



# **TARANAKI FISH & GAME COUNCIL**

## **AGENDA PAPERS**

**COUNCIL MEETING**

**VIA ZOOM**

**SATURDAY  
26 MARCH 2022**

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

**Taranaki Region**

Email [taranaki@fishandgame.org.nz](mailto:taranaki@fishandgame.org.nz) [www.fishandgame.org.nz](http://www.fishandgame.org.nz)

## AGENDA

SATURDAY 26 MARCH 2022

TO BE HELD VIA ZOOM  
COMMENCING AT 9:00AM

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## TARANAKI FISH & GAME COUNCIL

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MINUTES OF THE ZOOM MEETING OF THE TARANAKI FISH & GAME COUNCIL, HELD ON 12<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2022 COMMENCING AT 9:00AM.

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### **1. PRESENT**

Councillors Chris Donald, Paul Blewman, Alan Flynn, Gerard Karalus, John Nancarrow, Romon Sargeson and Craig McEwen.

### **IN ATTENDANCE**

Acting Manager Allen Stancliff, Field Officer Jacob Morison and Secretary Jilli Steedman.

### **2. APOLOGIES**

Apologies were received from David Potroz.

MOVED NANCARROW / SARGESON

THAT THE APOLOGIES RECEIVED BE SUSTAINED

CARRIED

3. The Chairman welcomed Councillors and staff to the meeting

### **4. CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

Councillor Sargeson noted a conflict of interest with one of the Habitat & Hunting Scheme applications. An applicant is a personal friend.

All other Councillors verbally notified that they had no conflicts of interest in any of the agenda items.

### **5. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2021**

MOVED BLEWMAN / NANCARROW

THAT THE MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 12<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2021 HELD IN RAETIHI, BE CONFIRMED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD.

CARRIED.

### **6. MATTERS ARISING**

There were none

### **7. AGENDA MANAGEMENT**

Allen Stancliff noted the easy access to the NZC online Gazette Notice for regions to input their 2022/23 Notice.

### **8. REVIEW 5 YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN**

The Acting Manager, Allen Stancliff, noted that this review is still in the draft stages and asked Councillors to consider what changes they may want.

Allen noted that our 10-year Management Plan is due to be renewed, Councillor Blewman noted the uncertainty around planning for the future with the imminent amalgamation of Fish & Game Regions.

MOVED BLEWMAN / KARALUS  
THAT TARANAKI FISH & GAME COUNCIL RECEIVE THE ATTACHED 5-YEAR STRATEGIC  
PLAN FOR CONSIDERATION  
CARRIED

**9. RISK REGISTER**

The register has been modified to reflect risk from the Omicron variant of COVID-19, noting that all staff have the capacity to work from home.

MOVED BLEWMAN / SARGESON  
THAT TARANAKI FISH & GAME COUNCIL RECEIVE THE FEBRUARY 2022 RISK REGISTER.  
CARRIED

**10. HEALTH AND SAFETY REPORT**

Staff were well prepared for the January 2022 trend counts, Jacob liaised with landowners and activated in-reach.

Councillors discussed the collision between a Fish & Game vehicle and a motorcycle that cut a corner and sideswiped the vehicle. The motorcycle rider has admitted his responsibility and the insurance process is underway.

Staff are still liaising with Landbased Training for staff to attend a SXS and 4WD course. A new Hazard Control Plan has been developed for the Polaris SXS until training has been completed.

MOVED MCEWEN / NANCARROW  
THAT THE ACTING MANAGERS HEALTH AND SAFETY REPORT, BE RECEIVED  
CARRIED

**11. 2022 TREND COUNT REPORT**

Jacob Morison advised Councillors of the Waimarino and Whanganui counts for paradise shelduck, noting that the average count was down slightly from last year. Also noting that there was a lot of ground water which makes for a good breeding season. Farmers commented that the use of diazinon for controlling porina could be a factor in the lower count of paradise shelduck. Allen Stancliff advised Councillors that the counts for Area C were down from previous years, however Lake Cowley with 900 plus counted was well above average. The number of black swan was also down in Taranaki, but the overall central NZ count remained strong. Councillors thanked staff for the excellent report.

MOVED SARGESON / BLEWMAN  
THAT THE 2022 GAMEBIRD TREND COUNT REPORT BE RECEIVED  
CARRIED

**12. HUNTING AND HABITAT SCHEME APPLICATIONS**

The Acting Manager described the seven applications that meet the criteria for funding.

Councillor Sargeson noted his relationship with one of the applicants and a conflict of interest has been registered for this meeting.

MOVED BLEWMAN / NANCARROW  
THAT COUNCIL APPROVES THE FOLLOWING APPLICATIONS FOR FUNDING (GST INCL)  
FROM THE HUNTING & HABITAT SCHEME;

1	NAIRN	\$2,300
2	FERGUS	\$2,000
3	DEADMAN	\$2,921
4	CRAIG	\$1,000
5	ELLIOT	\$7,762
6	BEVINS	\$3,390
7	MANDER	\$5,750

CARRIED

**13. LICENCE SALES REPORT**

MOVED BLEWMAN / NANCARROW  
THAT THE TARANAKI FISH AND GAME LICENCE SALES REPORT, BE RECEIVED  
CARRIED

**14. CHAIRMANS REPORT**

The Chairman noted his meetings with staff in New Plymouth  
MOVED DONALD / MCEWEN  
THAT THE CHAIRMANS VERBAL REPORT, BE RECEIVED  
CARRIED

**15. NATIONAL COUNCILLORS REPORT**

Councillor Karalus noted progress with the review of regional council amalgamations and that a draft report will be available by the end of February with the final report due at the end of March.  
Councillors agreed that early involvement with iwi on the regional boundaries is important.  
MOVED KARALUS / BLEWMAN  
THAT THE NATIONAL COUNCILLORS VERBAL REPORT BE RECEIVED  
CARRIED

**16. WORK PLAN TO 28 JANUARY 2022 AND BUDGET PROGRESS REPORT TO 31 DECEMBER 2021**

Councillor Blewman asked about his attendance at a virtual hui to be held on 17<sup>th</sup> February to update stakeholders on the status of negotiations between the Crown and Ngā Iwi o Taranaki regarding the Collective Redress Deed for Taranaki Maunga/Egmont National Park.  
Councillor Karalus asked staff for an update on the Opunake HEPS.

MOVED KARALUS / BLEWMAN  
THAT THE BUDGET REPORT TO 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND THE PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TO 28 JANUARY 2022, BE RECEIVED  
CARRIED

**17. PROFIT & LOSS AND BALANCE SHEET**

MOVED SARGESON / BLEWMAN

THAT THE PROFIT & LOSS AND BALANCE SHEET TO 31 DECEMBER 2021, BE RECEIVED  
CARRIED

**18. CORRESPONDENCE**

Councillor Karalus noted that work on fish pass construction on the Waipuku stream and Manganui River weirs is progressing.

Councillor McEwen noted the comments on social media, around the Fish & Game Review, are varied.

Councillor Nancarrow would like a review of the gazetted 200m hunting restriction around town oxidation ponds.

MOVED BLEWMAN / SARGESON

THAT INWARDS AND OUTWARDS CORRESPONDENCE SCHEDULES TO 2 FEBRUARY  
2022, BE RECEIVED  
CARRIED

**19. GENERAL BUSINESS**

Allen Stancliff advised Councillors that the Stratford Club – Fishing Section has folded and would no longer be able to apply for funding from TET for kids fishing days held at the Scout Den pool on the Patea River.

Allen Stancliff also updated the Council on fish passage issues at Lake Rotomanu.

Councillor Donald noted that the Inglewood Rod, Gun and Recreation Club would not be holding their annual clay target shoot. The New Plymouth Gun Club has disbanded and there would no longer be a range available. The club will be looking at other opportunities.

**20. CLOSURE**

There being no further business the Chairman closed the meeting at 10:30 am.

**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.

Allen Stancliff  
Acting Regional Manager  
15 March 2022

TARANAKI FISH & GAME COUNCIL

ACTION LIST ARISING FROM COUNCIL DECISIONS

Subject	Responsible	Target Date	Item Update – Actions Required
NIL			



**TARANAKI FISH & GAME COUNCIL**  
**ANNUAL MEETING AGENDA PROGRAM**

<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Board</b>	<b>Operational</b>	<b>Statutory</b>	<b>Strategic/Policy</b>
12 February 2022	All Board Items	All Operational Items, to be received	Confirm Game Season Regulations.	Review 5 Year Strategic Plan
26 March 2022	All Board Items	All Operational Items, to be received	Consider Draft 2022/2023 Annual Operational Work Plan & Budget.	
11 June 2022	All Board Items.	All Operational Items, to be Received	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish Season Regs.</li> <li>• Licence fee recommendation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nominations for Bruce McKenzie Memorial Award</li> </ul>
13 August 2022	All Board Items.	All Operational Items, to be Received	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt 2022 / 2023 Annual Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receive nominations for Bruce McKenzie Memorial Award</li> </ul>
15 October 2022	All Board Items.	All Operational Items, to be Received	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End of Year Project Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
10 December 2022 meeting and AGM	All Board Items.	All Operational Items, to be Received	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2023 Game Gazette Notice</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2023 meeting dates</li> </ul>



## TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

The Chairman

Taranaki Fish and Game Council

### DRAFT 5-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN 2021/22 TO 2025/26

Council operates a 5-year Strategic Plan to identify and plan future work programmes and guide development of the annual plan. The plan is reviewed annually or as required.

The review of the plan this year is complicated by the likely amalgamation of Taranaki Fish & Game with at least one other Fish & Game Council, stemming from the Ministerial Review of Fish & Game. In addition, there are internal reviews of funding and resource allocation being undertaken by National Council which may also have implications of Council business.

There are also increasing challenges around the tension between managing introduced species and protecting indigenous biodiversity. Addressing this challenge and including much wider discussion and involvement with iwi and the wider community will be a significant component of the Sports Fish & Game Management Plan review. However, given that Taranaki will likely amalgamate with another region, the National Office is currently seeking a 3-year extension from the Minister of Conservation to allow the Management Plan review to be delayed until the new region is settled.

Owing to the uncertainty, this draft Strategic Plan does not focus too much on 4 or 5 years out, but hopefully by this time next year how we operate in the medium term will be clearer.

The attached strategic plan reflects previously agreed objectives, although the timing of some has been amended to reflect the current situation. For example, several social media aspects are dependent on the new national website being up and running. The investigation into the Waingongoro fishery was due to begin in the 2021/22 year, but extensive rainfall and high river flows in December 2021 has delayed the survey until December 2022.

### RECOMMENDATION

That Taranaki F&G Council adopt the attached draft 5–Year Strategic Plan.

Allen Stancliff

Acting Manager

15 March 2022



2021/22 – 2025/26 Strategic Plan

Approved

Work Area <i>(why are we undertaking this objective?)</i>	Key Result <i>(what are we actually doing and how this contributes to objective?)</i>	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
<p><b>Participation</b></p> <p>Add value to our licence holders to increase their satisfaction so they remain in the sport</p> <p>Recruit (and re-activate) new licence holders to protect revenue required for effective management and</p>	<p><b>Signage</b></p> <p>Provide anglers with helpful on-site information re access, regulations and techniques to make it easier to go fishing</p>	<p>Replace/ erect new signs on rivers and lakes around the region consistent with the priorities identified</p> <p>2 -3 signs replaced per year</p>	<p>Regulation information signs on Retaruke and Whanganui Rivers (Te Araroa trail users)</p>	<p>Design and erect angler information signage on the Waingongoro River</p>		
		<p>Review Ruatiti information sign and update as necessary</p> <p>By Aug 2022 identify any changes and agree process to upgrade with other parties</p>				
	<p><b>Licence holder contact</b></p> <p>Contact licence holders (mail, email, social</p>	<p>Produce Taranaki fishing newsletter sent to licence holders shortly after the start of each season</p> <p>Produce Taranaki hunting newsletter sent to licence holders and RD box holders prior to each season</p> <p>Produce 1 or 2-page magazine supplement for each issue of F&amp;G Magazine</p> <p>Implement and utilise social media consistent with National Office policy</p>				

<p><i>to maintain support for and recognition of the importance of fish &amp; game resources and their use</i></p>	<p><i>media and individually by phone or face to face) to share information that encourages and assists users to make best use of the F&amp;G resource</i></p>	<p>Develop and utilise licence holder email list to highlight information of specific value such as upcoming children's fishing days</p> <p><i>Information on 2022 fishing days emailed to licence holders</i></p>
<p><b>Angling and hunting web pages</b></p> <p><i>How to and where to go information is readily available, easily understood and up to date to assist &amp; guide licence holders and prospective participants</i></p>	<p>Work with National Office to upgrade website.</p> <p>Review information and effectiveness of web links annually or when issue identified</p> <p><i>Information is current and easily found</i></p> <p>Introduction to duck hunting opportunities in the Taranaki Region</p> <p><i>Draft text prepared by Aug 2022 (is also dependant on the new website development)</i></p>	
<p><b>Children and family fishing days and opportunities</b></p> <p><i>Provide opportunities for children and families to go fishing easily and on an ongoing basis, so</i></p>	<p>Explore options for ongoing fishing opportunities for kids and families based on local ponds and threshold experiences</p>	<p>Implement preferred options</p>

	Identify and explore future options for Stratford by Aug 2022	Implement preferred option for Stratford kids fishing programme	
	Explore option to restore Sattler's Dam release		
	Incorporate national branding and approaches as per R3 strategy in Children's Fishing Programme		
	Undertake review of fishing opportunities provided at Lake Mangamahoe		
<p><b>they potentially become lifelong anglers. To engender support for fishing and the activities of Fish &amp; Game among the general public</b></p>	<p>Explore and develop mentoring schemes for hunters including public instruction/ information days</p> <p><i>Identify possible option(s) by Aug 2022</i>  <i>Implement most promising option identified by May 2023</i></p>	Review and refine mentoring programmes	
<p><b>Increase participation</b>  <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 web based introductory package for anglers highlighting easy opportunities including access and methods to get started</p>	<p>Survey of aspirations of trout anglers</p>	<p>Review and refine anglers package in response to feedback</p>	<p>Review and refine hunters package</p>
	<p>Develop web based introductory package for hunters highlighting easy opportunities including access and methods to get started</p>	<p>Re-survey of aspirations of upland game hunters</p>	<p>Re-survey of aspirations of duck hunters</p>	
<p><b>Angler &amp; hunter aspirations</b> <i>In order to best manage the resource and opportunities in the best interests of anglers &amp; hunters it is essential to understand the aspirations of Taranaki licence holders and what they seek from their fishing &amp; hunting experience.</i></p>	<p>Continue to explore opportunities for increased angling access around Lake Mangamahoe through provision of third angling platform</p>	<p><b>Improve angler/ hunter access</b></p>		



<p><i>Fundamental to participation is that licence holders need to be able to readily access and utilise the available fish &amp; game populations.</i></p>	<p><i>Agreements and funding in place by Aug 2023</i></p> <p>Review and refine permit process and conditions for gamebird hunting</p> <p>Review access information and where appropriate identify contact details/ negotiate access</p> <p><i>Complete Waingongoro review Aug 2022</i></p> <p><i>Review Kaipokonui River access by Aug 2023</i></p>	<p>Review how new permit system is working</p>
<p><b>Manage hunter behaviour</b>  <i>Maximise hunter enjoyment and participation and also general public support so as to minimise the threat to the sport from anti-hunting groups</i></p>	<p>Implement strategy to achieve appropriate hunter behaviour</p> <p><i>Initial actions in place by May 2023</i></p>	<p>Review effectiveness of strategy and implementation</p>
<p><b>Promote table qualities of the resource.</b>  <i>An important part of the sport is the taking of prime food for the table, and which adds additional value to their sport. Making use of shot game as a natural, healthy food also makes hunting more</i></p>	<p>Locate and publicise quality trout and perch recipes, including those in the Fish &amp; Game cookbook</p>	<p>Review and collate suitable game bird recipes online</p>

	<p>Provide support, service and upskilling of licence agents to operate as effective licence outlets and sources of valued information on opportunities and techniques</p>		
<p>acceptable to the general public</p> <p><b>Minimise barriers</b>  <i>An effective network of licence administration minimises the barriers to purchasing a licence, and in turn can add significant value for the purchaser in terms of providing information and equipment.</i></p>			
			<p>Utilise simple, consistent and easy to understand regulations that are both effective and that minimise uncertainty and reluctance to have a go</p>
			<p>Review regulations annually with an objective to achieve simplicity and consistency across the region and between regions as opportunities allow. Ensure information is easy to find and follow</p>

Work Area (why are we undertaking this objective?)	Key Result (what are we actually doing and how this contributes to objective?)	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
<p>Sports fish monitoring and management</p> <p>To obtain necessary information and undertake effective management actions 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>Obtain baseline information for key streams</p> <p>To better understand key fisheries and identify threats and opportunities to the maintenance of important angling resources</p> <p>Investigate value of stocking specific streams and lakes</p> <p>To ensure any stocking programme is effective in terms of an increased return to the angler, is socially appropriate and a sound use of what are limited resources</p>	<p>Assess juvenile recruitment along the Timaru Stream to help document the effects of the Tataraimaka weir on fish passage.</p>	<p>Investigate and review the Waingongoro River fishery</p>	<p>Assess and report on the fishery in the Manganui River and tributaries</p>	<p>Review stocking plan</p>	<p>Assess and report on the fishery in the Manganui River and tributaries</p>
		<p>Prepare and undertake annual stocking plan</p> <p>Achieve proposed stocking programme each year</p> <p>Undertake further trial releases of 2yr old trout into Patea River</p>	<p>Review results and develop position on release of trout into lower Patea River</p>	<p>Monitor success of 2017-2021 trout releases</p>		
		<p>Undertake trout release and monitoring of lower Patea River under contract to Trustpower Ltd</p> <p>Meet contract obligations</p>				

<p><b>Investigate opportunities to restore fisheries</b> 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>Review and investigate Stony River (yr 2 of 2) and Waiongana/Mangaoraka Stream (yr 1 of 2)</p>	<p>Review and investigate Waiongana/Mangaoraka Stream (yr 2 of 2)</p>	<p>Lake Rotomanu</p>	
<p><b>Angler surveys &amp; diaries</b> These provide a mechanism to effectively monitor many of the regions fisheries which otherwise would be outside the resources available to F&amp;G. This information is important for assessing angler satisfaction, making management responses including regulation setting and also in promoting the importance of the fishery in resource consent and community processes</p>	<p>Undertake angler diary programme annually <i>Each year promote the scheme and produce annual report of results</i></p>	<p>Review diary system and effectiveness</p>		
<p><b>Hatchery</b></p>	<p>Maintain effective hatchery operations utilising volunteer support</p>	<p>Review options for the hatchery</p>	<p>Implement decisions</p>	

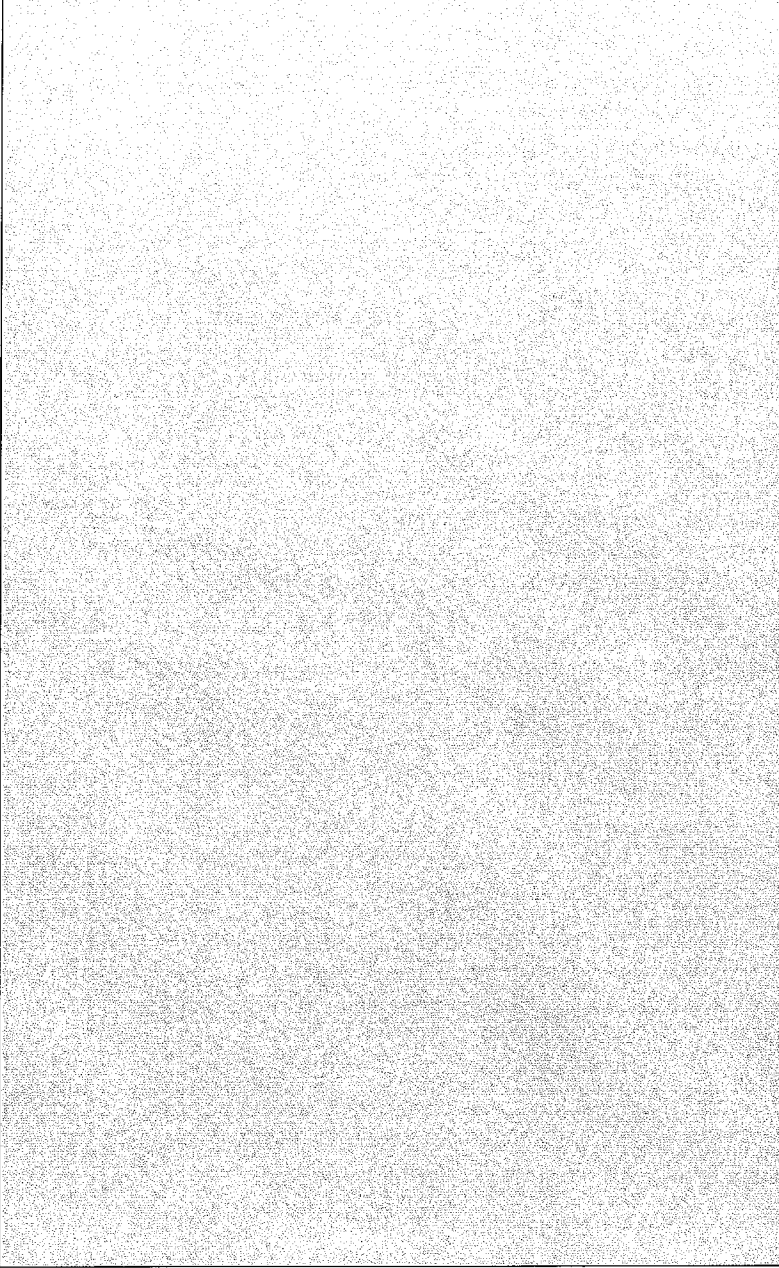
*Stocking appropriate waterways with trout is an effective way to increase angling opportunity. In particular stocking man-made lakes and impoundments close to urban centres can be highly valued by family and other groups contributing to a healthier lifestyle and enhancing support for fishing and F&G whilst not impacting unreasonably on indigenous fish species. It is also an important tool to introduce budding anglers to fishing and protecting the licence base*

to ensure that hatchery operation is efficient, effective and sustainable re meeting future stocking requirements. Will be influenced by the National Council stocking review (draft), R3 needs and also community/ iwi aspirations.

Work Area (why are we undertaking this objective?)	Key Result (what are we actually doing and how this contributes to objective?)	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
<p><b>Gamebird monitoring and investigations</b></p> <p>To obtain necessary information and undertake effective management actions to sustainably manage gamebird populations across the region to maximise hunter satisfaction so they remain in the sport.</p>	<p><b>Mallard Duck monitoring</b></p> <p>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 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</p>	<p>Implement banding protocol for Whanganui area</p> <p>Review site selection and undertake full banding 2022 – 2024 including recovery of bands</p> <p>Complete report of banding results August 2024</p>		<p>Implement identified monitoring programme</p>	<p>Review monitoring programme for the region taking into account banding results and including regulation setting requirements</p>	

are low anyway. The alternative approach if the population is robust & hunting mortality is relatively 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

**Paradise shelduck monitoring**  
Paradise shelduck are an important resource for Taranaki hunters. However in large numbers they can impact on farming operations. Numbers can be effectively



Undertake paradise shelduck moult counts across the region in January each year

*Produce an annual report detailing trends in numbers*

Implement recommendations from review of moult sites monitored and how the data is reported

<p>monitored by undertaking moult counts across the region and the information used to manage numbers sufficient to provide valued hunting opportunities without unreasonably impacting on landowners</p>	<p>Review hunting regulations for paradise shelduck and including possible Area boundaries</p>		
<p><b>Pukeko monitoring</b>  <i>Large aggregations of pukeko create problems for landowners and create a hunting opportunity for licence holders. However over much of the region 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</i></p>	<p><b>Review option for a summer season</b>          Undertake monitoring of Taranaki ring plain populations  <i>Count data is summarised in annual discussion paper re recommended Game Gazette conditions</i></p>	<p>Review monitoring methodology and implement recommendations</p>	



<p><i>sustainability of the regional populations.</i></p>	<p><b>New opportunities</b>  <i>There are potentially several ways the resource may be supplemented and hunting undertaken. So long as any new approach does not unreasonably impact on other hunters or indigenous biodiversity then this is an opportunity that may be valued by a segment of licence holders.</i></p>	<p>Review and develop position on release of upland game birds</p>	<p>Review criteria/ policy to rear and release upland game (awaiting outcome of current process around commercial game preserves)</p>
<p><b>Dispersal</b>  Manage problem aggregations of gamebirds to minimise their impacts on landowners and protect/ create hunting opportunities for licence holders</p>	<p>Quickly and efficiently respond to landowner concerns as required. Implement Special Season for paradise shelduck as and where appropriate.</p>		

Work Area (why are we undertaking this objective?)	Key Result (what are we actually doing and how this contributes to objective?)	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
<b>Compliance</b> Protect resource sustainability and user experience to maintain licence holder satisfaction	<b>Compliance</b> Make best use of available resources to implement the objectives of the Compliance Policy so as to best protect the sports fish & game resource and its use	Review Compliance Strategy	Consider other options to undertake compliance if and when these become available	Undertake effective opening day ranging across the region and at other key times or in response to identified issues  Annual compliance report presented to Council	Ranger training in implementing R3 principles  All rangers receive introduction to R3 in 21/22  Recruit and train new Rangers as required.	Review use and effectiveness of honorary ranger system
	<b>Honorary Rangers</b> Safe use of honorary rangers to provide effective and valued compliance coverage across the Taranaki region	Ranger warrant renewals Paperwork submitted by Aug 2024				

Work Area (why are we undertaking this objective?)	Key Result (what are we actually doing and how this contributes to objective?)	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
<p>Iwi and public interaction Implementing the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (partnership, protection and participation) requires Council work proactively and collaboratively with iwi regarding the management of natural resources and their use and protection. It is recognised that there may be a natural tension</p>	<p>Iwi Liaison Proactively foster close and productive working relationships with iwi at all levels and collectively share expertise and knowledge to achieve greater protection of freshwater and wetland habitats and species. To also enable robust and helpful discussion and decision making on issues affecting licence holders and iwi including use of shared resources, protection</p>	<p>Take opportunities to involve and work with iwi at all levels on shared matters affecting natural resources and their use, including welcoming iwi participation in Council.  Represent F&amp;G and provide valued input to Te Awa Tupua process  Identify opportunities and actively work with individual iwi and hapu on local shared issues  Identify possible options to increase iwi involvement in Council  Take opportunities to work on joint habitat improvement and river restoration projects</p>			<p>Actively involve iwi at all levels in the development of the Sports Fish and Game Management Plan</p>	

<p>around the possible impact of sports fish in particular on indigenous taonga like inanga and tuna, however collectively we also share a concern and determination to look after and improve freshwater and wetlands so as to protect the wairua and for the benefit of all species.</p> <p>There are many groups whose decisions and actions impact on the fish &amp; game resource. By working closely and constructively with these groups more can be achieved to protect and enhance resource sustainability and user experience</p>	<p>of indigenous taonga and access</p>					
<p>Effective Liaison with Statutory Managers Develop and maintain strong working relationships and involvement with DOC and local and regional councils to effectively represent the interests of hunters and anglers in formal decision-making processes</p>		<p>Proactively work with Taranaki and Horizons Regional Council staff</p> <p>Involve regional council staff in GBHT and H&amp;H applications as appropriate</p> <p>Develop and maintain constructive relationships with DOC staff as opportunities arise</p>				

<p><i>In the face of an increasing urban population and support for indigenous biodiversity to ensure hunting &amp; fishing is valued by the general public who recognise that these activities contribute to wider good such as a better environment and healthy lifestyle/ kai and in turn support protecting these resources and the opportunity to participate.</i></p>	<p><b>Community Involvement &amp; Advocacy</b>  <i>Actively seek to contribute to the wider community as part of undertaking F&amp;G activities and highlight these broader benefits to engender wider support for F&amp;G, angling and hunting.</i></p>	<p>Recognise and pursue opportunities to contribute to the wider community as part of undertaking core F&amp;G activities</p> <p><i>Participate in Wild for Taranaki</i>  <i>Contribute to and support the activities of Rotokare Scenic Reserve Trust</i></p> <p>Take opportunities to work with community and industry groups on habitat improvement and river restoration projects and initiatives</p>
<p><b>Effective use of the Media</b>  <i>Maintain positive profile which encourages prospective participants and fosters support and understanding among the general public</i></p>	<p>Review media strategy</p> <p>Develop and refine facebook and associated Instagram pages</p> <p><i>Pages in place and actively updated by Aug 2022 (depending on any National Communication Policy and website re-organisation)</i></p> <p>Review and refine website (dependant on national decisions and directions)</p>	<p>Implement revised strategy</p> <p>Review media strategy</p> <p>Review media strategy</p>

Work Area (why are we undertaking this objective?)	Key Result (what are we actually doing and how this contributes to objective?)	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
<p><b>Habitat management</b></p> <p>Protecting / improving habitat for sports fish &amp; game is a fundamental and effective means to sustaining the fish &amp; game resource in the interests of licence holders</p>	<p><b>Taranaki Freshwater Plan</b></p> <p>Sports fish and game habitat will be better protected by effective provisions in this Plan. This will also limit the resources F&amp;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>Process deadlines to contribute and submit are met</p>				
	<p><b>Effectively engage in RMA consent processes.</b></p> <p>In the absence of greater direction in regional plans it is necessary to engage in individual consent applications to ensure protection of Fish and Game resources and access to these</p>	<p>Engage in relevant specific consent applications to protect F&amp;G interests</p> <p>Trustpower consents for the Mangorei and Motukawa hydro schemes (consents expired 1 June 2021)</p>		<p>Review strategic approach re engagement in individual consent processes</p> <p>Dependent on progress with</p>		

	<p><b>Habitat enhancement</b>  Take opportunities by working co-operatively to share knowledge, promote, fund and encourage landowners and community groups to improve habitat for the benefit of sports fish, gamebird species and indigenous biodiversity and fishing and hunting opportunity</p>		Establish environmental award	Taranaki Freshwater Plan		
	Work with other parties to remove the Timaru Stream Weir					
	Explore options to remove the "Riverlands Eltham" weir on the Waingongo River					
	Promote and explore any opportunities to improve water quality in Lake Rotomanu					
	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					
	At least 3 applications to GBHT & H&H fund per year					
	Keep up to date with current predator control techniques and operations and actively seek to promote effective programmes as opportunities arise					
	Orautoha riparian protection works					
	Complete annual work programmes as per funding application					

<p><b>Work Area</b> (why are we undertaking this objective?)</p>	<p><b>Key Result</b> (what are we actually doing and how this contributes to objective?)</p>	<p><b>2021/22</b></p>	<p><b>2022/23</b></p>	<p><b>2023/24</b></p>	<p><b>2024/25</b></p>	<p><b>2025/26</b></p>
<p><b>Planning &amp; Administration</b></p> <p>The Taranaki Sports Fish &amp; Game Management Plan is a statutory requirement and formally reflects the aspirations of hunters and anglers. The Plan provides high level direction and guidance for management activities and also other</p>	<p><b>Review Management Plan</b></p> <p>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&amp;G will also consult with other parties, iwi and agencies as appropriate and consistent with Treaty of Waitangi</p>	<p>Seek 3-year extension to the Plan review to allow review to occur following regional amalgamations</p>			<p>Undertake plan review to incorporate any changes in F&amp;G organisation from ministerial review and internal reviews. Actively involve iwi and community in this plan as well as hunters and anglers</p>	



<p>statutory plans in the interests of the resource and users</p>	<p>obligations to ensure the plan is comprehensive, effective and of value.</p>					
<p>Strong and effective governance to ensure that the activities of Council are appropriate, well run and reflect the aspirations of all licence holders</p> <p>Effective and concise</p>	<p><b>Strategic planning</b>  Implement Management Plan through ongoing review and refinement of 5-year Strategic Plan to provide clear and agreed direction regarding future work programmes and resource allocation and requirements.  This strategic plan to guide development of a timely, planned and effective Annual Operational Workplan that</p>	Review 5-Year Strategic Plan annually and as required				

<p>administration with accurate reporting to support sound financial management and efficient use of resources in the best interests of the licence holder and fish &amp; game resource</p>	<p>reflects the aspirations of hunters and anglers</p>	<p><b>Focus on governance</b> Achieve appropriate diversity across the Council and provide Councillors with professional governance support to best represent the interests of all licence holders</p>	<p>Identify possible options and strategies to increase the diversity of Council</p>	<p>Implement key options identified</p>	
		<p>Review and update governance policy</p>		<p>Co-ordinate Council Election</p>	
				<p>Undertake governance training</p>	
	<p><b>Simplify operational outputs and coding</b> Provide effective and helpful reporting while minimising unnecessary detail and the time and resources this involves which</p>	<p>Implement any outcomes of National Council financial review</p>			

<p><i>can be used elsewhere</i></p>	<p><b>New Plymouth and Whanganui offices</b>  <i>Provide effective and healthy office space including storage which is also obvious and accessible to our users and the general public</i></p>				
<p><b>Administrative improvements</b>  <i>Make best use of new systems and technology to maximise administrative efficiencies and minimise costs so resources are available for use elsewhere</i></p>	<p><i>Incorporate any changes as part of Ministerial and internal P&amp;G reviews</i></p>				
<p><b>Support for Council</b>  <i>Provide valued support to</i></p>	<p>Recommend changes to 5-Year Strategic Plan, prepare draft Annual Operational Plan and draft Performance Report</p>				<p>Prepare concise and complete agenda papers including with a recommended course of action</p>

	<p><i>Council which facilitates effective Council governance and operation</i></p>
<p><b>Health &amp; Safety</b>  <i>Maintain effective systems to ensure a safe and healthy working environment and the safety of staff and visitors</i></p>	<p>Implement and review Health &amp; Safety Policy, Manual and systems and processes as per identified timetable</p> <p><i>Annual audit and other identified requirements are reported to Council</i></p>

Review: February 2023 Council Meeting

**TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL**

The Chairman

Taranaki Fish and Game Council

**RISK REGISTER MARCH 2022**

The attached register identifies and records potential significant risks to the effective operation of Taranaki Fish & Game Council. This register is updated for each meeting.

The risk level for H&S Covid-19 remains high, owing to the Covid-19 Omicron outbreak and the increased likelihood that staff will get sick. This could also impact negatively on the capacity of staff to undertake core roles effectively, at least temporarily. All staff are able to work from home in the event that Covid-19 becomes too widespread in the region, or they are a close contact of a case. Covid-19 could also potentially impact on licence sales for the 2022 game season.

Given the inevitability of regional amalgamations, it makes sense not to proceed with development of a new F&G Management Plan and a 3-year extension to the Plan Review period is being sought from the Minister of Conservation. If this is not granted, then the Council's annual OWPs will need to be approved by the Minister of Conservation (S26Q(3)(e) of the Conservation Act).

The Ministerial Review of F&G clearly has implications in respect of operational matters including longer term resourcing and hunter and angler support. The impact should become clearer once the Regional Structure Review is complete and the Implementation Group have done their work.

**RECOMMENDATION**

That Taranaki Fish & Game Council receive the March 2022 Risk Register

Allen Stancliff

Acting Regional Manager

15 March 2022

**RISK REGISTER & RISK TREATMENT ACTION PLAN - TARANAKI FISH & GAME - March 2022**

Risk Type	Risk Description	Likelihood	Impact	Actions already in place	Person Responsible	Further Actions Required (if any)
1 Operational	Data loss from computer virus, data corruption	Possible - 3	Moderate - 3	New computers with up to date anti-virus protection. Have moved to cloud based software and document storage.	Office administrator	
2 Operational	Lack of capacity to undertake core roles effectively	Possible - 3	Major - 4	New field officer based in New Plymouth appointed on 2-year fixed term contract. Skilled & experienced staff in place and available to work together where necessary. Staff can work from home if necessary because of Covid-19. Use of volunteer rangers and hatchery workers	Chairperson/Council	Consider other options to complete work plan. Keep volunteers in the loop to retain their support
3 Operational	Review of Sports Fish & Game Management Plan is not completed by expiry date of current plan (Aug 2021)	Likely - 4	Moderate - 3	A 3-year extension to the Review is being sought from the Minister of Conservation. It is difficult to engage meaningfully with licence holders, iwi and other agencies when the future of Taranaki F&G is uncertain	Manager	Await final decision on regional amalgamation. OWP's will need approval by Minister of Conservation if no Mgt Plan in place
4 Health & Safety	Health and Safety related event resulting in significant harm or injury to staff, contractors or volunteers	Possible - 3	Major - 4	Ensure staff and volunteers comply with Health and Safety Policy and processes. Ensure H&S manual is current and regular reviews, staff meetings and auditing occurs as scheduled. Report on H&S as regular agenda item.	Manager	Ongoing identification of new hazards.
5 Health & Safety	Under Covid-19 staff are put in situations that could jeopardise their health or others around them			Respond and adhere to conditions or directives imposed by Government-determined Traffic Light settings that include work place conditions and safety, personal protective gear, etc. Follow recommended best practice.	Manager	Implement further work place and personal protective measures as identified and/or required. Require staff to work from home.
6 Species Management	Fish - severe weather or geomorphological events impacting on fish population at a local or regional scale	Almost certain - 5	Moderate - 3	Unable to mitigate. Recognise that wild populations will rebound and carry out regular monitoring of key populations to identify changes.	Manager	
7 Species Management	Game and Fish - climate induced events i.e., drought impacting on gamebird population	Almost certain - 5	Moderate - 3	Unable to mitigate. Carry out regular monitoring of key populations to identify changes. Recognise that some events may be positive for some species	Manager	
8 Species Management	Decline of Taranaki ring-plain fishery due to reductions in water quality and quantity	Likely - 4	Likely - 4	Take planning and individual consent opportunities under the RMA to promote maintenance of suitable water flows and water quality to sustain viable trout fisheries around the ring-plain	Manager/Field Officer - Taranaki	Engage in the Taranaki Natural Resources Plan process. Continue to monitor ring-plain fisheries
9 Species Management	Culling/ poisoning of paradise shelduck populations	Possible - 3	Major - 4	Work closely and proactively with landowners and farmers to manage problem aggregations of paradise shelduck. Hold Special Season where appropriate. Monitor population trends.	Manager/Field Officer	
10 Species Management	Political - Status of indigenous biodiversity is promoted over that of sports fish by statutory agencies and legislation	Likely - 4	Likely - 4	Promote freshwater fishing as a valid recreational pursuit with significant financial, recreational & health benefits and as kai for resident and non-resident anglers. Portray F&G in positive light as an environmental organisation. Promote strong ethics amongst anglers. Clarify interaction of native fish and sports fish based on science. Maintain close working relationships with iwi and other agencies to achieve the best for all freshwater species.	Manager	Proactively engage with iwi and other groups as opportunities are identified.

Risk Type	Risk Description	Likelihood	Impact	Actions already in place	Person Responsible	Further Actions Required (if any)
11 Financial	Ongoing decline in licence revenues	Low - 4	Major - 4	Regular contact with licence holders/ updated web pages to provide information which assists their experience. Kids fishing days.	Manager	Implement the R3 programme (Recruitment, Retention & Reactivation) including review of Kids fishing days.
12 Financial	Decline in fish and game licence sales due to Covid-19 outbreak	Low - 4	Major - 4	Cut any unnecessary spending - adopt a prudent approach	Manager/ Council	Work with F&G National Council and implement agreed actions to ensure financial viability
13 Financial	No grant available from National Council	Possible - 3	Severe - 5	Manage region effectively, in a financially prudent manner and on budget to achieve core functions and licence holder satisfaction. Maintain short-term capacity to address short fall through reserves	Manager/ Council	Work with F&G National Council and other regions to best achieve statutory obligations
14 Council	Reputation - Lack of support from licence holders and other agencies arising from criticism and aspersions regarding F&G performance	Possible - 3	Major - 4	Maintain awareness of the need to operate in a transparent, efficient and effective way to best serve licence holders. Ensure actions and comments are professional and reflect well on F&G	Manager/ Council	Make constructive and effective input into the regional structure review in the best interests of hunters and anglers both within the existing Taranaki Region and nationally
15 Council	Reputation - Perceived conflict of interest among decision makers (Councillors)	Possible - 3	Major - 4	Maintain awareness of the need to manage perceived conflicts of interest appropriately and transparently. Follow Standing Orders and including the use of a Conflict of Interest register	Chairperson/ Council	
16 Council	Future - Changes in F&G structure arising from national review/s	Low - 4	Major - 4	Operate in an efficient and effective way to best serve local and national licence holders	Council	Engage in the process with the best interests of the F&G resource and licence holders both locally and nationally at the forefront of our responses. Support fellow councillors and staff through this process.

# TARANAKI Risk Matrix

Impact	5	Reduced Grant						
	4	Lack of capacity			Sports vs Indigenous Rug debate			
		Loss of reputation			Decline in quality of services / products			
		Conflict of Interest			Change in structure			
	3	H&S			A&S - Covid-19			
		Illegal culls			Financial (Covid-19)			
		Data Loss			Decline in licence revenue			
	2				Management Plan review delayed			
	1				Severe weather / climate			
				1	2	3	4	5
				Likelihood				



## TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

The Chairman  
Taranaki Fish and Game Council

### HEALTH AND SAFETY – March 2022

#### 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	
NIL	

3. Ongoing issues	
Covid-19 response	<p>With the whole of New Zealand at Red traffic light status, visitors to both New Plymouth and Whanganui offices are required to wear a mask, scan in and sanitise. Staff will work from home if Covid-19 transmission becomes too widespread or they are identified as a close contact. Higher spec masks have been purchased. Continue to maintain a watching brief and readiness to follow any government directives if the situation changes</p> <p>Staff are all now double vaccinated, and two staff have received their booster shots, with the third staff member booked.</p>

<b>4. Audits, reviews and meetings</b>	
HSE included as agenda item for staff meeting	Staff meeting held 15 March 2022
3 yearly H&S Policy Review	Due June 2022
Staff check use of PPE gear by others in the field	Reviewed PPE during early February electric fishing surveys.
First Aid refresher due August 2021	Acting Manager/Field officer, Allen Stancliff will complete a first aid refresher course when a suitable date becomes available
Safety training course for 4wd and SXS	Liaising with Land Based Training, awaiting dates to be confirmed.
Hazard Control Plans due for review	Ranging HCP will be completed in March 2022.
<b>5. Accidents</b>	
One	A motorbike lost control on a corner and sideswiped Field Officer Morison's work vehicle on 19 <sup>th</sup> January. The vehicle is still driveable and insurance processes are underway. Vehicle booked in for repair on 9 <sup>th</sup> of May
<b>6. Near misses and injuries</b>	
One	Acting Manager Injured knee during electric fishing survey on 1 <sup>st</sup> February 2022. ACC claim accepted and attending physio.

Allen Stancliff

Acting Regional Manager

15 March 2022

## TARANAKI FISH & GAME COUNCIL

The Chairman  
Taranaki Fish & Game Council

### DRAFT 2022/2023 ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN AND INDICATIVE BUDGET

Please find attached a draft annual operational plan and indicative budget for our next financial year, for Council's preliminary consideration and discussion. The work programme is guided by and consistent with those projects identified in the Council's 5-year strategic plan.

The format is very much work in progress and seeks to clearly link what we do with our broader aims and objectives.

Fundamental to this is also how we report our successes over the year which is required to meet new standards which took effect 1 January 2021. The key is to show how what we have done has impacted on our broader objectives (as identified in the 5-year plan) in a way that our licence holders can easily understand and that is meaningful.

A critical component to this reporting is to identify what we will report on in our annual plan at the beginning of the year. Hence the inclusion of a column identifying performance measures to be reported.

Note these measures can either be the level of goods and services delivered and/ or the effects of what we have done. Not everything has to be reported on, however we should have an appropriate and meaningful mix of performance measures and /or descriptions that provides the reader with a complete and balanced picture of what has been done without overwhelming them with too much information. It is also essential that any information can be verified by supporting evidence such as detailed reports previously presented to Council.

One way to avoid too much information is to group similar services and this approach has been adopted in the attached plan by often focusing on broader objectives rather than specific work programmes. Targets as such are not defined however invariably are implicit in the Planned Results descriptors.

At this time the financial pages of the draft budget are based on our indicative 2022/2023 base funding (\$361,464). The draft budget along with our contestable fund application will then be considered by National Council at their meeting on the 29<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> April.

A revised version of the plan and budget can then be prepared for our August meeting, for adoption by Council. This will include any changes that Council decides at this meeting that should be made.

The draft budget does not include 1 contestable fund bid, being an application for funding to purchase a drone to enable safe and accurate counts of paradise shelduck to be undertaken.

**Recommendation:** That the Draft 2022/2023 Annual Operational Plan and Budget be received and the one contestable fund application be approved.

Allen Stancliff  
ACTING MANAGER  
15 March 2022

**TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL**

**ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1 SEPTEMBER 2022 TO 31 AUGUST 2023**

Presented 26<sup>th</sup> March 2022

Adopted

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

Section 26 Q(1)(e)(ii) of the Conservation Act 1987 requires an Annual Operational Plan be prepared by each Fish and Game Council. This Plan is the Council's contract with its stakeholders and defines the results to be achieved and costs to be incurred for the financial year.

This Annual Operational Plan is shaped by Taranaki Fish & Game Council's 5 Year Strategic Plan which is reviewed annually, and also by the Taranaki Sports Fish and Game Management Plan 2011

## **2 PURPOSE OF TARANAKI FISH & GAME COUNCIL**

The Council is a public entity, created by statute (The Conservation Act 1987) to manage, maintain and enhance the sports fish and game bird resources of its region, in the recreational interests of anglers and hunters.

The Council works to achieve this by striving to manage gamebird and sports fish populations in a sustainable way that also maximises user success and satisfaction. Fundamental to this is protecting and enhancing the habitat of these species so they can thrive, as well as setting regulations that protect species sustainability while allowing for use.

It is also essential Council provides hunters and anglers with the information, tools and opportunities to readily participate in and successfully utilise these resources.

To best identify and meet the needs of hunters and anglers it is essential that Council reflects the diversity of licence holders and this is a key objective of Council over the next several years.

Council and its licence holders are also part of a much larger community and need to play their part in terms of health, recreation, conservation and Treaty of Waitangi responsibilities and including ensuring wider support for hunting and fishing. This is an area of increasing focus for Council.

## **3 OPERATION OF TARANAKI FISH & GAME COUNCIL**

The Council currently consists of 8 Councillors who were elected in November 2021. Councillors are elected three-yearly by fish and game licence holders in the Council's region and the next elections will be held in November 2024. The Council meets at least six times per year to direct the Council's management and to make its policy decisions.

The Council's Regional Office is based in New Plymouth. The Council has three members of staff – an Acting Regional Manager, Secretary and Field Officer.



## 4 DIRECTORY

### Councillors

Name	Locality	Home Phone	Mobile Phone
Chris Donald (Chairman)	Waitara		027 4777518
Alan Flynn (Vice Chairman)	New Plymouth	06 758 9635	027 3246216
Gerard Karalus (National Council appointee)	Hawera	06 278 7900	027 5902277
Paul Blewman	Hamilton		021 775617
David Potroz	Waitara		027 6255800
Craig McEwen	Egmont Village	06 752 2582	027 3180549
Romon Sargeson	Waionuru	06 387 6540	027 6659990
John Nancarrow	Inglewood		027 2244432

### Staff

Name		Home Phone	Mobile Phone
Allen Stancliff	Acting Manager	06 758 7461	027 2639152
Jacob Morison	Field Officer		021 1987129
Jilli Steedman	Secretary		021 2700239

### NEW PLYMOUTH OFFICE

Unit 3 477A Devon Street East  
New Plymouth 4312  
P O Box 662  
New Plymouth 4340

Phone 06 757 9676  
Email [astancliff@fishandgame.org.nz](mailto:astancliff@fishandgame.org.nz)  
[jmorison@fishandgame.org.nz](mailto:jmorison@fishandgame.org.nz)

### WHANGANUI CONTACT DETAILS

P O Box 4152  
Whanganui 4541

Phone: 021 2700239  
Email [taranaki@fishandgame.org.nz](mailto:taranaki@fishandgame.org.nz)

**BANK** BNZ, Whanganui  
**AUDIT** Cotton Kelly, Palmerston North  
**INSURANCE** Whanganui Insurance Brokers, Whanganui  
AON New Zealand

5. STATEMENT OF OPERATIONAL SERVICE PERFORMANCE

Output Class	Objective	Planned Result	Performance Measures
Species Management	Obtain accurate and pertinent information to guide and enable effective management decisions to maximise user success and satisfaction while ensuring the sustainability of sports fish and gamebird populations across the region.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assess juvenile trout recruitment in Waiongana/ Mangaoraka Stream to identify threats to and opportunities for the maintenance and enhancement of the fishery (yr 2 of 2).</li> <li>2. Investigate Waingongoro fishery to determine current status and identify threats and opportunities (yr 1 of 2)</li> <li>3. Monitor and report information on the status of the region's trout fisheries sufficient to measure overall angler success (through a diary scheme), set effective regulations and inform management directions.</li> <li>4. Implement an effective grey and mallard duck banding programme in the Whanganui area as the first step to obtain an estimate of the population size and level of hunting harvest which will guide future monitoring requirements and regulation setting (yr 4 of 5).</li> <li>5. Monitor and report information on the status of the region's mallard and grey duck, paradise shelduck, shoveler, swan and pukeko populations sufficient to assess harvest, identify and manage any</li> </ol>	<p>Reports produced on the status of the region's trout fisheries and including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Angler catch rates across the region;</li> <li>• Waiongana/ Mangaoraka Stream;</li> <li>• Waingongoro River (interim report).</li> </ul> <p>Number of ducks banded and bands returned by hunters</p> <p>Population status and harvest detailed for each gamebird species and used to</p>

	<p><b>Supplement trout fishing opportunities with appropriate stocking that is valued, cost effective in terms of the return to the angler and which retains community support.</b></p>	<p>population impacts, set effective regulations and inform management directions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Participate in National Hunter Survey to derive a robust estimate of annual game bird harvest and hunter success.</li> <li>7. Recommend effective regulations that are timely, easily understood and which maximise licence holder opportunity while ensuring resource sustainability and public support. As part of this complete review and implement recommendations for paradise shelduck hunting conditions including area boundaries</li> <li>8. Review and develop a position on the release of upland game birds</li> <li>9. Provide advice and support practical and effective predator control opportunities that assist game bird populations.</li> <li>10. Undertake annual trout stocking programme which concentrates on creating and maintaining valued lake fisheries.</li> <li>11. Undertake trial release of 2-year-old rainbow trout into the lower Patea River to assess the potential for a long-term programme (yr 4)</li> <li>12. Undertake monitoring of angler returns from the</li> </ol>	<p>guide the setting of game bird hunting regulations</p> <p>Estimate of gamebird harvest for 2023 game season derived for each species.</p> <p>Appropriate and effective regulations in place for fishing and hunting seasons</p> <p>Completion of annual stocking programme including trial release into the lower Patea River</p>
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	<p><b>Provide effective compliance to protect resource sustainability (including revenue base) and user experience to maintain licence holder satisfaction.</b></p> <p><b>Proactively manage problem aggregations of gamebirds in the interests of both hunters and property owners and managers.</b></p>	<p>2017-2021 releases of tagged brown and rainbow trout into the lower Patea River.</p> <p>13. Operate Hawera hatchery in an effective, cost efficient and sustainable manner utilising volunteer support to meet the identified stocking objectives.</p> <p>14. Maintain a skilled honorary ranger team of at least 12 rangers consistent with requirements and objectives of the Compliance Policy and Strategy and also R3 principles.</p> <p>15. Undertake safe and effective compliance coverage across the Taranaki Region, including at least 100 licence checks of anglers and also of hunters.</p> <p>16. Process detected offences in a fair and timely way consistent with national prosecution guidelines.</p> <p>17. Manage problem aggregations of gamebirds through implementation of a special Paradise Shelduck season in Area C and proactively responding to and assisting landholders.</p>	<p>Hawera hatchery operation is effective and within budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of fish produced</li> <li>• Cost per fish</li> <li>• Volunteer satisfaction</li> </ul> <p>Rangers trained, safe and effective</p> <p>Number of compliance checks, level of compliance exceeds 95% and outcomes reported of any non-compliance detected</p> <p>Implementation of special season including number of permits issued and harvest, along with number of permits to disturb issued.</p>
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Output Class	Objective	Planned Result	Performance Measures
<p><b>Habitat protection and management</b></p>	<p><b>Protect/ improve habitat for sports fish &amp; game as a fundamental and effective means to sustain the fish &amp; game resource in the interests of licence holders and with biodiversity benefits for the wider community.</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide valued advice and support to licence holders, landowners and the wider community regarding the importance of and how to protect and enhance habitat and also undertake predator control/ management to benefit both fish &amp; game and wider indigenous biodiversity resources.</li> <li>2. Promote, encourage and support landowners to create, enhance and protect wetlands by providing sound technical advice and assistance to make successful applications to the GBHT and Hunting &amp; Habitat Funds, including billion tree programme.</li> <li>3. Proactively take opportunities to make effective representation in statutory and other community processes to best achieve sports fish and game bird habitat protection and enhancement.</li> <li>4. Establish an environmental award to acknowledge and highlight outstanding contributions to the protection of sportsfish or gamebird habitat</li> <li>5. Seek effective environmental outcomes as part of the consenting of the Mangorei and Motukawa hydro schemes</li> </ol>	<p>Number of GBHT and H&amp;H applications, also number of wetlands completed over the year.</p> <p>Level of involvement in statutory and community processes advocating for freshwater and game bird habitat. Progress with;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taranaki Natural Resources Plan</li> <li>• Mangorei and Motukawa consents</li> <li>• Lake Rotomanu water quality</li> <li>• Environmental award</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Work collaboratively and proactively with landowners, other groups and iwi recognising the synergistic benefits and wider outcomes that can be achieved by this approach.</b></p> <p><b>Development of an effective Natural Resources Plan that protects freshwater and wetland habitats and which will also minimise Council costs in consent processes and free up resources for other management responses.</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Promote and explore opportunities to improve water quality in Lake Rotomanu (yr 3 of 3)</li> <li>7. Engage proactively and collaboratively with iwi &amp; community groups to identify and protect/ enhance shared resource values including contributing to water related matters through the Taranaki Maunga Settlement process.</li> <li>8. Represent Fish &amp; Game and provide valued input to the Te Awa Tupua process</li> <li>9. Explore options with other parties to remove weirs in Timaru Stream at SH45 and in the Waingongoro River at Eltham.</li> <li>10. Provide technical and administrative support and assistance to the joint Orautoha Stream Riparian Project to protect water quality in this catchment and the many values it supports.</li> <li>11. Engage in and actively advocate for provisions which protect and/ or enhance sports fish &amp; game bird habitat in the Taranaki Natural Resources Plan development process.</li> </ol>	<p>Valued contribution to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Kōpuka nā Te awa Tupua</li> <li>• Whangaehu Freshwater Improvement Fund</li> <li>• Other iwi initiatives including removal of Timaru Weir</li> </ul> <p>Co-ordination &amp; production of annual report to WRET detailing progress towards funding objectives</p> <p>Are actively involved in the plan development process in the interests of hunters and anglers</p>
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Output Class	Objective	Planned Result	Performance Measures
Participation	<p>Add value to licence holders by increasing their opportunity, success and satisfaction and so retain them in the sport.</p> <p>Encourage past and prospective hunters and anglers into the sport through initiatives which make it easy to have a go and/or provide support.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain and improve the Taranaki pages on the Fish &amp; Game website so how to and where to go information is readily available, easily understood and up to date.</li> <li>2. Work with National Office to upgrade website and prepare information for an 'Introduction to duck hunting in the Taranaki Region'.</li> <li>3. Develop and refine facebook and Instagram pages in line with any National Policy to regularly inform licence holders using these forums.</li> <li>4. Develop and utilise licence holder email list to keep hunters and anglers up to date</li> <li>5. Complete Reel Life and Both Barrels supplements consistent with national R3 recommendations.</li> <li>6. Provide a quality 1-page regional supplement (plus features) in each edition of Fish &amp; Game Magazine.</li> <li>7. Publication of valued hunting and fishing newsletters sent to regional licence holders and hunting landowners. Hunting newsletter also distributed to all rural box holders in the region.</li> <li>8. Proactively provide timely and useful information to</li> </ol>	<p>Review, refine and produce new web pages, including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to duck hunting in the Taranaki region</li> <li>• Waingongoro River access</li> <li>• Kaupokonui River access</li> </ul> <p>Contact with licence holders through implementation of social media pages and email list</p> <p>Production of quality online and magazine supplements and newsletters</p>

		<p>licence holders when requested.</p> <p>9. Replace/ erect 2 -3 new signs which provide anglers with helpful on-site information re access and regulations consistent with identified priorities.</p> <p>10. Continue to explore opportunities to install 3<sup>rd</sup> angling platform on Lake Mangamahoe (yr 3 of 3).</p> <p>11. Provide organised fishing opportunities consistent with R3 objectives and branding and in association with volunteer groups for kids and families.</p> <p>12. Explore options for ongoing opportunities for kids and families based on trout releases into local waters and threshold experiences (yr 3 of 3)</p> <p>13. Explore future options for Stratford fishing day and identify preferred option (yr 2 of 2)</p> <p>14. Review, negotiate, publicise and issue access permits to publicly available hunting areas and actively seek and develop new opportunities.</p> <p>15. Identify and explore mentoring schemes to support new hunters and implement most promising option (yr 3 of 3)</p>	<p>Provision of signage to guide and inform anglers including signage on the Te Araroa trail</p> <p>Decision on provision of 3<sup>rd</sup> Lake Mangamahoe platform</p> <p>Identification, development and delivery of family fishing opportunities consistent with R3 objectives</p> <p>Provision of game bird hunting access and permits</p> <p>Identification of possible mentoring options for new hunters</p>
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		<p>16. Develop web based introductory package for anglers highlighting access opportunities and methods to get started</p> <p>17. Proactively take opportunities to make effective representation in statutory and other community processes to maintain or enhance hunting or angling access and opportunity.</p> <p>18. Complete review of Kaupokonui River access information and implement identified opportunities to assist angler access.</p> <p>19. Assess satisfaction and success of Taranaki Region anglers using catch rates from a voluntary diary scheme and online satisfaction survey.</p> <p>20. Locate and publicise quality trout and perch recipes that enable anglers to make good use of these species</p> <p>21. Implement actions to influence hunter behaviour as identified in hunter behaviour strategy to maximise enjoyment and participation and also public support for gamebird hunting.</p> <p>22. Provision of ready and valued support and assistance to licence agents such that they are kept up to date, resourced and operate as effective agents.</p>	<p>Web based package is available, and new anglers are aware of it and can easily access the information</p> <p>Kaupokonui River access information updated on website and options to assist further access identified</p> <p>Report on level of angler satisfaction with the region's trout fisheries</p> <p>Provision of high-quality trout and perch recipes</p> <p>Programme to improve hunter behaviour is in place</p>
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Output Class	Objective	Planned Result	Performance Measures
<p><b>Iwi &amp; public interaction</b></p>	<p><b>Work proactively and collaboratively with iwi at all levels consistent with Treaty of Waitangi obligations and responsibilities regarding the protection and use of natural resources</b></p> <p><b>Strong relationships and involvement with DOC and local and regional councils to effectively represent the interests of hunters and anglers in formal decision-making processes</b></p> <p><b>Engender support for hunting and fishing and the activities of Fish &amp; Game by the general public and others who recognise that these activities contribute to a better environment and healthy lifestyle and in turn who support protecting these resources and the opportunity to participate.</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proactively engage, work and collectively share with iwi and hapu within the region on matters affecting wetland and freshwater resources or their use.</li> <li>2. Liaise with Department of Conservation and Conservation Boards and proactively engage and work with Regional and District councils and community &amp; industry groups.</li> <li>3. Recognise and pursue opportunities to contribute to the wider community including 'Wild for Taranaki' and 'Rotokare Scenic Reserve Trust'</li> <li>4. Take opportunities to promote the value of protecting freshwater, wetland and upland game habitats and the wider benefits from this.</li> <li>5. Represent the interests of hunters and anglers and promote the validity of fishing and gamebird hunting including as a</li> </ol>	<p>Engagement and involvement with iwi and hapu in statutory processes and also at a local level</p> <p>Engagement with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DOC</li> <li>• Regional Councils</li> <li>• Wild for Taranaki</li> <li>• Rotokare Scenic Reserve Trust</li> <li>• Federated Farmers</li> </ul>

		<p>means of collecting natural organic foods and engaging in a physical healthy lifestyle.</p> <p>6. Maintain a positive and constructive profile in the media which encourages prospective participants and fosters support and understanding among the general public.</p> <p>7. Implement revised media strategy and including incorporating any National Policy</p>	<p>Media profile including media releases and responses and including implementation of revised media strategy</p>
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Output Class	Objective	Planned Result	Performance Measures
<p><b>Council Administration</b></p>	<p><b>Sound and effective governance which facilitates a co-operative and supportive relationship between Council, staff and licence holders that enables effective management of resources in the best interests of the licence holder and the fish &amp; game resource.</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not less than six meetings of Council are held and meetings are conducted consistent with provisions of the Standing Orders.</li> <li>2. Identification and implementation of options and strategies to increase the diversity of Council and iwi involvement</li> <li>3. The 5-Year Strategic Plan is reviewed and agreed by Council by March 2023.</li> <li>4. Formulation and adoption of an Annual Operational Plan and Budget for 2023/24 consistent with the 5-Year Strategic Plan.</li> <li>5. Presentation by Council of its audited annual report for 2021/22 not later than 31 December 2022. Report to be consistent with tier 2 Service Performance standards and requirements</li> <li>6. Effective regional policies are developed, adopted and reviewed as required and are consistent with any National Policy requirements.</li> <li>7. Progress reporting of licence sales, work progress and financial position is timely and accurate and supports sound financial and operational management and oversight.</li> </ol>	<p>Effective Council governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of meetings</li> <li>• Options to increase Council diversity and iwi involvement are pursued</li> <li>• Review of 5-year plan and development of 2023-24 annual plan</li> <li>• Number of new policies and policies reviewed</li> <li>• Sound financial management</li> <li>• % completion annual plan</li> <li>• Audited annual report</li> <li>• Governance training for Council</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Operate consistent with National Policy and make valued contributions to the management of the resource and F&amp;G nationally in the interests of all licence holders.</b></p> <p><b>Make best use of new systems, processes and technology to maximise administrative efficiencies and minimise costs so resources are available for use elsewhere.</b></p>	<p>8. Effective administration such that the Council is within annual budget (<math>\pm</math> 5%), operates consistent with best practice and at least 90% of its annual plan is completed.</p> <p>9. Effective staff management including performance reviews completed and new objectives agreed for staff, and regular staff meetings such that staff are aware of what is generally occurring and have ready opportunity for input into decisions and management direction.</p> <p>10. Implement any outcomes and directions from Fish &amp; Game Ministerial Review and /or National Council reviews</p> <p>11. Effective communication and liaison with NZ Fish &amp; Game Council and other Fish &amp; Game regions including valued input and comment on Fish &amp; Game issues and attendance at Fish &amp; Game Managers meetings.</p> <p>12. Contribute to National Office by providing valued advice, assistance and feedback on national issues and processes as requested.</p> <p>13. Refine financial administration, reporting and analysis working with NZF&amp;G Council and staff</p>	<p>National review directions and requirements are effectively implemented</p> <p>Contribution to wider F&amp;G organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managers meetings</li> <li>• Input to National policy</li> <li>• Advice to National office and other regions</li> </ul>
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	<p><b>Demonstrate a commitment to Health &amp; Safety and ensuring the welfare of staff and others through effective policy, systems, resourcing and oversight.</b></p>	<p>14. All processes and activities are undertaken consistent with Council Health &amp; Safety Policy and Manual.</p> <p>15. Staff are actively involved in implementing HSAW policy and ensuring a safe work place, including by undertaking two monthly staff meetings where HSAW is a specific agenda item.</p> <p>16. Compliance with HSAW requirements and policy including scheduled reviews and audits along with any issues identified or near misses routinely reported to each meeting of Council.</p>	<p>Effective and robust Health &amp; Safety system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular agenda reports</li> <li>• Policy, Manual and HCP's up to date</li> <li>• Audits and reviews completed as required</li> <li>• Number of near misses</li> </ul>
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6.

**TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL**  
**BUDGETED STATEMENT OF PROJECT EXPENDITURE,**  
**OVERHEADS AND TIME ALLOCATION**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023**

	<b>SPECIES MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>External costs</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Internal Costs</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Nett Cost</b>
	<b>Population Monitoring</b>					
1111	Fish Population Assessment	200	150	12,382	200	12,382
1112	Game Bird Population Assessment	1,900	320	26,415		28,315
1113	Population Monitoring Flights	8,000				8,000
		<b>10,100</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>38,797</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>48,697</b>
	<b>Harvest Assessment</b>					
1121	National Hunter Survey		20	1,651		1,651
1123	Special Game Bird Season		30	2,476	500	1,976
		-	<b>50</b>	<b>4,127</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>3,627</b>
	<b>Hatchery Operations</b>					
1141	Hatchery	8,500	85	7,016		15,516
		<b>8,500</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>7,016</b>		<b>15,516</b>
	<b>Releases</b>					
1161	Kids Fishing Days	6,000	110	9,080		15,080
		<b>6,000</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>9,080</b>		<b>15,080</b>
	<b>Regulations</b>					
1171	Season Regulations		30	2,476		2,476
			<b>30</b>	<b>2,476</b>		<b>2,476</b>
	<b>Control</b>					
1181	Game Bird Dispersal	2,500	120	9,906	750	11,656
		<b>2,500</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>9,906</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>11,656</b>
	<b>HABITAT PROTECTION / MANAGEMENT</b>					
	<b>Resource Management Act</b>					
1211	RMA Consents		500	41,273		41,273
			<b>500</b>	<b>41,273</b>		<b>41,273</b>
	<b>Assisted Habitat</b>					
1231	Sports Fish Habitat Management & Enhancement		100	8,255		8,255
1232	Gamebird Habitat Management & Enhancement		150	12,382		12,382
1233	Taranaki Hunting & Habitat Projects	15,000	150	12,382	15,000	12,382
1234	Manganuioteao River Riparian Project	5,000				5,000
		<b>20,000</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>33,019</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>38,019</b>

		External costs	Hours	Internal Costs	Income	Nett Cost
	<b>Assessing &amp; Monitoring</b>					
1241	Sports Fish Habitat Monitoring		20	1,651		1,651
1242	Gamebird Habitat Monitoring		80	6,604		6,604
			<b>100</b>	<b>8,255</b>		<b>8,255</b>
	<b>PARTICIPATION</b>					
	<b>Access</b>					
1311	Angler Access		80	6,604		6,604
1312	Hunter Access		15	1,238		1,238
1313	Access Permit – Upland Game	400	5	413		813
1315	Signage	600				600
		<b>1,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,255</b>		<b>9,255</b>
	<b>Satisfaction Survey</b>					
1321	Licence Holder Satisfaction Surveys		10	825		825
			<b>10</b>	<b>825</b>		<b>825</b>
	<b>Newsletter &amp; Magazine</b>					
1331	Fish & Game Magazine		40	3,302		3,302
1333	Regional Newsletter	9,500	60	4,953		14,453
1335	Web pages / Ezine		40	3,302		3,302
		<b>9,500</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>11,557</b>		<b>21,057</b>
	<b>Training</b>					
1351	Angler Support	1,000				1,000
1352	Hunter Support	1,000				1,000
		<b>2,000</b>				<b>2,000</b>
	<b>Club Relations</b>					
1362	Club Visits / Club Donations	300	10	825		1,125
		<b>300</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>825</b>		<b>1,125</b>
	<b>PUBLIC INTERFACE</b>					
	<b>Liaison</b>					
1411	Liaison		30	2,476		2,476
1412	Iwi Liaison	100	40	3,302		3,402
		<b>100</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5,778</b>		<b>5,878</b>
	<b>Communication</b>					
1421	Information to clients		70	5,778		5,778
			<b>70</b>	<b>5,778</b>		<b>5,778</b>
	<b>Advocacy</b>					
1431	Advocacy	1,100	250	20,637		21,737
		<b>1,100</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>20,637</b>		<b>21,737</b>
	<b>Public Awareness</b>					
1441	Hunting & Angling Promotions	3,300	30	2,476		5,776
			<b>30</b>	<b>2,564</b>		<b>5,776</b>



		External costs	Hours	Internal Costs	Income	Nett Cost
	<b>COMPLIANCE</b>					
	<b>Ranging</b>					
1511	Ranger Management	500	72	5,943		6,443
1521	Ranger Training	500	40	3,302		3,802
		<b>1,000</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>9,245</b>		<b>10,245</b>
	<b>Compliance</b>					
1531	Compliance	1,200	150	12,382	1,000	12,582
1535	Diversion	900	20	1,651		2,551
		<b>2,100</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>14,033</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>15,133</b>
	<b>LICENCING</b>					
	<b>Agent Servicing</b>					
1621	Licence Agent Servicing	1,000	50	4,127		5,127
1622	Commission	8,417				8,417
		<b>9,417</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4,127</b>		<b>13,544</b>
	<b>COUNCIL</b>					
	<b>Council Meetings</b>					
1721	Council Meetings	9,500	280	23,113		32,613
		<b>9,500</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>23,113</b>		<b>32,613</b>
	<b>PLANNING / REPORTING</b>					
	<b>Management / Strategic Planning</b>					
1811	Management Planning	1,000	20	1,651		2,651
1812	Staff Management		20	1,651		1,651
		<b>1,000</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3,302</b>		<b>4,302</b>
	<b>Annual OWP / Budget / Fee Setting</b>					
1821	Business & Operational Planning		40	3,302		3,302
			<b>40</b>	<b>3,302</b>		<b>3,302</b>
	<b>Reporting Audit</b>					
1831	OSH	500	55	4,540		5,040
1833	Auditor	5,840				5,840
		<b>6,340</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4,540</b>		<b>10,880</b>
	<b>National Liaison</b>					
1841	Managers / National Office Liaison	100	160	13,207		13,307
		<b>100</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>13,207</b>		<b>13,307</b>
	<b>TOTAL OUTPUT COSTS</b>	<b>93,857</b>	<b>3452</b>	<b>284,951</b>	<b>17,450</b>	<b>361,358</b>

**OVERHEADS**

1911	Staff Salaries	226,172
1915	Kiwi Saver Contributions	6,785
1921	ACC Levy	700
1922	Fringe Benefit Tax	1,000
1923	Staff Training	2,000
1925	Staff Expenses	200
1941	Office Rent	22,200
1951	Office Equipment Purchases <\$2,000	500
1961	Telephone / fax	4,500
1962	Postage	1,200
1964	Stationery	2,000
1965	Photocopying	50
1972	Subscriptions	700
1974	Bank Charges	200
1975	Petty Cash	350
1976	Insurance General	1,500
1981	Field Equipment/PPE Purchases (<\$2,000)	2,500
1982	Field Equipment PPE / Clothing replacement	894
1983	Field Equipment/PPE Maintenance	400
1991	Whanganui Vehicle	7,200
1992	New Plymouth Vehicle	7,200
1996	Trailer Side X side	200
1997	Polaris	300
1999	Trailer Hatchery	200
	<b>TOTAL OVERHEAD COSTS</b>	<b>288,951</b>
1917	Wellington Fish & Game Admin	-4,000
		<b>284,951</b>
	<b>STAFF HOURS (OUTPUT)</b>	<b>3452</b>
	<b>INTERNAL COST PER HOUR</b>	<b>82.55</b>

7. **TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL**  
**BUDGETED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023**

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>BUDGETED SUM</u>
<b><u>Income</u></b>	
Game Licences (Extrapolated LEQ of 994) @ \$100 (\$96) less GBHT Stamp \$4 per licence	82,958
Sports Fish Licences (Extrapolated LEQ of 874) @ \$137	104,072
<u>Sub Total</u>	<u>187,030</u>
<u>Other Income</u>	
Species Management	1,450
Habitat Protection & Management	15,000
Compliance	1,000
Admin Contract	4,000
Interest	1,477
NZ Fish and Game Grant	182,851
<u>Sub Total</u>	<u>205,778</u>
<b><u>Total Income</u></b>	<b><u>392,808</u></b>
<b><u>Expenditure</u></b>	
Species Management	27,100
Habitat Protection & Management	20,000
Angler / Hunter Participation	12,800
Public Interface	4,500
Compliance	3,100
Licensing	9,417
Councils	9,500
Planning / Reporting	7,440
<b><u>Total Project Expenditure</u></b>	<b><u>93,857</u></b>
<u>Other Expenditure</u>	
Employee related costs	236,857
Other Operating Expenses	52,094
ARF	10,000
<b><u>Total Other Expenditure</u></b>	<b><u>298,951</u></b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b><u>392,808</u></b>
Depreciation	21,289
<b>Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(21,289)</b>

8. **TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL**  
**BUDGETED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023**

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>BUDGETED SUM</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	110,000
Debtors and Other Receivables	29,000
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<u>139,000</u>
<b>NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>	
Fish Project Reserve	6,586
Manganuioteao River Riparian Project	2,629
Habitat & Hunting Scheme	347,521
Non-resident licence fund	7,794
Asset Replacement Reserve	4,540
Property Plant & Equipment	70,505
Investments	5,000
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<u>444,575</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u><u>583,575</u></u>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	
Creditors and Other Payables	55,000
Employee Entitlements	24,000
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<u>79,000</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<u>79,000</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<u><u>504,575</u></u>

9. **TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL**  
**BUDGETED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023**

**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**

**Cash was received from:**

Licence Sales	187,030
Grants, donations and fundraising	182,851
Interest	1,477
Other revenue	21,450
<b>Total Cash received</b>	<b>392,808</b>

**Cash was applied to**

Payments to suppliers	145,951
Payments to employees	236,857
GST (net)	-
<b>Total Cash applied</b>	<b>382,808</b>

<b>Nett Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>	<b>10,000</b>
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**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING & FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES**

**Cash was received from:**

Sale of property, plant and equipment	-
Sale of investments / deposits	-

**Cash was applied to:**

Purchase of property, plant & equipment	-
Purchase of investments / deposits	-
<b>Net Cash Flows from Investing and Financing</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Net Increase / (decrease) in cash</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>Opening Cash</b>	<b>112,449</b>
<b>Closing Cash</b>	<b>122,449</b>

10. TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL  
BUDGETED STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

	<u>BUDGETED SUM</u>
Equity at Start of Year	525,864
<b>Surplus &amp; Revaluations</b>	
Net Surplus (deficit)	(21,289)
<b>Total income and expense</b>	<u>(21,289)</u>
<b>Equity at End of Year</b>	<u>504,575</u>

11. TARANAKI FISH & GAME COUNCIL DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE 2022/2023

	Cost Price	Opening Book Value 1/09/2022	Additions Disposals	Gain/Loss on Disposal	Capital Profit	Month	Rate	\$	Accum Depreciation 31/8/2023	Book Value 31/8/2023
Trout Hatchery Hawera	16,451								16,451	
New Vehicle (purch 2021/22)	50,000	45,000				12	24% DV	10,800	15,800	34,200
2019 Ford Ranger 4WD MMJ387	45,861	27,884				12	24% DV	6,692	24,669	21,192
Polaris S X S Motorbike	15,648	3,287				12	30% DV	986	13,347	2,301
Trailer Polaris	3,955	2,487				12	10% DV	249	1,717	2,238
Heat Pump NP Office	1,348	805				12	14.4% DV	116	659	689
Euro Tilt Cabinets	1,054	32				12	14.4% DV	5	1,027	27
Office Furniture Wanganui	2,794	71				12	24% DV	17	2,740	54
Criterion WB141 Bookcase (Rimu)	985	7				12	18% DV	1	979	6
Ergoplus Corner Workstation New Plymouth	533	27				12	14.4% DV	4	510	23
HP Pro Desk 600 Computer & Software WGI	2,276	14				12	50% DV	7	2,269	7
Computer Whanganui Office (2020)	2,520	735				12	50% DV	367	2,153	368
Computer New Plymouth Office (2020)	2,340	683				12	50% DV	342	1,999	342
Computer New Plymouth Office (2021)	2,410	1,205				12	50% DV	603	1,808	603
Sharp MX-2314 photocopier	5,995	3,219				12	14.4% DV	464	3,240	2,755
Field Equipment	1,771	55				12	10% DV	5	1,722	50
Nephelometer	3,690	15				12	21.6% DV	3	3,678	12
Hatchery Deep Freeze	1,528	6				12	21.6% DV	1	1,523	5
Diving Gear & Wetsuit	884	8				12	21.6% DV	2	878	6
Electric Fishing Machine	13,186	6,254				12	10% DV	625	7,557	5,629
	<b>175,229</b>	<b>91,794</b>						<b>21,289</b>	<b>104,724</b>	<b>70,505</b>





## TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

The Chairman

Taranaki Fish and Game Council

### 2022 TROUT RELEASE SCHEDULE

For the information of Council, attached is the schedule of planned trout releases for 2022 (Table 1).

#### Releases of 2-year-old rainbow trout

Council has a standing order for 500 2-year rainbows from the Eastern Region for late-October kids' fishing events. It is proposed to release 400 into Lake Rotomanu in a repeat of the last two years of successful family trout fishing promotions.

While the Opunake Hydro Scheme is currently shut down, agreement on new consents is close and the release of 100 2-year rainbows is proposed in late-October 2022 (along with 100 Hawera hatchery rainbows) to kick-start the fishery should the power scheme get back up and running in the next few months. If this doesn't happen and water quality in Opunake Lake remains unsuitable, then other options are to release the 100 2-year rainbows into the Stony River (again dependent on suitable habitat quality), or Lake Rotomanu (as happened in 2021).

It has been confirmed that after a 2-year break, 2-year rainbows will again be available from the Tongariro Trout Centre for release into Sattler's Dam, probably in April 2022.

#### Releases of Hawera hatchery rainbow trout

Adipose fin-clipping and counting of rainbow trout has not yet occurred at the Hawera hatchery, but it is expected there will be around 1,600 fish available for release. The releases proposed in Table 1 are very much a continuation of previous years, with a focus on lakes with no or only limited natural recruitment and releases into the Patea and Stony rivers.

#### Releases to Trustpower-funded brown and rainbow trout

The fifth and final annual release of brown and rainbow trout into the lower Patea River occurred in late October 2021.

The Patea Hydro Electric Power Scheme Aquatic Monitoring Programme requires a review of the effectiveness of the restocking programme five years after stocking commences. However, it is proposed to continue monitoring the angler catch for several more years to provide information on the survival of the later releases. Included in the review is a requirement to determine the effect of trout restocking on native fish by comparing trap counts (i.e. fish passage at the dam) before and after the commencement of restocking, as well as analysis of any trout stomach contents obtained by Fish & Game.

**Table 1.** Proposed 2022 trout releases within the Taranaki Fish & Game Region

<b>From Hawera hatchery</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Lake Rotomanu	300	300	50	0	140	200	50	50
Lake Mangamahoe	300	301	201	304	350	360	250	300
Lake Ratapiko	450	503	101	255	250	250	0	100
Opunake Lake	258	201	100	0	0	0	0	100
Lake Namunamu	339	350	130	227	250	260	0	250
Kaupokonui Stream	613	759	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kapuni Stream	1062	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stony River	320	0	65	100	200	211	200	200
Oakura River	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Ngangana	252	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
Retaruke River	826	300	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patea River (upper)	0	0	290	300	300	300	217	300
Lake Wiritoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tokaora quarry pond	0	0	0	250	250	0	0	0
Patea River (lower)	0	0	0	0	200	200	77	100
Tawhiti Stream	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4920</b>	<b>3714</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>1436</b>	<b>1940</b>	<b>2063</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>1600</b>
<b>2-year-olds from Eastern</b>								
Lake Rotomanu	250	0	250	0	250	420	500	400
Lake Ngangana	0	250	0	250	0	0	0	0
Opunake Lake	250	0	250	250	250	0	0	100
Stony River	64	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patea River (Stratford)	0	280	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2-year-olds from Turangi</b>								
Sattlers Dam	70	100	100	100	100	0	0	100
<b>Yearlings from Eastern</b>								
Patea River below dam								
Brown Trout			1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
Rainbow trout			500	500	500	500	500	0

**RECOMMENDATION**

That Taranaki Fish & Game Council receive this proposed release schedule.

Allen Standcliff  
Acting Manager  
3 March 2022

## TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL

The Chairman

Taranaki Fish and Game Council

### Pressure Sensitive Fisheries

Following the NZ Council's (NZC) February 2022 meeting, the Acting CE Di Taylor sent out the following letter accompanying the Pressure Sensitive Fisheries (PSF) draft options paper:

*"NZC has approved as draft the attached options paper to be circulated to Councils for consultation. The options paper seeks to propose a national framework for managing pressure sensitive fisheries, which could be applied on an annual basis by regional Fish and Game Councils via the Anglers Notice or the Sports Fish Licences Fees and Forms Notice.*

*NZC is seeking Councils' feedback by the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2022 to allow policy work to be completed and policy approval sought from the Minister of Conservation in time for the 2023/24 Anglers Notice and associated regulations. If you or your Council require clarification on any aspect of the paper or the proposed process, please contact Jack Kós.*

*Alongside this, the NZC has established a working group of Crs. Grubb, Kroos, Koevoet, Barnes, Phibbs, Coll & Harris to look at what options, if any, could be put in place in time for the 2022/23 season. The working group will touch base with your Councils in due course".*

The initial draft of the PSF options paper was circulated to Managers for comment prior to going to NZC. The Taranaki Acting Manager's comments, sent on 10<sup>th</sup> January 2022, were that:

- While Taranaki does not currently have issues with the amount of angling effort and the proportion of resident/non-resident anglers fishing rivers such as the Manganuioteao, such rivers could be moved into the proposed designated waters management regime in the future should issues arise;
- Taranaki does have a number of potentially pressure sensitive small stream fisheries on the Taranaki ringplain that provide sight-fishing opportunities for low numbers of large trout in clear water. Angling use is currently managed by the Council not publicising these fisheries in its angling material and the fact that there is little legal public access so that landholder permission is required. Taranaki is also not currently a sought-after destination for non-resident anglers. This seems to be adequate at present and the levels of angling use of these fisheries remain low.
- The options and report recommendations are supported.

There has obviously been considerable input into the draft report by the Fish & Game regions most affected by the pressure sensitive fisheries issue.

### RECOMMENDATION

That Taranaki Fish & Game Council receive the Pressure Sensitive Fisheries (PSF) draft options paper for consultation.

Allen Stancliff  
Acting Manager  
7 March 2022

# Fish & Game Proposal for Pressure Sensitive Fisheries Management Regime

## Summary

New Zealand's freshwater sports fishery is world renowned as a premier trout fishery and is highly valued by both local and visiting anglers. It provides substantial economic benefits through the commercial guiding industry, the associated retail industry and both domestic and international tourism. The fishery is managed by Fish and Game Councils and the Department of Conservation (solely in the Taupō region), with management supported entirely through sports fishing licence fees and volunteer effort.

New Zealand offers an internationally unique sports fishing experience through the ability to fish for very large trout in clear water amongst astonishing and often remote settings. The nature of the fishing is also uncommon in other parts of the world in that these fish can be first sighted in the water, and then fished for, which is seen by anglers as very desirable. The result is a world-class and unique fishery that is increasingly sought after by both local and visiting anglers.

Two problems have arisen regarding these highly sought-after parts of the New Zealand sports fishery:

- First, angling pressure in select parts of the fishery is exceeding the social and fishability capacity. These fisheries have been labelled by Fish & Game as pressure sensitive fisheries.
- Second, angling pressure in these pressure sensitive fisheries comes disproportionately from non-resident anglers and as a result of this resident anglers have been displaced from the resource

This analysis finds that the first problem can be addressed by the current mechanisms that Fish & Game have to manage pressure, but that the second problem requires additional targeted mechanisms to provide for an equitable division of angling pressure between resident and non-resident anglers and to mitigate the displacement of resident anglers.

## Background

### Freshwater sports fishery

New Zealand is one of the world's great trout fishing destinations. The modern success and popularity of the trout fishery is in part founded upon the ability to sight fish to large individual trout in clear water, often amidst beautiful scenery. To this extent it is unique on a world scale.

Trout fishing has been a popular leisure activity in New Zealand ever since the Otago Acclimatisation Society instituted the first trout fishing season in 1875, just eight years after brown trout were first introduced to this country. Before long the novelty of such an exotic fishing destination, combined with the size of the trout, meant that anglers were travelling internationally to fish for trout in New Zealand. The visit from American author Zane Grey in the 1920s, and his declaration of New Zealand as an 'anglers el dorado', continued to build our reputation as a destination fishery.

Throughout the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century a strong industry of professional trout fishing guides arose, primarily catering to international angling tourists. The guiding industry was centred on higher density rivers akin to the Buller, Mataura and Tongariro with occasional forays into more remote destinations. As the use of helicopters as a means of access grew in popularity, more remote rivers began to be fished regularly. These rivers, deep in Kahurangi or the Ruahine Ranges, were advertised by guides to clients as pristine wilderness rivers that saw almost no angling pressure. These wilderness trips, however, did not constitute the basis of a guiding operation but were more typically the exception – the cherry on top of a week's guided fishing. The unguided usership of these rivers, from both domestic and non-resident anglers, is hard to calculate across this period but was substantially lower than current levels.

Across the past thirty years this has changed on a fundamental level. As the value of these fisheries, both from an angling and experiential perspective, became realised by New Zealanders and international anglers alike their angling effort began to increase. The increasing use of helicopters as a form of access in the late 1970s was the catalyst for significant numbers of anglers to suddenly be able to access these remote areas and word quickly spread. Most significant amongst this increase was unguided non-resident anglers. Ascribing any absolute reasons to this increase is difficult, but specific rivers increasingly began to develop a reputation through word of mouth, publication in angling guidebooks and more recently on the internet and in social media. More generally the rise in popularity of headwater fisheries is also linked to the decline in lowland fisheries as a result of environmental degradation. Rivers such as the Oreti, Karamea, Greenstone and Rangitikei became world famous destination fisheries in their own right. Resultantly they became subjected to increasing levels of angler use, with very high proportions of non-resident usage. Over time the increasing usage of these rivers began to impact on both trout behaviour as well as the overall angling experience. The impacts, and need for regulatory change, were noted as early as 1994 and have been a recurrent theme in New Zealand fisheries management ever since.

Today Fish and Game face a situation where a small percentage of fragile fisheries are receiving an unsustainable amount of pressure that detrimentally impacts upon both angling experience and trout behaviour. These fisheries have been termed 'pressure sensitive fisheries'.

### Pressure Sensitive Fisheries

Pressure sensitive fisheries are defined as fisheries where angling pressure is adversely affecting the angling experience. Components to the angling experience are twofold:

- Adverse effects on the fishery itself, such as the catchability, visibility and population dynamics of the fish.
- Adverse effects on the angler's experience independent of the fishing, such as a sense of wilderness and solitude.

The defining feature of these fisheries is that the angling experience they offer is impacted by the angling pressure they receive. There are, however, some characteristics that are common across many (although not all) pressure sensitive fisheries:

- Almost exclusively rivers.
- Clear water.
- Excellent sight fishing.
- High average size of fish.
- High scenic value.
- Often in a wilderness or backcountry setting.

Some of these fisheries are in remote areas with very limited access, whereas others have substantial road access across their length. Angler numbers are typically higher in fisheries with good road access, but the expectation of solitude and wilderness is lower. Conversely, where access is limited to walking or flying, angler numbers are often lower but the impact on the angling experience of each encounter is higher (depending on the perspective of the angler). While pressure sensitive fisheries exist in both islands, the South Island has a high proportion of New Zealand's total pressure sensitive fisheries.

These most-desirable trout fisheries are limited in number and provide a limited number of prime angling spots as the fish will often not reset from being disturbed by a preceding angler for several hours or even a day. To many anglers these are the most desirable trout fishing locations and are therefore sensitive to the amount of angling pressure they can sustain. New Zealand anglers, visitors from overseas, commercial fishing guides, and Fish and Game Councils are all very concerned about the ongoing sustainability of these "pressure-sensitive" trout fisheries. Many of these fisheries are now close to or at a tipping point. The increasing number of anglers and increasing fishing effort on a finite number of fish in a finite number of locations is threatening to destroy the fishing resource and experience.

A reality that also needs to be acknowledged is that there are waterways that provide an equal angling experience to pressure sensitive fisheries, but for some reason do not have the same reputation and accordingly do not receive the same pressure. In other words, the New Zealand angling resource as a whole can accommodate the angling pressure it receives provided that select concentrations of angling effort are redistributed.

## Problem definitions

Fish & Game faces two interlinked problems surrounding the management of pressure sensitive fisheries. Because these problems require individual, but co-ordinated, solutions they are addressed separately.

The keystone issue is that a relatively small number of fisheries that, because of their innate characteristics, are sensitive to pressure are receiving an unsustainable amount of angling pressure (**Problem A**). This results in a potential risk to both the resource as well as Fish & Game licence holders' angling experience as rivers begin to exceed their fishability and social carrying capacity.

An associated issue is that a disproportionate amount of the angling pressure in these fisheries comes from non-resident anglers (**Problem B**). As outlined above, New Zealand's trout fishery is world-renowned and is a source of significant angling tourism. The average non-resident angler exhibits different behaviour patterns to the average domestic angler, showing a strong preference for fishing rivers and a very high rate of backcountry river usership. These patterns, in conjunction with the reputation of certain fisheries, has meant that non-resident angling effort can constitute as much as 79% of total angling effort during peak summer months.<sup>1</sup> As a result of this level of angling pressure New Zealand resident anglers are being displaced from these fisheries, either temporally (i.e. fishing the location at different times of the year), spatially (i.e. fishing different locations) or totally (i.e. not fishing).

### **Problem A: Select fisheries are subject to an unsustainable amount of angling pressure.**

New Zealand's headwater trout fisheries, as a result of the lower numbers of trout, the clear water and the response of the trout to disturbance, can only accommodate a relatively low number of anglers each day whilst maintaining the angling quality. The exact numbers are dependent upon the specific fishery (length, access opportunities and fishing characteristics), but overall the social carrying capacity of these waterways is relatively low. Angling success is only one component to the angling experience that is impacted by pressure and in fact often ranks below solitude, scenic and wilderness factors in many anglers' values. This view is echoed in a 1994 NIWA report 'Headwater Trout Fisheries in New Zealand', which suggested the '...possible need to restrict the numbers of anglers able to fish in some areas in order to maintain quality of fishing [in terms of both catch rates and the aesthetic features of peace and solitude].<sup>2</sup> Accordingly, both the fish and the experiential aspects are vulnerable to pressure.

There are then two distinct threads to Problem A: the impact of angling pressure on the physical resource and angling success and the impact of angling pressure on the angling experience.

#### Problem A1: The impact of angling pressure on the physical resource and angling success

New Zealand's backcountry fisheries typically feature relatively low numbers ( $\geq 20$  fish per/km) of large ( $\leq 50$ cm) trout. Accordingly, the resource is far more susceptible to pressure than many of its international equivalents because of the low numbers of fish and the ability to fish to (and thus disturb) individual fish. Research has demonstrated a clear correlation

<sup>1</sup> Cohen Stewart, *Angler use of the upper Oreti trout fishery during the 2018/19 and 2020/21 fishing season*, Southland Fish and Game Council, 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Jellyman, D. J. & Graynoth, E., 'Headwater trout fisheries in New Zealand', New Zealand Freshwater Research Report No. 12, NIWA, Christchurch, 1994

between fishing pressure and probability of angling success in remote backcountry rivers, as naïve trout were the least likely to cease feeding and hide in reaction to angling attempts and were the most likely to take a fly.<sup>3</sup> It has also been observed that trout caught and released in a remote river were rarely observed out feeding the following day. Given the relatively low numbers of fish, and the tendency of caught (or even displaced) fish to not be available to subsequent anglers for a period, angling pressure in New Zealand can, therefore, substantially alter fish behaviour in both a relatively short time and with relatively little angling effort.

Research does, however, conclude that a balance can be reached in fisheries subjected to sustained pressure where the impacts of pressure stabilise over time.<sup>4</sup> On more heavily fished rivers fewer fish proportionate to the population of the river will be seen and caught than in a remote and unpressured fishery, but overall quality angling can still be experienced. There is, therefore, a balance that needs to be met by New Zealand's sports fisheries managers where angling pressure is kept to sustainable levels that ensures appropriate levels of angling success can be attained.

#### Problem A2: The impact of angling pressure on the angling experience

As noted above, the angling experience encompasses a number of themes beyond simply angling success. One of the key components of the angling experience for those anglers fishing backcountry fisheries is solitude, with the result that angling encounters (actual or otherwise – i.e. seeing boot prints) can be detrimental to the angling experience. In many international destinations angling encounters are expected, and the collegiality of the encounter can add to the angling experience. There are areas and fisheries in New Zealand where this is the case, however research demonstrates that with regard to pressure sensitive fisheries angling encounters are typically viewed negatively. In a 2002 Cawthron 'Backcountry River Fisheries' report it was determined that 36% of angler encounters were always considered to be negative, with just 12% always positive (49% thought it could be either).<sup>5</sup> Non-residents, who comprise a significant proportion of backcountry anglers, showed the most negative opinions of angler encounters. The same study also demonstrated that as difficulty of access increases tolerance of encounters decrease. Given many pressure sensitive fisheries are remote and have difficult access it is a safe assumption that encounters on these waterways will be perceived more negatively than the average encounter in a more accessible locality. The survey results also demonstrated that angler encounter rates were, in 2002, within the tolerable limits but that they already exceeded the preferable encounter rate. Subsequent increases in non-resident licence sales combined with habitat loss in lowland fisheries have led to a further increase in backcountry angling and encounter rates.

Sports fisheries managers are, therefore, required to manage angling pressure in order to ensure that the high quality angling experience that pressure sensitive fisheries are

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<sup>3</sup> Roger Young & John Hayes, 'Angling Pressure and Trout Catchability: Behavioural Observations of Brown Trout in Two New Zealand Backcountry Rivers', *North American Journal of Fisheries Management*, 24:4, 1203-1213

<sup>4</sup> John Hayes, 'Backcountry River Fisheries Seminar: Proceedings & Update of Research', Cawthron Report No. 727, Cawthron Institute, Nelson, 2002; It should be noted that this was 17 years ago, and that these statistics may well be very different today, particularly for New Zealand resident anglers that feel displaced from certain rivers.

<sup>5</sup> John Hayes, 'Backcountry River Fisheries Seminar: Proceedings & Update of Research', Cawthron Report No. 727, Cawthron Institute, Nelson, 2002; It should be noted that this was 17 years ago, and that these statistics may well be very different today, particularly for New Zealand resident anglers that feel displaced from certain rivers.



renowned for is retained going forwards, and require the mechanisms to address potential increases in angling pressure moving forwards.

**Problem B: Angling pressure in pressure sensitive fisheries comes disproportionately from non-resident anglers, resulting in the displacement of resident anglers from the resource.**

Non-resident anglers currently contribute a disproportionate percentage of total angling effort in pressure sensitive fisheries. In total, they comprised approximately 15% of total licence holders in the 2019/20 season. However, in peak summer periods on pressure sensitive fisheries, surveys undertaken by Fish & Game have shown non-resident usage percentages as high as 79%, and typically well in excess of 60%. There is clearly, therefore, a high focus on pressure sensitive fisheries amongst non-resident anglers. A likely reason for this is that certain rivers have an international reputation because they embody the aspects of New Zealand's trout fishery that are internationally unique, and these attract a disproportionate amount of the total non-resident angling effort as compared to resident angling effort. Currently the only management distinction made between resident and non-resident licence holders is that non-resident licence holders pay a licence fee of 1.35x the resident licence fee. For the 2020/21 angling season the resident fee was \$133, meaning the non-resident fee was \$180.

The issue of an unsustainable level of non-resident pressure on prized resources is not limited to sports fishing and is common to the wider tourism industry. A prime example of this is the Department of Conservation's trial of differential pricing for the premier Great Walk huts.<sup>6</sup> This trial is motivated by similar considerations to those impacting on pressure sensitive fisheries, namely a disproportionate concentration of international attention in highly localised areas. Whilst Great Walk hut nights in peak periods are a finite resource (i.e. they are a bookable resource with a maximum number of possible bookings), as compared with pressure sensitive fisheries as a theoretically infinite resource, the implications on the angling experience from excessive usage means that there is a finite amount of high quality angling experiences that a pressure sensitive fishery can offer.

It is very important to note that there are a number of distinct categories of non-resident anglers, many of whom do not contribute to the pressure on pressure sensitive fisheries through significant angling effort.<sup>7</sup> Non-resident day licence holders are the least likely to fish backcountry waters (only 20% of their effort is in backcountry waters) and show a much stronger preference for lakes than other categories. Accordingly, their impact on pressure sensitive fisheries is small. Of non-resident whole season licence holders the vast majority are fly anglers, and their angling effort is concentrated in the South Island (40.1% fish Nelson Marlborough, 40.4% West Coast, 29.4% North Canterbury, 47.5% Central South Island, 53% Otago and 44.4% Southland). There is also a clear preference for river fishing, rather than lake fishing, with 80.8% of total non-resident angling effort taking place on rivers. Most anglers spent between one and two weeks fishing in New Zealand, although 7.8% fished for more than 30 days. Whilst overall lowland rivers were the most fished, there was

<sup>6</sup> Department of Conservation, *Great Walks Differential Pricing Trial 2018/19 Evaluation*, New Zealand.

<sup>7</sup> Hayes & Lovelock, *Analysis of the recreational freshwater angling behaviours of overseas visitors to New Zealand*, Dunedin, New Zealand. Department of Tourism, University of Otago (2016).; The research distinguishes between those non-residents living outside of New Zealand and those providing New Zealand addresses. The statistics on whole season licence holders used here are for those non-residents living outside of New Zealand.

still a very high backcountry river usership rate amongst non-residents (32% of total Australian angling effort, 50% of UK effort and 52% of USA effort). Over the total non-resident whole season licence holders the backcountry angling use rate is approximately 34%. There is also a very high rate of return non-resident anglers, with 50% of those surveyed visiting annually and 20% visiting more than once a year. Accordingly, there is a substantial amount of 'local knowledge' held by non-resident anglers, and this knowledge is often shared within international communities of anglers.

Fish & Game endeavours to include angling etiquette information in its regulation booklets and online. Concepts, such as not fishing the same pressure sensitive fishery on multiple consecutive days or allowing adequate amounts of water for other anglers, are well understood by resident anglers, but are less commonly understood by non-resident anglers (although return and regular visitors are aware of this etiquette). Currently, fisheries managers do not possess a mechanism exists to enforce etiquette such as this.

While non-resident anglers typically demonstrate some of the highest satisfaction ratings, there is also mounting concern amongst this group regarding the increasing pressure on New Zealand's waters (particularly in the backcountry) and that this is degrading from the unique and wild nature of the fishery. What constitutes crowding differs for different people, although non-resident anglers typically have a higher encounter tolerance rate than resident anglers.<sup>8</sup> Similarly, a frequently noted reason for choosing New Zealand over other angling destinations was that it was not crowded (60% of non-resident whole season licence holders whose primary motivation for the trip is angling noted this). However, non-residents, as well as residents, have changed their angling patterns based on increasing encounter rates and those that currently visit are broadly tolerant of the current usage levels.

As a result of the increased angling pressure and, perhaps more pertinently, as a result of the perception of increased angling pressure on pressure sensitive fisheries, New Zealand anglers are being displaced from these fisheries. Displacement can take multiple forms; temporal displacement is when an angler changes the time of the year that they fish a, spatial displacement is when an anglers chooses to fish a different river, and total displacement is where an angler chooses to cease fishing entirely. All three forms of displacement occur on New Zealand's pressure sensitive fisheries.

In 2002 15% of anglers surveyed for the Cawthron Backcountry Fisheries report stated that they avoided backcountry rivers because of perceived crowding. More recent analysis in 2019 by the University of Otago's Tourism Department has demonstrated that crowding continues to result in substantial levels of displacement.<sup>9</sup> For all 8 of the studied rivers, resident anglers have changed their fishing behaviour in response to crowding. In 6 of the 8 surveyed rivers, more than 25% of anglers now fish less often than they have previously because of crowding and for half of the rivers more than 20% of anglers that had historically fished them had stopped fishing them entirely because of crowding. Particularly significant are the statistics for the Upper Oreti River, which registered 79% non-resident usage in peak periods, where 45% of anglers fish it less often because of the crowding and 32% have ceased fishing it completely. This research demonstrates both the displacement of resident anglers and the correlation between the displacement of resident anglers and high levels of non-resident usage.

<sup>8</sup> Rowan Strickland & John Hayes, *Angler Response to a Trial Permit System in the Greenstone and Caples Rivers*, Cawthron Institute, June 2005.

<sup>9</sup> Stuart Hayes & Brent Lovelock, *Angler Displacement on and from pressure-sensitive rivers in Otago and Southland*, University of Otago, 2019

Displacement occurs, in this instance, because the angling experience (encompassing both angling success as well as less tangible qualities) is diminished as a result of angling pressure. Because resident anglers demonstrate a lower degree of encounter tolerance than non-resident anglers, as pressure sensitive fisheries become oversubscribed the first group to cease fishing them is typically resident anglers. This reduction in resident angling effort in pressure sensitive fisheries in turn feeds back into the disproportionate non-resident angling effort.

Displacement further occurs where there is a belief, even if not borne out by actual use rates, that the angling experience would be diminished by the perceived angling pressure. This has been labelled perception-displacement. As anglers are displaced through actual crowding this experience is communicated to other anglers, who are then displaced because of the reputation of crowding. Often this perception-displacement is of a more general nature than anglers not fishing specific rivers because they have experienced actual crowding and may prove an impediment to newer anglers experiencing aspects of the New Zealand freshwater angling resource.

It is worth noting that internationally the displacement of resident anglers from highly sought-after fisheries is not uncommon, and the same phenomenon also features frequently in the non-angling tourism sphere (including, as noted above, with DOC Great Walk huts). In British Columbia it motivated a management regime dubbed 'Quality Waters', which began in 1990 and has been through several iterations and fine-tuned at each step. The management steps undertaken there have resulted in increased resident satisfaction, whilst still providing excellent angling opportunities for non-resident anglers.

Current management mechanisms are unable to achieve parity between resident and non-resident anglers, nor mitigate displacement, and particularly perception-displacement, by providing specific opportunity for resident anglers.

#### Lessons from COVID-19

The recent border closures as a result of COVID-19 provide an interesting opportunity to consider the angling behaviour of resident anglers in the absence of non-resident anglers. For the 2020/21 sports fishing season and continuing into the 2021/22 season New Zealand's borders have been closed (with the brief exception of the trans-Tasman bubble that fell largely outside of the main sports fishing season), meaning that non-resident angling has been negligible in this period.

On a broad scale, resident licence sales for the 2020/21 season increased by 9% as compared with the season prior however this is believed to be more influenced by the increase in domestic tourism stemming from the inability to travel internationally than from the availability of pressure sensitive fisheries. Anecdotal evidence nationally has, however, suggested that in the absence of non-resident anglers there has been a major upswing in the number of resident anglers fishing pressure sensitive fisheries. This is supported by the substantial increase in resident Backcountry licences issued, with 3,506 issued for the 2020/21 season (where there were no non-resident anglers) compared with 2,163 issued for the 2019/20 season (where there were resident anglers). Although Backcountry licences cannot be directly equated to use of backcountry fisheries, they are strongly indicative as they are a prerequisite for use.

The one area in which Fish & Game has empirical evidence is for the Ōreti River in the Southland region, which has a well utilised beat system comprising 11 total beats. Annual surveys run on the same methodology in the 2018/19 and 2020/21 seasons demonstrated a 450% increase in resident anglers in the 2020/21 season in the absence of non-resident

anglers.<sup>10</sup> This can likely be attributed to two primary reasons; an increase in actual opportunity resulting from lower overall beat occupancy and an increase in perceived opportunity resulting from the knowledge that there will be no non-resident anglers. Overall, this evidence strongly suggests that where there is either increased opportunity for resident anglers, or the perception of increased opportunity, in an area which is typically subject to high non-resident angler use, there will be an increase in resident angler use.

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<sup>10</sup> Cohen Stewart, *Angler use of the upper Oreti trout fishery during the 2018/19 and 2020/21 fishing season*, Southland Fish and Game Council, 2021.

## Objectives and criteria for solutions

### Objectives

- A. The first objective is to ensure that access restrictions are applied in a manner that minimises impact on the general angling public and that any restrictions are justified by data.
- B. The second objective is to achieve parity of angling effort between resident and non-resident anglers in pressure sensitive fisheries.

### Criteria for solutions

Any solution intended to meet **Objective A** needs to meet the following criteria:

1. Ensure that access restrictions do not have a detrimental impact on anglers not fishing pressure sensitive fisheries.
2. Management costs for pressure sensitive fisheries are met, where possible, by the users of these fisheries.
3. Be efficient and minimise the cost of enforcement.
4. Be flexible to reflect changing usage statistics
5. Efficiently and reliably provide data on the physical use of pressure-sensitive trout fisheries by anglers
6. Provide data on social pressures affecting pressure-sensitive trout fisheries
7. Provide data on fishery impacts of resident verses non-resident anglers.
8. Be part of a nationally consistent framework, whilst allowing for specific regional characteristics.

Any solution intended to meet **Objective B** needs to meet the following criteria:

1. Minimise restrictions on non-resident anglers not fishing pressure sensitive fisheries.
2. Seek spatial and temporal redistribution of non-resident angling effort.
3. Address the perception of crowding, as well as actual crowding.
4. Ensure that management mechanisms do not further deter resident anglers.

## Options analysis

This section considers options for addressing each of the problems described above.

### **Options for Problem A: Select fisheries are subject to an unsustainable amount of angling pressure.**

Reducing total angling pressure on pressure sensitive fisheries could be achieved by expanding Fish & Game's current pressure management mechanisms.

#### **Expand current pressure management systems**

Fish and Game currently have three primary mechanisms to manage pressure in pressure sensitive fisheries, which could be expanded to cover a wider range of waters.

#### Backcountry licences

The backcountry licence, although coming into fruition subsequent to both the beat system and controlled fisheries, has become the most widespread tool. Currently seven Fish and Game regions – Wellington, Nelson/Marlborough, West Coast, North Canterbury, Central South Island, Otago and Southland - have designated backcountry fisheries, which require an angler to hold a backcountry licence in order to fish them. 26 rivers are currently covered by this system. All beat system and controlled fisheries also require a backcountry licence. The backcountry licence is available as a free endorsement for all whole season (resident and non-resident) licences (previously the Rangitikei backcountry fishery had a fee to cover insurance, but this has been retracted). It can either be selected at the point of purchase, or at a later date. Endorsements apply on a per region basis, and an angler intending to fish backcountry fisheries on both the West Coast and in Otago would need to apply for each of these endorsements.

The primary purpose of the backcountry licence is to allow Fish and Game to survey users of these fisheries and generate information on encounter rates, success and overall experience. In that way it is a valuable tool to inform management strategies for pressure sensitive fisheries, although it does not itself manage pressure. The only limitation it imposes is the requirement to have a full season licence, which likely means a small number of anglers that only hold short-term licences either choose not to fish a backcountry water or fish it without the licence endorsement.

The backcountry licence allows Fish and Game to gather data on backcountry fisheries through surveys conducted on backcountry licence holders. However, it does not actually manage pressure or restrict/control access in any sense. There is further a degree of misalignment between the name of the licence 'Backcountry Licence' and pressure sensitive fisheries, in that not all pressure sensitive fisheries are backcountry fisheries (such as the upper Mataura River). Accordingly, while a backcountry licence will comprise a part of a pressure sensitive management scheme it does not singularly provide a solution to Problem A, nor Problem B.

#### Beat Systems

Official beat systems are currently in place on two fisheries: the Oreti River in Southland and the Wairau River in Nelson/Marlborough. These function on a first come first served basis, where an angler parks their vehicle in a specified position marked by signage to demonstrate their intention to fish the beat. Beats are established lengths of river, again marked by signage. Anglers fishing a beat have confidence that they will not encounter another angler ahead of them on their beat, which allows them to pace their angling at their discretion.

Anglers arriving to find a beat occupied are welcome to fish in behind the other party. In general, the beat system, particularly the more established system on the Oreti, appear to be well-regarded by anglers and have improved angling opportunities. Likely the greatest benefit is that other anglers that arrive subsequently have clear information about where angling effort is located, and these anglers then can choose whether to fish in behind the other party or fish another location. The result is that this mitigates actual angler encounter rates by providing anglers the ability to avoid a probable encounter if they desire.

Beat systems, however, have limitations. Foremost is that it is a voluntary system that relies on the co-operation and understanding of anglers and cannot ultimately be enforced. Beat systems are also able to be subverted by parties leaving vehicles at the specified beat parking spot overnight, allowing them to arrive the following day at their leisure. Their application is also largely limited to areas with good road access, and as a result they can only be applied to certain pressure sensitive fisheries.

Whilst beat systems do provide a partial solution to Problem A, and it is recommended that they are expanded to a wider range of fisheries, they do not solve or assist with Problem B.

### Controlled Fisheries

Controlled fisheries represent the most regulatory and restrictive approach Fish and Game has attempted to manage pressure in sensitive fisheries in that they actively limit the number of anglers that can fish a river in a set period. There are currently four controlled fisheries in operation: the Greenstone River in Otago and the Ettrick Burn in Southland which operate on a booking system, and the Clinton and Worsley Rivers in Southland that operate on a ballot system. For booked controlled fisheries a beat must be booked online, and the booking can be made up to five days in advance of the fishing date. Only one party may book a beat per day, although that party can comprise multiple anglers (two in the Greenstone, and up to four in the Ettrick Burn – all of whom must have a backcountry licence). For balloted controlled fisheries the angler applies to the Southland Fish and Game Council to be put into a ballot, with one party selected to fish each beat per available day.

For the Greenstone River the controlled period applies during the peak months of February and March and comprises three individually bookable beats. In contrast, the Ettrick burn controlled fishery applies across the course of the season as its primary function is to limit angling traffic to minimise disturbance to the population of Takehe in the valley. It comprises one beat and only two angling parties are permitted into the valley each week: one on Wednesday and the other on Saturday.

Controlled fisheries are an extremely effective tool for controlling angling pressure and mitigating encounter rates. They ensure anglers have unimpeded fishing for the day by allocating specific sections of a river to each party. They are also enforceable, unlike beat systems, and failure to comply with these restrictions may lead to prosecution. It also provides comprehensive and accurate data of angling effort throughout the controlled period. Controlled fisheries, therefore, represent an excellent solution to Problem A in that they are able to limit the total amount of angling effort.

They do not, however, offer a solution to Problem B in their current format because they cannot distinguish between resident and non-resident anglers. It is also probable that there would be a negative reaction from resident anglers if too many waterways were placed within such a heavily regulated system. This view is supported by research that demonstrates New Zealand anglers are more opposed to regulations than non-resident anglers, meaning controlled fisheries may in fact be counter-productive to addressing displacement of resident anglers.

### Expansion and steps moving forward

There is scope to expand aspects of Fish & Game's current pressure sensitive management system as a solution to addressing Problem A on a national basis, rather than simply in isolated areas.

It is appropriate for there to be an overarching licencing mechanism, as the backcountry licence currently operates. However, it is suggested that the name be changed to better reflect the range of waters this licence is intended to apply to. It is recommended that the terminology of this toolkit transitions away from managing 'backcountry' fisheries towards a more generic term to better reflect the diversity of waters subject to problematic angling pressure. This would mean that waters such as the upper Mataura River, which do not fit into the definition of a backcountry fishery but that receive heavy angling pressure and require special management attention, are covered. Discussions amongst Fish & Game staff at a 2021 pressure sensitive fisheries workshop demonstrated broad support from a transition away from 'backcountry' but identified several potential issues with terms such as 'pressure sensitive fisheries' or 'classified waters'. In particular, there was concern that publicly identifying rivers as pressure sensitive may result in a self-perpetuating narrative around the levels of pressure on these waterways and similarly that ascribing a title that suggested these rivers have an elevated status could counter-productively increase pressure. Ultimately staff preference was for a generic term such as **Designated Waters**.

For the purpose of this paper where the specific licencing mechanism is being referred to, the term Designated Waters will be used. Where the general pressure sensitivity of a river is being referred to, the term pressure sensitive fisheries will be used.

As the concept of a Designated Waters licence becomes familiar to anglers across the country there is also scope to significantly expand the waters covered by this licencing regime to encompass all pressure sensitive waters in the country. Currently there is no cost associated with the backcountry licence, and the appropriateness of this will need to be considered moving forward in light of the infrastructure costs of a pressure sensitive management system and the cost of enforcement. Internationally the concept of a 'stamp' applied to the licence when fishing either an area that has a higher management cost, or when targeting a species that has a higher management cost, is well accepted. **It is recommended that Fish & Game consider placing a fee on backcountry licences or any equivalent system that replaces it. This would be consistent with Objective A, as only those anglers using these fisheries would be required to purchase the licence meaning that the management cost was more closely met by the user base.**

Beat systems have proven to be one of the most effective and least intrusive mechanisms to address angling pressure. They do not necessarily reduce total angling effort, but they do reduce some of the negative impacts of high angling effort by lowering encounter rates and accordingly improve the angler experience. This paper recommends the expansion of voluntary beat systems to all appropriate pressure sensitive waters with road access along their length, or pressure sensitive waters subject to day trip use where access is from a common and established point.

Finally, the expansion of controlled fisheries should be considered as an intensive step for rivers subject to the highest level of angling pressure and where the angling experience is being severely impacted as a result. However, it is recommended that caution is exercised in expanding controlled fisheries too widely given the potential for resident anglers to find restrictions less palatable than non-residents.



**Problem B: Angling pressure in pressure sensitive fisheries comes disproportionately from non-resident anglers, resulting in the displacement of resident anglers from the resource.**

Reducing the proportion of non-resident angling pressure in pressure sensitive fisheries, and addressing the displacement of resident anglers, could be achieved through five options:

1. Non-resident licence fee increase
2. Fees for Designated Waters
3. Limiting number of Designated Waters days per month
4. Controlled fisheries with set residency quota
5. Resident only periods

Non-resident licence fee increase

One of the most commonly advocated for mechanisms to control the disproportionate non-resident usage of pressure sensitive fisheries amongst resident anglers is to increase the resident licence fee. Currently non-resident licence fees are set at 1.35x the resident licence fee rate for adult licences, and at varying rates for junior and child licences:

Licence Type	Resident	Non-resident
Wholseason Adult	\$133	\$180
Day Adult	\$21	\$34
Wholseason Junior	\$27	\$34
Day Junior	\$5	\$20
Wholseason Child	Free	\$34
Day Child	Free	\$20

Certain licence categories are also only available to resident anglers, such as the Local Area, Loyal Senior, Family, Short Break, Long Break and Winter licences.

As a proportion of resident licence fees, New Zealand's non-resident licence fees are quite cheap by international standards for fisheries of that quality as the following table demonstrates:

Country/State	Resident	Non-Resident	Non-resident Proportion
New Zealand (excl. Taupō)	<b>\$133</b>	<b>\$180</b>	1.35x resident
Taupō, New Zealand	<b>\$99</b>	<b>\$129</b>	1.3x resident
British Columbia, Canada (steelhead)	\$36 licence, \$25 steelhead stamp, \$15 classified waters licence = <b>CA\$76 (NZ\$86)</b>	\$80 licence, \$60 steelhead stamp, \$40/day Class 2 classified waters ticket or \$20/day Class 2 classified water ticket = <b>CA\$140 (NZ\$157+per diem fee)</b>	2.3x resident + per diem fee

Washington, USA (salmon/steelhead)	\$36 licence, \$8.75 Columbia Basin endorsement = <b>US\$44.75 (NZ\$68)</b> \$41 licence, \$40.5 salmon/steelhead tag, \$9.75 Columbia Basin endorsement = <b>US\$91.25 (NZ\$138.5)</b>	\$84.5 licence, \$8.75 Columbia Basin endorsement = <b>US\$93.25 (NZ\$141.5)</b> \$103.5 licence, \$60.5 salmon/steelhead tag, \$9.75 Columbia Basin endorsement = <b>US\$173.75 (NZ\$264)</b>	2.1x resident
Oregon, USA (salmon/steelhead)	\$29 licence, \$10 salmon stamp = <b>US\$39 (NZ\$59)</b>	\$145 licence, \$100 salmon stamp = <b>US\$245 (NZ\$372)</b>	6.3x resident
Alaska, USA (salmon/steelhead)	\$22.79 licence, \$50.99 salmon tag = <b>CA\$73.79 (NZ\$83)</b>	\$81.54 licence, \$163.30 salmon tag = <b>CA\$244.93 (NZ\$276)</b>	3.3x resident
Nova Scotia, Canada	<b>CA\$42 (NZ\$47)</b>	<b>CA\$157.4 (NZ\$166)</b>	3.7x resident
Quebec, Canada (salmon)			

Based upon this analysis, it would suggest that there is scope to increase the non-resident angling fee substantially to bring New Zealand's fees into line with international standards for fisheries of comparable quality. However, one of the key criteria for Objective B is that impacts on non-resident anglers not fishing pressure sensitive waters are minimised. In total only 34% of non-resident angling is undertaken on backcountry waters (which is indicative of time spent in waterways likely to be considered pressure sensitive). The majority of non-resident angling effort, especially amongst day licence holders, is in waters that are not likely to be pressure sensitive. At a certain point increasing fees will inevitably result in declining participation from non-resident anglers, including a decline in non-resident use of pressure sensitive fisheries, however it is probable that this user group, being typically the most passionate and committed category of visiting anglers will be the least price sensitive. As a result, the impact would be likely first felt amongst non-resident anglers that do not contribute to the pressure on pressure sensitive fisheries.

The consideration of a non-resident licence fee increase to make our fee scheme more closely aligned to international standards is a separate matter for Fish & Game to consider, however a blanket non-resident licence fee increase is not recommended as part of a pressure sensitive fisheries management system because it is inconsistent with the criteria of minimising the impact on anglers not fishing pressure sensitive fisheries.

### Specific Fees for Designated Waters

#### 1. Per-diem fees for non-resident anglers

Instituting a per diem fee for non-resident anglers fishing Designated Waters in peak periods would ensure that licence price increases exclusively impact those anglers that are contributing to the pressure in pressure sensitive fisheries. A Designated Waters licence would be supplemental to the standard Fish & Game licence, rather than instead of and would only be available for purchase by those anglers that can acquire a current

backcountry licence i.e. wholeseason licence holders. A per diem licence fee for select fisheries follows the same principle as the above section on general non-resident licence price increase but localises the impact to the resource rather than the broader user group of non-residents.

Whilst there is no domestic precedent for a per diem licence fee specific to certain rivers, internationally a similar system has been in force in British Columbia since 1990. The institution of the system was motivated by recurrent complaints that 'some waters in the Skeena River system have persistent steelhead angler-use issues – crowding, disproportionate numbers of non-resident anglers or guided anglers, lack of opportunities for resident anglers, illegal guiding, poor angler etiquette – all contributing to a degraded quality of angling experience.'<sup>11</sup> This is effectively an identical issue pattern to what is confronting New Zealand's pressure sensitive fisheries.

British Columbia's 'Classified Waters' system today requires resident anglers to purchase an annual stamp at a cost of CA\$15, which allows them to fish the listed waters unrestricted throughout the season. In contrast, non-resident anglers are required to purchase a ticket for each day that they wish to spend on a classified water during the peak period (many waters remain unlisted and can be fished on a basic non-resident licence). These are priced at CA\$40/day for a Class I water and CA\$20/day for a Class II water. Tickets are purchased online via the general licence sales system and can be purchased on the day or in advance. Tickets do not grant an angler exclusive use of that section of water (as a controlled fishery booking would), but simply gives them the right to legally fish it.

This is analogous to the Department of Conservation's differential pricing trial for select Great Walk huts, which demonstrated that price was an effective mechanism to redistribute non-resident usership.<sup>12</sup> Particularly pertinent to the current situation is that the proportion of New Zealand resident Great Walk bed nights increased from 40% in 2018 to 54% in 2020 amongst huts subject to the differential pricing, and the total number of New Zealand resident Great Walk bed nights increased by 18%. Across the four trial sites non-resident bed nights declined, but the non-resident contribution to the cost of managing these walks increased.

In New Zealand, given the fact that each specific water or section of water accommodates fewer backcountry trout anglers than the equivalent British Columbian steelhead river accommodates, the system would be required to provide flexibility in the event that another angler is already at the intended water. Accordingly, it is recommended that the per diem licence be applicable to a catchment, rather than specific river or stretch of river as it is in British Columbia. For instance, an angler in New Zealand would purchase a Karamea catchment Designated Waters licence, rather than a Leslie River – a Karamea tributary – licence).

It is suggested that this system would not need to operate for the entire angling season, but exclusively the peak summer period of December – March because surveys undertaken by Fish and Game have demonstrated that non-resident angling is heavily concentrated in this

<sup>11</sup> Dolan, A, 'Recommendations of the Working Groups, Skeena Quality Waters Strategy Angling Management Plans', Alan Dolan and Associates, 2009, [Accessed online: <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/skeena/qws/docs/WGRRecommendations.pdf>]

<sup>12</sup> Department of Conservation, *Great Walks Differential Pricing Trial 2018/19 Evaluation*, New Zealand.

period. Outside of this period an annual fee could apply. This would achieve the temporal redistribution of non-resident anglers.

It is also recommended that there is a limit on the number of consecutive days that a Designated Waters licence can be purchased for each catchment, which would be determined based on the regional Fish and Game Council's understanding of the number of days angling that a Designated Waters catchment provides. This would achieve the spatial redistribution of non-resident anglers. The British Columbia Classified Waters systems limits the number of consecutive days that a non-resident angler can fish the same section of water to eight (there is no limit for resident anglers). However, there are some resource differences between New Zealand and British Columbia that mean this would not be appropriate for New Zealand. The majority of British Columbia's Classified Waters pertain to anadromous fisheries, where the fish are running up a river to spawn and accordingly fishing the same stretch for a sustained period does not necessarily pressure the same fish as they are moving upstream. In contrast, the majority of New Zealand's pressure sensitive fisheries are based upon resident fisheries where the fish are static and where it is not considered appropriate for an angler to fish the same stretch of water for even two consecutive days. The impact of each individual angler on the fishery is likely greater in New Zealand than British Columbia, meaning that the number of consecutive Designated Waters licences that can be issued for the same catchment should be much lower. However, if the limit on the number of Designated Waters licences a non-resident angler can purchase in a season per Fish & Game region, which is set out in the subsequent section, is actioned then this would effectively function as the limit on the number of consecutive licences that can be purchased.

The system would operate on the following basis:

- Non-resident anglers are required to purchase a per diem licence when fishing Designated Waters in the peak angling period of December-March.
  - Outside of this period they would purchase an annual Designated Waters licence.
- Per diem Designated Water licences are issued per catchment.
- There is a limit on the number of consecutive licences that can be purchased per catchment.
- Or
- There is a limit on the number of Designated Waters licences a non resident angler can purchase in a season per Fish & Game region (as set out in the subsequent section)

This system would have an additional benefit of providing accurate and detailed data on non-resident angling effort in pressure sensitive fisheries down to catchment level per day across the peak angling periods. This would allow high quality analysis to be undertaken relatively automatically each year, which would then be fed into refinements of the system.

Instituting such a system would seek to use price as a mechanism during peak season to distribute non-resident angling effort to other fisheries less subject to pressure sensitivity (spatial distribution) and to other periods of the year (temporal distribution). The following effects, consistent with the criteria for Objectives A and B, would result from instituting a per diem licence fee for non-resident anglers:

- Only non-resident anglers seeking to fish pressure sensitive waters would be impacted.
- Per diem Designated Waters fees would result in users of pressure sensitive fisheries more directly contributing to the cost of their management.
- By using a per diem system extremely accurate and detailed data on angling frequency and effort would be generated, facilitating informed future management decisions.

- Non-resident anglers would be temporally and spatially redistributed by the additional fees required to fish pressure sensitive fisheries.
- As a result of the redistribution of non-resident angling pressure, resident displacement would be mitigated.

Currently there are two primary impediments to the establishment of this system. Firstly, it would be necessary to obtain policy approval from the Minister of Conservation in the form of the Sports Fish Licences, Fees and Forms Notice, which is the secondary legislation that would contain the per diem licencing regime. Secondly, there would need to be infrastructure upgrades made to Fish and Game's licence sales system to allow for the sale of per diem licences as well as the collection of the data from these sales. Neither of these should be seen as impossible hurdles and if this proposal progresses both of these will be addressed as a part of the project.

Overall, it is recommended that this option be advanced as part of a solution to Problem B, with the specifics around pricing and operations to be determined as this proposal progresses.

## 2. Annual Designated Waters fees for resident anglers

Fish & Game's current backcountry licence scheme operates on a zero-fee licence by endorsement system for non-resident and resident anglers alike. It is proposed that, along with per-diem licence fees for non-residents fishing Designated Waters, resident anglers should pay a nominal annual fee to fish Designated Waters.

This serves two primary purposes; it provides a contribution to management costs by the users of the resource, and it will also increase survey data accuracy. The reason for the increased accuracy in survey data is that if there is a fee (even a minimal fee) anglers will be more likely to endorse their licence only if and when they are actually going to fish a pressure sensitive fishery as opposed to selecting all backcountry regions at the start of the season on the potential that they might fish them. Accordingly, Fish & Game would have a more accurate estimate of the number of resident anglers using these fisheries.

In general, pressure sensitive fisheries are remote fisheries not located near population centres. As a result, there is significant cost and effort require to access them (as well as to manage them), meaning that the imposition of a small annual fee is unlikely to be a barrier to resident participation. However, there are exceptions to this and to mitigate any barriers to anglers being able to enjoy their home waters it is proposed that there is no fee for a pressure sensitive licence for the region in which you purchase your licence. For instance, an angler that purchased their wholeseason adult licence in North Canterbury could apply for a North Canterbury Designated Waters licence at no fee, but if they wanted to purchase a West Coast Designated Waters licence this would be available for a fee.

Preliminary internal discussions suggested that an annual fee of \$5-10 per region would be appropriate for resident anglers. However, further research on the specifics of the pricing scheme is required as well as an assessment of the social appetite for this fee amongst resident anglers.

### Limit on Designated Waters licences

Currently no mechanism exists to regulate the number of days that non-resident anglers can spend on pressure sensitive waters in a set period during the peak summer period. Although not applicable to all non-resident anglers, there is a tendency amongst certain demographics

of non-resident anglers to effectively cherry-pick the best of the best during a visit to New Zealand and spend the majority of a trip on pressure sensitive fisheries.

If the above per diem licence fee mechanism is instituted, it is recommended that there is an additional restriction on the number of Designated Waters licences that a non-resident angler can purchase per Fish & Game region per season. The exact number of days will be determined as this proposal progresses; however, it is suggested that four designated waters licences per non-resident angler per Fish and Game region is adopted as a starting point. Whilst the per diem licence fee will redistribute some non-resident angling effort from pressure sensitive fisheries, price is not an absolute barrier to participation and a select group of anglers will be willing to pay increased daily fees (even substantially increased) for a sustained period. Accordingly, to ensure the equitable redistribution of non-resident anglers, to achieve parity between resident and non-resident anglers use of these fisheries and to increase the opportunities available to resident anglers to offset the displacement currently occurring it is necessary to put in place some absolute limitations on access.

As noted above, the British Columbia system limits the number of consecutive days on each piece of water to 8 days but places no limit on the total number of Quality Waters licences a non-resident angler can purchase in a season. However, as also noted above there are substantial resource differences between the two fisheries meaning that the impact of individual anglers on the New Zealand fishery is likely far higher and thus the number of days (both consecutive and total) that non-resident anglers should be able to fish pressure sensitive fisheries needs to be lower.

Permitting the purchase of four Designated Waters licences per region provides balance in that it offers ample opportunity for non-resident anglers to experience some of the premier fisheries that New Zealand has to offer, whilst precluding them from exclusively concentrating their angling effort on these fisheries in an unsustainable fashion that displaces resident anglers. Pressure sensitive fisheries comprise a relatively small part of the overall resource, and there would still be exceptional angling opportunities available to non-resident anglers that would not be subject to any additional regulations; i.e. when a non-resident angler reaches their limit they would not have to stop fishing entirely in that region but simply fish areas that are not deemed pressure sensitive and subject to the additional regulations. It also encourages anglers to visit multiple Fish and Game regions, rather than concentrating angling effort in just one locality.

It further has the benefit of not negatively impacting the majority of non-resident anglers, or even the majority of non-resident anglers that fish pressure sensitive fisheries, as the average non-resident angler stays in New Zealand for between one and two weeks and will not fish more than four days in pressure sensitive fisheries. Its restrictions are, therefore, almost exclusively targeted to non-resident anglers that are unsustainably focusing on pressure sensitive fisheries. Resultantly it's consistent with the criteria set out for Objectives A and B.

Limiting the total number of days that each non-resident angler can fish pressure sensitive fisheries will materially reduce the proportion of non-resident angler usage of these fisheries and will assist in mitigating the displacement of resident anglers. As such it provides a partial solution to Problem B.

#### Resident only periods

The last remaining option to directly address the displacement of resident anglers is to allocate certain periods on pressure sensitive fisheries for the exclusive use of resident

anglers. This provides a defined opportunity for resident anglers thus addressing absolute displacement, but perhaps more importantly it will address perception-displacement. Where an exclusive opportunity for resident anglers exists that is not available to non-resident anglers it offsets the ability for resident anglers to believe they are displaced from the resource. Accordingly, this option would provide a solution to Problem B.

This option does, however, pose a risk of concentrating non-resident angling on pressure sensitive fisheries in to the remaining five days available to them; i.e. the same total angling effort is concentrated into 5 days, as opposed to 7, subjecting the fishery to a greater intensity of pressure. Given the sensitivity of the fisheries themselves (independent of the angling experience) to angling pressure this may result in a poorer angling experience for resident anglers during the resident only periods. This pattern of higher concentrations during the week has been shown to be the case in British Columbia, although as a result of resource differences the impact that this has on resident anglers in British Columbia is much less severe.

The feasibility of this option is also, to a certain extent, dependent on the implementation of the per diem licencing scheme for pressure sensitive fisheries. This system would provide the mechanism to restrict non-resident angling effort on weekends, by simply not issuing Designated Waters licences on Saturday and Sunday. Accordingly, this option would not require any further infrastructure development. It would, as with several of the options contained in this section, require policy approval from the Minister of Conservation as its regulatory foundation would be the Sports Fish Licences, Fees and Forms Notice. As restrictions are increased (i.e. total preclusion of a category of anglers for set periods), the policy approval may be progressively more difficult to obtain and a stronger case with data to substantiate will be necessary. There is also further work to undertake on the legal grounds for precluding non-resident access to a public resource as this may be viewed as unjustifiably discriminatory if not supported with strong data.

One non-regulatory option that could be done currently would be for Fish & Game to advocate that non-residents voluntarily choose to avoid pressure sensitive fisheries on weekends. Many non-resident anglers already do so out of respect for resident anglers, and there is scope for Fish & Game to communicate more directly with non-resident anglers on etiquette questions such as this.

Overall, it is recommended that this option is not implemented currently, and that the success of the alternative solutions to Problem B proposed in this paper are assessed. Across this period more accurate data on pressure sensitive fisheries use will be collected and, if it is shown that the additional measures are not sufficient to address resident displacement or that perception-displacement remains a substantial factor, a data-based case for resident only weekends can be made.

## Conclusion

New Zealand's pressure sensitive fisheries are at a social and fishability tipping point, and action is required to ensure that the quality angling experience that is cherished by resident and non-resident anglers alike remains into the future.

This analysis finds that Fish & Game's current mechanisms in an expanded form are sufficient to address the total angling pressure that pressure sensitive fisheries are subject to (Problem A), but that they are not sufficient to achieve usage parity between non-resident and resident anglers on pressure sensitive fisheries or to address the displacement of New Zealand anglers from the resource (Problem B). Accordingly, it is recommended that Fish & Game takes two distinct steps in response to the issues currently facing pressure sensitive fisheries.

### 1. Expand the use of the current toolkit

The current management mechanisms (backcountry licence, ballot systems and controlled fisheries) should be expanded to cover a significantly greater number of fisheries subject to intensive angling pressure.

It is recommended that the terminology of this toolkit transitions away from managing 'backcountry' fisheries towards a more generic term such as 'Designated Waters' to better reflect the diversity of waters subject to problematic angling pressure. It is also suggested that a small annual fee is charged for the resident Designated Waters licence endorsements so that management costs are met as closely as possible by the users of these fisheries.

It is recommended that the beat system is expanded to a wider range of waters. In instances where there is road access along a length of the river, or where there is a single point of access from which multiple sections of a river can be accessed in a day, beat systems provide clarity and certainty to anglers and offset the likelihood of encounters. Whilst not enforceable, an extremely high voluntary compliance rate can be expected as it is typically in all parties' (those already at the river and those arriving to find a beat occupied) interest to not cohabit a beat.

Finally, controlled fisheries represent the most intensive and regulated option for managing fisheries subject to the highest level of angling pressure or where the impact of encountering an angler is greatest (perhaps because of the effort expended to reach the area). In these situations, they are a very successful and valuable tool to control pressure. It is, however, suggested that caution be exercised in rolling these out too widely given the potential for strong regulations to disproportionately disincentivise resident anglers from fishing these locations. However, in a limited number of localities, where alternative mechanisms are not proving successful in redistributing angling pressure, controlled fisheries should be used.

The above steps will result in a system that more accurately reflects the resource that is being managed, which more closely aligns management costs with use, and which has the potential to manage both total pressure and angling encounters. However, it will not significantly adjust the balance of resident and non-resident anglers fishing pressure sensitive fisheries, nor will it mitigate the displacement of resident anglers.

### 2. Achieving parity and addressing displacement

In order to achieve parity between resident and non-resident angler effort on pressure sensitive fisheries and to mitigate the displacement of resident anglers it is necessary to implement a new set of targeted management mechanisms that directly address this problem.



Because only a relatively small proportion of the total non-resident angling effort is on pressure sensitive fisheries it is not recommended that there be any increase made to the overall non-resident licence price. However, it is recommended that a per diem Designated Waters licence fee is required for non-resident anglers wanting to fish pressure sensitive fisheries in peak summer to spatially and temporally redistribute non-resident angling effort. Based on Department of Conservation trials price has been an effective tool to increase opportunity for residents and achieve usage parity. This further ensures that only those non-resident anglers fishing pressure sensitive fisheries are impacted.

In conjunction with this it is recommended that there be a limit of four pressure sensitive per diem licences that non-resident anglers can purchase per Fish & Game region. Price is not an absolute barrier to participation and providing an absolute limit to the number of days that can be spent on pressure sensitive fisheries will mandate the redistribution of non-resident angling effort. This ensures that all non-resident anglers can experience some of the premier fisheries in New Zealand while precluding exclusive or unsustainable focus on such fisheries. Because of the average length of stay of non-resident anglers this will not impact the majority of non-residents, but only those that are substantially contributing to the pressure in these fisheries.

It is not recommended that resident only periods are instituted at this stage, however it is proposed that angling data be collected and the success of the recommended mechanisms assessed. If resident only periods prove necessary it will be substantially easier to build a case in favour of them if we have strong and accurate data to support it.

#### Recommendations:

- Expand current pressure management mechanisms to a wider range of waters as appropriate.
- Charge for a Designated Waters licence; residents at a small annual fee, non-residents on a per diem basis.
- Put in place a limit of (circa four) Designated Waters per diem licences per Fish & Game region for non-resident anglers.

#### Identified Knowledge Gaps:

- Research will need to be undertaken on the pricing schemes for resident and non-resident anglers alike to determine the appropriate fees for Designated Waters licences.
- Research will need to be done to determine the appropriate number of per diem Designated Waters licences that non-resident anglers can purchase per region.



**TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL**

The Chairman  
Taranaki Fish and Game Council

**Taranaki Fish Licence Sales Report**

Please find attached fish licence sales to 15 March 2022 for the 2021/2022 season with comparison to the previous year.

Jilli Steedman  
SECRETARY  
15 March 2022

**RECOMMENDATION**

That the Taranaki Fish and Game Licence Sales report, be received



**National Fish Licence Sales YTD to 15 March 2022**

	Channel	FWF	FWA	FWNA	FSLA	FLAA	FWIA	FLBA	FSBA	FDA	FDNA	FWJ	FWNJ	FDJ	FDNJ	FWC	FWNC	FDNC	Total Fish	Fish LEO	Fish Var	Fish \$	Inc/Dec	
Northland	Agency Online	16	57	2	5	1	0	0	1	14	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	106	215		\$24,855		
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
	Public Online	27	71	4	2	2	0	1	7	38	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	167					
	Eyede Call Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>273</b>					
	2020-2021	Agency Online	9	36	0	4	3	0	0	2	3	2	3	0	1	0	0	2	0					65
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	Public Online	21	62	3	4	7	0	0	8	44	2	6	0	14	0	0	0	171						
	Eyede Call Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2021-2022	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>236</b>	169	-21.4%	\$20,128	-\$4,727		
Auckland Waikato	Agency Online	233	670	26	107	34	0	5	65	141	2	69	0	20	0	0	0	0	1,372	3,302		\$381,901		
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	Public Online	455	1,113	43	145	91	0	7	109	506	29	120	1	68	0	0	7	0	2,694					
	Eyede Call Centre	9	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>1787</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,085</b>					
	2020-2021	Agency Online	151	439	3	91	20	0	3	20	80	1	49	1	5	0	0	1	0					864
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	Public Online	395	1,046	25	155	89	0	3	74	464	32	133	5	60	0	2	0	2,483						
	Eyede Call Centre	3	4	1	5	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18						
2021-2022	<b>Total</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>1489</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,365</b>	2,704	-18.1%	\$322,150	-\$59,750		
Eastern	Agency Online	1,187	1,029	19	271	965	0	21	258	811	8	179	2	87	3	0	0	0	4,840	8,043		\$930,235		
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	Public Online	1,337	1,163	24	228	648	0	24	473	1,582	60	186	2	164	4	0	0	0	5,895					
	Eyede Call Centre	13	7	0	16	6	0	2	4	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	56					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2537</b>	<b>2199</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1619</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>2400</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,791</b>					
	2020-2021	Agency Online	1,073	952	3	264	873	0	11	148	587	11	155	0	63	2	0	0	4,142					
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	Public Online	1,342	1,101	19	257	587	0	18	336	1,437	54	178	3	119	5	2	3	5,461						
	Eyede Call Centre	10	9	0	7	5	0	1	3	12	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	49						
2021-2022	<b>Total</b>	<b>2425</b>	<b>2062</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>1465</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>2036</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9,652</b>	7,465	-7.2%	\$889,257	-\$40,978	
Hawke's Bay	Agency Online	212	646	14	152	116	0	4	32	139	2	100	1	41	0	0	1	0	1,460	2,318		\$268,083		
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	Public Online	213	554	13	73	102	0	6	81	285	15	87	3	46	0	0	0	0	1,478					
	Eyede Call Centre	4	2	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,952</b>					
	2020-2021	Agency Online	198	545	9	155	122	0	1	19	106	1	88	1	55	0	0	0	1,300					
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	Public Online	197	578	13	89	97	0	4	68	280	9	102	2	44	0	0	0	1,483						
	Eyede Call Centre	4	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11						
2021-2022	<b>Total</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,794</b>	2,192	-5.4%	\$261,174	-\$6,908		
Taranaki	Agency Online	58	248	4	45	19	0	1	15	29	0	50	0	6	0	0	0	0	475	845		\$97,784		
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	Public Online	84	243	5	25	28	0	1	24	89	3	33	1	13	0	0	0	0	549					
	Eyede Call Centre	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,034</b>					
	2020-2021	Agency Online	49	245	1	51	12	0	0	13	14	1	39	0	8	0	0	0	433					
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	Public Online	83	231	5	28	26	0	2	24	71	3	36	1	21	0	0	0	531						
	Eyede Call Centre	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1						
2021-2022	<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>965</b>	797	-5.7%	\$94,981	-\$2,803		
Wellington	Agency Online	189	837	6	134	125	0	1	29	86	0	107	0	48	0	0	1	0	1,563	3,017		\$348,950		
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	Public Online	288	944	18	122	134	0	3	41	277	7	141	2	36	0	0	1	0	2,014					
	Eyede Call Centre	5	13	0	8	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	29					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>1794</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,606</b>					
	2020-2021	Agency Online	193	873	2	139	107	0	5	18	93	0	129	0	46	0	0	2	0					1,607
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	Public Online	293	950	15	143	119	0	1	44	232	4	119	0	34	0	0	1	0	1,955					
	Eyede Call Centre	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8						
2021-2022	<b>Total</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>1826</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,570</b>	3,029	0.4%	\$360,807	\$11,857	
Nelson/Marl	Agency Online	476	1,052	21	207	82	0	8	55	197	2	127	0	22	0	0	0	0	2,249	3,230		\$373,508		
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	Public Online	282	558	33	103	85	0	3	51	321	15	80	2	41	0	0	0	0	1,574					
	Eyede Call Centre	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>1613</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,831</b>					
	2020-2021	Agency Online	461	887	6	204	99	0	2	36	115	0	110	0	15	0	0	0	0					1,935
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	Public Online	316	634	18	115	92	0	5	56	342	9	100	3	58	0	0	0	1,748						

Channel	FWF	FWA	FWNA	FSLA	FLAA	FWIA	FLBA	FSBA	FDA	FDNA	FWJ	FWNJ	FDJ	FDNJ	FWC	FWNC	FDNC	Total Fish	Fish LEQ	Fish Var	Fish \$	Inc/Dec	
North Canterbury	Agency Online	1,902	3,231	28	760	95	0	13	170	392	6	304	3	62	0	3	0	6,969					
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Public Online	1,201	1,991	43	301	122	0	12	169	997	54	261	4	131	0	3	0	5,289					
	Eyede Call Centre	7	14	0	4	2	0	0	2	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	38				
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3110</b>	<b>5236</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1065</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>1393</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,296</b>	<b>10,927</b>		<b>\$1,263,779</b>		
2020-2021	Agency Online	1,741	2,986	9	788	57	0	10	158	268	9	275	1	22	0	0	0	6,324					
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Public Online	1,119	1,950	14	338	99	0	6	149	993	32	295	5	152	0	0	0	5,152					
	Eyede Call Centre	11	9	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	33					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2871</b>	<b>4945</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1133</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>1263</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,509</b>	<b>10,234</b>	<b>-6.3%</b>	<b>\$1,219,192</b>	<b>-\$44,586</b>	
West Coast	Agency Online	180	320	1	47	78	0	2	31	101	1	56	0	22	0	0	0	839					
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Public Online	305	374	13	52	85	0	6	73	214	14	59	0	16	0	0	0	1,211					
	Eyede Call Centre	3	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>1,682</b>		<b>\$194,563</b>		
2020-2021	Agency Online	132	273	1	51	68	0	4	26	94	2	51	0	12	0	0	0	714					
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Public Online	287	383	6	72	72	0	4	55	229	6	71	1	49	0	1	0	1,236					
	Eyede Call Centre	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>-8.1%</b>	<b>\$184,189</b>	<b>-\$10,375</b>	
2021-2022	Agency Online	2,100	2,141	16	683	659	0	24	317	1,412	21	437	0	186	0	0	0	7,996					
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Public Online	1,324	1,464	32	233	288	0	21	405	1,741	61	263	2	193	1	0	0	6,028					
	Eyede Call Centre	8	8	0	6	1	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3432</b>	<b>3613</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>3163</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,059</b>	<b>10,627</b>		<b>\$1,229,053</b>		
Central South Is	Agency Online	1,893	2,001	5	690	552	0	13	324	1,110	4	433	0	154	0	0	1	7,180					
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Public Online	1,351	1,634	26	242	301	0	23	442	1,776	78	307	3	167	3	2	2	6,357					
	Eyede Call Centre	11	8	0	3	3	0	0	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	33					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3255</b>	<b>3643</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>2891</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13,570</b>	<b>10,319</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	<b>\$1,229,282</b>	<b>\$230</b>	
Otago	Agency Online	2,470	3,465	24	711	175	0	10	156	586	16	392	0	85	3	0	0	8,093					
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Public Online	1,915	2,442	64	281	392	0	27	286	1,636	93	384	3	178	1	1	1	7,704					
	Eyede Call Centre	8	12	0	9	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	35					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4393</b>	<b>5919</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1001</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>2226</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15,832</b>	<b>13,748</b>		<b>\$1,590,019</b>		
2020-2021	Agency Online	2,387	3,456	6	748	169	0	9	152	489	12	387	0	44	0	0	1	7,860					
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Public Online	2,063	2,487	50	304	395	0	21	273	1,729	57	425	6	169	0	1	1	7,981					
	Eyede Call Centre	10	9	0	5	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4460</b>	<b>5952</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1057</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>2219</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15,872</b>	<b>13,864</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>\$1,651,590</b>	<b>\$61,571</b>	
2021-2022	Agency Online	1,709	2,220	19	471	179	0	6	121	342	5	414	1	46	0	0	0	5,533					
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Public Online	744	860	53	88	121	0	6	118	573	31	204	1	39	0	0	0	2,838					
	Eyede Call Centre	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2457</b>	<b>3081</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,377</b>	<b>7,439</b>		<b>\$860,338</b>		
Southland	Agency Online	1,721	2,277	6	479	128	0	2	110	258	10	419	1	28	0	0	0	5,439					
	Retail Book	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Public Online	800	1,013	28	98	149	0	15	149	638	30	262	3	48	0	0	0	3,233					
	Eyede Call Centre	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2523</b>	<b>3293</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,678</b>	<b>7,710</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>\$918,521</b>	<b>\$58,183</b>	
TOTAL	Direct	8,243	11,846	345	1,712	2,110	-	119	1,849	8,289	386	1,837	21	927	6	-	12	37,703	28,589		\$3,306,411		
	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0		\$0		
	AOL	10,732	15,916	180	3,593	2,528	-	95	1,250	4,250	64	2,243	7	626	6	-	5	41,495	36,806		\$4,256,655		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,975</b>	<b>27,762</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>5,305</b>	<b>4,638</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>12,539</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>4,080</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>79,198</b>	<b>65,395</b>		<b>\$7,563,066</b>		
	Direct	8,321	12,119	223	1,884	2,047	-	104	1,690	8,259	316	2,039	32	939	8	-	9	37,996	28,894		\$3,442,180		
2020-2021	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0		\$0		
	AOL	10,008	14,970	51	3,664	2,210	-	60	1,026	3,217	53	2,138	4	453	2	-	5	37,863	34,275		\$4,083,184		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,329</b>	<b>27,089</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>5,548</b>	<b>4,257</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>2,716</b>	<b>11,476</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>4,177</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>75,859</b>	<b>63,169</b>		<b>\$7,525,365</b>		
	<b>National Variance against 2020/2021 YTD</b>																			<b>-2,226</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>-\$37,701</b>	<b>-\$37,701</b>
	<b>2021-22 Summary YTD Actual vs Total Budget</b>																						
2021-22 Annual Budget																			68,245	100.0%	\$8,130,057		
2021-22 YTD Actual																			63,169	92.6%	\$7,525,365		
Remaining to meet budget																			-\$5,076	-7.4%	-\$604,692		

Taranaki Fish & Game Council  
Budget Report to 28 February 2022  
And  
Project Progress to 11 March 2022

OUTPUT	Budget external costs	YTD external costs (28/2/2022)	Comments on significant variations	Budget Hours	YTD hours
Population Monitoring	9,100	2,790		470	329
Harvest Assessment	500			50	5
Hatchery	10,000	5,513		85	10,75
Liberations	15,500	17,279		110	90
Season Regulations				30	23,75
Gamebird Dispersal	1,800	706		120	86
RMA	5,000			500	108.5
Habitat Management & Enhancement	20,000	4,197		500	107.5
Hunter / Angler Access	3,150	5		100	13.75
Satisfaction Survey				10	3.5
Magazine / Newsletter / Ezine	8,000	2,946		140	72
Hunter / Angler support	1,500				
Clubs	300	300		10	5,75
Statutory Liaison				30	14
Iwi Liaison	100			40	23.5
General Advocacy	1,100			250	36
Hunting & Angling Promotions	3,300	1,584		70	71
Public Awareness				30	
Ranger Management	1,000	591		112	47,25
Compliance	2,100	50		170	30.5
Licencing & Commission	9,417	3,679		80	14.5
Council Meetings & Administration	9,000	6,871		290	113,25
Management, Strategic & Policy	1,000			40	60
Business Planning				40	4,75
OSH & Other Reporting	6,300	596		55	27,75
National Liaison	100	5		160	58.5
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>108,267</b>	<b>47,112</b>		<b>3492</b>	<b>1352</b>

Project Income	Budget Income	YTD Income
Fish Population Assessment	200	100
Harvest Assessment – Summer Season	500	83
Liberations	13,900	12,200
Gamebird Dispersal	750	640
Taranaki Hunting & Habitat Scheme	15,000	-
Compliance	1,000	-
Total Income	31,350	13,023
Net Expenditure	76,917	34,089

Overheads	Budget	YTD
1910 Salaries & Management Contract	253,062	97,690
1920 Staff Expenses	2,170	649
1940 Office Premises	22,000	11,208
1950 Office Equipment	1,250	2,581
1960 Communications / Consumables	7,100	3,881
1970 General	2,560	2,147
1980 General Equipment	700	641
1990 Vehicles	15,060	8,199
Total Overheads	303,902	126,996

Other Income & Expenses	Budget	YTD
Interest	438	1,992
Wellington Fish & Game Admin	5,500	2,892
Donations & Other Income		
Total Other Income & Expenses	5,938	4,884

Nett Project, Overhead and Other Expenditure/Income	Budget	YTD
	374,881	156,201 (42%)

**MOVEMENTS IN RESERVES**

From	To	Reason	Amount	Date Paid
Hunting & Habitat Scheme	J & J Gordon	Pukipai wetland	2,197	Nov 21
Hunting & Habitat Scheme	B Nairn	Mt Rowan	2,000	Mar 22



## SPECIES MANAGEMENT

2021/2022 Annual Plan – Planned Result	Progress to date
<p><b>Objective:</b>  <b>Obtain accurate and pertinent information to guide and enable effective management decisions to maximise user success and satisfaction while ensuring the sustainability of sports fish and gamebird populations across the region</b></p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Obtain and report baseline information for the Waiongana/ Mangaoraka Stream to identify threats to and opportunities for the maintenance and enhancement of these fisheries.</li> <li>2. Investigate Waingongoro fishery to determine current status and identify threats and opportunities (yr 1 of 2)</li> <li>3. Monitor and report information on the status of the region's trout fisheries sufficient to measure overall angler success (through a diary scheme), set effective regulations and inform management directions.</li> <li>4. Implement an effective grey and mallard duck banding programme in the Whanganui area as the first step to obtain an estimate of the population size and level of hunting harvest which will guide future monitoring requirements and regulation setting (yr 3).</li> <li>5. Monitor and report information on the status of the region's mallard and grey duck, paradise shelduck, shoveler, swan and pukeko populations sufficient to assess harvest, identify and manage any population impacts, set effective regulations and inform management directions.</li> <li>6. Implement outcomes of review of paradise duck moult count monitoring and how the data is reported and implement.</li> </ol>	<p><i>Reporting of baseline information on the Waiongana/Mangaoraka Stream catchment is well underway.</i></p> <p><i>Survey postponed until December 2022 owing to high river levels in December 2021. Electric fishing survey of 5 sites in Timaru Stream conducted on 1/02/2022 to document effect of SH45 weir on fish populations. E/f survey of 5 sites in Waihua River conducted on 2/02/2022 to assess recovery from July 2021 flood &amp; erosion event. Report preparation in progress. Results from all surveys since 2015 submitted to the NZ Freshwater Fisheries database.</i></p> <p><i>A Fishery Monitoring Report was prepared for Council's 16 October 2021 meeting. Angler diaries sent to 32 anglers for the start of the 2021/22 fishing season. 2021/22 National Angler Survey results were checked for anomalies following completion of the first 2-monthly survey.</i></p> <p><i>Thanks to the landholder, Daniel Gordon and with help from Eastern &amp; Wellington F&amp;G staff and volunteers, banding was undertaken at 3 sites near Whanganui on 10/02/2022 with 554 ducks banded and 33 previously banded ducks recaptured. A zoom meeting was attended (8/03/2022) with North Island F&amp;G banders to discuss data analysis and band orders.</i></p> <p><i>Report on the August 2021 National Shoveler Survey received 3/09/2021. January 2022 trend counts completed for paradise shelduck and black swan and a report prepared for Council's 12/02/2022 meeting.</i></p> <p><i>2022 Paradise shelduck trend count report prepared for February 12<sup>th</sup> 2022 Council meeting</i></p>

<p>7. Participate in National Hunter Survey to derive a robust estimate of annual game bird harvest and hunter success.</p> <p>8. Recommend effective regulations that are timely, easily understood and which maximise licence holder opportunity while ensuring resource sustainability and public support. As part of this complete review and implement recommendations for Paradise shelduck hunting conditions including area boundaries</p> <p>9. Review option for summer pukeko season</p> <p>10. Provide advice and support practical and effective predator control opportunities that assist game bird populations.</p>	<p><i>Hunter survey results for the 2021 season received 8/09/2021 and included in 2022/23 Game Gazette Notice Report.</i></p> <p><i>2022/23 Game Gazette Notice Report prepared for Council's 4<sup>th</sup> December 2021 meeting. Recommendations sent to National Office on 6/12/2021 and entered into national Gazette document on 14/12/2021. Gazette Notice approved by the Minister on 2/03/2022.</i></p> <p><i>Permits were issued to NPDC (BTW) 29/11/2021 for fish salvage at the Mangamahoe Stream low head dam; and WSP (Alex Reid) 7/12/2021 for electric fishing in an Ohura Road tributary of Waiau Stream prior to culvert replacement.</i></p> <p><i>Wild for Taranaki seminar (zoom) on feral cats attended on 18/11/2021.</i></p>
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**Objective: Supplement trout fishing opportunities with appropriate stocking that is valued, cost effective in terms of the return to the angler and which retains community support.**

<p>11. Undertake annual trout stocking programme which concentrates on creating and maintaining valued lake fisheries.</p>	<p><i>Hawera hatchery rainbow trout were released into Lakes Mangamahoe (100) &amp; Rotomanu (50) on 9/09/2021. 500 2-year rainbows from the Eastern F&amp;G Region were released into Lake Rotomanu on 21/10/2021 (a covid-19 travel exemption was obtained). Hawera hatchery rainbows were released into the Stony River (100) &amp; Lake Mangamahoe (50) on 2/11/2021. Hawera rainbows were also released into the upper Patea River at Stratford (100) on 11/11/2021 and into the Stony River (100) on 19/11/2021. Additional releases of Hawera rainbows were made into the upper Patea River at Stratford on 24/11/2021 (65 fish) and 3/12/2021 (52), bringing the total released there to 217. It was confirmed with DOC Turangi (18/10/2021) that rainbow trout will be available for Sattler's Dam in</i></p>
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<p>12. Undertake trial release of 2-year-old trout into the lower Patea River to assess the potential for a long-term programme.</p> <p>13. Undertake trout releases and monitoring of lower Patea River under contract to TrustPower Ltd.</p> <p>14. Operate Hawera hatchery in an effective, cost efficient and sustainable manner utilising volunteer support to meet the identified stocking objectives.</p>	<p>autumn 2022. Trout and ova orders from Eastern F&amp;G for 2022/23 were confirmed (9/03/2022).</p> <p>77 Hawera hatchery rainbow trout released on 3/11/2021 (yr3).</p> <p>1,000 tagged yearling brown trout &amp; 500 tagged yearling rainbow trout released on 3/11/2021.</p> <p>A Hatchery &amp; trout liberations report was prepared for Council's 16 October 2021 meeting.</p>
<p><b>Objective: Provide effective compliance to protect resource sustainability (including revenue base) and user experience to maintain licence holder satisfaction.</b></p>	
<p>15. Review and renew ranger warrants and maintain a skilled honorary ranger team of at least 12 rangers consistent with requirements and objectives of the Compliance Policy and Strategy and also R3 principles.</p> <p>16. Undertake safe and effective compliance coverage across the Taranaki Region, including at least 100 licence checks of anglers and also of hunters.</p> <p>17. Process detected offences in a fair and timely way consistent with national prosecution guidelines.</p>	<p>Renewed Ranger warrants were distributed to Rangers prior to the new fish season opening. Ranger vetting was done for two trainee Rangers, who completed on-line modules of the CERT Training and attended a CERT 1-day refresher course in Rotorua on 5/03/2022. A fish season Ranger training day was postponed owing to uncertainty re: covid-19. A Trademe Wildlife Act breach (California quail for sale) was followed up (1/11/2021). A notification about the sale of a trout in Whanganui was followed up (23/11/2021).</p> <p>An annual Compliance Report was prepared for Council's 16 October 2021 meeting. Compliance checks were carried out for the 2021 fish season and the 2022 special paradise season. A report of illegal shooting of paradise ducks on a property just south of Taumarunui was passed on to A/W F&amp;G (21/02/2022).</p> <p>Rangers found a junior angler fishing without a licence in Stratford and 3 offences were detected in the Manganuioteao River in January 2022. Two of the Manganuioteao offences have been resolved via formal warnings.</p>
<p><b>Objective: Proactively manage problem aggregations of gamebirds in the interests of both hunters and property owners and managers.</b></p>	
<p>18. Manage problem aggregations of gamebirds through implementation of a special Paradise Shelduck season in Area C and proactively responding to and assisting landholders.</p>	<p>53 permits to disturb gamebirds were issued during the reporting period. These include 29 permits for Paradise Shelduck (3 including Mallard duck and 1 including Black Swan), 5</p>

	for Mallard duck and 19 for Pukeko (1 including pheasant; 9 urban and 10 rural).
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## HABITAT PROTECTION & MANAGEMENT

2021/2022 Annual Plan – Planned Result	Progress to date
<b>Objective: Protect/improve habitat for sports fish &amp; game as a fundamental and effective means to sustain the fish &amp; game resource in the interests of licence holders and with biodiversity benefits for the wider community.</b>	
<p>1. Provide valued advice and support to licence holders, landowners and the wider community regarding the importance of and how to protect and enhance habitat and also undertake predator control/management to benefit both fish &amp; game and wider indigenous biodiversity resources.</p> <p>2. Promote, encourage and support landowners to create, enhance and protect wetlands by providing sound technical advice and assistance to make successful applications to the GBHT and Hunting &amp; Habitat Funds including billion tree programme.</p> <p>3. Proactively take opportunities to make effective representation in statutory and other community processes to best achieve sports fish and game bird habitat protection and enhancement.</p>	<p><i>Site visits were made to three properties in December 2021 to look at proposed wetland projects and a fourth landowner contacted staff with a wetland project which has been submitted as a H&amp;H Application.</i></p> <p><i>Of seven 2021 applications to the GBHT, 5 were successful, being allocated grants totalling \$17,000 (21/10/2021). A site visit was made to discuss a landowner bequest (14/09/2021). Site visits were made and final referee's reports prepared for the Howatson &amp; Mt. Rowan wetland GBHT projects (2/12 &amp; 17/12/2021). A 2021/22 H&amp;H Scheme application report was prepared for Council's 12<sup>th</sup> February 2022 meeting and Council approved 7 grants totalling \$25,123.</i></p> <p><i>Supplementary information for the renewal of consents for the Rangataua WWTP was received from Horizons RC (30/09/2021). Approval was given to Horizons RC (Nigal Jordan) for removal of logjams in Mangateitei Stream &amp; Mangawhero River (16/09/2021). Approval was given for Fonterra Kapuni to clean their river intake on Kaupokonui Stream (approval given 22/09/2021, clean done 8/10/2021). Comments were provided to Trustpower on the Patea hydro downstream aquatic monitoring &amp; fish trap and transfer reports (28/09/2021) and the final Patea hydro dissolved oxygen report (29/10/2021), which has since become the "3<sup>rd</sup> interim DO report". F&amp;G withdrew its request to be heard in relation to limited-notified consent applications for Horizon Trust's Whenuku Road quarry adjacent to the Waingongoro River (13/10/2021).</i></p>

Comments were provided to Horizons RC (WSP) on consent applications for the Lower Whanganui Flood Protection Scheme (30/09/2021).

A SDC Stratford WWTP Annual stakeholders' meeting (zoom) was attended (14/10/2021).

There was liaison with Horizons RC (Amber Filleul; 20/10/2021) regarding a report of "piping" in relation to the Raetihi HEPS, which turned out to be removal of weeds from the intake canals to improve the accuracy of flow monitoring.

A re-worked set of consent conditions for the Opunake power scheme was received for comment and a joint response with Taranaki Iwi provided on 17/11/2021. A further draft was received, and comments provided to the TRC on 18/02/2022. Council's request to be heard was withdrawn on 7/03/2022.

A report of an illegal silt discharge from a quarry to Mangaoraka Stream was followed up with the TRC (9/11/2021).

A revised design for a vertical slot fish pass for the Normanby weir on the Waingongoro River was received from Greenfern Industries (11/11/2021).

A pre-hearing meeting for the STDC Kapuni water supply take was attended (1/12/2021). Comments on a revised set of conditions were provided on 3/02/2022.

A site meeting was attended (26/11/2021) to discuss STDC consents to waterblast and paint Waimate West water supply pipelines where they cross various south Taranaki streams.

Information was sought (26/11/2021) regarding a limited-notified application to take water from the lower Waitara River for pastoral irrigation. No submission was made.

There was discussion with Oaonui Water Supply (BTW Greg Larkin; 24/11/2021) about options to reduce the impact of sand sluicing on downstream flows.

Following engagement with Iwi, DOC & F&G, NPDC has lodged an application (7/12/2021) to remove the Mangorei Stream Scout Road weir in the summer of 2023.

F&G was notified (23/12/2021) that STDC had lodged consent applications for the Waverley WWTP discharge, with the agreed upgrades.

Comments were provided to a consultant (L.E.I.) regarding the re-consenting of irrigation takes from Tangahoe River (Fonic Farms; 14/02/2022) and the Waitotara River

<p>4. Establish an environmental award to acknowledge and highlight outstanding contributions to the protection of sportsfish or gamebird habitat.</p> <p>5. Seek effective environmental outcomes as part of the re-consenting of the Mangorei and Motukawa hydro schemes.</p>	<p>&amp; Waiiau Stream (Pukeone/Kereone Farms; 17/02/2022).</p> <p>There was liaison with the TRC regarding the Otahi Stream weir (16/02/2022); lower Waiwhakaiho River instream works (3/03/2022) &amp; Kapuni Stream instream works (11/03/2022). There was liaison with NPDC (Rowan Williams; 9/02/2022) regarding the values of the "radio mast" wetland adjacent to Waipu Lagoons.</p> <p>A zoom presentation of Trustpower's Motukawa draft AEE was attended (2/09/2021).</p>
<p><b>Objective: Work collaboratively and proactively with landowners, other groups and iwi recognising the synergistic benefits and wider outcomes that can be achieved by this approach.</b></p>	
<p>6. Promote and explore opportunities to improve water quality in Lake Rotomanu (yr2 of 3)</p> <p>7. Engage proactively and collaboratively with iwi &amp; community groups to identify and protect/enhance shared resource values including contributing to water related matters through the Taranaki Maunga Settlement process.</p>	<p>Contacted TRC to request that F&amp;G be considered an affected party to NPDC's application to renew consent to take 140 l/s from the Waiwhakaiho River into Lake Rotomanu, with a particular interest in the location of the river intake. Met with NPDC (Kelvin Day; 1/12/2021) to query why the replacement outlet for Lake Rotomanu is being constructed with no provision for upstream fish passage. Followed up with an email (6/12/2021) and notified TRC.</p> <p>There was liaison with Te Arawhiti (Office for Maori Crown relations) regarding Ngāruahine letters of introduction (1/09/2021). There was liaison with Ngati Tawhirikura hapu of Te Atiawa regarding a rahui following a drowning in the lower Waiwhakaiho River and the lifting of the rahui was attended on 21/11/2021.</p> <p>The Council Chairman, Councillor Blewman, Jack Kos from F&amp;G's National Office and the</p>

<p>8. Represent Fish &amp; Game and provide valued input to the Te Awa Tupua process.</p> <p>9. Explore options other parties to remove Timaru Stream weir.</p> <p>10. Provide technical and administrative support and assistance to joint Orautoha Stream Riparian Project to protect water quality in this catchment and the many values it supports.</p>	<p>Acting Manager received an update from Te Arawhiti on the Taranaki Maunga settlement process (17/02/2022).</p> <p>A DOC/TRC Fish Passage workshop was attended (29/09/2021). Staff attended (zoom) a WfT quarterly catchup on feral cats (18/11/2021).</p> <p>Te kopuka zoom meetings were attended on 8/10/2021 &amp; 24/11/2021. Feedback was provided on the proposed objectives for Te Heke Ngahuru (8/12/2021). A review of fisheries and aquatic biodiversity information for the Whanganui River catchment was received (23/11/2021) and comments made (30/11/2021).</p> <p>Confirmed with TRC that the weir is scheduled for removal in autumn 2022 (which may now be autumn 2023).</p> <p>A Jobs for Nature (Horizons RC) zoom meeting attended 25/01/2022).</p>
<p><b>Objective: Development of an effective Freshwater Plan that protects freshwater and wetland habitat and which will also minimise Council costs in consent processes and free up resources for other management responses.</b></p>	
<p>11. Engage in and actively advocate for provisions which protect and/or enhance sports fish and game bird habitat in the Taranaki Freshwater Plan Review process.</p>	<p>An invitation (8/03/2022) to participate in the TRC's Primary Industries Freshwater Special Interest Group was accepted, as was an invitation to participate in an update of the Horizons RC's One-Plan.</p>

## PARTICIPATION

2021/2022 Annual Plan – Planned Result	Progress to date
<p><b>Objective: Add value to licence holders by increasing their opportunity, success and satisfaction and so retain them in the sport.</b></p>	
<p>1. Maintain and improve the Taranaki pages on the Fish &amp; Game website so how to and where to go information is readily available, easily understood and up to date.</p> <p>2. Work with National Office to upgrade website and prepare information re an 'Introduction to duck hunting in the Taranaki Region' (year 3 of 3)</p> <p>3. Develop and refine Facebook and Instagram pages in line with any National Policy to regularly inform licence holders using these forums.</p>	<p>Pages reviewed and changes made to information and links to improve access.</p> <p>Currently writing a report to look at other F&amp;G region's social media outreach and how we can use Instagram and Facebook for Taranaki region</p>

<p><b>Objective: Encourage past and prospective hunters and anglers into the sport through initiatives which make it easy to have a go and/or provide support.</b></p>	
<p>4. Develop and utilise licence holder email list to keep hunters and anglers up to date.</p> <p>5. Complete Reel Life and Both Barrels supplements consistent with national R3 recommendations.</p> <p>6. Provide a quality 2-page regional supplement in each edition of Fish &amp; Game Magazine.</p> <p>7. Publication of valued hunting and fishing newsletters sent to regional licence holders and hunting landowners. Hunting newsletter also distributed to all rural box holders in the region.</p> <p>8. Proactively provide timely and useful information to licence holders when requested.</p> <p>9. Replace / erect 2-3 new signs which provide anglers with helpful on-site information re access and regulations consistent with identified priorities.</p> <p>10. Produce information signs on the Retaruke and Whanganui Rivers to inform walkers on the Te Araroa trail.</p> <p>11. Install a 3<sup>rd</sup> angling platform on Lake Mangamahoe (yr 2 of 2).</p>	<p><i>Compiled an email list of families participating in the Lake Rotomanu family fishing day.</i></p> <p><i>Articles for Reel Life ezine were prepared on 3/09/2021, 23/09/2021, 20/10/2021, 22/11/2021, 10/12/2021, 18/01/2022 &amp; 21/02/2022.</i></p> <p><i>Articles for a 1-page supplement and season prospects combined feature in the 2022 Game Special Issue were sent to Real Creative Media on 18/01/2022 and proofed on 8/02/2022 &amp; 16/02/2022.</i></p> <p><i>Draft of the 2021 12-page Regional Fishing Newsletter sent to Graphic Press on 18/11/2021, proofed 25/11/2021, uploaded to F&amp;G website on 10/12/2021 and received by anglers from 11/12/2021.</i></p> <p><i>Information provided to licence holders as requested. 2022 game regulation guide information reviewed and updated.</i></p> <p><i>Taranaki Regional Boundary sign at Mokau replaced on 21/01/2022.</i></p> <p><i>A letter from NPDC giving approval to install a third casting platform at Lake Mangamahoe with certain conditions was received on 5/10/2021. Permission to build a casting platform at the preferred</i></p>



<p>12. Provide organised fishing opportunities consistent with R3 objectives and branding and in association with volunteer groups for kids and families.</p> <p>13. Explore options for ongoing opportunities for kids and families based on trout releases into local waters and threshold experiences (yr 3 of 3)</p> <p>14. Explore future options for Stratford fishing day and identify preferred option.</p> <p>15. Review, negotiate, publicise and issue access permits to publicly available hunting areas and actively seek and develop new opportunities.</p> <p>16.</p> <p>17. Identify and explore mentoring schemes to support new hunters and implement most promising option (yr 2 of 2).</p> <p>18. Develop web based introductory package for anglers highlighting access opportunities and methods to get started.</p> <p>19. Proactively take opportunities to make effective representation in statutory and other community processes to maintain or enhance hunting or angling access and opportunity.</p> <p>20. Complete review of Kaupokonui River access information and implement identified opportunities to assist angler access.</p> <p>21. Assess satisfaction and success of Taranaki Region anglers using catch rates from a voluntary diary scheme and online satisfaction survey.</p> <p>22. Locate and publicise quality trout and perch recipes that enable anglers to make good use of these species.</p> <p>23. Implement actions to influence hunter behaviour as identified in hunter behaviour strategy to maximise enjoyment and participation and also public support for gamebird hunting.</p>	<p><i>“roundabout” site was declined and NPDC will reconsider in 3 years-time. Trustpower gave approval for a site near the northern end of the lake on 28/09/2021.</i></p> <p><i>A successful family trout fishing day was held at Lake Rotomanu on 30/10/2021, attended by 95 families.</i></p> <p><i>The Stratford fishing day, scheduled for 11 December 2021, was cancelled owing to uncertainty regarding covid-19, but three trout releases were made so that families could still come and fish while maintaining social distancing.</i></p> <p><i>Forest owners &amp; leaseholders contacted to confirm access arrangements for the 2022 game season. Liaison with DOC regarding hunter access permits for Conservation Areas.</i></p> <p><i>Angler diaries were sent to 32 anglers at the start of the 2021 fishing season.</i></p>
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24. Provision of ready and valued support and assistance to licence agents such that they are kept up to date, resourced and operate as effective agents.	<i>Licence Agents visited in September 2021 to deliver 21/22 Fishing Regulation Guides. Licence Agents visited in March 2022 to deliver 2022 Gamebird Hunting Regulation guides. Area C licence agents were provided with Summer Season permits for the Feb / March special season</i>
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## IWI & PUBLIC INTERACTION

2021/2022 Annual Plan – Planned Result	Progress to date
<b>Objective: Work proactively and collaboratively with iwi at all levels consistent with Treaty of Waitangi obligations and responsibilities regarding the protection and use of natural resources.</b>	
1. Proactively engage, work and collectively share with iwi and hapu within the region on matters affecting wetland and freshwater resources or their use.	<p><i>There was liaison with Taranaki Iwi regarding Opunake Power consents (29/10/2021 &amp; 8/02/2022).</i></p> <p><i>There was liaison with Ngāruahine (Te Rere o Kapuni) regarding the suitability of a proposed replacement intake for the lodge power station at Dawson Falls. A site visit was made (22/12/2021) and a letter of support provided on 20/01/2022.</i></p> <p><i>There was liaison with Te Atiawa regarding intake screening on a Waitara River irrigation intake (1/12/2021), Lake Rotomanu water outlet (6/12/2021) and intake re-consenting (7/12/2021).</i></p> <p><i>A report on fish passage issues in the Tangahoe River catchment prepared for the Fonterra Kaitiaki Group was received (30/11/2021).</i></p> <p><i>F&amp;G comments on applications to take water for irrigation from the Tangahoe &amp; Waitotara River &amp; Waiau Stream were forwarded to Ngā Rauru Iwi.</i></p>
<b>Objective: Strong relationships and involvement with DOC and local and regional councils to effectively represent the interests of hunters and anglers in formal decision-making process.</b>	
2. Liaise with Department of Conservation and Conservation Boards and proactively engage and work with Regional and District councils and community & industry groups.	<i>There was liaison with DOC regarding re-consenting of the Opunake HEPS and Trustpower's Motukawa HEPS.</i>
<b>Objective: Engender support for hunting and fishing and the activities of Fish &amp; Game by the general public and others who recognise that these activities contribute to a better environment and healthy lifestyle and in turn who support protecting these resources and the opportunities to participate</b>	
3. Recognise and pursue opportunities to contribute to the wider community including "Wild for Taranaki" and "Rotokare Scenic Reserve Trust".	<i>The Wild for Taranaki (WfT) AGM (zoom) was attended with 3 new Trustees elected (28/10/2021). A WfT quarterly catchup was attended (3/03/2022).</i>
4. Take opportunities to promote the value of protecting freshwater, wetland and upland game habitats and the wider benefits from this.	

<p>5. Represent the interests of hunters and anglers and promote the validity of fishing and gamebird hunting including as a means of collecting natural organic foods and engaging in a physical healthy lifestyle.</p>	<p><i>There was liaison with the Koitiata Wetland Restoration Project about plastic shotgun wads on Turakina Beach and the availability of fully biodegradable shotgun wads for steel shot (22/09/2021).</i></p>
<p>6. Maintain a positive and constructive profile in the media which encourages prospective participants and fosters support and understanding among the general public.</p>	<p><i>A 2021 fishing season advertorial was organised with the Whanganui Chronicle (17/09/2021) and an article sent to the Ruapehu Bulletin (17/09/2021). Fish season publicity was also sent to 4 Taranaki newspapers (23/09/2021), although material was only printed in the Stratford Press. Fish season opening information was sent to the Daily News and Stratford Press (4/10/2021). A press release was made (7/10/2021) to promote the Lake Rotomanu family fishing Day and also posted on the Fish &amp; Game website. The Family fishing Day was advertised in the North Taranaki Midweek along with an article (20/10/2021) and information provided to 2 radio stations for their community notice boards. An article on the Stratford kids' trout fishing releases appeared in the Stratford Press (17/11/2021). An advert and article on whom to contact re paradise shelduck issues was included in the Taranaki Farming Lifestyles publication (13/12/2021). An advert and article on fishing was included in the Ruapehu Bulletin's Summertime publication. A press release was made for the 2022 special paradise hunting season (11/02/2022), which resulted in articles in the Stratford Press (print &amp; on-line) and the Daily News. Special Season details were also posted on the F&amp;G website.</i></p>
<p>7. Implement revised media strategy and including incorporating any National Policy.</p>	

**COUNCIL ADMINISTRATION**

2021/2022 Annual Plan – Planned Result	Progress to date
<p><b>Objective: Sound and effective governance which facilitates a co-operative and supportive relationship between Council, staff and licence holders that enables effective management of resources in the best interests of the licence holder and the fish &amp; game resource.</b></p>	
<p>1. Not less than six meetings of Council are held and meetings are conducted consistent with provisions of the Standing Orders.</p>	<p><i>A Council meeting was held on 16/10/2021. The first meeting of the new Council was held on 3/11/2021 via zoom. A Council meeting was held in Raetihi on 4/12/2021 and via zoom on 12/02/2022.</i></p>

<p>2. Identification and implementation of options and strategies to increase the diversity of Council and iwi involvement.</p> <p>3. Provide support and training for new Council post 2021 elections.</p> <p>4. The 5-Year Strategy Plan is reviewed and agreed by Council by March 2022.</p> <p>5. Formulation and adoption of an Annual Operational Plan and Budget for 2022/23 consistent with the 5-Year Strategic Plan.</p> <p>6. Presentation by Council of its audited annual report for 2020/2021 not later than 31 December 2021. Report to be consistent with tier 2 Service Performance standards and requirements.</p> <p>7. Effective regional policies are developed, adopted and reviewed as required and are consistent with any National Policy requirements.</p> <p>8. Progress reporting of licence sales, work progress and financial position is timely and accurate and supports sound financial and operations management and oversight.</p> <p>9. Effective administration such that the Council is within annual budget (<math>\pm 5\%</math>), operates consistent with best practice and at least 90% of its annual plan is completed.</p> <p>10. Effective staff management including performance reviews completed and new objectives agreed for staff, and regular staff meetings such that staff are aware of what is generally occurring and have ready opportunity for input into decisions and management direction.</p>	<p><i>An updated Councillor Guide was sent to Councillors on 20/10/2021.</i></p> <p><i>Draft Plan review prepared for Council's 12<sup>th</sup> February 2022 meeting.</i></p> <p><i>2022/23 draft budget and OWP prepared for Council's 26 March 2022 meeting.</i></p> <p><i>The 2020/21 Annual Report was prepared and presented at Council's 4<sup>th</sup> December 2021 AGM.</i></p> <p><i>Reported to each ordinary Council meeting.</i></p> <p><i>Variance report provided to National Office on 10/01/2022.</i></p> <p><i>Desk and computer equipment sorted for new Field Officer, Jacob Morison, who started work with the Council on 4/10/2021. Staff meeting with Chairman held on 17/1/2022. Taranaki staff job sizing information provided to National Office (10/01/2022). Staff meeting held via zoom on 7/03/2022.</i></p>
<p><b>Objective: Development of new Taranaki Sports Fish &amp; Game Management Plan which accurately reflects the aspirations of anglers and hunters and provides effective and valued high level direction and guidance for management activities and to other statutory plans.</b></p>	
<p>11. Undertake comprehensive process to review the Taranaki Sports Fish and Game Management Plan 2011. The review to include opportunity for submissions by anglers and hunters and also consultation with other parties, iwi and agencies to ensure the plan is comprehensive, appropriate and of value.</p>	<p><i>3-year extension to Plan review is being sought from the Minister of Conservation and review has been put on hold pending the outcome of the Ministerial Review, including regional amalgamations.</i></p>
<p><b>Objective: Operate consistent with national Policy and make valued contributions to the management of the resource and Fish &amp; Game nationally in the interests of all licence holders.</b></p>	

<p>12. Implement any outcomes and directions from Fish &amp; Game review and / or National Council reviews.</p>	<p><i>Councillor comments were collated &amp; provided to the Fish &amp; Game Regional Structure Review Team on 26/10/2021. Council met with the Review Team via zoom on 15/11/2021. Council's comments on the Structure Review Progress report were provided on 26/01/2022. Council's vote was lodged for 2 Directors on the QEII National Trust (10/03/2022).</i></p>
<p>13. Effective communication and liaison with NZ Fish and Game Council and other Fish &amp; Game Regions including valued input and comment on fish &amp; game issues and attendance at Fish &amp; Game Managers meetings.</p>	<p><i>Managers' zoom meetings were attended on 10/09/2021, 8/10/2021, 22/10/2021, 3/12/2021, 16/12/2021, 25/01/2022 (Omicron response), 9/02/2022, 25/02/2022 &amp; 11/03/2022.</i></p> <p><i>A Cawthron presentation (zoom) on trout research and the Fish Futures MBIE Endeavour Programme was attended (10/11/2021) with a follow-up meeting on 17/01/2022.</i></p> <p><i>Input was provided to a NZF&amp;GC submission on an EPA reassessment request for Diazinon and other organophosphates (19/10/2021).</i></p>

<p><b>Objective: Make best use of new systems, process and technology to maximise administrative efficiencies and minimise costs do resources are available for use elsewhere.</b></p>	
<p>14. Contribute to National Office by providing valued advice, assistance and feedback on national issues and processes as requested.</p>	<p><i>There was liaison regarding a joint supplementary submission on wetlands with Dairy NZ, Covid-19 wage subsidy (Taranaki did not apply), Walking Access Commission H&amp;S advice for landowners (14/10/2021), Pressure Sensitive Fisheries (10/01/2022), Southland F&amp;G RMA Funding Application &amp; inclusion of trout in National Fishing competitions (26/01/2022), DOC Stewardship Land (7/03/2022).</i></p>
<p>15. Refine financial administration, reporting and analysis working with NZ Fish &amp; Game Council and staff.</p>	
<p><b>Objective: Demonstrate a commitment to Health &amp; Safety and ensuring the welfare of staff and others through effective policy, systems, resourcing and oversight.</b></p>	

16. All processes and activities are undertaken consistent with Council Health & Safety Policy and Manual.	<i>Reported to each Council meeting</i>
17. Staff are actively involved in implementing HSAW policy and ensuring a safe workplace, including by undertaking two monthly staff meetings where HSAW is a specific agenda item.	<i>Reported to each Council meeting</i>
18. Compliance with HSAW requirements and policy including scheduled reviews and audits along with any issues identified or near misses routinely reported to each meeting of Council.	<i>Reported to each Council meeting</i>

**Recommendation**

That the Budget Report to 28 February 2022 and Project Progress Report to 11 March 2022 be received.

## **TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL**

The Chairman  
Taranaki Fish and Game Council

### **Financial Reports to 28<sup>th</sup> February 2022**

Please find attached the following reports;

1. Profit & Loss to 28 February 2022
2. Balance Sheet to 28 February 2022
3. BNZ Statement of Accounts 28 February 2022

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

That Profit & Loss and Balance Sheet to 28 February 2022, be received.

Jilli Steedman  
SECRETARY  
15 March 2022

# Profit and Loss For Council

## Taranaki Fish and Game Council For the 6 months ended 28 February 2022

	SEP 2021-FEB 2022	2022 OVERALL BUDGET	VARIANCE	VARIANCE %
<b>Revenue</b>				
<b>Licence Income</b>				
Fish Licence Income	92,030	104,072	(12,042) ↓	-12% ↓
Game Licence Income	136	82,958	(82,822) ↓	-100% ↓
Less Commission and Fees	(3,408)	(8,417)	5,009 ↑	60% ↑
<b>Total Licence Income</b>	<b>88,758</b>	<b>178,613</b>	<b>(89,855)</b>	<b>-50%</b>
Grants	94,471	188,941	(94,470) ↓	-50% ↓
Interest Received	1,992	438	1,554 ↑	355% ↑
Other Income	15,914	36,850	(20,936) ↓	-57% ↓
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>201,135</b>	<b>404,842</b>	<b>(203,707)</b>	<b>-50%</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>				
<b>SPECIES MANAGEMENT</b>				
Population Monitoring	2,790	9,100	(6,310) ↓	-69% ↓
Harvest Assessment	-	500	(500) ↓	-100% ↓
Hatchery Operations	5,513	10,000	(4,487) ↓	-45% ↓
Releases	17,278	15,500	1,778 ↑	11% ↑
Control	706	1,800	(1,094) ↓	-61% ↓
<b>Total SPECIES MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>26,288</b>	<b>36,900</b>	<b>(10,612)</b>	<b>-29%</b>
<b>HABITAT PROTECTION / MANAGEMENT</b>				
Resource Management Act	-	5,000	(5,000) ↓	-100% ↓
Assisted Habitat	4,197	20,000	(15,803) ↓	-79% ↓
<b>Total HABITAT PROTECTION / MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>(20,803)</b>	<b>-83%</b>
<b>PARTICIPATION</b>				
Access	5	3,150	(3,145) ↓	-100% ↓
Newsletters Magazine Web pages	2,946	8,000	(5,054) ↓	-63% ↓
Training	-	1,500	(1,500) ↓	-100% ↓
Clubs	300	300	-	-
<b>Total PARTICIPATION</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>12,950</b>	<b>(9,699)</b>	<b>-75%</b>
<b>PUBLIC INTERFACE</b>				
Liaison	-	100	(100) ↓	-100% ↓
Advocacy	1,584	4,400	(2,816) ↓	-64% ↓
<b>Total PUBLIC INTERFACE</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>(2,916)</b>	<b>-65%</b>

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	SEP 2021-FEB 2022	2022 OVERALL BUDGET	VARIANCE	VARIANCE %
<b>COMPLIANCE</b>				
Ranging	-	500	(500) ↓	-100% ↓
Ranger Training	591	500	91 ↑	18% ↑
Compliance	50	2,100	(2,050) ↓	-98% ↓
<b>Total COMPLIANCE</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>(2,459)</b>	<b>-79%</b>
<b>LICENCING</b>				
Licence Agents	271	1,000	(729) ↓	-73% ↓
<b>Total LICENCING</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>(729)</b>	<b>-73%</b>
<b>COUNCIL</b>				
Council Meeting Expenses	6,871	9,000	(2,129) ↓	-24% ↓
<b>Total COUNCIL</b>	<b>6,871</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>(2,129)</b>	<b>-24%</b>
<b>PLANNING &amp; REPORTING</b>				
Management / Strategic Planning	-	1,000	(1,000) ↓	-100% ↓
Reporting Audit	596	6,300	(5,704) ↓	-91% ↓
National Liaison	5	100	(95) ↓	-95% ↓
<b>Total PLANNING &amp; REPORTING</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>(6,799)</b>	<b>-92%</b>
<b>OVERHEADS</b>				
Salaries	91,975	253,062	(161,087) ↓	-64% ↓
Staff Expenses	649	2,170	(1,521) ↓	-70% ↓
Office Premises	11,208	22,000	(10,792) ↓	-49% ↓
Office Equipment	2,581	1,250	1,331 ↑	107% ↑
Communications / Consumables	3,881	7,100	(3,219) ↓	-45% ↓
General	2,147	2,560	(413) ↓	-16% ↓
General Equipment	641	700	(59) ↓	-8% ↓
Vehicles	8,199	15,060	(6,861) ↓	-46% ↓
<b>Total OVERHEADS</b>	<b>121,282</b>	<b>303,902</b>	<b>(182,620)</b>	<b>-60%</b>
Depreciation	7,408	10,000	(2,592) ↓	-26% ↓
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>172,394</b>	<b>413,752</b>	<b>(241,358)</b>	<b>-58%</b>
<b>New Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	<b>28,742</b>	<b>(8,910)</b>	<b>37,652</b>	<b>423%</b>

# Balance Sheet

Taranaki Fish and Game Council

As at 28 February 2022

28 FEB 2022

## Assets

### Bank

BNZ Current Account	106,177.26
BNZ Term 3031	402,691.50
MRP	7,296.35
<b>Total Bank</b>	<b>516,165.11</b>

### Current Assets

Accounts Receivable	8,354.49
Prepayments and Accrued Income	109.79
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>8,464.28</b>

### Fixed Assets

Accum Dep Vehicles	(43,015.64)
Accum Dep Buildings	(16,451.00)
Accum Dep Office Equipment	(22,513.72)
Accum Dep Plant & Equipment	(16,189.81)
Buildings	16,451.00
Office Equipment	31,946.63
Plant & Equipment	25,014.26
Vehicles	106,281.59
<b>Total Fixed Assets</b>	<b>81,523.31</b>

**Total Assets** 606,152.70

## Liabilities

### Current Liabilities

Accounts Payable	6,275.78
Accruals and Prepaid Licences	(70.00)
BNZ Credit Card - Allen	269.13
BNZ Credit Card - J Morison	109.96
Duck Stamp Levy Clearing	31.30
Employee Entitlements	25,370.46
GST	16,546.07
Income in advance	8,422.00
PAYE Clearing	(5,714.28)
Rounding	0.01
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>51,240.43</b>

**Total Liabilities** 51,240.43

**Net Assets** 554,912.27

## Equity

Accumulated Funds 141,709.19

28 FEB 2022

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Asset Replacement Funding	4,540.00
Back Country Fisheries Reserve	7,793.67
Current Year Earnings	36,149.45
Fisheries Project	6,586.30
Hunting & Habitat Scheme	347,520.74
Manganuioteao River Riparian Project	2,628.29
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	7,984.63
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>554,912.27</b>

THE SECRETARY  
TARANAKI FISH & GAME COUNCIL  
PO BOX 4152  
WHANGANUI 4541


Bank of New Zealand  
Wanganui Store  
124 Victoria Avenue  
Wanganui  
Telephone 0800 800 468  
Facsimile 06 345 5439  
WWW [www.bnz.co.nz](http://www.bnz.co.nz)

## Statement of Accounts as at 28 February 2022

### Your Accounts at a Glance

Account	Account Number	Maturity Date	Balance
 Non Profit Org A/C	02-0792-0332133-000		106,177.26
 MRP	02-0792-0332133-001		7,296.35

### Your Other Accounts at a Glance

Account	Account Number	Maturity Date	Balance
 Term Deposit	36332133-03031	17 Aug 2022	402,691.50

Our investment statements and current disclosure statement may be obtained free of charge from any Bank of New Zealand store, or viewed at [www.bnz.co.nz](http://www.bnz.co.nz).

**TARANAKI FISH AND GAME COUNCIL**

The Chairman  
Taranaki Fish and Game Council

**Correspondence Schedules**

Please find attached Inwards and Outwards correspondence schedules to 15 March 2022.

**RECOMMENDATION**

That Inwards and Outwards correspondence schedules to, 15 March 2022, be received.

Jilli Steedman  
SECRETARY  
15 March 2022

### Inwards Correspondence

Date	Meeting	From	Staff Councillor	Subject
3.2.22	Mar-22	Sam Morris – Lowe Environmental Impact	Allen	Surface water take renewal Fonc Farms Ltd
3.2.22	Mar-22	Maria Burgess – Horizons	Allen	Jobs for Nature Governance Group
3.2.22	Mar-22	James Kitto – TRC	Allen	Recreational water quality results
8.2.22	Mar-22	Murray Dobbin	Chris Allen	Waiaua Stream brown trout
11.2.22	Mar-22	Rudi Hoetjies NF&GC	Allen	Maritime NZ – invitation to comment on proposal to specify orange and white markers for speed-limit uplifted zones
14.2.22	Mar-22	Sam Morris – Lowe Environmental Impact	Allen	Surface water take renewal Fonc Farms ltd consent application
15.2.22	Mar-22	South Taranaki District Council	Allen	Resource consents received
16.2.22	Mar-22	Graphic Press	Allen	Season's prospects to proof
17.2.22	Mar-22	Sam Morris – Lowe Environmental Impact	Allen	Pukeone Co Ltd / Kereone Farms Ltd water take consent applications
18.2.22	Mar-22	Jack Kos	Allen	Hunting Guide proof
21.2.22	Mar-22	John Cooper STDC	Allen	Birds on Victoria Road wastewater ponds
1.3.22	Mar-22	Haidie Burchell – Burger TRC	Allen	Reports uploaded to TRC website
2.3.22	Mar-22	Fred McLay TRC	Allen	Draft consent conditions for Opunake Power #3
2.3.22	Mar-22	Greg Larkin BTW	Allen	Mangamahoe low head dam works completion summary
3.3.22	Mar-22	Ruan Smal TRC	Allen	Maintenance on the Lower Waiwhakaiho flood protection scheme
8.3.22	Mar-22	Steve Ruru TRC	Allen	Invite to F&G to be part of the Primary Industries Freshwater special interest group
15.3.22	Mar-22	Dougal Ross horizons	Allen	South mole and Tanae groyne proposed works

## Outwards Correspondence

Date	Meeting	To	Staff Councillor	Subject
28.1.22	Mar-22	Gamebird Habitat Trust	Allen	Mt Rowan wetland – Referee's final report
3.2.22	Mar-22	Allan Chesswass TRC	Allen	Draft consent conditions STDC 0146-3
14.2.22	Mar-22	Sam Morris – Lowe Environmental Impact	Allen	Surface water take renewal Fonix Farms Ltd
16.2.22	Mar-22	Danny Boyle – Summit Forests	Jilli	Access to Tauwhare Forest
16.2.22	Mar-22	Linda Waddell – Ernslaw One Ltd	Jilli	Access to Harakeke Forest
16.2.22	Mar-22	Elizabeth Albert – STDC	Jilli	Access to Nukumarū Recreation Reserve
16.2.22	Mar-22	Wendy Bainbridge - WDC	Jilli	Access to Nukumarū Recreation Reserve
16.2.22	Mar-22	Colin Dunstan – NZ Forest Managers	Jilli	Access to Harakeke Forest
17.2.22	Mar-22	Sam Morris – Lowe Environmental Impact	Allen	Pukeone Co Ltd / Kereone Farms Ltd water take consent applications
21.2.22	Mar-22	John Cooper STDC	Allen	Birds on Victoria wastewater ponds
21.2.22	Mar-22	Steve Dougherty	Allen	Taranaki Reel Life
24.2.22	Mar-22	Paul Mander	Allen	Te Pekatu wetland – H&H funding approved
24.2.22	Mar-22	Iain & Anne Casly	Allen	Elliot Ototoka Wetland - H&H funding approved
24.2.22	Mar-22	Sue Deadman	Allen	Ohakune – Raetihi Road wetland - H&H funding approved
24.2.22	Mar-22	Graham & Sue Fergus	Allen	Pond Gully Reserve - H&H funding approved
24.2.22		Rob Craig	Allen	Rakautaua Wetland - H&H funding approved
24.2.22		Andrew Bevins	Allen	Bevins Oxbow wetland - H&H funding approved
24.2.22		Blendyn Nairn	Allen	Mt Rowan wetland - H&H funding approved
28.2.22		Andre Bezuidenhout	Allen	Warning letter
7.3.22		Fred McLay – TRC	Allen	Opunake Power – F&G withdrawal of request to be heard

