

Part 3
Procedures
Tikanga whakahaere



8. Powers conferred He tuku mana

8.1 Powers under Part 6 of the Biosecurity Act 1993

The Chief Executive of Waikato Regional Council (including an acting Chief Executive) may appoint authorised persons to exercise the functions, powers and duties under the Act in relation to any RPMP or regional pathway management plan in force in the region, or any small-scale management programme declared by the council for Waikato region, or to ascertain the presence or distribution of any pest, pest agent or unwanted organism.

Waikato Regional Council will use the statutory powers of Part 6 of the Biosecurity Act as shown in table 18, or any other such relevant powers under the Act, where necessary, to help implement this Plan.

Table 18: Powers (from Part 6) of the Biosecurity Act 1993 to be used

Administrative provisions	Biosecurity Act reference
The appointment of authorised and accredited persons	Section 103(3) and (7)
Authorised person to comply with instructions	Section 104(2)
Delegation to authorised persons	Section 105
Power to require assistance	Section 106
Power of inspections	Section 109
Warrant to inspect dwellinghouse, marae, etc	Section 110
Entry in respect of offences	Section 111
Duties on exercising power of entry	Section 112
Power to record	Section 113
General powers	Section 114
Use of dogs and devices	Section 115
Power to seize evidence	Section 118
Power to seize abandoned goods	Section 119
Power to intercept risk goods	Section 120
Power to examine organisms	Section 121
Power to apply article or substance to place	Section 121A
Power to give direction	Section 122
Power to vaccinate, etc	Section 123
Power to act on default	Section 128
Liens	Section 129
Declaration of restricted places	Section 130
Declaration of controlled areas	Section 131
Enforcement of area controls	Section 134
Options for cost recovery	Section 135
Failure to pay	Section 136

Any non-compliance with the Act, or contravention of any rules under the RPMP, will be subject to the enforcement provisions under Part 8 of the Act. Waikato Regional Council is developing an enforcement policy which sets out the procedures it will follow when occupiers or other persons do not comply with the rules or other duties.

In the event that the Minister amends the Biosecurity (Infringement Offences) Regulations 2010 to provide for infringement notices to be applied to rules in the RPMP, Waikato Regional Council may apply the use of infringement notices to any rule in this Plan that provides for offences.

8.2 Powers under other sections of the Biosecurity Act 1993

A Chief Technical Officer (employed under the State Sector Act 1988) may appoint authorised persons for the purposes of administering and enforcing the provisions of this Act. One example is where restrictions on selling, propagating and distributing pests (under sections 52 and 53 of the Act) must be enforced.

Another example is where an authorised person may require any person to provide information held by that person where the authorised person believes on reasonable grounds it is necessary to ascertain the presence or distribution of pests, pest agents or unwanted organisms, pursuant to section 43 of the Act.

8.3 Power to issue exemptions to Plan rules

Any occupier or other person may write to the Waikato Regional Council to seek an exemption from a rule set out in this Plan. However, a rule may state that no exemptions will be considered, or it may limit the circumstances to which exemptions apply (for example, scientific purposes).

The requirements in section 78 of the Act must be met for a person to be granted an exemption.

The council will keep and maintain a register that records the number and nature of exemptions granted. The public will be able to inspect this register free of charge during business hours. Waikato Regional Council may also grant an extension of the period of an exemption.

9. Compliance and enforcement

Tūtohutanga me te whakaūruhitanga

Waikato Regional Council places a strong emphasis on consultation, advice, education and encouragement in the first instance to solve pest problems. This collaborative approach is supported by the regional community, but there is also an expectation that, when necessary, Waikato Regional Council will use enforcement provisions to ensure the provisions of this Plan are complied with.

9.1 General

In the event that any person fails to comply with any requirement included in a plan rule prescribed in this Plan, Waikato Regional Council will:

- advise that person of their non-compliance and direct him or her to take remedial action
- follow up to confirm whether the remedial action required has been taken and identify any outstanding requirements
- prosecute if the council considers it appropriate.

Note: Waikato Regional Council generally achieves over 90 per cent compliance in the voluntary first step. Section 128 is a power given to regional councils to act on failure by an occupier to abide by a notice issued under section 122 of the Act. The council chooses to use a notice to achieve this outcome.

9.2 Specific pest programmes where enforcement is upon complaint

The provisions and rules of several programmes within this Plan are more appropriately enforced upon complaint due to the nature of the pests. These programmes include:

- feral rabbit
- wasps
- magpies
- banana passionfruit
- broom
- gorse
- moth plant (excluding Taupō and Rotorua districts)
- pampas
- ragwort
- nodding and plumeless thistle
- tutsan
- wild ginger
- woolly nightshade (excluding Taupō and Rotorua districts)
- pests in a Wetlands site-led programme
- pests in a Project Yellow site-led programme.

10. Funding

Whakapūteatanga

10.1 Introduction

The Biosecurity Act requires that funding is thoroughly examined. This includes the reason for, and the source of, all funding.

10.2 Funding sources and reasons for funding

The Biosecurity Act 1993, the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 require that funding is sought from:

- people who have an interest in the Plan
- those who benefit from the Plan
- those who contribute to the pest problem.

Funding must be sought in a way that reflects economic efficiency and equity. In general, efficiency is best achieved by targeting costs to those closest to a particular work where those paying can act in respect of those works.

10.3 Anticipated costs of implementing the plan

Waikato Regional Council has determined that this Plan will promote more effective and efficient pest management at a regional level, resulting in significant net savings to the community overall through coordinated pest control. In the absence of this Plan, the control of pest plants and animals included in it would depend upon the voluntary actions of individuals. This would inevitably result in the imposition of external and uncompensated costs on others through a lack of effective control.

Both the Local Government Act and national policy direction require the council to assess how biosecurity costs should be allocated fairly and in a practical way. The funding policy for Waikato Regional Council is considered and adopted during the long term plan process; information from the RPMP process is considered as part of that analysis. The main funding policy principle underpinning the RPMP is that those who benefit from control, or those who contribute to the continuing worsening of a pest problem, should pay for the administration and implementation of the RPMP and, where appropriate, the costs associated with the control of pests.

In this RPMP the council takes responsibility for control of many of the low incidence/high threat pests. This has in many cases transferred the direct costs associated with managing these pests from occupiers to the council and will help to ensure they are effectively managed. This means that the council will take responsibility for control

of all pests in the exclusion and eradication categories, and many of the progressive containment category pests. However, where a progressive containment pest is easier to control, the cost of control may lie with the exacerbator. Land occupiers, as exacerbators to the problem, will continue to pay for the cost of control imposed by the rules for sustained control pests, site-led programmes and in relation to subdivision/land development.

Neighbouring land occupiers and the regional community at large also benefit from the control of these pests. These benefits come from ensuring pest numbers do not reach a level where they impact upon neighbouring properties or values of regional significance such as agricultural production, indigenous biodiversity, taonga species, water quality, human and animal health and safety, and amenity values. Accordingly, the regional community will contribute to the collective costs of implementing the Plan in recognition of their 'share' of the public benefits anticipated from regional management of pests in the RPMP. These public benefits relate to the conservation and production benefits that land occupiers collectively accrue from efficient and effective pest management in the region. This regional benefit is captured through a targeted biosecurity rate collected on a capital value basis across the region.

Waikato Regional Council has the ability to recover costs for a particular function or service under section 135 of the Act. In the event that the council incurs costs arising from a land occupier's failure to comply with a notice of direction (section 122 of the Act), the council may undertake the works that were directed under section 128 of the Act and may seek to recover the costs and expenses reasonably incurred in issuing the notice and carrying out the work, pursuant to section 128(3) of the Act. As provided for by section 129 of the Act, the costs and expenses recoverable under section 128(3) will take the form of a charge against the land concerned.

10.4 Funding limitations

There are no unusual administrative problems or costs expected in relation to recovering costs from any of the persons who are required to pay.

11. Glossary

Rārangi whakamārama

Term	Definition
Abandon	Means to cease to support or to give up completely.
Agencies	For the purposes of this Plan, means central or local government bodies, Crown entities or any other government organisation.
Amenity values	Those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.
Animal	Any mammal, bird, fish, reptile or other vertebrate; any insect or other invertebrate. Any living organism, except a plant, micro-organism or a human being. Includes any egg, larva, pupa or other reproductive material.
Animal pest	An animal declared a pest in a national or regional pest management plan.
Appropriate	As determined to be appropriate by Waikato Regional Council or its officers acting under delegated authority.
Authorised person	A person appointed an authorised person under section 103 (Inspectors, authorised persons, and accredited persons) of the Biosecurity Act 1993.
Beneficiary	The receiver of benefits accruing from the implementation of a pest management measure or the Plan.
Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all habitats, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological systems of which they are part of. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
Breed	For the purposes of this Plan, means to breed, propagate or otherwise multiply the pest.
Building	A temporary or permanent movable or immovable structure (including a structure intended for occupation by people, animals, machinery or chattels) and includes a vehicle or motor vehicle (including a vehicle or motor vehicle as defined in section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998) that is immovable and is occupied by people on a permanent or long-term basis (Building Act 2004).
Biological control	Applying a natural enemy (living organism) that will prey upon or adversely affect a pest with the intention of reducing the level of infestation of that pest.
Biosecurity	Protection within the region from the risks posed by organisms to environmental, social, cultural and economic wellbeing, through exclusion, eradication and control.
Chief Technical Officer	A person appointed a Chief Technical Officer under section 101 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.
Communicate	For the purposes of this Plan, means to move a pest from one location to another.
Consultation	The communication of a genuine invitation to give advice and a genuine consideration of that advice.
Containment area	An area of pest infestation managed differently from the rest of Waikato.
Control	To reduce the incidence or severity of a pest to levels where they no longer have a negative effect.
Controlled area	An area for the time being declared under subsection (2) of section 131 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 to be an area that is controlled for the purposes of that section.
Costs and benefits	Costs and benefits of any kind, whether monetary or non-monetary, and whether quantifiable or non-quantifiable.
Craft	Has the same meaning as in the Biosecurity Act 1993;. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) “means an aircraft, ship, boat, or other machine or vessel used or able to be used for the transport of people or goods, or both, by air or sea; and b) includes— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an oil rig; and (ii) a structure or installation that is imported by being towed through the sea.’
Crown land	Land vested in the Crown and administered by a Minister; includes all land forming part of any national park, any reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977, and all unoccupied lands of the Crown.
Cycle paths	A separated pathway or marked route primarily intended for the use of cyclists, which may be on or off-road and cross both private and public land.
Destroy	For the purposes of the rules in this Plan (unless otherwise stated in a rule or programme note), ‘destroy’ means to kill or dispose of in a manner that will not allow the pest to reinfest an area.

Term	Definition
Development of land	Land development means the erection of buildings or structures on land, or the change of use of land, and includes associated earthworks.
Direction	Direction means a notice issued in accordance with section 122 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 requesting a person, owner or occupier to carry out certain work or measures.
Direct control	Means pest animal or plant control undertaken by or funded by the Waikato Regional Council.
Disease	A disease is an impairment of the normal state of an organism that interrupts or modifies its vital functions. All species of plants, wild and cultivated alike, are subject to disease.
Distribute	To propagate, offer for sale, or sell, transport, release or in any way spread a pest, whether for commercial gain or not. Distribution has a corresponding meaning.
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and microorganism communities and their non-living environment, interacting as a functional unit.
Effects	Unless the context otherwise requires, the term 'effects' has the same meaning as in the Biosecurity Act 1993: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) "includes the following, regardless of scale, intensity, duration or frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a positive or adverse effect; and (ii) a temporary or permanent effect; and (iii) a past, present or future effect; and (iv) a cumulative effect that arises over time or in combination with other effects; and b) also includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a potential effect of high probability; and (ii) a potential effect of low probability that has a high potential impact".
Enforce	To compel observance of the law.
Environment	Has the same meaning as in the Biosecurity Act 1993 and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) "ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and their communities; and b) all natural and physical resources; and c) amenity values; and d) the aesthetic, cultural, economic and social conditions that affect or are affected by any matter referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c)."
Eradicate	In relation to an organism, means to completely remove it from New Zealand, the region or a defined area of the region.
Eradication	To reduce the infestation level of a pest to zero levels (density) in an area in the short to medium term.
Exacerbator	A person who, by their activities or inaction, contributes to the creation or continuance of, or makes worse, a particular pest management problem.
Exclusion	To prevent the establishment of a pest or group of pests.
Exotic	Introduced species that are not native to New Zealand.
Feral	Existing in a wild state or unmanaged state and not reliant directly on human activities for survival.
Fishing	For the purpose of the Plan, fishing means the catching, taking or harvesting of pest, coarse or sport fish, and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any other activity that may reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking or harvesting of pest, coarse or sport fish; or • any attempt to catch, take or harvest pest, coarse or sport fish.
Forestry	An area principally comprised of exotic tree plantings.
General rate	A rate levied on every separately rateable property within the boundaries of the Waikato region, pursuant to section 13 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The rating system to be used shall be on the basis of equalised capital value.

Term	Definition
Good Neighbour Rule	<p>Has the same meaning as in the Biosecurity Act 1993.</p> <p>“Means a rule to which the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) it applies to an occupier of land and to a pest or pest agent that is present on the land; and b) it seeks to manage the spread of a pest that would cause costs to occupiers of land that is adjacent or nearby; and c) it is identified in a regional pest management plan as a Good Neighbour Rule; and d) it complies with the directions in the national policy direction relating to the setting of Good Neighbour Rules.”
Goods	Is defined under the Biosecurity Act 1993 as all kinds of moveable personal property.
Habitat	The place or type of site where an organism or population normally occurs.
Harmful organisms	Means organisms that have not been declared pests for the purposes of this Plan because, although they may have significant adverse effects, regulatory responses are not considered appropriate or necessary.
Incursion	A recent occurrence of a plant or animal species previously unknown in the given area. Usually refers to highly invasive species.
Indigenous	An organism occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential, and native to New Zealand.
Infestation	The presence of pest animals or pest plants in a place where they cause damage.
Introduced	A species brought from its natural range to New Zealand by a human agency.
Iwi	Māori tribes that are associated with a distinct territory and are usually comprised of several hapū with genealogical and historical connections.
Kaitiakitanga	The exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship, as defined by section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Mana whenua	Customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapū in an identified area.
Management agency	Has the same meaning as in the Biosecurity Act 1993: “Means the body specified as the management agency in a pest management plan or a pathway management plan.”
Māori land	Māori customary land and Māori freehold land as defined by section 4 of the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.
Mauri	Principle of life, life force; the essential quality and vitality of a being or entity.
Modified McLean Scale	A scale designed to assess rabbit population levels (refer Appendix 2).
Minister	Has the same meaning as in the Biosecurity Act 1993 “Means Minister of the Crown”
Monitoring	Monitoring means to observe, measure and record the population levels and trends of a particular pest population.
National policy direction for Pest Management 2015	The direction approved under section 57 of the Biosecurity Act 1993. Its purpose is to ensure pest management plans provide the best use of available resources and align with one another, when necessary.
Natural area	An area of indigenous habitat type that naturally occurs at the given site.
Occupier	<p>Has the same meaning as in Part 1 of the Biosecurity Act 1993:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) “in relation to any place physically occupied by any person, means that person; and b) in relation to any other place, means the owner of the place; and c) in relation to any place, includes any agent, employee, or other person, acting or apparently acting in the general management or control of the place.”
Operational plan	A plan prepared by a management agency under section 100B of the Biosecurity Act 1993. It sets out how objectives of the RPMP will be achieved in any given financial year. It is intended that the operational plan will also report on actions to be undertaken to support the regional priority areas outlined in the Waikato Biosecurity Strategy 2022-2032..

Term	Definition
Organism	Has the same meaning as in the Biosecurity Act 1993: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) “does not include a human being or a genetic structure derived from a human being; b) includes a micro-organism; c) subject to paragraph (a), includes a genetic structure that is capable of replicating itself (whether that structure comprises all or only part of an entity, and whether it comprises all or only part of the total genetic structure of an entity); d) includes an entity (other than a human being) declared by the Governor-General by Order in Council to be an organism for the purposes of the Biosecurity Act 1993; e) includes a reproductive cell or developmental stage of an organism; f) includes any particle that is a prion.”
Pathway	A means by which unwanted organisms can travel and be spread from one area to another, with or without the use of their natural dispersal mechanisms.
Person	Has the same meaning as in the Biosecurity Act 1993: “Includes the crown, a corporation sole, and a body of persons (whether corporate or unincorporate).”
Pest	An organism specified as a pest in a national or regional pest management plan.
Pest agent	Has the same meaning as in the Biosecurity Act 1993: <p>“In relation to any pest, means any organism capable of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) helping the pest replicate, spread, or survive; or b) interfering with the management of the pest.”
Pest plant	A plant that has been declared a pest in a national or regional pest management plan.
Place	Includes any building, conveyance, craft, land or structure, and the bed and waters of the sea and any canal, lake, pond, river or stream.
Plant	Any grass, tree, shrub, herb, flower, nursery stock, culture, vegetable or other vegetation, and also includes the fruit, seed, spore, portion or product of any plant and includes all aquatic plants.
Pre-2022 levels	Refers to the geographic distribution/extent of pests in the progressive containment programme at all known sites within the Waikato region that have been recorded by Waikato Regional Council as of 2022.
Priority Possum Control Area ‘PPCA’	Priority possum control areas (PPCAs) are areas of land that have been identified by the Waikato Regional Council as needing possum control in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect and enhance biodiversity (including improving the stability of catchments) • enhance farm production • maintain the gains of previous or existing possum control. <p>A map of these areas is available on the Waikato Regional Council website.</p>
Progressive containment	To contain or reduce the geographic distribution of a pest within a defined area over time.
Propagation	To grow new plants from seeds or from pieces cut from an existing plant, or to make a plant produce more plants.
Property boundary	Legal boundary that divides one property from another (usually associated with different owners).
Public notice	Means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A notice published in a newspaper circulating generally in the district to which the subject-matter of the notice relates; or b) Where there is no newspaper circulating generally in any district, a notice published on placards affixed to public places in the district to which the subject-matter of the notice relates. <p>Published’ and ‘publicly notified’ have corresponding meanings. A public notice setting forth the object, purport, or general effect of a document shall in any case be sufficient notice of that document.</p>
Quarry	Is deemed for this Plan to be the areas at any given site where extraction, processing and storage of rocks, aggregate, sand or minerals take place. This includes related activities such as vehicle movement, stockpiling of these materials, transfer for processing, and loading to transport trucks. <p>A 50 metre boundary around the above areas will apply as part of the definition of ‘a quarry,’ and any area proposed to be used for quarrying within the Plan timeframe is included in this definition.</p> <p>Areas outside of this definition and owned by the quarry operator but not used for the purposes of quarrying, will be subject to the same RPMP rules as land used for other purposes.</p>
Rail	Any rail corridor, whether in active use or not, as defined by the parcel boundary.

Term	Definition
Rail corridors	The strip of land owned by the rail access provider or a railway premise owner on which a railway operates, or formerly operated. Generally 20 metres wide (although it may vary in width from 10 to 60 metres).
Reasonable measures (Good Neighbour Rules)	Reasonable measures, in relation to Good Neighbour Rules mean: a) If the pest is not present on the neighbour's land, the measures might include regular monitoring adequate for detecting the pest, and the intent and ability to control the pest if detected. b) If the pest is present, the occupier should be managing it or its impacts. What is reasonable will depend on the uses and values of the land.
Region	As determined in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002: a) means the region of a regional council; and b) includes the district of a territorial authority, if the territorial authority is a unitary authority.
Regional pathway management plan	A plan for the prevention or management of the spread of harmful organisms made under Part 5 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.
Regional pest management plan (or 'Plan')	See the interpretation and Part 5 of that Act.
Regional policy statement	A regional plan for the eradication or effective management of a particular pest or pests made under Part 5 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.
Release	See the interpretation and part 5 of that Act.
Restricted place	An operative regional policy statement approved by a regional council under schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991. This includes all operative changes to such a policy statement (whether arising from a review or otherwise).
Risk goods	Has the same meaning as in the Biosecurity Act 1993: "Means any organism, organic material or other thing, or substance, that (by reason of its nature, origin or other relevant factors) it is reasonable to suspect constitutes, harbours, or contains an organism that may – a) cause unwanted harm to natural and physical resources or human health in New Zealand; or b) interfere with the diagnosis, management, or treatment, in New Zealand, of pests or unwanted organisms."
Road	Means all formed roads (including road verges) from the centre of the road to an abutting property boundary and includes all bridges, culverts and fords forming part of any road, but does not include unformed (paper) roads.
Road reserve	Road reserves include the land on which formed roads lie and the verge areas that extend to adjacent property boundaries.
Rule	A rule included in a pest management plan in accordance with section 73(5) of the Biosecurity Act 1993. A breach of a rule constitutes an offence under the Biosecurity Act 1993.
Sale	Includes barter, and also includes offering, exposing or attempting to sell, or having in possession for sale, or sending or delivery for sale, causing or allowing to be sold, offered or exposed for sale, and also includes any disposal whether for valuable consideration or not. Sell has a corresponding meaning.
Site-led pest programme/Site-led	A pest programme that focuses on containing, reducing or controlling specific pests within a place to an extent that it protects the values of that place.
Species	For the purpose of this Plan, a species includes all cultivars, varieties and forms of that species, unless otherwise stated; but excludes any hybrids of that species with another species, unless otherwise stated.
Stakeholders	Occupiers identified as beneficiaries of regional intervention, or exacerbators of a pest problem.
Subdivision	Subdivision is essentially a process of dividing a parcel of land to create additional sections.
Subject	In relation to a pest management plan, means the organism or organisms specified as a pest or pests under the plan; and in relation to a pest management plan, means the pest/s to which the plan applies.
Surveillance	To survey areas to establish the absence, presence, or extent of pests.
Sustained control	To provide for the ongoing control of a pest to reduce its impacts on values in an area and its spread to other properties.
Taonga	Treasures, entities (living and inanimate) with great value.
Tangata whenua	People of the land – Indigenous people of New Zealand and Māori that hold mana whenua over a certain area.
Threatened	For the purposes of this Plan, means any species classified as nationally or regionally threatened according to New Zealand Threat Classification System criteria. For completeness, this includes sub-categories critical, endangered, and vulnerable.

Term	Definition
Transport corridor	Any road or rail corridor, and cycle path as defined above.
Untreated kauri plant material	Any part of any living kauri plant including but not limited to wood, bark, leaves, seeds, or any part of any dead kauri plant that has not been subject to timber processing. Untreated timber also includes woodchips and sawdust.
Unwanted organism	<p>Has the same meaning as in the Biosecurity Act 1993:</p> <p>“Means any organism that a Chief Technical Officer believes is capable or potentially capable of causing unwanted harm to any natural and physical resources or human health; and</p> <p>a) Includes –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Any new organism, if the Environmental Risk Management Authority has declined approval to import that organism; and (ii) Any organism specified in the Second Schedule of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996; but <p>b) Does not include any organism approved for importation under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, unless—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The organism is an organism which has escaped from a containment facility; or (ii) A chief technical officer, after consulting the Environmental Risk Management Authority and taking into account any comments made by the Authority concerning the organism, believes that the organism is capable or potentially capable of causing unwanted harm to any natural and physical resources or human health.”
Vector	An organism or thing which carries another organism into an area, or onto or into another host.
Wāhi tapu	A sacred place in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological sense. These are defined locally by the hapū or iwi.
Wetland	For a wetland to be classed as a place that is subject to the rules under the site-led pest programmes listed in this RPMP it must meet the definition of an ‘natural inland wetland’ in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 or any subsequent revision of this National Policy Statement.
Zero density	No known individuals of the target pest species are present in the area of concern. However, reinfestation may be possible, e.g. from root fragments or seeds in the soil.

12. Appendices

Ngā āpitihanga

Appendix 1 - Alphabetical list of pests and management categories

Common Name	Programme	Page No.
African feather grass	Eradication	
Alder	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Alligator weed	Progressive containment	
Arum lily	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Banana passionfruit	Progressive containment (Taupō and Rotorua districts) Sustained control (excluding Taupō and Rotorua districts)	
Blackberry	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Boneseed	Progressive containment	
Box turtle	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Broom	Sustained control Site-led (Project Yellow)	
Broom corn millet	Exclusion	
Broom sedge	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Bulbous rush	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Californian club rush	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Cathedral bells	Eradication	
Chilean flame creeper	Eradication	
Chilean needle grass	Exclusion	
Chinese privet	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Chocolate vine	Progressive containment	
Climbing spindleberry	Progressive containment	
Common brushtail possum	Sustained control (excluding Hūnua Ranges) Site-led (Hūnua Ranges)	
Crack willow	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Darwin's barberry	Progressive containment	

Common Name	Programme	Page No.
Evergreen buckthorn	Eradication	
Feral cat	Site-led (Hūnua Ranges)	
Feral deer (<i>Cervus</i> , <i>Axis</i> , <i>Dama</i> , <i>Odocoileus</i> or <i>Elaphurus</i> spp. including any hybrids)	Site-led (Hūnua Ranges)	
Feral goat	Site-led (Hūnua Ranges)	
Feral rabbit	Sustained control	
Feral pig	Site-led (Hūnua Ranges)	
Freshwater eel grass	Exclusion	
Fringed water lily	Exclusion	
Giant gunnera	Progressive containment Site-led (Wetlands)	
Golden dodder	Progressive containment	
Gorse	Sustained control Site-led (Wetlands) Site-led (Project Yellow)	
Grey willow	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Heath rush	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Horse nettle	Eradication	
Horsetail (field/common horsetail)	Exclusion	
Horsetail (rough horsetail)	Eradication	
Japanese honeysuckle	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Japanese walnut	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Kauri dieback	Site-led (Hūnua Ranges)	
Knotweed (giant knotweed)	Eradication	
Knotweed (Japanese/Asiatic knotweed)	Eradication	
Kudzu vine	Exclusion	
Lantana	Progressive containment	
Magpie	Sustained control	
Manchurian wild rice	Site-led (Wetlands)	

Common Name	Programme	Page No.
Marshwort	Exclusion	
Mexican water lily	Progressive containment	
Mile-a-minute	Eradication	
Moth plant	Progressive containment (Taupō and Rotorua districts) Sustained control (excluding Taupō and Rotorua districts)	
Murray River turtle	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Mustelid (ferret, stoat, weasel)	Site-led (Hūnua Ranges)	
Nassella (fine stemmed needle grass/Mexican feather grass)	Eradication	
Nassella tussock	Eradication	
Noogoora bur	Eradication	
Old man's beard	Progressive containment Site-led (Wetlands)	
Oval sedge	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Pampas (common and purple pampas and cultivars)	Sustained control Site-led (Wetlands)	
Purple loosestrife	Eradication Site-led (Wetlands)	
Ragwort	Sustained control	
Red-eared slider turtle (and related sub-species)	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Reed canary grass	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Reed sweet grass	Site-led (Wetlands)	
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Eradication	
Rook	Eradication	
Royal fern	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Sagittaria (arrowhead)	Eradication	
Senegal tea	Eradication	
Spartina (common cordgrass/smooth cordgrass)	Eradication	
Sharp rush	Site-led (Wetlands)	
Snake-necked turtle	Site-led (Wetlands)	

Common Name	Programme	Page No.
Thistle (nodding thistle)	Sustained control	
Thistle (plumeless thistle)	Sustained control	
Thistle (variegated thistle)	Eradication	
Tree/yellow lupin	Site-led (Project Yellow)	
Tutsan	Sustained control	
Velvetleaf	Progressive containment	
Wallaby (Bennett's, brush-tailed rock, parma and swamp wallaby)	Exclusion	
Wallaby (dama wallaby)	Progressive containment	
Wasp (common and German wasp)	Sustained control	
Water poppy	Eradication	
Wilding conifers: Bishop pine Contorta pine Corsican pine Corsican pine Douglas fir Dwarf mountain pine European larch Maritime pine Mountain pine Ponderosa pine Radiata pine Scots pine	Progressive containment	
Wild ginger	Sustained control	
Wild kiwifruit	Progressive containment	
Woolly nightshade	Progressive containment (Taupō and Rotorua districts) Sustained control (excluding Taupō and Rotorua districts)	
Yellow flag iris	Progressive containment Site-led (Wetlands)	

Appendix 2 - Modified McLean Scale 2012

The Modified McLean Scale (MMS) is a scale used by councils to determine rabbit levels. It helps with regulation to make sure occupiers are managing rabbit numbers to a level set in the Plan. This RPMP has set the scale for sustainable rabbit control across the Waikato region at level 4 or below.

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|----------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | No sign found. No rabbits seen. |
|----------|---------------------------------|
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| 2 | Very infrequent sign present. Unlikely to see rabbits. |
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|----------|--|
| 3 | Pellet heaps spaced 10m or more apart on average. Odd rabbits seen; sign and some pellet heaps showing up. |
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|----------|--|
| 4 | Pellet heaps spaced between 5m and 10m apart on average. Pockets of rabbits; sign and fresh burrows very noticeable. |
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| 5 | Pellet heaps spaced 5m or less apart on average. Infestation spreading out from heavy pockets. |
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|----------|---|
| 6 | Sign very frequent with pellet heaps often less than 5m apart over the whole area. Rabbits may be seen over the whole area. |
|----------|---|
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- | | |
|----------|--|
| 7 | Sign very frequent with 2-3 pellet heaps often less than 5m apart over the whole area. Rabbits may be seen in large numbers over the whole area. |
|----------|--|
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- | | |
|----------|--|
| 8 | Sign very frequent with 3 or more pellet heaps often less than 5m apart over the whole area. Rabbits likely to be seen in large numbers over the whole area. |
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(This scale is Version 1.0, adopted by the New Zealand Rabbit Coordination Group, 12/10/2012.)

Appendix 3 – Dama Wallaby progressive containment area

