine</u></p> <p>1. Provide a regional supplement in each of the two special editions of Fish & Game Magazine to be published during the reporting year.</p>	<p>Prepared draft articles for hunting issue</p>
<p><u>Regional Newsletter</u></p> <p>1. Publication of a Hunting and a Fishing Newsletters for regional licence holders and hunting landowners. Hunting newsletter distributed to all rural box holders in the region.</p>	<p><i>Articles prepared for the 2018 regional fishing newsletter.</i></p>
<p><u>Regional Fish & Game Web Site</u></p> <p>1. Publication of information, material and articles of interest to hunters and anglers on the regional pages of the Fish & Game web site. Update of existing pages when new platform is available and thereafter information is regularly updated and easy to find and read.</p> <p>2. Develop local facebook page.</p> <p>3. The production of at least 6 Reel Life articles and 2 Both Barrels articles.</p>	<p><i>Information on kids' trout fishing days published on the website (20.09.2018 & 08.10.2018).</i></p> <p><i>Introduction and angling information re-written and published. Ongoing discussions with National Office to resolve difficulties to find information</i></p> <p><i>Draft pheasant hunting information written.</i></p> <p><i>Reel Life articles prepared on 19.09.2018, 19.10.2018, 20.11.2018 & 12.12.2018.</i></p>
<p><u>Club Visits</u></p> <p>1. Council representation at recreational hunting and fishing club meetings across the region.</p>	<p><i>The Inglewood Rod, Gun & Recreation Club's opening weekend trout season weigh-in was attended (07.10.2018), along with the club's "big-four" weigh-in (22.10.2018)</i></p>

PUBLIC INTERFACE

<p><u>Liaison</u></p> <p>1. Liaison with Department of Conservation and Conservation Boards and where appropriate attend Conservation Board meetings within the Taranaki Fish & Game Region.</p>	<p><i>There was liaison with DOC regarding Opunake Lake water quality (24.09.2018), a kids' trout fishing promotion of Lake Ngangana in the Waipapa Conservation Area (02.10.2018) and Department of</i></p>
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<p>2. Where possible proactively engage and work cooperatively with Regional and District Councils, other organisations and groups and the rural community.</p>	<p>Corrections consent application to discharge stormwater into Lake Wiritoa.</p> <p>Took part in three governance meetings for Whangaehu River Freshwater Improvement Fund including assessment of community fund applications</p>
<p><u>Iwi Liaison</u></p> <p>1. Proactively engage and work with Iwi within the region on matters of mutual interest, concern and benefit.</p> <p>2. Take any opportunities to be involved in and contribute on water related matters through the Taranaki Maunga Settlement process.</p> <p>3. Take an active and constructive role in the Te Kōpuka nā Te Awa Tupua (awa Tupua Strategy Group) set up under the Te Awa Tupua (Whanganui Claims Settlement) Act 2017.</p>	<p><i>There was liaison with the Te Korowai o Ngaruahine Trust (TKONT) regarding:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4 consent applications to take water from streams for pastoral irrigation;• SDC road culverts (2);• a STDC supplementary water take from Mangawhero-iti Stream;• fish passage at 2 KiwiRail weirs;• A dairy shed discharge to land & water (26.11.2018);• A TRC report on water allocation. <p>A staff whakatau (welcome) was attended at TKONT (17.09.2018). Support was provided to a TKONT Curious Minds application for funding to investigate restoration of habitats along the Kaupokonui River to a standard fit for a blue duck. This application was successful.</p> <p><i>There was liaison with Te Kāhui o Taranaki Iwi regarding water quality in Opunake Lake (24.09.2018) and the STDC Rahotu water supply backwash discharge to Pungaereere Stream (05.11.2018).</i></p> <p><i>There was liaison with Te Kāhui o Rauru Iwi regarding Trustpower’s Patea HEPS - Interim Dissolved Oxygen and Temperature Report (01.11.2018).</i></p> <p><i>A Kaitiaki Group meeting to discuss environmental enhancement projects in the Tangahoe River catchment (Fonterra consents) was attended (19.11.2018).</i></p> <p><i>Prepared article on Te Kopuka for angling newsletter</i></p>

<p>Advocacy</p> <p>1. Promote the protection of freshwater, wetland and upland game habitats and the wider benefits of this.</p> <p>2. Represent the interests of anglers and hunters, and promote the validity of fishing and gamebird hunting.</p>	<p><i>A Wild for Taranaki (WfT) Conservation Week event was attended at Pukeariki (22.09.2018). The annual TRC environmental awards presentation was attended (25.10.2018). The SFO cast the Council's vote for 2 candidates standing for the Board of WfT (08.10.2018). The successful candidates were Jake Goonan & Sam Mortensen.</i></p> <p><i>A NZ Geographic article on "Litter Legends" (shotgun wads) was fact checked (18.10.2018).</i></p>
<p>Information to licence holders including hunting & angling promotions</p> <p>1. Where appropriate support trout fishing events and opportunities using liberations of 2 year old rainbow trout, to encourage participation and family involvement.</p> <p>2. Production of Regional Stillwater Sports Fisheries information on Taranaki F&G website, with an emphasis on perch fishing opportunities and methods.</p>	<p><i>A kids' trout fishing promotion was held at Lake Ngangana, attended by 110 children (27.10.2018). A successful funding application was made to the Taranaki Electricity Trust to cover costs of the December 2018 Stratford kids trout fishing promotion (05.10.2018). A total of 107 children attended the Stratford promotion held on 15.12.2018. A fishing permit was issued for an Inglewood Lions "kids with cancer" event run at Lake Ratapiko on 18.01.2018.</i></p>
<p>1. Develop web based information package "Introduction to duck hunting opportunities in the Taranaki Region".</p> <p>2. Provide timely and useful information to licence holders when requested. Proactively utilise opportunities such as newspapers, website and public events to make information available.</p> <p>3. Opportunities for publicity on angling and hunting are taken and copies of coverage reported to Council.</p>	<p><i>Written & verbal information provided to licence holders on request.</i></p> <p><i>2018/19 fish season articles were provided to the Opunake & Coastal News & Stratford Press (19.09.2018), North Taranaki Midweek & Taranaki Star (20.09.2018), Taranaki Daily News (24.09.2018), Ruapehu Bulletin & Whanganui Chronicle. Articles promoting kids' trout fishing events were provided to 4 Taranaki newspapers, with adverts placed in the Midweek, Coastal News and Taranaki Star. The Lake Ngangana kids' trout fishing event was promoted on the Taranaki Hunting & Fishing Facebook page</i></p>

<p>4. Develop and agree long-term strategy to achieve appropriate hunter behaviour.</p>	<p>(18.10.2018). Articles promoting the Stratford kids' trout fishing event were sent to the Stratford Press (23.11.18 & 07.12.18), South Taranaki Star (23.11.18) & Taranaki Daily News (26.11.18). Adverts for this event were also placed in the Stratford Press & Taranaki Star and it was also promoted via the Community Notices on the More FM & Newstalk ZB radio stations. Article on perch fishing published in Whanganui Chronicle feature and editorial on summer fishing around the Waimarino in the Ruapehu Bulletin</p>
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COMPLIANCE

<p><u>Ranger Management and Training</u></p> <p>1. The recruitment, training and skill maintenance of Council's Honorary ranger team is consistent with the Compliance Policy and Strategy.</p> <p>2. Provision of safety and compliance training and maintenance of compliance skills is provided on at least two occasions during the year.</p> <p>3. Comprehensive report detailing compliance activities including ranger management and results over the year presented to Council by 31 August 2019.</p>	<p><i>Ranger warrant renewal applications completed for all 13 current rangers</i></p> <p><i>A 1-day Ranger training was held at Whanganui on 08.09.2018, attended by 6 Rangers & 2 staff.</i></p> <p><i>Compliance report for 2017/18 season presented to Council at their November 2018 meeting</i></p>
<p><u>Compliance</u></p> <p>1. Compliance checks and any prosecutions are completed consistent with the Compliance Policy and strategy and also the Reparation Policy.</p>	<p><i>Compliance checks were carried out following the opening of the 2018 fishing season and over the Xmas holiday period. The diversion process was completed for a case of Fishing Without a Licence.</i></p>

LICENCING AND AGENTS

<p><u>Licences</u></p> <p>1. Hunters and anglers are aware of and can quickly and easily buy their licences on line.</p> <p>2. Progress reporting on licence sales provided to Council throughout the year.</p>	
<p><u>Licence Agents</u></p> <p>1. Provision of ready and valued support and assistance to agents such that they are kept up to date, resourced and operate as effective licence agents.</p>	

2. Agents are fully aware of and are familiar with the new licence categories and able to appropriately advise the buyer.	
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COUNCIL

1. Not less than six meetings of the Council that comply with all legal requirements to be held before 31 August 2019.	<i>Staff attended a Council meeting on 3.11.2018, which was followed by a field trip to the Mangatotara wetland development. A more formal conflict of interest register was implemented at November 2018 meeting. Staff also attended the Council meeting & AGM in New Plymouth on 08.12.2018. Agenda items on National Council papers prepared for upland game preserves, national policy, hunting code of practice, and bequests policy</i>
2. Council Elections are conducted in an effective, appropriate and timely manner and the new Council provided with familiarisation and governance training as required.	<i>Council elections were completed and a new Council inducted on 3rd November 2018.</i>

PLANNING AND REPORTING

<u>Management Planning</u> 1. Regional policies are developed and adopted when required. 2. The 5 year strategic plan is reviewed and agreed by Council by March 2019.	Draft plan rewritten to link to annual report and also include annual milestones for multi-year projects
<u>Staff Management</u> 1. Effective management of staff and administration of Council.	
<u>Administrative Support</u> 1. Implement review outcomes re computing requirements including file storage sharing. 2. Implement any outcomes of National Council financial review.	Signed up to collective liability insurance organised by National Office
<u>Annual Planning</u> 1. Adoption of a proposed Annual Budget and Operational Work Plan for 2019/2020 by the Council by 31 August 2019.	Provided comments to National Office on 2017/18 budget vs actual variance – no significant issues
<u>Annual Reporting</u> The adoption and presentation by the Council at a public annual general meeting of its audited annual report for 2017/2018 not later than 31 December 2018, and dispatched to the Minister directly thereafter.	<i>Finalised 2017/18 accounts and completed Annual Report. Council accepted final report at their meeting of 8 December 2018.</i>

<p><u>Regional and National Liaison</u></p> <p>1. Effective communication with other regional managers and input and valued comment on issues affecting Fish & Game and sports fish and game bird management.</p>	<p><i>Contributed to discussion over meeting needs and contestable fund process and managers meeting agenda.</i></p>
<p>1. Representation to New Zealand Fish and Game Council by 31 August 2019, of the Council's recommendations for licence fees, fund redistribution, research requirements, and national policy development.</p> <p>2. Representation at the Fish & Game New Zealand Regional Managers meetings.</p> <p>3. Effective communications with NZC staff and comment provided on Fish & Game issues when requested.</p>	<p>Provided comment on guides licence paper, Communication Strategy, MfE at risk catchments. Circulated NZC information on Indigenous Fish Bill. <i>Provided comment on pheasant preserve agenda paper and angler's notice format.</i></p>

STAFF CO-ORDINATION AND TRAINING

<p><u>Staff Communication</u></p> <p>1. Regular staff meetings and/or phone conferences to share information such that all staff are aware of what is generally occurring, and where appropriate have ready opportunity for input into decisions and management direction.</p> <p>2. Performance reviews are completed for the past year and new objectives agreed for all staff.</p>	<p>Phone conference held on 10 October, 27 November 2018 and 30 January 2019.</p> <p>Staff PPR's completed for 2017/18 and objectives agreed for new year</p>
<p><u>Staff Training</u></p> <p>Staff training identified in performance review process is planned and undertaken.</p>	<p><i>The SFO attended a 2-day WfT GPS training course (6-7.09.2018) and a wetland symposium in Napier (25-28.09.2018).</i></p>
<p><u>Accommodation</u></p> <p>Complete setup of New Plymouth Office and update Whanganui Office signage and layout.</p>	<p><i>Signage updated at NP office</i></p>
<p><u>OSH</u></p> <p>1. All processes and activities are consistent with Council Health & Safety Policy and hazard control plans, reviews and audits occur as scheduled, all necessary equipment and training is provided and new hazards are identified and addressed appropriately.</p> <p>2. All accidents are reported and recorded in the accident register, investigations completed and any identified actions implemented and reported to Council at the next meeting</p>	<p>Reported in attached agenda item</p> <p>Near Miss Report completed and Hazard Control Plan – Field General updated</p>

<p>3. Hazard Control Plans are identified and developed / amended for any new activity.</p> <p>4. An annual review of Health and Safety Management is completed in September 2018 and reported to Council.</p> <p>5. Compliance with HSAW requirements and policy and any issues identified are reported to each meeting of Council.</p> <p>6. Two monthly staff meetings which include a specific agenda item to discuss HSAW are held.</p> <p>7. Staff are actively involved in implementing HSAW policy and ensuring safe workplace.</p>	<p><i>Included as an agenda item at each meeting</i></p> <p><i>Meetings held in October and November 2018 and January 2019</i></p>
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Recommendation

That the Budget Report to 31 December 2018 and Project Progress Report to 18 January 2019 be received.

TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

The Chairman
Taranaki Fish and Game Council

Financial Reports to 31st December 2018

Please find attached the following reports YTD Balance Sheet and YTD Profit & Loss

1. Profit & Loss 1 September 2018 to 31st December 2018
2. Balance Sheet 1 September 2018 to 31st December 2018
3. BNZ Statement of Accounts as at 31st December 2018

RECOMMENDATION

That Profit & Loss and Balance Sheet to 31st December 2018, be received.

Jilli Steedman
SECRETARY
31 January 2018

Profit and Loss

Taranaki Fish and Game Council 1 September 2018 to 31 December 2018

31 Dec 18

Income

Contracts	3,339
Diversion Fish Offences	350
Fish Licence Sales 2018-2019 Agent	36,358
Fish Licence Sales 2018-2019 POL	33,010
Gas Gun Rental	520
General	200
Grants Received	49,407
Interest Income	197
Kid's Fishing Days	1,487
Non-Resident Licence Revenue	1,444
Total Income	126,312

Gross Profit

126,312

Plus Other Income

Liberations - Other	11,000
Total Other Income	11,000

Less Operating Expenses

ACC Levy	222
Advocacy	27
Bank Charges	65
Clubs	300
Commission on Sales	1,706
Council Catering	4,312
Council Meeting Expenses	69
Council Travel	1,733
Council Venue hire	54
Equipment Maintenance	295
Eyede Charges - Inc GST	97
Eyede Charges No GST	719
Field Equip -Purchases (Under \$2,000)	101
Fish Food Costs	1,720
Fish Population Monitoring	338
Gamebird Dispersal	1,524
Gamebird Habitat Management & Enhancement	325
Gamebird Population Monitoring	440
Hatchery	1,896
Hatchery Insurance	668
Hatchery Power	189
Hunting & Angling Promotions	1,892
Insurance - General	1,060
Kids Fishing Days	529
Management Contract	33,667

Profit and Loss

	31 Dec 18
Office General (was Petty cash)	80
Office Premises Rent	10,590
Other Liberations	11,287
Other Reporting / OSH	126
Polaris side x side	170
Postage	467
Purchases (Under 2,000)	39
Ranger Catering & Travel	15
Ranger Management	180
Regional Newsletter	2,548
Resource Consents	180
Salaries	46,841
Signage	109
Staff Expenses	45
Staff Training	197
Stationery	393
Subscriptions	201
Taranaki Hunting & Habitat Project	2,480
Telephone/fax	1,953
Trailer - Hatchery	280
Trailer - Side X Side	172
Vehicle Fuel & RUC	3,890
Vehicle Insurance	2,172
Vehicle Maintenance	919
Vehicle Registration (1995)	159
Total Operating Expenses	139,438
Net Profit	(2,126)

Balance Sheet

Taranaki Fish and Game Council As at 31 December 2018

31 Dec 2018

Assets

Bank	
BNZ Current Account	68,250
BNZ Term 3031	373,971
MRP	8,095
Total Bank	450,316
Current Assets	
Accounts Receivable	32,850
Total Current Assets	32,850
Fixed Assets	
Accum Dep Vehicles	(56,076)
Accum Dep Buildings	(26,884)
Accum Dep Office Equipment	(17,771)
Accum Dep Plant & Equipment	(12,889)
Buildings	30,681
Office Equipment	24,676
Plant & Equipment	25,014
Vehicles	117,796
Total Fixed Assets	84,547
Total Assets	567,713

Liabilities

Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	21,465
Accruals and Prepaid Licences	7,679
BNZ Credit Card - Allen	245
BNZ Credit Card - Glenn M	120
Employee Entitlements	21,450
GST	8,193
Total Current Liabilities	59,152
Total Liabilities	59,152
Net Assets	508,561

Equity

Accumulated Funds	154,325
Asset Replacement Funding	97
Back Country Fisheries Reserve	5,912
Current Year Earnings	(2,126)
Fisheries Project	15,886
Hunting & Habitat Scheme	373,183
Manganuioteao River Riparian Project	7,027

Balance Sheet

Net Surplus/(Deficit)	31 Dec 2018 (45,743)
Total Equity	508,561

TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

The Chairman
Taranaki Fish and Game Council

Correspondence Schedules

Please find attached Inwards and Outwards correspondence schedules to 27 November 2018.

RECOMMENDATION

That Inwards and Outwards correspondence schedules to, 31 January 2019 as shown on pages 88 & 89, be received.

Jilli Steedman
SECRETARY
31 January 2019

Corr No.	Date	Meeting	FROM	FILE NO	Staff/Councillor	SUBJECT
1	27.11.18	Feb-19	Andrea Te Puni - Rowe Contracting	2.3.3	Allen	Minutes of meeting - Whenuku Road quarry extension 22.11.18
2	4.12.18	Feb-19	Michelle Dwyer - Ferreira	2.3.5	Allen	KTG Meeting minutes
3	10.12.18	Feb-19	Darin Sutherland TRC	2.3.5	Allen	Planktonic cyanobacteria survey results
4	10.12.18	Feb-19	Taranaki regional Council	2.3.5 1.1.7	Allen Glenn	Tawhiti Catchment Monitoring Programme Annual Report 17-18
5	11.12.18	Feb-19	Robert Sowman	4.5.1	Glenn Jill	Gamebird hunting code of conduct
6	12.12.18	Feb-19	Simon Bendall - Mitchelldaysh	2.3.5	Allen	Taranaki By Products consent application
7	19.12.18	Feb-19	Rebecca Buhler TRC	3.1.1	Allen	Didymo adverts
8	20.12.18	Feb-19	Horizons Regional Council	2.3.6	Glenn Jill	Whanganui Prison consent application
9	20.12.18	Feb-19	Darin Sutherland TRC	2.3.5	Allen	Planktonic cyanobacteria survey results
10	21.12.18	Feb-19	Department of Conservation	4.5.3 1.2.11	Glenn Allen	Wildlife Act Authority approval
11	6.1.19	Feb-19	Whanganui District Council	2.3.7	Glenn	Proposed Plan Change
12	7.1.19	Feb-19	Robert Sowman	4.5.1	Glenn	2019 Gamebird
13	14.1.19	Feb-19	Phil Barron	2.3.5	Allen	Irrigation consent application
14	17.1.19	Feb-19	James Kitto TRC	2.1.4	Allen	Lake Rotomanu maintenance
15	17.1.19	Feb-19	Sam Beaumont MPI	4.5.9	Allen Glenn	Freshwater Biosecurity Teleconference
16	17.1.19	Feb-19	David Taylor NPDC	2.3.7	Allen	Mangatete ecology report
17	22.1.19	Feb-19	NZ Post	4.6.5	Jilli	Increase in PO Box fees
18	22.1.19	Feb-19	Jordyn Mclean NZFGC	4.1.3	Staff	Fish & Game staff development grant 2019
19	24.1.19	Feb-19	David Taylor NPDC	2.3.7	Allen	Mangatete abstraction consent
20	24.1.19	Feb-19	James Kitto TRC	2.3.5	Allen Glenn	Recreational water monitoring results
21	25.1.19	Feb-19	Bart Jansma Ngaruahine iwi	2.3.1	Allen	Kaupokonui Cooperative Dairy Factory Complex
22	29.1.19	Feb-19	Paula Trembath STDC	3.4.1	Glenn	Access to Nukumarua Reserve for Game Bird Hunting

OUTWARDS CORRESPONDENCE

Corr No	Date	Meeting	TO	FILE NO	Staff Councillor	SUBJECT
1	28.11.18	Feb-19	James Oakes	1.2.11	Allen	Authority to Disturb Gamebirds
2	4.12.18	Feb-19	Matt Roberts	1.2.11	Allen	Authority to Disturb Gamebirds
3	5.12.18	Feb-19	Carl Kowalewski	1.2.11	Allen	Authority to Disturb Gamebirds
4	5.12.18	Feb-19	Gerry Sturkenboom	1.2.11	Allen	Authority to Disturb Gamebirds
5	10.12.18	Feb-19	Ruapehu Fish & Game Club	4.5.6	Jilli	\$300 Grant
6	10.12.18	Feb-19	Les Matthews	1.2.11	Glenn	Authority to Disturb Gamebirds
7	10.12.18	Feb-19	Noel & Marie Scobie	1.2.11	Allen	Authority to Disturb Gamebirds
8	10.12.18	Feb-19	Robert Sowman	3.2.2	Glenn	Draft Taranaki Game Gazette Notice 2019
9	12.12.18	Feb-19	Inglewood Lions Club	3.2.3	Glenn Jilli	Sports Fish licence exemption - Lake Ratapiko 18.1.19
10	12.12.18	Feb-19	Jim Avers	1.2.11	Allen	Authority to Disturb Gamebirds
11	13.12.18	Feb-19	Brent Stevenson	1.2.11	Allen	Authority to Disturb Gamebirds
12	17.12.18	Feb-19	Paul Mackintosh	1.2.11	Glenn	Authority to Disturb Gamebirds
13	20.12.18	Feb-19	Gina Melody	1.2.11	Allen	Authority to Disturb Gamebirds
14	20.12.18	Feb-19	Trina & Les Stanley	1.2.11	Allen	Authority to Disturb Gamebirds
15	20.12.18	Feb-19	Reel Life	3.1.1	Staff	Reel Life Taranaki December 2018
16	22.1.19	Feb-19	Whanganui District Council	3.4.1	Glenn	Access to Nukumarū Reserve
17	22.1.19	Feb-19	Ernslaw One Ltd	3.4.1	Glenn	Access to Harakeke Forest
18	22.1.19	Feb-19	NZ Forest Managers	3.4.1	Glenn	Access to Harakeke Forest
19	22.1.19	Feb-19	South Taranaki District Council	3.4.1	Glenn	Access to Nukumarū Reserve
20	22.1.19	Feb-19	Mark Yungnickel - OPUS	2.1.3	Glenn	Permit to use Electric Fishing for freshwater fish surveys
21	24.1.19	Feb-19	Morikau Station	3.2.4 1.2.11	Glenn	Authority to Disturb Gamebirds - Special Season
22	25.1.19	Feb-19	Reel Life	3.1.1	Staff	Reel Life Taranaki January 2019

