

# Hawke's Bay Regional Pest Management Plan Review



# Regional Pest Management Plan Review

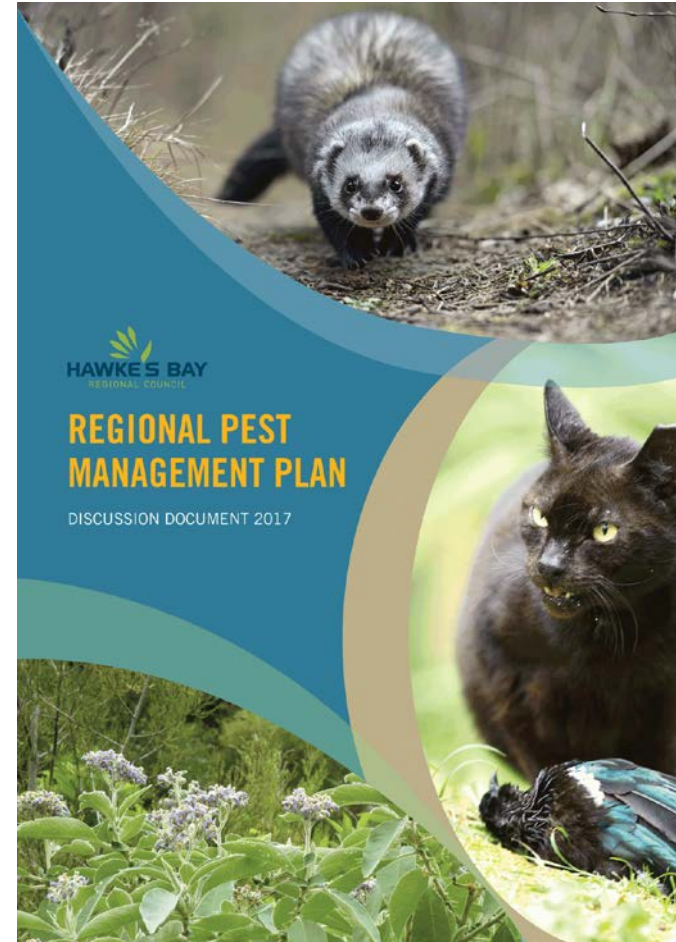
- Biosecurity Act (BSA) Statutory context
- Changes to the Biosecurity Act 1993
- HBRC Regional Pest Plan Context
- Key Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) changes

# Legislative & policy context

	BSA	RMA	LGA/LGRA	Other
National Policy & Statutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ National Policy Direction</li> <li>○ National Accords/Register</li> <li>○ National Strategies</li> <li>○ National Pest Plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ National Policy Statements</li> <li>○ National Environmental Standard (Plantation Forestry)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Wild Animal Control Act</li> <li>○ Wildlife Act</li> <li>○ Reserves Act</li> <li>○ Conservation Act</li> </ul>
Regional Plans & Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Regional Pest Management Plans</li> <li>○ Operational Plan</li> <li>○ Pathway Plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Regional Policy Statement</li> <li>○ Regional Plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Long-term Plan</li> <li>○ Annual Plan</li> <li>○ Council Strategies</li> <li>○ Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Strategy</li> </ul>	
District Plans		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ District Plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Long-term Plan</li> <li>○ Annual Plan</li> </ul>	

# Biosecurity Statutory Context

- BSA 1993 – where RC's have come from
- The Regional Pest Management Plan
- Local Government Act context – Voluntary pest management work where rules are not required for programme success
- Changes to the Act - BSA Law Reform Act 2012
- National Policy Direction – regulations that provide the detail for BSA changes particularly for example good neighbor rules



# BSA key requirements

- Collective action must be necessary to achieve outcome
- Cost Benefit Analysis – net benefit exceeds cost
- Includes qualitative and quantitative values
- Values can be any of Social, Cultural, Economic and Environmental



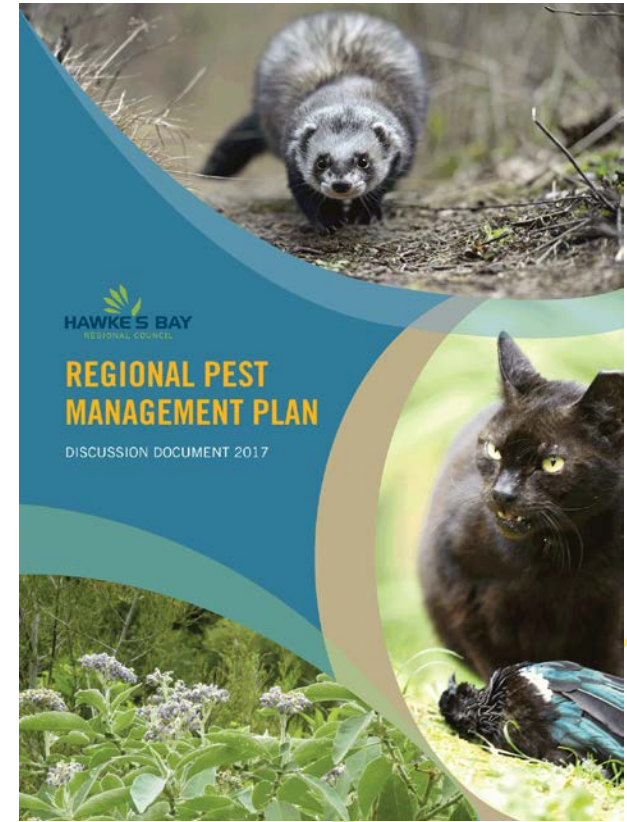
# Biosecurity Act 2012 Amendments

## Key changes:

- Regional leadership and coordination role
- GNR - potential to bind the Crown
- NPD - addressing variations and inconsistencies in national and regional pest management plans
- RPMP cannot be inconsistent with NPD:
  - Exclusion
  - Eradication
  - Progressive containment
  - Sustained control
  - Site led

# Regional Pest Management Plan

- Main statutory document implementing the Biosecurity Act 1993 for regional councils
- Provides framework for the management or eradication of specified organisms
- Empower regional councils to exercise the relevant provisions under the Act to deliver objectives
- Current RPMS has pest plants, pest animals + Regional Phytosanitary Pest Management Plan



# Funding

- Animals

70 / 30 Targeted rate / General funded

Forestry targeted rate but at a lower rate to recognise that they do their own initial control on forest areas under the PCA programme

- Plants

60 / 40 Targeted rate / General funded



# HBRC Historic and Current RPMP Role

- Substantially an agricultural pest focus ie roughly 70% and environmental roughly 30%
- Some real success – Possum Control Area programme, Rook control, Yellow water lily, Phragmites
- Transitioning to a wider focus and particularly biodiversity



# Changing face of Biosecurity

Significant changes in past 10 years - innovative research, novel tools, new pest initiatives, new legislation, new technologies, new incursions and increased public awareness and expectations.

The RPMP review process is an appropriate time to re-evaluate where resources are prioritised. Four novel areas where biosecurity is developing are:

- Wide-scale predator control
- Horticulture and viticulture pest threats
- Marine pests
- Biodiversity



# Biosecurity at HBRC

- Ten permanent staff
- Staff manage programmes in both rural, urban, marine areas, and target specific species for control or eradication
- Currently manage 23 pest plants and 9 pest animals under Strategy
- Additional LTP resources for large scale predator control, Possum Control Area monitoring, Marine biosecurity and Chilean Needlegrass

TOTAL CONTROL (SERVICE DELIVERY)	TOTAL CONTROL (OCCUPIER RESPONSIBILITY)	BOUNDARY CONTROL PEST PLANTS	PEST PLANTS NOT IN RPMS
African feather grass	Apple of Sodom	Bathurst bur	Climbing spindleberry
Goats rue	Australian sedge	Blackberry	Cathedral bells
Nassella tussock	Chilean needle grass	Gorse	Darwin's barberry
Phragmites	Cotton thistle	Nodding thistle	Blue passion flower
Spiny emex	Japanese honeysuckle	Ragwort	Asiatic knotweed
White edged nightshade	Pinus contorta	Variegated thistle	Pampas
Yellow water lily	Old man's beard		Purple loosestrife
Priwet	Saffron thistle		Velvet leaf
	Woolly nightshade		Purple ragwort
			Boneseed

# Biodiversity

We are still not halting biodiversity decline

- PCE's report - Saving New Zealand's birds
- NZ Threatened Species Strategy
- Predator Free 2050 Ltd and Predator Free Hawke's Bay
- National Policy Statement on Biodiversity
- HB Biodiversity Strategy + Action plan
- Ecosystem Prioritisation
- Land and water debate

- 48% of our birds are in trouble
- 32% are in serious trouble

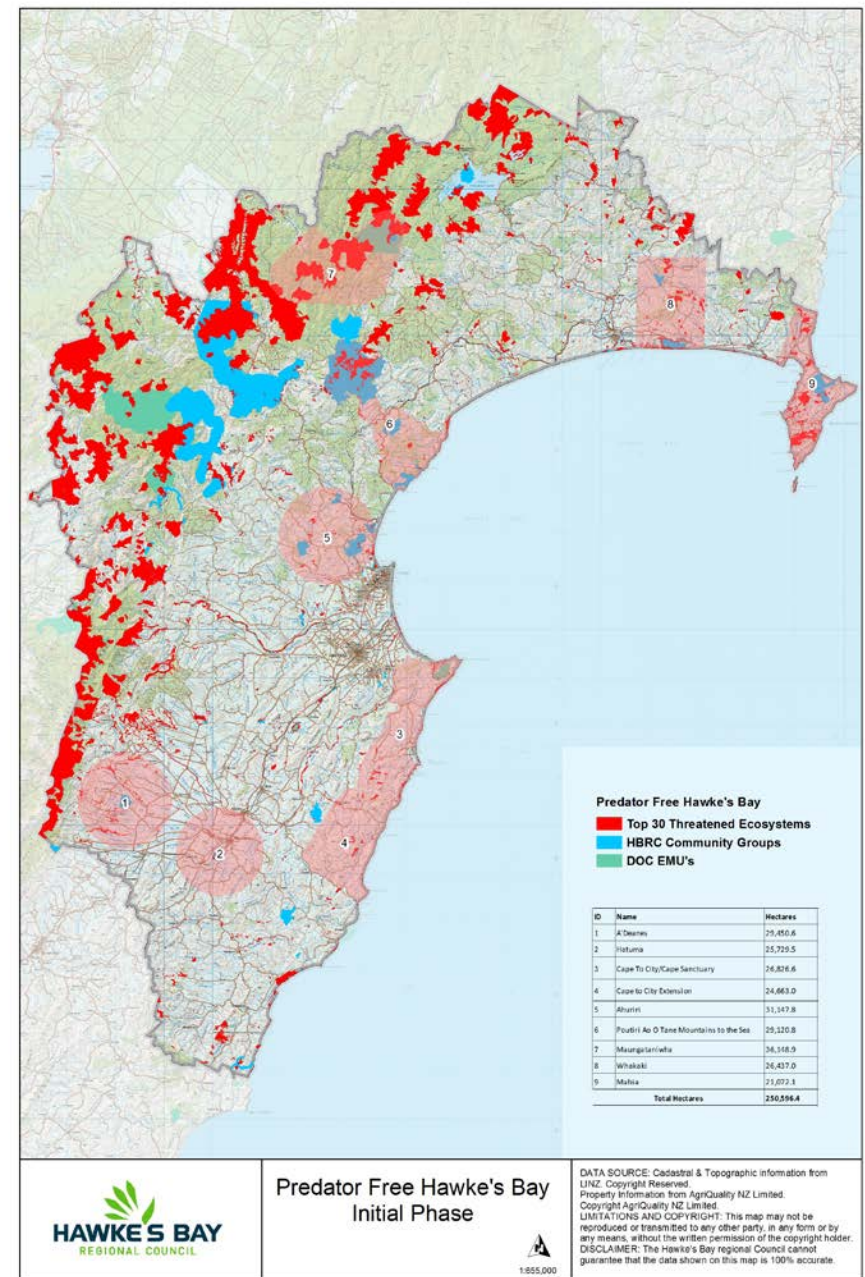
This is just our birds

Vascular plants in NZ	Number
Native plant species	2,418
Introduced plant species	25,000
Naturalised in the wild	2200
Listed weeds	400
Listed in Proposed RPMP	33



# Ecosystem Prioritisation

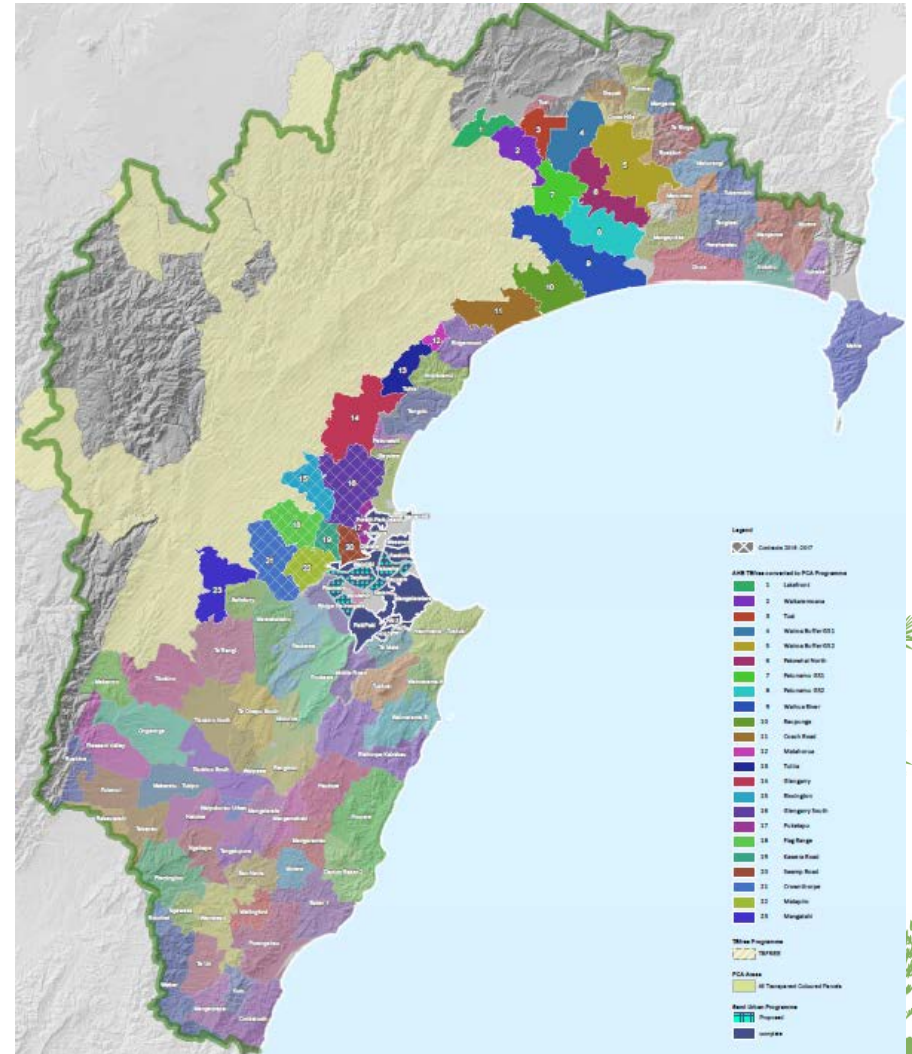
- Will enable regional stakeholders to make informed decisions on priorities
- Proposed integrated catchment management
- Landscape-scale predator control



# Key changes to RPMP

# Possum Control Programme

- Flagship programme Initiated in 2000
- 75% sign up model/TB Free rollover
- <5% Residual Trap Catch requirement
- Currently 715,000ha <2.3% RTC
- Strong support from farmers
- Foundation for Predator Free HB









# Possum Control Programme

## *Key proposed change*

Reduction of RTC target from 5% to 4%

- Allow earlier intervention for properties not undertaking possum control;
- A consistent message coming from the rural community where they felt that neighbours, who were not undertaking possum control, were going undetected due to the possum control work on adjacent farms;
- Align our programme with the national direction of a Predator Free New Zealand

Addition of a good neighbour rule

- Provision for an agreed management programme
- Requirement initiated by a notice to DOC to undertake possum control within a 500m buffer of the PCA programme
- RTC target of 5%

# Predator Free Hawke's Bay



# Possum Eradication Programme

- Sign up process – same as for early PCA's 75%
- Eradication undertaken
- Setup of detection infrastructure
- Requirement to report
- Requirement to manage high risk pathways
- Inclusion of possum eradication programme in Proposed RPMP

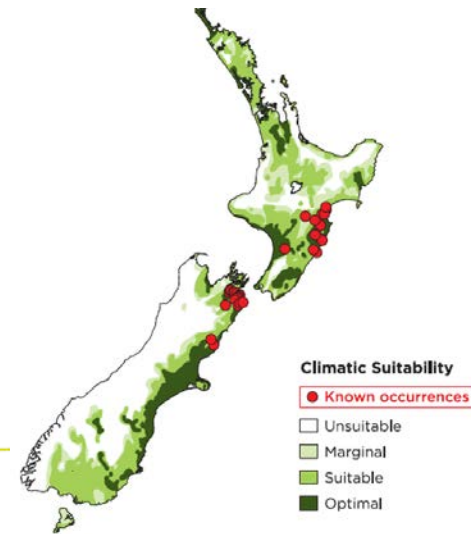


# Key RPMP Topics

## *Chilean Needle grass*

Current measures may not be enough to mitigate the risk of this pest plant spreading

- Included additional pathway management rule restricting the cutting of pasture/crops with known Chilean needle infestations in Proposed RPMP



# RPMP Staff Report

# Plan preparation and public consultation

- May 2016 - commenced with a fit for purpose review of RPMS
- August 2016 – Biosecurity Working Party established
- June 2017 –discussion document released for consultation
- February 2018 –Proposed Plan released for consultation
- March 2018 – consultation closed
- July 2018 – Hearings

# Discussion Document

- Consulted on a range of programmes
- Received a total of 98 submissions
  - Of these, 65 were rural, 11 urban and 21 did not specify.

## Some key messages:

- Inclusion of a predator control programme
- Strengthening PCA programme
- Increase Chilean needle grass programme
- Inclusion of a marine pest programme

# Proposed RPMP

- Received a total of 54 submissions
- Key themes:
  - Possum and Predator programme
  - *Pinus contorta*
  - Management of feral cats
  - Marine pest programme
  - Chilean needle grass programme
  - Requests for new pests to be added



# Recommendations

## Key Recommendations:

- Change in RTC requirement for Good Neighbour Rule
- Commitment to tangata whenua in developing closer relationships in Biosecurity space
- Closer alignment of clean hull rule with CRMS
- Addition of hedgehogs and three wilding pine species
- Amendment to Section 6.5, clearly listing sites of ecological importance
- Moved yellow bristle grass from Exclusion to Sustained Control
- Commitment to review CBA

# Recommendations

## Minor recommendations

- Reference be made to Rule 9 & 10 of HBRC Resource Management Plan
- Minor amendment to the wording for the Possum control, marine and wilding pine programmes and section 4.3, 3.3.2 and 3.3.5
- Inclusion of wording from possum and predator technical protocols
- Amendment of Section 3.3.4 to include railway corridors
- 4 new organisms added to the Organisms of Interest list

# Next steps

- Hear submissions and undertake deliberations
- Hearing panel produce Minute directing staff to prepare:
  - A draft plan incorporating recommended changes
  - A staff report outlining -
    - How draft plan meets BSA requirements
    - Key changes to plan
    - Completion of any CBA requirements
- Make recommendation for decision to Council

## Future process:

- 10 year review period
- Partial Plan review
- RPMP is only one component of pest control at HBRC

# Questions?